The Guardian

Conscience, Nurtured by Truth

www.guardian.ng

Vol. 43, No. 18,262 ■ Thursday, November 19, 2026

Guardian Nigeria GuardianNigeria 08136370421 Guardiannigeria N300



Marketers reluctant to reduce prices as petrol falls to eight-month low

NEWS PAGE 3

Presidency advocates responsible communication for global peace, security

NEWS PAGE 3

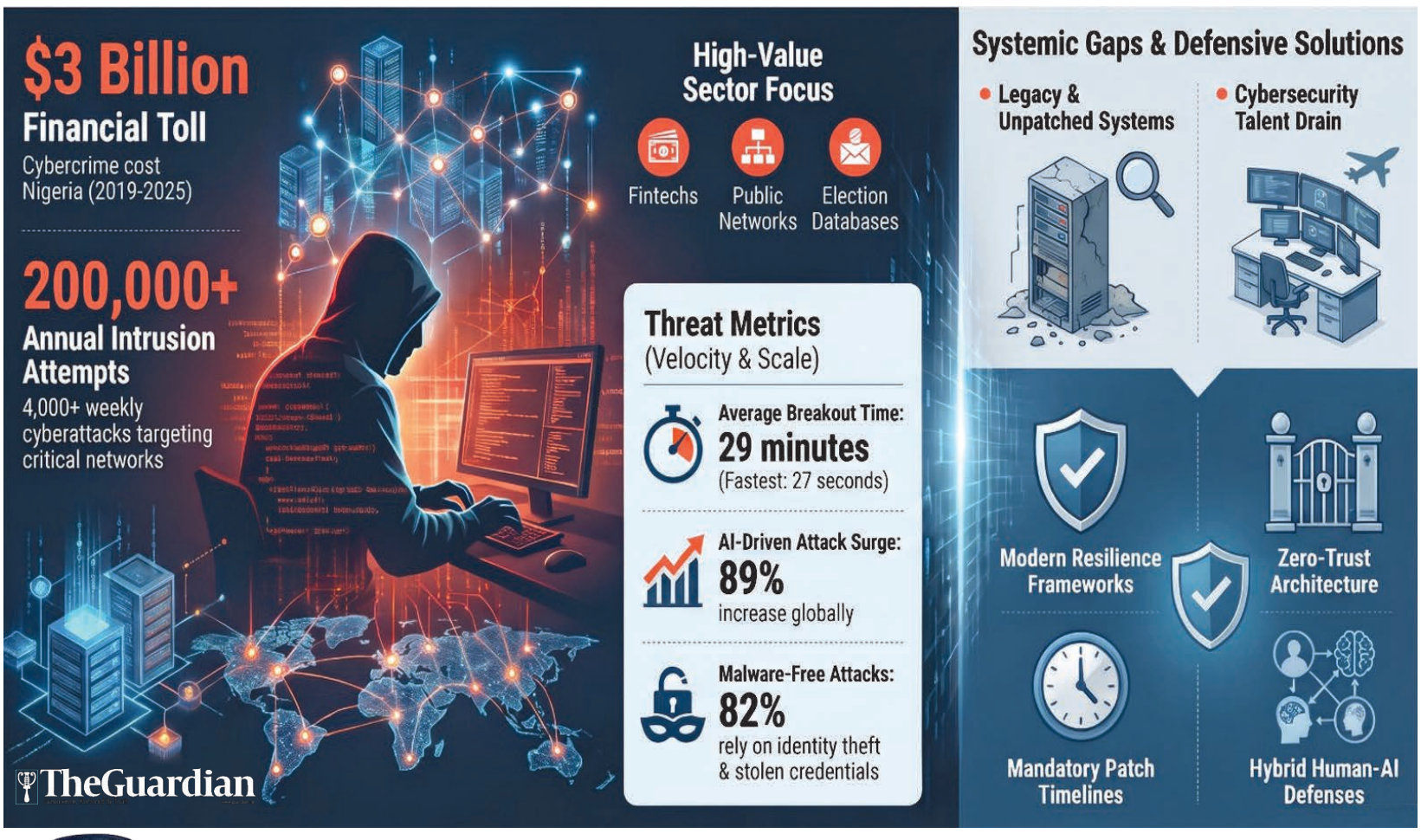
Police tighten security in Anambra ahead of Tinubu's rally, Obi's town hall

NEWS PAGE 3



AI-fuelled cyberattacks test Nigeria's fintechs, 2027 election safeguards

P6



NLC, TUC reconcile as stakeholders urge sustained unity

NEWS PAGE 5

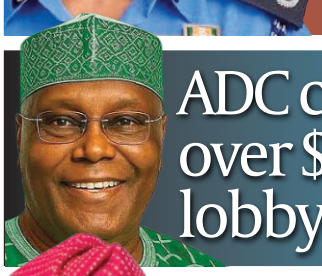
ICPC opposes bail for embattled PFIPC DG over safety concerns

NEWS PAGE 5



State police: Tinubu gets bill as Senate seeks guardrails against abuse

NEWS PAGE 6



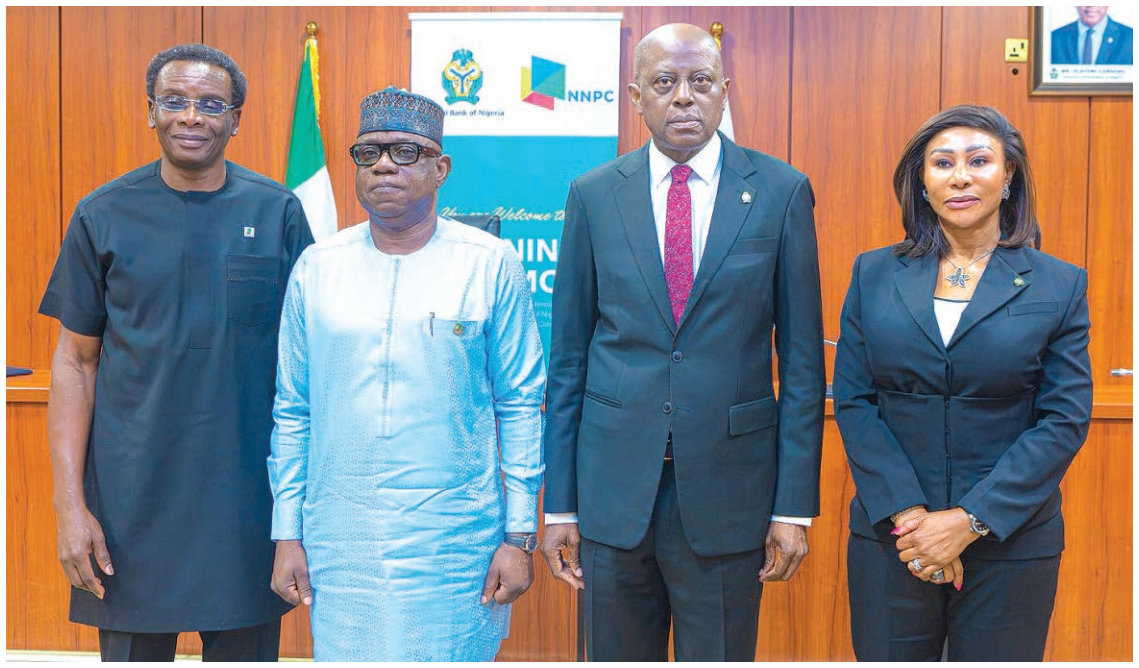
ADC challenges Tinubu over $4.5m foreign lobbyists' fee

NEWS PAGE 8



Power generation crashes to 3,180MW as DisCos ration 2,885MW

NEWS PAGE 5



Group Chief Financial Officer of the Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC) Limited, Mr Adedapo Segun (left); Group Chief Executive Officer of the Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC) Limited, Engr. Bayo Bashir Ojulari; Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Mr Olayemi Cardoso, and the Deputy Governor (Operations) at the CBN, Ms Emem Usoro, after the CBN and the NNPCL signed a landmark Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) at the CBN head office in Abuja, yesterday.

Students stranded as UNIABUJA workers shut gate over land dispute

NEWS PAGE 9

Panorama

www.guardian.ng Guardian Nigeria GuardianNigeria 08136370421 Guardiannigeria

SPOTLIGHT

WHO: Childhood obesity is leading form of malnutrition globally

By Ijeoma Nwanosike

CHILDHOOD obesity has overtaken underweight as the most common form of malnutrition among children and adolescents worldwide, marking a significant shift in the global nutrition crisis, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The development, recorded for the first time in 2025, comes as more than one billion people globally are now living with obesity, with its prevalence rising sharply across age groups. According to WHO, obesity currently affects one in seven people worldwide, while its prevalence has more than doubled among adults and quadrupled among adolescents.

Worried by the growing burden, WHO, United Nations Children's Fund and 20 other countries have launched a global call to action on obesity, tagged Bending the Curve by 2030, to accelerate prevention, early intervention and access to treatment.

Under the commitment, participating governments pledged to reduce national obesity prevalence by five per cent by 2030 through coordinated measures to prevent overweight and obesity, identify people at higher risk early and provide timely, affordable care for those already living with the condition.

Obesity increases the risk of several non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and some cancers.

Renewable energy financing hits N450b as REA, Jaiz Bank sign MoU

NIGERIA'S local financing for renewable energy projects has reached N450 billion following the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) and Jaiz Bank for a N100 billion financing facility aimed at accelerating electricity access in underserved communities across the country.

Speaking during the signing ceremony on Tuesday at the REA headquarters, the REA Managing Director, Dr Abba Aliyu, welcomed the partnership, noting that expanding access to local capital is critical to sustaining the sector's momentum.

"I would like to say that you joined at the right time, even though we already have local financing arrangements with Lotus Bank, FCMB, Stanbic IBTC and Alpha Morgan. We are happy to have Jaiz Bank on board, as access to financing is key to reaching this N450 billion milestone," Aliyu said.

He observed that from the Paris Agreement to COP30, the global community is accelerating toward carbon neutrality through renewable energy investments, adding that renewable energy is fast becoming the cheapest source of electricity, with solar power at the forefront.

Aliyu further noted that electricity is evolving beyond a basic utility to become the foundation of global intelligence, citing surging demand in the United States, China, India, and South Africa, with global electricity demand projected to reach 18 petawatt-hours (PWh) by 2050.



Students and teachers of Caleb International College during their excursion to *The Guardian* head office in Lagos, yesterday. PHOTO: AYODELE ADENIRAN

Humphrey Fellows hold session on 2027 polls

AS Nigeria looks towards another election cycle, one question demands our collective attention: How do we rebuild public trust in our democracy and ensure that every vote truly counts?

This is the question the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Alumni Association of Nigeria (HHHFAAN) will attempt to answer today at its annual seminar, bringing together thought leaders, democracy advocates, media professionals, civil society actors and citizens for a timely national conversation.

The theme of the event is Rebuilding Public Trust in Nigerian Democracy: Citizens, Stakeholders & the Quest for Credible Elections and has ex-Education Minister, Dr. Obiageli 'Oby' Ezekwesili as the keynote speaker. The panel features former Managing Director and Editor-in- Chief of *The Guardian* Newspaper, Martins Oloja; ex-Director-General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Prof. Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan; and Co-convener of Nigeria Civil Society Situation Room, Mma Odi.

Samson Ebomhe heads NFF's Normalisation Committee

By Christian Okpara

FIFA yesterday announced Mr Samson Ebomhe as the chairman of the Nigeria Football Federation (NFF) Normalisation Committee, which is expected to restructure the football house and usher in a new leadership for the federation through general elections.

Other members of the committee, which FIFA announced through a letter to NFF's acting secretary general, Dr Emmanuel Ikpeme, are Dr Joe Abah, Godwin Enakhena (a journalist), Amina Yerima and former Super Eagles' captain, Daniel Amokachi.

In the letter to Ikpeme dated November 18, 2026 and titled 'Composition of the normalisation committee for the Nigeria Football Federation,' FIFA said: "We refer to the decision of the Bureau of the FIFA Council of 22 October 2026 to appoint anormalisation committee for the Nigeria Football Federation (NFF) (cf. our letter of 22 October 2026).

The letter signed by FIFA's Chief Member Associations Officer, Elkhan Mammadov, added:"The above-mentioned members of the normalisation committee shall assume their duties withimmediate effect and will be subject to an eligibility check carried out by the FIFA Review Committeein accordance with the FIFA Governance Regulations.

... DAY 4589

OUR GIRLS STILL MISSING

Tope Templer Olaiya, News Editor

@TopeTempler



RANDOM FACTS

- Philophobia is the fear of falling in love.
- Bananas have a natural amino acid called tryptophan, which when your body turns into serotonin can make you feel happier and help you sleep better.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

- Where a consumer cannot examine goods offered by a supplier and the consumer relies on the description offered, upon delivery of the goods, they must correspond in all material aspects with the sample. This is especially relevant to e-commerce and internet marketing, goods displayed by vendors must correspond with goods supplied to the consumer.

TODAY'S QUOTE

"I will hate to think that by the time you finish with me, my children shall be so scared of the system that they shall never come near it. For a lean liberty is better than a fat slavery.

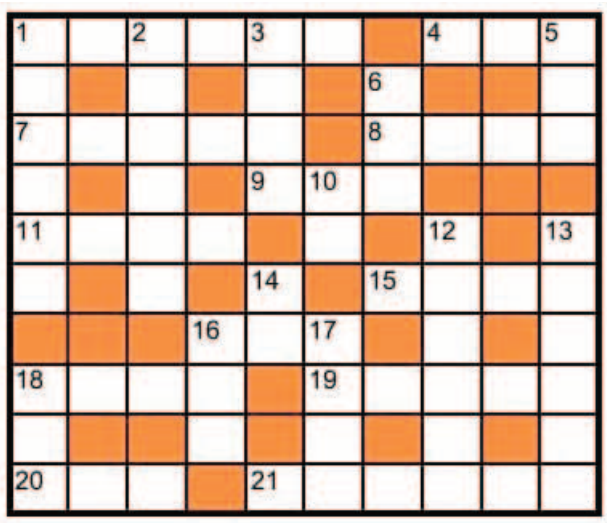
MAMMAN VATSA

Nigerian Army general executed in 1986 for plotting to overthrow the government of Gen. Babagida

Sometimes you look back at girls you spent money on rather than send it to your mum and you realise witchcraft is real.

ROBERT MUGABE

CROSS WORD PUZZLE



• ACROSS

I. Ghana capital city, (6).
4. Bloodshot, (3).
7. Biscuit type, (5).
8. Ebony, (4).
9. Focus on something, (3).
II. Kind of cylindrical lock, (4).
I5. Indian coin, (4).
I6. Exuberance, (3).
I8. Festive party, (4).
I9. Ondo state late Governor, (5).
20. Small songbird, (3).
2I. N.E. Nigerian tribe, (6).

• DOWN

I. LGA in Kano state, (6).
2. Printing error, (6).
3. Expresses verbally, (4).
5. Wild animal's lair, (3).
6. Risk something of value, (3).
I0. Edition, abbr., (2).
I2. LGA in Katsina state, (6).
I3. Tall slender dog, (6).
I4. Attracting attention, (2).
I6. Dye preparation, (3).
I7. 'Cow' in Hausa language, (4).
I8. Received, (3).

© Olulana Olukayode

Check Page 47 for solution to the puzzle

TODAY IN HISTORY

- World Toilet Day
- Intl Men's Day
- Women's Entrepreneurship Day

• 2023 - Nigeria
Governor Caleb Mutfwang of Plateau State was sacked by the Court of Appeal. Justice Elphreda Williams-Dawodu ordered Independent National Electoral Commission to withdraw the certificate of return issued to Mutfwang and issue a fresh one to Nentawe Goshwe of the APC whom the court declared the valid winner of the March 18 guber election.

• 2018 - Nigeria
Oluwatosin Bucknor, popularly known as Tosyn Bucknor, a media personality, died. She was found dead by her French husband in their Lagos home.

• 2017 - Zimbabwe
Zimbabwe's ZANU-PF party sacked Robert Mugabe as its leader and told him to resign as head of state. He was replaced by former vice president Emmerson Mnangagwa, Grace Mugabe's chief rival. The party added that it would impeach Mugabe if he did not resign by Nov. 20, Mnangagwa would be its candidate in 2018 elections, and that Grace was expelled from the ZANU-PF. Mugabe defied expectations he would quit in a televised address, pitching the country into a second week of political crisis after the army took power.

• 2016 - Nigeria
Despite calls for financial regulator and law enforcers to crack down on pyramid financial scheme, MMM, subscribers across the country marked first anniversary of the scheme with donations to IDPs

• 2013 - UK
Britain's Oxford Univ. Press declared "selfie," a smart phone self-portrait, the 2013 word of the year. Use of the word dated back to at least 2002.

• 2004 - Palestine
Kings, princes and presidents from across the world paid a last tribute to Yasser Arafat at a military funeral in Cairo. Arafat was interned in Ramallah before a sea of mourners.

• 1999 - Turkey
A 7.2 Mw Düzce earthquake shaked northwestern Turkey with maximum Mercalli intensity of IX (Violent). At least 845 people were killed and almost 5,000 were injured.

• 1996 - India
A Saudi Arabian Airlines Boeing 747 and a Kazakh Ilyushin Il-76 cargo plane collided mid-air near New Delhi, killing 349. The deadliest collision to date.

• 1993 - USA
Michael Jackson canceled a world tour, citing a dependence on painkillers.

News

www.guardian.ng
Guardian Nigeria GuardianNigeria 08136370421 Guardiannigeria

Presidency advocates responsible communication for global peace, security

From **Terhemba Daka, Sodiq Omolaoye** and **Johnson Eyiangho**, Abuja

- Look beyond Nigeria's negative image, Tinubu tells foreign investors
- African ministers move to establish common communication front

THE Federal Government has called for responsible communication to strengthen global peace, security and mutual understanding, warning that the growing spread of misinformation, disinformation, hate speech and artificial intelligence (AI)-generated falsehoods poses serious threats to public trust and international stability.

This was as President Bola Tinubu urged the international community to look beyond Nigeria's negative image, particularly the country's association with Internet fraud, insisting that the country "has much more to offer" in investment, business and human capital.

Similarly, African information ministers have called for a coordinated continental communication framework to combat misinformation, strengthen public trust and project Africa's voice globally.

The ministers made the call during a high-level roundtable on responsible communication at the World Public Relations Forum (WPRF) yesterday, in Abuja, where participants proposed stronger institutional cooperation, professional capacity building and regular consultations among African governments.

Vice President Kashim Shettima and the Minister of Information and National Orientation, Mohammed Idris, made the call for responsible communication at the WPRF and the 51st Africa Public Relations Association (APRA) Conference in Abuja.

At the gathering, Shettima announced Tinubu's approval and support for the establishment of a University of Public Relations and Leadership, describing it as a lasting institutional legacy of Nigeria's hosting of the international event.

He said the proposed institution would advance specialised education, research, professional development and leadership training in public relations, strategic communication and related disciplines, while preparing a new generation of professionals for the demands of a rapidly evolving global information environment.

The Vice President commended the Nigerian Institute of Public Relations (NIPR), the Federal Ministry of Information and National Orientation and the Nasarawa State Government for their collaboration towards actualising the initiative.

Describing Nigerians as resilient, confident and hard-working, the VP cited the emergence of Nigerian technology companies among Africa's unicorns as evidence of the country's entrepreneurial strength and growing influence in the global digital economy.

Tinubu, represented by Shettima at the event, said Nigeria's reputation should not be defined by the negative stories circulating on social media, urging international delegates to explore the country's investment opportunities and engage with its institutions and businesses.

He said: "Nigeria goes beyond the stories we tell and what you read on social media. Nigeria goes beyond 419 (fraud). Nigeria is much bigger than that."

While highlighting the global achievements of Nigerians, including their educational attainments and growing presence in international business, the President noted that Nigeria was home to six of Africa's 10 unicorn companies, including Flutterwave, OPay, Interswitch, Moove and Moniepoint.

According to him, Nigeria's youthful population and expanding economy position it to play a significant role in the global economy in the coming decades.

"One out of every four black men is a Nigerian. By 2050, one out of every three black men will be a Nigerian. We will surpass the United States and become the third most populous nation on earth, with a population of 440 million people," he said.

Marketers reluctant to reduce prices as petrol falls to eight-month low

- Oil prices retreat to $90 despite renewed U.S.-Iran hostilities

From **Kingsley Jeremiah**, Abuja

DESPITE a sharp decline in international gasoline prices and falling depot costs, motorists across Nigeria are yet to enjoy corresponding reductions at filling stations, raising concerns about delayed price transmission and the lack of transparency in the deregulated downstream petroleum market.

The development comes as gasoline prices supplied from Nigeria's Dangote Petroleum Refinery have fallen to an eight-month low, while crude oil prices have also retreated despite renewed hostilities between the United States (U.S.) and Iran.

Checks by *The Guardian* showed significant reductions in depot prices between October and November, although pump prices remain relatively high across many states.

A comparison of Matrix product prices between October 15 and November 18 showed that its Premium Motor Spirit (PMS) price in Warri declined from N1,353 to N1,178 per litre, representing a reduction of N175 (12.9 per cent). Its Automotive Gas Oil (AGO) price also dropped from N1,890 to N1,718, a reduction of N172 (9.1 per cent).

The November 18 mid-day price report by Petroleumprice.ng showed further reductions across depots. In Lagos, Dangote reduced its PMS price by N13 to N1,150, while Pinnacle recorded a N15 decline to N1,160. In Warri, Matrix reduced its price by N7 to N1,178, while Parker and A.Y.M. Shafa reduced theirs by N8 and N4 to N1,177 and N1,176, respectively.

However, the reductions have not translated uniformly into lower pump prices.

A survey of filling stations across five states in the early hours of the day showed PMS selling at N1,280 and N1,299 at MRS and Olafat in Oyo State.

NDC, APC bicker over allegations of political violence, intimidation

- ADC faults IReV plan, demands postponement of mock election
- Prove plot to disrupt ADC campaign in Sokoto, DSS asks Atiku

From **John Akubo** and **Sodiq Omolaoye**, Abuja

NIGERIA Democratic Congress (NDC) has accused the All Progressives Congress (APC) of exporting a pattern of political intimidation it associates with Lagos State to the rest of the country ahead of the 2027 general elections.

It, however, dismissed claims by the APC Presidential Campaign Council (PCC) spokesperson, Dele Alake, that opposition parties were recruiting thugs.

Meanwhile, the ADC Presidential Campaign Council (PCC) has asked the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) to postpone its mock accreditation and results collation exercise scheduled for November 28, 2026.

In another development, the Department of State Services (DSS) has challenged former Vice President Atiku Abubakar to provide evidence of an alleged plot by the agency to organise protests in Sokoto State to disrupt the ADC campaign.

In a statement yesterday, the NDC National Campaign Council (NCC)'s Deputy Spokesperson 2, Dr Sam Omale, described Alake's allegations as an attempt to divert attention from attacks allegedly suffered by its members.

The party claimed its supporters had endured a yearlong campaign of intimidation and violence by people loyal to the ruling party.

To back this up, the NDC pointed to a string of incidents. It said Edo State Governor Monday Okpebholo threatened its presidential candidate, Peter Obi, at a rally in Uromi on July 18, 2025.



Former President, Trade Union Congress (TUC), Peter Esele (left); TUC President, Festus Osifo; President of Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), Joe Ajaero and former NLC President, Ayuba Wabba at the briefing to reconcile the two labour centres, in Abuja yesterday. PHOTO: COLLINS OLAYINKA

Police tighten security in Anambra ahead of Tinubu's rally, Obi's town hall

From **John Akubo**, Abuja

ANAMBRA State Police Command has intensified security operations across the state ahead of a campaign rally for President Bola Tinubu's re-election and a town hall meeting by the presidential candidate of the Nigeria Democratic Congress (NDC), Peter Obi.

Meanwhile, Obi has dismissed reports suggesting that his recent engagements with members of the United States (U.S.) Congress were to secure political endorsement for his presidential ambition, insisting that the meetings were focused on Nigeria's development, democracy and international relations.

The command said it had increased patrols and strengthened personnel deployment, in collaboration with other security agencies, ahead of the two political events scheduled for today and tomorrow.

The Anambra Presidential Campaign Council (PCC) for Tinubu's re-election is scheduled to hold a mega rally tagged 'SoluTinubu 2027' today at Dr Alex Ekwueme Square, Awka.

Obi is also expected to hold a town hall meeting in Onitsha, the state's commercial centre, tomorrow, as part of his nationwide engagements ahead of the 2027 general election.

Anambra police spokesperson, SP Tochukwu Ikenga, said yesterday that the enhanced security measures were designed to prevent criminal activities, maintain public order and protect residents, visitors and participants before, during and after the events.

Ikenga said the command had warned against inflammatory publications, provocative utterances and actions capable of threatening public peace.

The statement reads: "As part of these arrangements, the command has strengthened operational coordination with sister security agencies, area commands, divisions and tactical units to ensure adequate security coverage of strategic locations, public facilities, major roads and identified security flashpoints.

"The measures also include enhanced surveillance, intelligence gathering and improved response capabilities to address emerging security concerns.

The Commissioner of Police, Nnanna Ama, directed all operational commanders and personnel to remain vigilant, proactive and professional in the discharge of their duties.

Why I visited U.S. Congress, by Obi

TheGuardian
For Advert Enquiry, Call:
GUARDIAN COMMERCIAL/PRINT
0803 348 9497
0802 301 5115
0803 193 0899
GUARDIAN DIGITAL
0808 597 3490
ABUJA OFFICE
0802 319 5673
GUARDIAN LIFE
0803 056 7059

SEDC:

Towards an industrialised South-East region

With ambitious projects worth billions of naira launched in the gas pipeline and agriculture sectors, the South East Development Commission (SEDC) appears determined to make a visible impact and rewrite the story of the South-East region.
***LAWRENCE NJOKU** reports.*

THERE are strong indications that if well implemented, the $100 million gas pipeline and 15 agro-mechanisation projects recently launched by the South East Development Commission (SEDC) would not only usher in the needed fibre to actualise the economic potential and growth of the South-East region, but could change the ugly notion held about the Commission since inception.

The Commission, born in July 2024, with its management inaugurated in February last year in response to a long-held desire by the people of the region for a Commission to address the ruins in the region, had not been in the good books of the Senate Committee on South-East Development, chaired by Senator Orji Kalu.

This arose from the feeling that the Commission had not managed its finances effectively, given the quantum of responsibilities it faces.

To buttress its disdain for the Commission, in June this year, the Senate Committee urged its members to account for the N16.6 billion 2025 budget allocation after accusing its members of failure to comprehensively explain N13 billion already spent from the money.

The committee, which also queried the rationale for renting an Abuja liaison office when its headquarters in Enugu was without visible presence, having not functioned or been put to good use, just as it warned against turning the Commission into a conduit for administrative overhead rather than tangible infrastructure. The dust raised by that inquiry was on until recently, when the Commission decided to talk big.

Apparently, in response to the indictment, as well as restoring the region's confidence n in the Commission, its leadership launched two ambitious projects to boost industrialisation, attract investments and create jobs, among others, in the five states.

The 400-kilometre pipeline, designed to connect gas resources to industrial and commercial centres across Enugu, Anambra, Imo, Abia and Ebonyi states, has about 150 potential customers identified, with projected demand of 254 million standard cubic feet of gas per day.

Construction is scheduled for the first quarter of 2027, with gas delivery targeted for the second quarter of 2028 to supply about 150 manufacturing and industrial customers.

The investment agreement for the project, signed at the South-East Gas Infrastructure Investment and Project Development ceremony in Enugu by the Federal Government, NPC Gas Marketing, and Gas Sync Limited, marked a significant step towards establishing a regional gas distribution network.

Already, the Commission said it had committed $3 million to the gas project and established a framework to mobilise additional investments from state governments, institutions and private investors.

GasSync Limited, which also serves as the project's promoter, said the pipeline would connect gas resources near the South-East to industrial users across the five states, reducing dependence on the expensive road transport of compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquefied natural gas (LNG).

Its lead promoter, Callistus Mba, explained that the proposed network would originate from the Ohaji area of Imo State, run through Owerri and branch towards Aba in Abia State and Onitsha in Anambra State, with extensions to Enugu and Ebonyi.

He said the company planned to begin construction at two points simultaneously to accelerate delivery, following concerns raised by Enugu State Governor Peter Mbah, that constructing the entire network sequentially from Imo could delay gas supply to other states.

"We are going to start at Ohaji and Onitsha at the same time," Mbah said, explaining that the approach would allow construction towards Enugu and Ebonyi to progress alongside work on the Imo and Anambra sections.

He said the company had identified about 150 prospective customers across the region, including Geometric Power in Abia State among the companies with which engagement was already underway, adding that the pipeline would support efforts to revive moribund industries in Enugu and develop agro-processing facilities in Ebonyi.



Management members of SEDC during inspection of ongoing work at the commission's headquarters in Enugu.



Okoye

> "We will clap for you when we begin to feel the impact of what you are doing. Our people want to feel this Commission and will seize every moment to ask about what you are doing. The reasons for this are obvious. I want to urge the communities through which the pipelines will pass to have a buy-in. We are strongly behind the commission."

He identified regulatory approvals, right-of-way arrangements, community engagement and coordination among federal and state authorities as critical to meeting the schedule, urging the governors and relevant institutions to facilitate permits and work with host communities along the pipeline route.

Contributing to the project plan, President Bola Tinubu, who was represented by the Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, Benjamin Kalu, described the project as a strategic investment that would connect the region's natural gas resources to industries, strengthen manufacturing and unlock economic opportunities across the five states.

"The South-East's entrepreneurial spirit is one of Nigeria's greatest economic assets. I have always believed that the prosperity of the South-East is inseparable from the prosperity of Nigeria," the president said.

He said the project aligned with his administration's commitment to building an integrated regional economy, stressing that gas infrastructure should support industrial development across state boundaries rather than serve isolated markets.

The President said the pipeline would benefit manufacturers in Aba, strengthen industrial clusters in Nnewi and Onitsha, attract productive enterprises to Enugu, expand agro-processing and manufacturing in Ebonyi and connect Imo's gas resources to the wider regional economy.

"Our ambition is not simply to deliver gas to existing factories. It is to make possible factories that do not yet exist, industrial parks yet to be developed, and investments that have remained on the drawing board because reliable energy was unavailable," Tinubu said.

He also cited his approval of the South-East Investment Company as part of efforts to attract private capital into strategic development projects, noting that governments could not finance every development ambition from public funds.

"This is the model I expect from our development institutions: identify strategic economic opportunities, prepare credible projects, commit public resources responsibly and mobilise private capital at a scale government budget alone cannot achieve," he said.

He said the project's initial phase required approximately $100 million and described the partnership between public institutions and private investors as essential to developing sustainable infrastructure.

The governors of the region also committed to the project. Governor Mbah, described the signing of the investment agreement as the commencement of the investment process, adding that the initiative would help realise the region's aspiration for a common market and coordinated industrial development.

He expressed excitement that the project was advancing less than 13 months after he publicly advocated the idea, and praised the Commission for adopting an innovative financing model that brings governments and private investors together.

The governor assured the SEDC and its partners that South-East governors were committed to the pipeline project, promising to expedite right-of-way arrangements and environmental impact assessment approvals.

"We, the South-East governors, are committed to this. We will ensure that the right-of-way and EIA are given accelerated approval," he said.

The Imo State Governor, represented by his deputy Chinyere Ekomaru, noted that Imo's substantial natural gas resources placed the state in a strategic position to benefit, stressing that it was coming at an opportune time, particularly as companies were seeking to become off-takers of gas from the Assa North–Ohaji South.

The Anambra State Deputy Governor, Dr Onyekachukwu Ibezim, who represented Governor Chukwuma Soludo, while commending the commission, stressed that its success would ultimately be determined by its impact on the people and underlined that states across the region had gas resources that could support industrial growth if properly developed.

"We will clap for you when we begin to feel the impact of what you are doing. Our people want to feel this Commission and will seize every moment to ask about what you are doing. The reasons for this are obvious. I want to urge the communities through which the pipelines will pass to have a buy-in. We are strongly behind the commission," he said, while the Ebonyi State Deputy Governor, Patricia Obila, described energy as fundamental to industrial growth, she lamented that inadequate power supply had contributed to the decline of several enterprises in the region.

"Energy is power. Its importance cannot be overemphasised. With it, factories will produce, the economy will blossom, and employment will be great. We will give you all the support needed to operate in Ebonyi to ensure that our moribund companies return to operations," she said.

The Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of SEDC, Mark Okoye, said the commission had conducted technical, financial and legal due diligence before committing funds to the project, which received approval from its governing board.

Read the remaining part of this story on www.guardian.ng



SEDC flags off- agro development pilot project in Enugu State.

Power generation crashes to 3,180MW as DisCos ration 2,885MW

From **Kingsley Jeremiah** and **Joel Oladele**, Abuja

ELECTRICITY generation on Nigeria's national grid has plunged to about 3,180 megawatts (MW), leaving distribution companies with a combined allocation of 2,885MW and raising fresh concerns about worsening power supply nationwide.

Reps' panel to submit power sector reform report next week

Checks by *The Guardian* showed that generation, which stood at 3,743MW around midnight yesterday, declined marginally to 3,732MW by 2 a.m., then dropped sharply to 3,179MW by 6 a.m.

As of 6 p.m., generation had recovered marginally to 3,180MW, indicating that output remained significantly below the level recorded during the early hours.

The figures came as about 21 electricity generation companies were operating on the national grid, highlighting the persistent constraints confronting the country's power generation and distribution chain.

Data from the Distribution Load Profile published by the Nigerian Independent System Operator (NISO) on November 18, 2026, at 6:28 p.m. showed that the 11 distribution companies received a combined allocation of 2,885MW.

Abuja Electricity Distribution Company (AEDC) received the highest allocation of 551MW, followed by Ikeja with 366MW, Ibadan with 340MW and Eko with 339MW.

Port Harcourt received 279MW, Benin 230MW, Enugu 220MW, Kano 173MW, Kaduna 167MW and Jos 146MW, while Yola received the lowest allocation of 74MW.

The generation challenges come amid concerns by power sector stakeholders over inadequate water reserves for hydroelectric plants, gas supply constraints, transmission infrastructure failures and regulatory penalties imposed on generation companies.

While NISO had recently blamed the development on gas, a source at a generation company told *The Guardian* that the system operator could not claim ignorance of the challenges confronting the generation segment, arguing that issues affecting output had been discussed at a stakeholder meeting involving NISO, the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) and Generation Companies (GenCos).

MEANWHILE, the House of Representatives Ad-hoc Committee on Power Sector Reform will present its report to the Green Chamber next Wednesday, paving the way for further legislative action on electricity tariffs and other challenges in the power sector.

Two members of the committee disclosed this during yesterday's plenary while lawmakers debated a motion seeking an investigation into the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission's (NERC) Service-Based Tariff System and the classification of electricity consumers into Bands A to E.

WHO raises alarm over antimicrobial resistance

Urges governments to translate national action plans into funded interventions

From **Nkechi Onyedika-Ugoeze**, Abuja

WORLD Health Organisation (WHO) has warned that antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is increasingly threatening decades of medical progress, with sub-Saharan Africa bearing the highest rates of deaths associated with drug-resistant infections.

The warning comes as the global community marks the 2026 World Antimicrobial Resistance Awareness Week, from November 18 to 24, under the theme, "One Health, One Action: Prevent AMR Now.

In a message to commemorate the week, WHO Regional Director for Africa, Dr Mohamed Janabi, said the growing inability of medicines to effectively treat infections was putting lives at risk and undermining the gains made in modern medicine.



Minister of State for Education; Prof. Suwaiba Ahmad (left); Minister of Education, Dr Tunji Alausa (right), with the beneficiaries during the TVET graduation and starter kit handover ceremony for beneficiaries of the first cohort at Federal Technical College, Orozo, in Abuja, yesterday PHOTO: NAN

NCS reviews B'Odogwu, plans to replace 200 obsolete electronic seals

By **Adaku Onyenucheya**

THE Nigeria Customs Service (NCS) has reviewed its B'Odogwu Unified Customs Management System and resolved to address operational challenges, accelerate cargo clearance, strengthen cargo tracking, and improve revenue collection.

In a statement by the NCS public relations unit, the three-day review, which concluded in Lisbon, Portugal, had NCS management and officers, Trade Modernisation Project Limited (TMPL), and CB-XP representatives assess the system's implementation and agree on technical and operational improvements.

Key resolutions at the workshop included upgrading the Electronic Cargo Tracking System (ECTS), strengthening bond and transit management, automating customs procedure code approvals, and improving the processing of import, export, re-importation, and transit declarations.

ICPC opposes bail for embattled PFIPC DG over safety concerns

From **Ameh Ochojila**, Abuja

INDEPENDENT Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission has urged a High Court of the Federal Capital Territory to reject the bail application of a suspected fraudster, Adeniyi Adeyemi.

The commission argued that his continued detention is necessary for his personal safety.

The commission said some individuals who allegedly lost money to Adeyemi were searching for him and could physically harm him if released.

Prosecution counsel, Sylvanus Tahir, SAN, made the submission yesterday while opposing the bail applications filed by Adeyemi and four civil servants charged alongside him over an alleged N27 billion fraud involving a purported Presidential Foreign Investment Promotion Council.

He cited the case of a petitioner from Ibadan who allegedly lost money to the defendant and had been searching for him.

The ICPC also described Adeyemi as a flight risk, alleging that he had access to substantial funds and could interfere with some of the proposed witnesses.

However, Adeyemi, through his counsel, Ibrahim Angulu, dismissed the prosecution's argument, insisting that he lacked the financial capacity to flee or influence witnesses because his bank accounts, including those belonging to his wives, had been frozen.

Adeyemi and the four other defendants, Aminu Abdullahi, Ogaba Harry, Florence Omameh and Patricia Akhigbe, had pleaded not guilty to a 36-count amended charge bordering on obtaining money by false pretence, forgery and corruption.

NLC, TUC reconcile as stakeholders urge sustained unity

From **Collins Olayinka** (Abuja) and **Gloria Nwafor** (Lagos)

LABOUR leaders have welcomed the reconciliation between the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) and the Trade Union Congress of Nigeria (TUC), urging both organisations to translate the renewed understanding into sustained unity and stronger collective action to defend workers' rights and welfare.

They said the resolution of the differences between the two labour centres was critical to restoring solidarity within organised labour, strengthening its bargaining power and ensuring that internal disagreements did not undermine the collective struggle for economic justice, decent work and improved living conditions for Nigerian workers.

Former TUC President-General, Peter Esele, said the intervention of former labour leaders became necessary because they were uncomfortable with the public disagreements between the two organisations.

Esele explained that although disagreements were normal within the labour movement, allowing them to play out publicly could weaken workers' collective interests.

He said the former presidents consequently invited the leadership of both centres for discussions, which culminated in reconciliation meetings held late Tuesday.

The meetings involved former labour leaders, including Hassan Sunmonu, Peace Obiajulu, Ayuba Wabba and Bobboi Bala Kaigama, as well as members of the national administrative councils of both organisations.

Reacting to the development, President of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria (PENGASSAN), Olatubosun Olabiyi-Agoro, described the reconciliation as a welcome development, commending former labour leaders for their efforts in resolving the differences.

However, he called for a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two centres to provide clear guidelines for managing their relationship and preventing future disputes.

Olabiyi-Agoro urged the two organisations to sit down and work out the terms of the agreement, noting that a documented framework would serve as a reference point and establish clear rules of engagement for both centres.

Business leaders urged to demand better governance from govt

By **Victoria Nwachukwu**

BUSINESS leaders have been urged to demand better governance, accountable public institutions and fair business conditions rather than use their access to government to secure advantages for their individual companies.

The Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Sterling Bank, Abubakar Suleiman, gave the charge at the 2026 Presidential Dinner and Awards Ceremony of the Nigerian-British Chamber of Commerce (NBCC) in Lagos, saying the private sector had a responsibility to help improve the quality of governance on which businesses depend.

He said some business leaders treated politics with disdain because they considered participation beneath their education or professional standing, yet expected government to provide the governance their businesses depended on.

China reports 8.1m graft cases, tasks Nigeria on institutional discipline

From **Joel Oladele**, Abuja

CHINA has reported that it filed 8.1 million corruption cases and sanctioned 7.92 million people over the past 14 years, urging Nigeria to strengthen institutional discipline and accountability in its fight against corruption.

A representative of the Chinese Embassy in Nigeria, Counsellor Dong Hairong, disclosed this at the International Stakeholders Engagement Forum on Anti-Corruption, Party Building and Democratic Governance organised by the Diplomatic Correspondents Association of Nigeria (DICAN) in Abuja.

Dong said China's experience demonstrated the importance of strong institutional mechanisms, effective party discipline and consistent enforcement of rules in tackling corruption.

AI-fuelled cyberattacks test Nigeria's fintechs, 2027 election safeguards

By Adeyemi Adepetun

- Cybercrime cost Nigeria over $3 billion in six years
- NDPC claims the country faces over 200,000 cyber intrusions yearly
- Experts seek more investments in identity, security gateways
- FG tasked on Nigeria's sovereignty, employment of right people

WITH cybercriminals increasingly exploiting artificial intelligence (AI) to wreak havoc on unsuspecting individuals and enterprises globally, Nigeria appears to be in the crosshairs, following concerns about its readiness to tackle the threat head-on, especially ahead of the 2027 general elections.

From Lagos' bustling fintech corridors to Abuja's digitised public-sector networks, threat actors are deploying AI to automate vulnerability scanning, generate polymorphic malware and launch hyper-realistic voice-cloning and phishing scams tailored to local banking and telecom platforms.

The Guardian checks showed that what once required a coordinated syndicate of skilled hackers can now be executed at scale by bad actors using off-the-shelf generative AI tools to mimic Nigerian corporate communications, bypass basic fraud checks and exploit unpatched legacy systems.

The surge in automated attacks exposes a widening gap between Nigeria's rapid digital adoption and its cybersecurity readiness. While millions of citizens and businesses rely daily on instant mobile payments, cloud infrastructure and interconnected telecom grids, critical defensive measures—including zero-trust architecture, continuous threat monitoring and strict identity verification—remain dangerously uneven.

IN the last three weeks, there has been a surge in cyberattacks globally, with the impact also felt in Nigeria. During the week, hackers attacked 178 websites to steal cryptocurrency and infect iPhones.

According to a report, some of the world's most visited websites, including those belonging to Zoom, HSBC, Equifax, CNN, Salesforce and IKEA, were subverted in an effort to steal cryptocurrency and infect iPhones.

The cybercriminals unleashed malicious JavaScript aimed at visitors to the websites of 178 organisations across various sectors through Optimizely, a website optimisation platform, according to researcher Scott Helme.

The scripts attempted to replace cryptocurrency payment addresses with the attacker's wallet, skim card numbers as users entered credit card details, steal cookies and screenshots, and plant exploit code on iOS devices.

Helme wrote about the danger of the attack, claiming that the hackers had the ability to do almost whatever they wanted. "The only things holding them back are their imagination and their ability to write the (JavaScript) to do what they want to do," Helme, who also trains people in hacker defence skills, wrote. "The attackers simply chose not to do it."

Cybersecurity firm Hudson Rock also said it had found evidence that the sites had served malicious code to their visitors.

Salesforce is investigating unauthorised Optimizely script changes and had disabled them as a precaution. Equifax also looked into the issue. It stopped using Optimizely and found no evidence that its systems were compromised.

Furthermore, users across the globe reported outages affecting several major services, including Gmail, Marriott, Microsoft Outlook and Microsoft 365. Reports are also surging for Apple Support, the App Store, iCloud and Apple Pay.

Banks, pension firms and others had to email their customers about the disruption to their services. For instance, in an email sent by UBA to its customers, the bank noted that, due to a temporary disruption to Microsoft Outlook services, "you may experience difficulties accessing some of our banking services via email.

"In the meantime, you can continue banking through our alternative digital channels: UBA Internet Banking, UBA Mobile App, or chat with Leo. For further assistance, you can also reach us through our verified social media handles or customer care lines.

"We will provide an update as soon as normal email services are restored. We apologise for any inconvenience."

The scale of the global threat has reached an inflexion point. According to the World Economic Forum's Global Cybersecurity Outlook 2026, 87 per cent of surveyed leaders identified AI-related vulnerabilities as the fastest-growing cyber risk over the past year.

Threat intelligence data from CrowdStrike's 2026 Global Threat Report underscores the velocity of this new landscape: attacks launched by AI-enabled adversaries jumped 89 per



Former President, Nigerian Bar Association (NBA), Dr Olisa Agbakoba (SAN) (left); Lagos State Attorney General and Commissioner for Justice, Lawal Pedro; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Liberia, Justice Kanneh Boakai; President/Chairman, Governing Council, Nigerian Institute of Chartered Arbitrators (NICArb), Omoruyi Omoruwa (SAN); President, NBA, Oyinkansola Badejo-Okusanya; representative of the former Vice President of Nigeria, Ade Ipaye; member, Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, Mrs Wendy Kuku (SAN); former President/Chairman, Governing Council, NICArb, Prof. Fabian Ajogwu (SAN), and Chairman, Annual Planning Committee, Oladapo Akinosun, at the opening ceremony of the 2026 NICArb International Arbitration and ADR Conference in Lagos, yesterday. PHOTO: SUNDAY AKINLOLU

CONTINUED ON PAGE 33

State police: Tinubu gets bill as Senate seeks guardrails against abuse

From Azimazi Momoh Jimoh, Terhemba Daka, John Akubo (Abuja), Kehinde Olatunji (Lagos) and Murtala Adewale (Kano)

- All 36 state assemblies endorse amendment as President consults AG
- Akpabio: New policing structure could address 70% of insecurity
- APC claims attacks, fatalities declined under Tinubu
- Obi questions intelligence failures after fresh Plateau killings
- Military defends talks with Kwara bandits, U.S. hails rescue of 125 abductees

PRESIDENT Bola Tinubu has received the constitutional amendment bill paving the way for the establishment of state police, following its endorsement by all 36 State Houses of Assembly, as the Senate urged him to transmit the proposed National Policing Bill to the National Assembly for speedy passage.

Lawmakers said the operational legislation would define the relationship between federal and state police formations and provide safeguards against political abuse and jurisdictional conflicts.

The development marks a major step towards decentralising Nigeria's policing architecture amid persistent security challenges, including banditry, kidnapping, terrorism and communal violence.

However, senators have warned that the success of the proposed arrangement will depend on clear operational guidelines, accountability mechanisms and safeguards to prevent state governments from using police formations against political opponents.

While the President is expected to consult the Attorney-General of the Federation before signing the constitutional amendment, the Federal Government says work on the accompanying National Policing Bill is progressing.

Tinubu received the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2026, yesterday from his Special Advisers on Senate and House of Representatives Matters, Basheer Lado and Wasiu Olanrewaju-Smart.

According to a statement by the Chief of Staff to the President, Femi Gbajabiamila, all 36 State Houses of Assembly have endorsed the amendment, exceeding the constitutional requirement of approval by at least 24 states, representing two-thirds of the federation.

Gbajabiamila, who chairs the Presidential Working Group on State Police, said the President would review the amendment in consultation with the Attorney-General of the Federation before assenting to it at a formal signing ceremony.

The National Assembly had earlier completed its part of the constitutional amendment process, with the Senate passing the bill on June 24, 2026, and the House of Representatives approving it on July 23, 2026. It was subsequently transmitted to the state legislatures for endorsement in accordance with Section 9(2) of the 1999 Constitution, as amended.

The proposed arrangement will allow state governments to establish and manage their police institutions to complement the existing Nigeria Police Force, bringing law enforcement closer to communities and improving intelligence gathering and responses to security threats.

Gbajabiamila disclosed that the Presidential Working Group, supported by the Policy Advisory Committee, had concluded extensive stakeholder engagements and nationwide consultations on the proposed reform.

He said the draft National Policing Bill had been forwarded to the Federal Ministry of Justice for legislative drafting validation. The working group would review the validated document upon its return and submit it, alongside its report, to the President for consideration.

He described the broad support for the amendment as evidence of a shared national commitment to strengthening the country's security architecture.

Senate seeks safeguards against political abuse

AT its plenary yesterday, the Senate approved a motion sponsored by Senate Leader Opeyemi Bamidele, directing the Clerk to the National Assembly, Kamoru Ogunlana, to transmit the constitutional amendment to Tinubu for assent in accordance with the Acts Authentication Act, 2004.

The lawmakers also urged the President to forward the National Policing Bill to the National Assembly without delay to enable legislative consideration and expeditious passage.

Leading the debate, Bamidele said the operational legislation was necessary to provide the framework for implementing the new policing arrangement.

He urged the Senate to commend Tinubu for supporting the constitutional amendment and taking ownership of the initiative.

Former Edo State Governor and Senator representing Edo North, Adams Oshiomhole, supported the proposal but cautioned against possible political interference in state police operations.

He acknowledged concerns that governors could use the proposed formations to intimidate political opponents, insisting that comprehensive operational guidelines and safeguards would be essential.

Oshiomhole called for a separate law to regulate relations between federal and state police formations, clearly defining their respective powers, responsibilities and operational boundaries.

He maintained that concerns about possible abuse should inform the legislative framework rather than frustrate the establishment of state police.

Similarly, Senator Ekong Samson, representing Akwa Ibom South, called for an independent and courageous judiciary capable of checking abuses and ensuring that the new policing structure operated within the law.

Contributing to the debate, Senate President Godswill Akpabio and his deputy, Barau Jibrin, commended Tinubu and members of the federal and state legislatures for advancing the reform.

Barau described the development as a collective achievement, stressing that state police would complement rather than replace the Nigeria Police Force.

Akpabio described the constitutional amendment as one of the major achievements of the 10th National Assembly, expressing optimism that the new arrangement could ad-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 46

TRUEFACT: WHO IS CHRIST

(John 14:6,7,10 &11 TLB) Jesus told him, "I am the Way—yes, and the Truth and the Life. No one can get to the Father except by means of me. If you had known who I am, then you would have known who my Father is. From now on you know him—and have seen him!"

Don't you believe that I am in the Father and the Father is in me? The words I say are not my own but are from my Father who lives in me. And he does his work through me. Just believe it—that I am in the Father and the Father is in me. Or else believe it because of the mighty miracles you have seen me do.

Prayer: Lord, let me encounter you and experience the joy in knowing you..

Email Address: g.truefact@gmail.com

LASG targets $1 trillion economy by 2052 under development plan

Says LSETF creates 320,000 jobs, disburses over N15b in loans

By **David Emokpae**

LAGOS State Government has said that its development plan aims to create a $1 trillion economy by 2052, and that it is on track to achieve this economic feat.

Governor Babajide Sanwo-Olu, while speaking at the Lagos State Employment Trust Fund (LSETF) summit yesterday, held at the Landmark Event Centre, Victoria Island, Lagos, said that the Fund had disbursed more than N15 billion to small businesses.

The summit also marked 10 years since the inception of LSETF, and the governor stated that his predecessor established the Fund, adding that it is not about who created the vision, but it is about driving that vision, making that vision bigger and better than what was envisioned and working well with it.

"In these 10 years, it (LSETF) has created over 320,000 jobs, directly and indirectly. And it has protected over 173,000 that would have been lost. More than 30,000 young people have been trained, or they have been connected to employers. Through Lagos Innovates, more than 1,200 tech startups have received support," he noted.

Read the remaining part of this story on www.guardian.ng

Covenant varsity retains Africa's top spot as 27 Nigerian varsities make global ranking

From **Owede Agbajileke** and **Adamu Abuh**, Abuja

COVENANT University in Ota, Ogun State, has retained its position as Africa's top-ranked institution in the 2027 Times Higher Education (THE) Interdisciplinary Science Rankings, as Nigeria recorded its highest-ever number of universities in the global ranking.

The 2027 edition, released yesterday, featured 27 Nigerian universities, representing a 50 per cent increase from the 18 institutions ranked in 2026.

Covenant University was placed joint 49th globally, retaining its position as the only African university among the world's top 50 for the second consecutive year.

It also ranked ahead of Egypt's Cairo University, which placed joint 52nd globally.

Chairman of the Nigerian Tertiary Education Ranking Advisory Committee (NiTERAC), Emeritus Prof. Peter Okebukola, disclosed the development in a statement yesterday in Abuja.

He said Nigeria's performance represented an improvement from the 19 universities ranked in the 2025 edition, while another seven institutions were accorded Reporter status after submitting data.

Reps probe alleged diversion of N2tr agric loans to real estate

Give four polytechnics fresh deadline to defend financial probe

From **Joel Oladele**, Abuja

THE House of Representatives has raised concerns over the alleged diversion of nearly N2 trillion in government-backed agricultural loans to acquire properties in Nigeria and Dubai.

The lawmakers expressed concern that beneficiaries of the intervention schemes allegedly diverted funds meant to support farming into real estate and other businesses.

The concerns followed deliberations yesterday on a motion seeking a Federal Government waiver of outstanding agricultural loans owed by farmers under government-supported financing schemes.

The motion, sponsored by Rep. Inuwa Garba, called for debt relief to ease the financial burden on farmers facing rising production costs, insecurity and other difficulties.

Garba argued that agriculture remained a major pillar of Nigeria's economy, providing livelihoods for millions of people and supporting national food security.

He noted that successive administrations had introduced financing initiatives, including the Anchor Borrowers' Programme, Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme and NIRSAL-supported facilities, to increase agricultural production.

However, he said rising costs of fertilisers, improved seeds, pesticides, machinery, transportation and labour had placed enormous pressure on farmers.

He also identified banditry, insurgency, farmer-herder clashes, flooding, drought, pest infestations and poor irrigation infrastructure as major obstacles to agricultural productivity.

According to him, these challenges had caused crop failures, reduced farm incomes and made it difficult for many beneficiaries to repay their loans.

Garba maintained that some farmers defaulted because of circumstances beyond their control rather than unwillingness to meet their financial obligations.

He warned that continued enforcement of outstanding debts, including accumulated interest and penalties, could worsen farmers' economic difficulties.

The lawmaker therefore urged the Federal Government to cancel outstanding agricultural loans owed by eligible beneficiaries under its various intervention programmes.

However, the Chairman of the House Committee on Public Accounts, Bamidele Salam, opposed a blanket waiver, citing alleged widespread abuse of the facilities.

Salam said findings from the Auditor-General of the Federation showed that beneficiaries had diverted about N1.1 trillion disbursed under the Central Bank of Nigeria's Anchor Borrowers' Programme.

He alleged that some beneficiaries used the funds to acquire property in Abuja, Lagos and Dubai instead of investing in agriculture.

The Osun lawmaker also lamented the condition of the Bank of Agriculture, which he said had become virtually moribund following the diversion of N795 billion in loans.



Human Resources Manager, Saiman Nigeria Limited, Usen Ubong (left): Vice Chairman, Planning Committee, Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association (NECA) Employers Award 2026, Michael Alaka; representative of Director-General, NECA, Adenike Adebayo-Ajala; Director, Corporate Services, Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, Felix Azubuike, and Manager, Process and Data Operations, International Tobacco Company, Deji Olorunfemi, during the NECA Employers Excellence Award 2026 media briefing in Lagos, yesterday. PHOTO: SUNDAY AKINLOLU

'Nigeria needs institutional reform, not just capable women for inclusive leadership'

By **Iyabo Lawal**

A NON-GOVERNMENTAL organisation, Women in Successful Careers (WISCAR), has said that Nigeria will not achieve inclusive leadership by only developing capable women, insisting that institutions and governance systems must be deliberately redesigned to enable women to translate capability into leadership, influence and impact.

Founder and Chairperson of WISCAR, Mrs Amina Oyagbola, stated this during a media briefing in Lagos ahead of the organisation's 18th yearly leadership and mentoring conference scheduled for November 28, 2026, in Lagos.

Oyagbola stated that nearly two decades of mentoring professional women have shown that individual capacity building alone cannot move the needle on women's leadership if institutional barriers remain untouched.

"Developing capable women is essential, but institutions must also create the conditions and environment in which the capabilities of these talented women translate into leadership, influence and impact.

"We will not be able to move the needle until the systems and institutions within which women operate are redesigned to enable their full participation and contribution," she said.

She said the conversation around women's representation must shift from advocacy and commitments to tangible institutional change that examines existing policies, laws, organisational structures and governance systems.

WISCAR said that in line with that shift, it is working through the Women in Leadership Coalition alongside Women in Leadership Advancement Network, Women in Management, Business and Public Service and the Nigeria Governors' Forum (NGF) to push for policy reforms that strengthen women's representation.

The priorities being advanced by the coalition include achieving 35 per cent female representation on private-sector boards and executive management teams, improving women's representation in public-sector leadership, and advocating for family-friendly workplace policies, including 16 weeks of fully paid maternity leave for women and 14 days of paid paternity leave for new fathers.

Read the remaining part of this story on www.guardian.ng

Foreign interventions won't fix insecurity in Nigeria, Africa, say dons

From **Ayodele Afolabi**, Ado-Ekiti

SCHOLARS have argued that foreign solutions alone cannot secure Nigeria and Africa at large, stressing that the continent's indigenous knowledge, community wisdom and traditional systems remain vital to achieving lasting peace and sustainable governance.

The argument dominated discussions at the third International Conference of the College of Social and Management Sciences (CSMS), Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti (ABUAD), where academics from Nigeria, Africa and other Western countries converged to re-examine Africa's development direction.

The conference brought together more than 400 participants and showcased 214 papers, themed: "Indigenous Praxes of Development, Intra-African (Im)mobility, Human (In)security and Financing for Sustainable Governance in Africa."

Vice-Chancellor of ABUAD, Prof. Smaranda Olarinde, while declaring the event open, said Africa's future must be shaped by the knowledge and lived experiences of its own people.

According to her, indigenous knowledge, cultural institutions and community practices are not outdated, but remain powerful tools that can be strengthened and combined with modern technology to solve present-day problems, including insecurity.

She added that discussions on insecurity, migration and public finance must move beyond theories in lecture halls and speak to real realities, graduates searching for jobs, families displaced by violence, business owners struggling for capital, and communities demanding a voice in decisions that affect them.

Read the remaining part of this story on www.guardian.ng

2027 polls: NYSC urges army to protect corps members

From **Ernest Nzor**, Abuja

THE National Youth Service Corps (NYSC), yesterday, sought sustained security support from the Nigerian Army to protect corps members, particularly during the 2027 general elections.

The NYSC Director-General, Brig.-Gen. Olakunle Nafiu, appealed during courtesy visits to military formations in Kwara and Osun states as part of his tour of orientation camps for the 2026 Batch C Stream II exercise.

The central theme of his visits to the Army formations was appreciation for the continued support given to the NYSC over the years, particularly in the areas of manpower for orientation exercises and security of corps members.

Nafiu, while speaking at the headquarters of the 9 Division of the Nigerian Army in Ilorin, Kwara State, expressed appreciation to the General Officer Commanding (GOC), Maj.-Gen. Yakubu Yahaya, for the support given to the state secretariat, the welfare and enabling environment accorded to the corps members serving in the barracks.

Read the remaining part of this story on www.guardian.ng

Adeola to unveil Ogun development blueprint on November 20

From **Azeez Olorunlomeru**, Abeokuta

THE All Progressives Congress (APC) governorship candidate in Ogun State, Senator Solomon Olamilekan Adeola, popularly known as Yayi, will on Friday, November 20, 2026, unveil his manifesto ahead of the 2027 governorship election.

The unveiling ceremony is scheduled to take place at the June 12 Cultural Centre, Kuto, Abeokuta, where the senator is expected to outline his vision and development priorities for the state.

The manifesto, titled "Governance That Works for Everyone: My Economic and Social Development Covenant with the People of Ogun State," is anchored on nine pillars under the I.T.E.S.I.W.A.J.U framework.

The document sets out an agenda focused on economic growth, improved public services and inclusive development across Ogun State's three senatorial districts.

Read the remaining part of this story on www.guardian.ng

Court threatens to jail AGF over Okuama crisis

From **Chido Okafor**, Warri

IN a suit before the Federal High Court in Warri, Delta State, Justice Hyeladzira Nganjiwa has warned the Attorney-General of the Federation (AGF) and Minister of Justice, Lateef Fagbemi, of possible imprisonment for contempt if he fails to release the detainees.

This is unconnected with his failure to comply with an order directing the release of detained Okuama community leaders.

Indigenes of Okuama community in Ughelli South Local Council of Delta State, comprising youths, women and men, have demanded the unconditional release of their leaders, describing their continued detention by the Nigerian Army as inhuman.

Okuama community leaders were arrested by the Nigerian military in August 2024 over the killing of 17 Nigerian soldiers on March 14, 2024.

The community accused Governor Sheriff Oborevwori, senators, as well as federal and state lawmakers of ignoring their cries despite having everything it takes to secure the leaders' release.

It lamented that the President-General of Okuama, Oghoroko James, died in military custody due to the inhuman treatment meted out to him.

Sexual Abuse: Tinubu calls for vigilance, stronger protection of children

- Says survivors deserve compassion, support and dignity
- MDF founder urges govts to prioritise child health

From **Terhemba Daka** and **Ernest Nzor**, Abuja

WIFE of the President, Oluremi Tinubu, has called on parents, teachers, the media and law enforcement agencies to strengthen vigilance and collective efforts to protect children against sexual exploitation, abuse and violence.

She also urged Nigerians to ensure that every child enjoys a childhood free from fear, while survivors of sexual abuse are treated with dignity, compassion and given the necessary support to heal.

The First Lady made the call in a message to commemorate the 2026 World Day for the Prevention of and Healing from Child Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Violence, which is observed yearly on November 18.

Tinubu said the occasion should serve as a reminder of the collective responsibility of individuals, families and institutions to safeguard the well-being and rights of children.

She, however, stressed that protecting children must remain a continuous responsibility, requiring vigilance, commitment and coordinated action from all stakeholders.



Special Adviser on Political Affairs, Collins Cocodia (left); Chairman, All Progressives Congress (APC), Bayelsa State, Warman Ogoriba; Administrator, Presidential Amnesty Programme, Dr Dennis Otuaro; Deputy Speaker, Bayelsa State House of Assembly, Michael Ogbere; Bayelsa State Deputy Governor, Dr Peter Akpe; Governor Douye Diri; Managing Director, Tantita Security Services Limited, Kestin Pondi, and other members of the PBAT Door-To-Door Movement during a courtesy visit to Government House, Yenagoa.

ADC challenges Tinubu over $4.5m foreign lobbyists' fee

From **Andrew Oota**, Abuja

- American strategist deletes posts on Tinubu, Nigeria-U.S. security ties
- HURIWA, Sowore flay President over interview with London

AFRICAN Democratic Congress Presidential Campaign Council (ADC-PCC) has challenged President Bola Tinubu to explain the purported payment of $4.5 million to an American lobbyist, Diana London, by the National Security Adviser (NSA), Nuhu Ribadu, at a time Nigerians are battling unprecedented economic hardship, insecurity and a collapsing standard of living.

According to the campaign council, it is distressing that London was allegedly accused and convicted of theft in North Carolina.

However, London has reportedly deleted posts on her X account relating to her engagement with the Nigerian government and the security partnership between Nigeria and the United States.

Meanwhile, Human Rights Writers Association of Nigeria (HURIWA) and African Action Congress (AAC) presidential candidate, Omoyele Sowore, have faulted Tinubu over the interview with London.

In a statement yesterday by its Director of Media and Publicity, Kola Ologbondiyan, the PCC described the reported expenditure as disturbing, wasteful and an affront to millions of Nigerians struggling to survive under the Tinubu administration.

"At a time Nigerians are groaning under hunger, insecurity, failing public institutions, unpaid salaries and an unbearable cost of living, the reported expenditure of $4.5 million – running into billions of naira – on foreign image management raises serious questions about the priorities of the Tinubu administration.

"Nigerians deserve to know why public resources, particularly in a country burdened by debt and economic distress, would allegedly be committed to lobbying and image laundering abroad while millions of citizens at home struggle to afford food, healthcare, education and basic necessities," it stated.

LONDON had earlier shared photographs of herself at the Presidential Villa, Abuja, where she was seen alongside President Tinubu and his Chief of Staff, Femi Gbajabiamila.

In another post, she described the security partnership between Nigeria and U.S. as one that was "delivering results".

However, the posts had been deleted from her X account as of yesterday morning, when our correspondent checked, and the circumstances surrounding their removal were not immediately clear.

HURIWA and Sowore accused Tinubu of openly showing disdain for the Nigerian media, despite owning some of the country's biggest media houses.

87,701 Nigerians graduate from TVET programme as 1.49m seek admission

From **Owede Agbajileke**, Abuja

NO fewer than 87,701 Nigerians have completed a federal government Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programme, while another 1.49 million applicants have expressed interest in the programme's second cohort.

The Minister of Education, Dr Tunji Alausa, disclosed this yesterday at the graduation and starter-kit handover ceremony for the first cohort of beneficiaries, describing the figures as evidence of growing demand for practical skills and vocational training in the country.

Alausa said 150,000 learners had been admitted into accredited training centres nationwide for the second cohort, after the receipt of 1.49 million applications.

He explained that the 87,701 graduates of the first cohort were trained in welding and fabrication, electrical installation, automobile mechanics, solar photovoltaic installation, fashion design, hospitality, information and communication technology, and agriculture, among other fields.

"Interest in the second cohort has been equally encouraging, with 1.49 million applications received and 150,000 learners admitted into accredited training centres nationwide," he added.

According to the minister, "the lasting value of this initiative will be measured by what happens after training: graduates securing work, establishing businesses, improving their earnings and creating opportunities for others."

The minister further disclosed that the starter kits would be distributed in phases, subject to the completion of competency-based assessments and verification processes, stressing that graduating from training, obtaining certification and qualifying for starter kit support were separate stages.

Oborevwori receives NDC Assembly candidate, leaders into APC

From **Monday Osayande**, Asaba

GOVERNOR Sheriff Oborevwori of Delta State has called for political unity and peaceful participation, saying partisan differences should not undermine collective efforts to advance the state's development.

The governor spoke during the All Progressives Congress (APC) campaign rallies in Warri South and Uvwie local council areas, where he also received the Warri South Constituency II House of Assembly candidate of the Nigeria Democratic Congress (NDC), Owin Ikuku, and the party's vice chairman into the APC.

Speaking at the Uvwie rally, he highlighted his administration's infrastructural achievements, particularly the construction of the PTI and DSC flyovers, which he said had significantly reduced travel time and transformed the area.

At the Warri campaign rally, he attributed the state's transformation to deliberate investments and commitment to development, stressing that governance must translate into tangible projects that improve people's lives.

Oborevwori also reaffirmed his commitment to peaceful elections, urging eligible voters to turn out and exercise their civic responsibility, while thanking the people for their support.

For his part, Deputy Governor Monday Onyeme described Oborevwori as a performing leader, noting that the impressive turnout at the rallies reflected the growing support for the APC in the areas.

Also, the Director-General of the Delta APC Campaign Council, Senator James Manager, commended the governor for his administration's visible impact through road construction, bridge projects, market development and youth empowerment initiatives.

Similarly, the Minister of Aviation and Aerospace Development, Festus Keyamo, urged the people to support President Bola Tinubu and Oborevwori. He described the developments taking place in Uvwie and other parts of the state as unprecedented and assured the governor that the people would not disappoint him.

Meanwhile, the state APC Chairman, Solomon Arenyeka, presented party flags to the APC candidates for Warri South Constituencies I and II, while formally receiving defectors from the NDC into the party.

At Uvwie, Arenyeka also presented flags to the party's House of Representatives candidate, Ransom Onoyake, and its Uvwie state constituency candidate, Edafe Emakpor.

FG launches iDICE growth lab, backs eight start-ups with NIb

By **Moyosore Salami**

FEDERAL Government has officially launched the Growth Lab programme, under the iDICE Startup Bridge initiative, backing eight Nigerian startups into a structured growth journey designed to strengthen their businesses, deepen their investment readiness, and position them for their next phase of growth with equity investment.

This is the second arm of the iDICE Startup Bridge (the first being the Founders Lab), an initiative of the Federal Government implemented by the Bank of Industry (BoI) and co-financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), with the aim of supporting entrepreneurs at different stages of the start-up journey, providing opportunities for capacity development, access to industry expertise, and pathways to financing.

Applicants underwent a rigorous multi-stage selection process involving assessments, evaluations, and due diligence to identify startups with the potential, readiness, and capacity to benefit from the programme.

The process was designed to ensure that the final eight represent startups with a clear growth ambition and the potential to contribute meaningfully to Nigeria's digital and creative economy.

Minister confirms *Realnews* anniversary attendance

MINISTER of Information and National Orientation, Idris Mohammed, has confirmed he will attend as the Special Guest of Honour at the *Realnews* 14th Anniversary Lecture Series.

The Management of *Realnews* Magazine and Publications Limited, publishers of Realnews Magazine Online, stated this in a statement made available to the media on Tuesday.

According to a statement signed by the Publisher of *Realnews* Magazine Online, Maureen Chigbo, the minister confirmed his acceptance in a text message to Realnews. Realnews had previously announced that the Regional Chair for Africa, World Energy Council, Dr Omar Farouk Ibrahim, will deliver the lecture entitled: "Geopolitical Turbulence and Energy Security: Forging Strategic Opportunities for Africa", which will be held at the Radisson Blu Hotel, Isaac John, Ikeja, GRA, Lagos, on Thursday, November 19, 2026, starting at 10 a.m.

Also, the Managing Director of Frazimex Engineering Limited (Oilserv Group), Chuka Eze, will deliver the keynote address at the *Realnews* 14th Anniversary Lecture, setting the tone for the event.

House halts NTI admissions cancellation, probes ministry

From **Adamu Abuh** and **Joel Oladele**, Abuja

THE House of Representatives has ordered an immediate suspension of the cancellation of the 2026 National Certificate in Education (NCE) and degree admissions at the National Teachers' Institute (NTI), Kaduna.

Ordering the suspension yesterday after adopting a motion sponsored by the Deputy Chairman of the House Committee on Finance, Saidu Abdullahi, the lawmakers also resolved to investigate the legality of the directive from the Minister of Education, Dr Tunji Alausa.

This comes amid concerns about its implications for prospective students and the institute's operations.

Leading the debate, Abdullahi faulted the timing of the minister's directive, arguing that it could create legal and administrative uncertainty while the National Teachers' Institute Act (Amendment) Bill remains before the National Assembly.

The Federal Ministry of Education, in a statement on November 7, had announced the cancellation of all 2026 admissions into NTI's NCE and degree programmes and also directed the institute to terminate its university affiliations and degree-awarding arrangements.

Kano govt pledges N100m, donates bus to law council

From **Murtala Adewale**, Kano

KANO State Governor, Abba Yusuf, has pledged N100 million in support and a brand-new operational bus to the Legal Aid Council of Nigeria to strengthen its activities and enhance access to justice for indigent and vulnerable citizens.

He announced the support when he received the Chairman of the council's governing board, Justice Sulaiman Kawu, alongside the director-general, management team and other members of the council during a courtesy visit to the Government House, Kano.

The governor commended the council for its significant contributions to the administration of justice in Nigeria, particularly its efforts in providing free legal representation and assistance to citizens who cannot afford the services of private legal practitioners.

The governor reaffirmed his administration's commitment to strengthening collaboration with the council, assuring the delegation of the necessary logistical, administrative and financial support within available resources.

Earlier, Chairman of the Governing Board, Kawu, explained that the visit was part of the council's working tour of the North-West zone to strengthen partnership with state governments, assess the delivery of legal aid services and promote wider access to justice.

Senate demands sanctions, compensation over 37 artisans' deaths in custody

From **John Akubo**, Abuja

Reps absent as NSCDC honours summons over N2b mining scandal

THE Senate yesterday demanded sanctions against officers of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) found culpable in the deaths of 37 young artisans in detention in Minna, Niger State, and compensation for their families.

It also called for comprehensive reforms in the NSCDC, insisting that allegations of illegal mining against the victims cannot justify violating their fundamental rights.

Meanwhile, an NSCDC delegation met a locked hearing room on arrival at the National Assembly on Tuesday to respond to a summons from the House of Representatives Committee on Solid Minerals over the N2 billion mining marshals scandal.

The committee, chaired by Gaza Gbefwi, had directed the NSCDC Commandant-General, Ahmed Audi, to appear before it within 24 hours over allegations of misconduct, financial irregularities, and controversial operations involving the mining marshals.

THE Senate's resolutions followed a motion by Mohammed Musa, who noted that a 10-member independent committee chaired by Jonathan Khoury had submitted its report identifying serious lapses and recommending sanctions, institutional reforms and compensation.

Also, the Senate mandated its president, or a nominee, to lead a condolence visit to the bereaved families in Niger State. It further directed the committees on Solid Minerals, Interior, Human Rights, Police Affairs and Judiciary to monitor implementation of the recommendations and report back.

Contributing to the debate, former governor of Edo State, Adams Oshiomhole, urged stronger action against illegal mining, saying it should attract the same condemnation as illegal oil bunkering because it deprives the federation of revenue and enriches criminal networks.

The Senate subsequently adopted an additional prayer condemning illegal mining, while the Senate President, Godswill Akpabio, cautioned against letting the mining allegations influence consideration of the deaths. He stressed that the victims were innocent in the eyes of the law.

In another development, the Reps committee had raised concerns over alleged extortion, unlawful arrests, human rights abuses, financial impropriety and a purported transaction involving over N2 billion linked to the bank account of a former state commander.

Among others, it had also demanded explanations over the reported killing of an NSCDC officer, Agada Levi Agada, who was allegedly killed by fellow personnel while performing his duties at a mining site.

However, the NSCDC delegation, led by Assistant Commandant-General Emmanuel Fadeyi, who represented Audi, arrived at the designated hearing room at about 3 pm on Tuesday but found the venue locked and committee members absent.



Speaker, Delta State House of Assembly, Emomotimi Guwor (right); Delta State Governor, Sheriff Oborevwori; Senator representing Delta Central Senatorial District, Senator Ede Dafinone; and other political leaders during the All Progressives Congress campaign rally at Effurun in Uvwie Local Council Area of Delta State, yesterday.

Students stranded as UNIABUJA workers shut gate over land dispute

From **Owede Agbajileke**, Abuja

Kingibe, ASUU tackle Wike as EFCC allegedly allocates varsity land

ACTIVITIES at the University of Abuja (UNIABUJA) were grounded yesterday as workers and other unions in the university community shut the institution's main gate in protest against the alleged reallocation of its land by the Federal Capital Territory Administration (FCTA).

The action, organised under the Joint Action Committee (JAC), disrupted academic activities as protesters accused the Minister of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Nyesom Wike, and the FCTA of disregarding the rule of law and threatening the institution's future expansion.

Meanwhile, the Senator representing the FCT, Ireti Kingibe, has condemned the alleged takeover of 7,000 hectares of land from the institution, urging Wike to return the property.

Aligning with the protesting students, lecturers and other members of the university community, Kingibe described their complaints as genuine and a matter that concerns the whole country.

THE coalition comprised members of the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU), Senior Staff Association of Nigerian Universities (SSANU), Non-Academic Staff Union of Educational and Associated Institutions (NASU), Students' Union Government (SUG) and the university's alumni association.

Speaking during the protest, the UniAbuja Chairman of ASUU, Prof. Sylvanus Ugoh, accused the FCTA of circulating what he described as a forged report to justify the alleged reallocation of the institution's land.

Residents raise concern over rising chronic kidney disease in Yobe

From **Muhammad Maitela**, Damaturu

CONCERN is growing among residents over the reported cases of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in Yobe State even as uncertainty persists about its prevalence, possible causes and associated risk factors.

The Guardian learnt that kidney disease remains a significant public health concern in parts of the state, particularly in communities around Gashu'a and along the Yobe River.

This is worsened by anxiety among residents, healthcare workers and researchers about the actual scale of the disease and the factors contributing to its prevalence.

The absence of comprehensive epidemiological studies and reliable public information has further complicated efforts to determine the extent of the problem, identify vulnerable populations and develop effective preventive measures.

Preliminary findings by the government-backed Biomedical Science Research and Training Centre (BioRTC) at Yobe State University, involving Nigerian and international researchers, have revealed the presence of heavy metals, including cadmium, lead and arsenic, in some water samples collected in Gashu'a.

According to the Director of BioRTC and Special Adviser to Governor Mai Mala Buni on Science, Research and Innovation, Prof. Mahmoud Maina, the team has collected over 3,000 human and environmental samples.

He added that preliminary findings have raised questions about the safety of water sources used by residents, particularly households that depend on rivers and public boreholes for drinking and other domestic activities.

However, researchers have called for further scientific investigation before any direct connection can be established between the detected substances and kidney disease in the affected communities.

Also, an Islamic cleric in the community, Sheikh Isa Gashua, has called on the government to broaden the scope of its investigation into the infection, arguing that greater attention should be given to possible risk factors beyond drinking water.

Alia hails verdict as court declares Suswam winner of Benue North-East APC primary

From **Ameh Ochojila**, Abuja

THE Federal High Court in Abuja, presided over by Justice Inyang Ekwo, has declared a former governor of Benue State, Gabriel Suswam, winner of the All Progressives Congress (APC) primary election for the Benue North-East Senatorial District for the 2027 general election.

Meanwhile, Governor Hyacinth Alia has hailed the court judgment as his faction of the Benue APC celebrates Udende's ouster.

In a statement by the Commissioner for Information and Orientation, Solomon Iorpev, Alia congratulated Suswam on the victory, describing the judgment as the "triumph of justice, democracy and the rule of law."

EKWO, in a judgment delivered yesterday, held that the incumbent Senator Emmanuel Udende and the APC failed to provide evidence to contradict Suswam's claims and the monitoring report of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), which confirmed his victory.

Consequently, the court ordered the APC to forward Suswam's name to INEC as its validly nominated candidate for the district in the 2027 general election.

Before considering the substantive suit, Ekwo dismissed the preliminary objections filed by the defendants for lacking merit.

Ojobo to unveil RESPECT framework at APRA conference

PUBLIC sector communication strategist, Dr Anthony Ojobo, is set to present the RESPECT Framework, a seven-pillar model for building trust in organisations, at the 37th yearly conference of the African Public Relations Association (APRA) in Abuja.

He is billed to speak today on "Towards a New Paradigm in Africa's Public Sector Communication" at the conference, held alongside the World Public Relations Forum (WPRF) 2026, which marks the 25th anniversary of the Global Alliance for Public Relations and Communication Management (GA).

Ojobo's paper sets out three priorities for responsible public sector communication - treating public service as the client, embedding communication within institutional digital transformation, and building credible transparency and feedback systems.

According to a statement ahead of the presentation, the RESPECT Framework turns these priorities into practice by helping institutions audit their reputation, manage it deliberately and apply perception intelligence to decision-making.

ALAYELUWA OBA
RUFUS ADEYEMO ADEJUGBE
ALADESANMI III, (CON, JP)
EWI ADO-EKITI



CHIEF WOLE OLANIPEKUN @75

A ROYAL TRIBUTE TO CHIEF WOLE OLANIPEKUN, CFR, SAN, ASIWAJU OF IKERE KINGDOM, AT 75

With gratitude to Almighty God, the Giver of life and length of days, I rejoice with Chief Wole Olanipekun, CFR, SAN, an illustrious son of Ikere-Ekiti and one of Ekiti land's finest gifts to Nigeria, as he attains the age of seventy-five.

I have followed his journey with keen attention and with pride. Called to the Nigerian Bar in 1976 and elevated to the rank of Senior Advocate of Nigeria in 1991, he has stood for fifty years in the front rank of his profession. As President of the Nigerian Bar Association, and later as Chairman of the Body of Benchers, he led with courage, candour and an unbending regard for the rule of law. His advocacy before our superior courts has helped to shape Nigeria's jurisprudence.

Chief Olanipekun's service to education is no less distinguished. He has presided over the Governing Councils of the University of Ibadan and Ajayi Crowther University, and today serves as Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of the Governing Council of the University of Lagos, and as Chancellor of the Bamidele Olumilua University of Education, Science and Technology, Ikere-Ekiti.

Yet it is Chief Olanipekun's large heart that has most endeared him to our people. For three decades, his scholarship scheme has seen thousands of indigent students through school, among them sons and daughters from all sixteen Local Government Areas of Ekiti State. The High Court complex he built and donated at Ikere-Ekiti, and his many other gifts to community, church and school, show a man who regards success as a trust to be shared. Through it all he has remained humble, accessible and devoted to his roots.

One of his greatest gifts to humanity may yet be the public presentation for his birthday of **Wole Olanipekun Through the Cases,** a six-volume record of the landmark cases of his fifty years at the Bar. A worthy monument to a life of industry and learning, it will long enrich the Bench, the Bar, scholars and students of law.

Chief Olanipekun, Ekiti knows your worth and is proud of you. On behalf of myself, the Ewi-in-Council and the good people of Ado-Ekiti, I congratulate you most heartily. May the Almighty grant you many more years in sound health, undimmed wisdom and abiding peace.



His Imperial Majesty
Oba Rufus Adeyemo Adejugbe
Aladesanmi III CON.JP.
Ewi Ado-Ekiti.

INAUGURAL CONVENING OF THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR TARO (GAfT) HELD AT BON HOTEL, ABUJA, NIGERIA, 10-11 NOV. 2026

Meeting Communiqué and Recommendations

Preamble

THE inaugural convening of the Global Alliance for Taro (GAfT) was held from 10-11 November 2026 at the Bon Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria. The landmark event was convened by the Vision for Adapted Crops and Soils (VACS) Taro Breeding Project, National Root Crops Research Institute (NRCRI), International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), and the International Potato Center (CIP). Under the theme, *Advancing Taro for Food Security, Climate Resilience, Nutrition and Inclusive Agribusiness,* the meeting brought together diverse stakeholders from Ghana, Ethiopia, Costa Rica, and Nigeria. Representatives from governments, national agricultural research systems (NARS), international research centers, universities, private-sector processors, producer organizations, and development partners convened to formally launch GAfT as a coordinated multi-stakeholder platform. The Keynote address on *Taro as a Strategic Crop for Food Security, Climate Resilience and Agricultural Transformation-Lessons from Latin America* was delivered by Dr Roberto Camacho (Universidad Técnica Nacional (UTN), Costa Rica. The Keynote address was followed by high-level panel discussion moderated by Prof. Benjamin Ewa Ubi (National Open University of Nigeria) with five (5) Panelists: Dr. Roberto Camacho (National Technical University, Costa Rica), Ms. Ijeoma Nwankwo (Clustfarms Ltd), Dr. Okoye Benjamin (Production/ Market Economist, NRCRI, Umudike), Prof. Chiedozie Egesi (Executive Director/CEO of NRCRI/Convener, GAfT), Dr. Tewodros Mulualem (EIAR, Ethiopia) which resolved our collective ambition, political will, scientific capacity, and investment commitment to unlock that potential at scale, with a strong call on integrating taro into national agricultural investment plans and the African Union's CAADP/Kampala Declaration agenda, as well as research investment/sustainable funding and commitments for impact at scale. Dr Ugo Chijioke (Coordinator, Product Development Programme, NRCRI, Umudike) also delivered *Insights into Food Quality and Market Opportunities for Taro*. The Alliance aims to elevate taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) from a neglected staple to a strategically positioned priority crop for global food security, climate adaptation, and rural transformation.

The following presentations were also delivered: *Introduction to VACS Taro Breeding Project: Partners, Objectives & Milestones* by Dr Hapson Mushoriwa (IITA); *VACS Breeding: Taro-Nigeria 2026 Advancements Series* by the NRCRI Taro Breeding Team (NRCRI, Umudike); and *VACS Breeding: Taro-Ghana 2026 Advancements Series* by the CSIR-CRI Taro Breeding Team (CSIR-CRI, Ghana). In addition, the following posters were presented: *Assessment of Taro Leaf Blight prevalence, production, Constraints, and Yield Trends in Nigeria* by Diekade *et al.*; *Exploration and Morphological Characterisation of Nigerian Taro Germplasm* by Uzoma *et al.*; and *Harnessing Nigerian Taro Genetic Resources for Conservation and Utilization in Taro Improvement* by Ebiti *et al.*

Strategic Rationale: Time for Taro is Now

The convening acknowledged that despite taro's high food and nutritional value, carbohydrate value, adaptability to marginal environments, cultural significance, and emerging market demand for gluten-free and functional foods, the crop remains underrepresented in global agricultural

policy and research financing. In his welcome address, Professor Chiedozie Egesi, Executive Director/CEO of NRCRI, emphasized that transforming taro requires moving from fragmented efforts to global collaboration. The Alliance was unanimously endorsed as the necessary institutional architecture to harmonize research agenda, coordinate disease surveillance (such as Taro Leaf Blight, a major pathological constraint), strengthen seed systems, and unlock agro-industrial potential.

Official Launch and High-Level Commitment

The official inauguration of GAfT was marked by strong political commitment. The Honourable Minister of Livestock Development, Hon. Idi Muktar Maiha, represented by his Senior Special Assistant, Barr. Richard Mbaram, highlighted the untapped potential of taro as an alternative, affordable livestock feed ingredient. He called for rigorous research into its nutritional value and processing methods to reduce feed costs and boost rural enterprise, particularly for women and youth. These sentiments were echoed by high-level goodwill messages from ARCN (Dr Olufemi Salako, Rep of the Executive Secretary), NASC (Dr Uteh Akan-S, Rep of the Director General), IITA, and CIP, that taro is a vital tool for diversifying cropping systems and enhancing climate resilience.

Vision, Strategic Objectives and Thematic Pillars

Delegates agreed on a comprehensive vision for GAfT, centered on a 10-year Global Taro Roadmap (2027-2036). The Alliance will operate through regional implementation and global coordination, with an initial focus on taro and potential future expansion to include cocoyam. The following seven strategic commitments were endorsed:

a. **Database of taro stakeholders:** Maintain a global database of taro R&D stakeholders and value-chain actors
b. **Roadmap:** Agree on a 10-year strategy with measurable milestones and accountability.
c. **Working Groups:** Coordinate thematic expert working groups and networks to drive technical agenda.
d. **Commitment:** Mobilize governments and development partners for sustained research investment/resource mobilization.
e. **Clusters:** Develop evidence-based, investment-ready value chain clusters.
f. Data Platform: Connect trusted production, science, and market data.
g. **Cooperation:** Strengthen South-South and triangular exchange.

To operationalize these commitments, the Alliance will establish Six Thematic Working Groups:

a. **Research & Innovation:** Germplasm, genomics, breeding, and pathology.
b. **Seed Systems:** Clean material multiplication, quality assurance, and delivery.
c. **Processing:** Product development, safety standards, and processing hubs.
d. **Trade & Markets:** Demand intelligence, standards, logistics, and barrier reduction.
e. **Policy:** Institutional coordination, regulation, and public investment.
f. **Climate Resilience**: Stress adaptation, risk monitoring, and climate-smart agronomy.

Investment Clusters and Implementation Phases

The meeting identified five priority geographic clusters for immediate investment and action:

a. **West Africa** (Nigeria, Ghana, Cameroon): Focus on improved varieties, planting material, and processing.
b. **Pacific** (Fiji, Samoa, PNG, Solomon Islands): Focus on disease-resistant varieties and conservation.
c. **Asia** (China, Japan, Philippines, Thailand): Focus on genomics, mechanization, and starch processing.
d. **East Africa** (Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi): Focus on adapted varieties and smallholder productivity.
e. **Caribbean** (Dominica, Trinidad & Tobago): Focus on quality standards and specialty markets.

The roadmap will be executed in three phases:

a. **2027–2029** (Foundation): Establish steering mechanisms, database, baselines, working-group charters, and pilot cluster screening.
b. **2030–2032** (Scaling): Conduct multi-country trials, seed pilots, and processing demonstrations.
c. **2033–2036** (Transformation): Establish mature regional market linkages and scale up investment.

Governance and Institutional Arrangements

To ensure effective coordination, the following governance architecture was proposed:

- **General Assembly:** Comprising member countries and institutions.
- **Executive Council:** Regional representatives to guide strategy.
- **Technical Advisory Board:** Leading scientists and value chain experts.
- **Secretariat:** Initially coordinated by NRCRI, subject to formal ratification. The meeting also proposed that IITA host and coordinate the Secretariat in collaboration with the CGIAR system.

Global Taro Data and Knowledge Platform

A cornerstone of the Alliance's knowledge strategy is the launch of a Global Taro Data and Knowledge Platform. This digital resource will integrate FAOSTAT-aligned production time series, market prices, germplasm accession identifiers, seed-system registries, pathology surveillance, and geospatial suitability data. It will serve as a centralized hub for researchers, investors, and policymakers.

Abuja Statement and Call to Action

The convening concluded with the adoption of the **Abuja Statement on the Global Advancement of Taro,** with World Taro Day slated for 11th day of November each year. Participating countries committed to integrating taro into national agricultural investment plans and regional food security frameworks. Development partners and private sector actors were called upon to align funding and identify investment-ready value chains.

Immediate Next Steps (0 - 90 Days and Beyond)

To maintain momentum, the following timeline was agreed upon:
Within 0–90 Days: Agree on an interim steering group, finalize terms of reference and develop a database of taro stakeholders globally.
By Month 6: Nominate six working-group leads and country focal points.
By Month 9: Screen pilot clusters and publish platform requirements.
By Month 12: Circulate the draft roadmap, pilot dashboard, and financing concept notes.

Conclusion

The inaugural convening of the Global Alliance for Taro signaled a decisive shift from neglect to recognition, and from fragmented efforts to global collaboration. By positioning taro as a climate-resilient, nutritious, and commercially viable crop, GAfT is poised to unlock shared prosperity for smallholder farmers, processors, and economies across the Global South. The time for taro is now, and the future is one of coordinated, global action.

The GAfT Declaration Established 11th November as the World Taro Day. Communique adopted this 11th Day of Nov. 2026 in Abuja, Nigeria

Prof. Chiedozie Egesi
(Executive Director/CEO, NRCRI)
IITA, CIP and the VACS Taro Breeding Project



TheMetroSection

www.guardian.ng Guardian Nigeria GuardianNigeria 08136370421 Guardiannigeria

Kidney transplant survivor's family accuses DPP of delaying his release on bail

From **Godfrey Gabriel,** Port Harcourt

THE family of a kidney transplant recipient, Ugochukwu Lucky Ibekwe, has appealed to the Federal Ministry of Justice to facilitate his release from custody, accusing the Department of Public Prosecutions (DPP) of delaying the verification of documents required to perfect his bail.

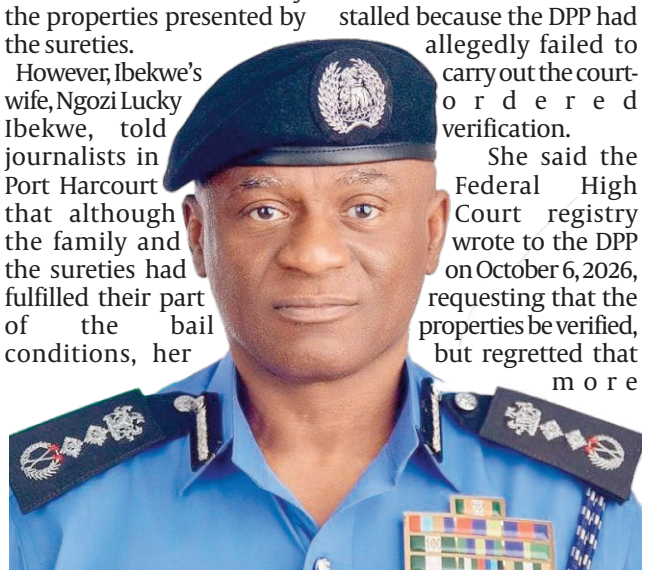
Ibekwe, who has been in detention since February 2026 over allegations bordering on illegal bunkering and dealing in petroleum products, was subsequently re-arrested and arraigned on a separate charge of terrorism, among other offences.

A Federal High Court sitting in Abuja granted him bail on July 24, 2026, in the sum of N500 million, with two sureties in like sum, following an application by his counsel, Damian Okoro, a Senior Advocate of Nigeria (SAN).

Justice Salim Olasupo Ibrahim directed that one of the sureties must own verifiable landed property in the Maitama, Asokoro or Guzape areas of Abuja, while the second must own landed property around the Government Reserved Area (GRA) in Port Harcourt, Rivers State.

The court also directed the prosecution to write to the Ministries of Lands in Abuja and Port Harcourt to verify the properties presented by the sureties.

However, Ibekwe's wife, Ngozi Lucky Ibekwe, told journalists in Port Harcourt that although the family and the sureties had fulfilled their part of the bail conditions, her husband's release remained stalled because the DPP had allegedly failed to carry out the court-ordered verification.



IGP Tunji Disu

She said the Federal High Court registry wrote to the DPP on October 6, 2026, requesting that the properties be verified, but regretted that more than a month later, the exercise had yet to be completed.

According to her, the delay has prolonged her husband's incarceration despite his fragile health.

She appealed to the Director of Public Prosecutions, Federal Ministry of Justice, Rotimi Iseoluwa Oyedepo, SAN, to intervene and ensure that the court's directive was implemented without further delay.

"My husband has continued to suffer incarceration under conditions that are both oppressive and legally indefensible. From the onset, the investigative process by CSP Omar John Sini and his men was characterised by malice.

"Now, the DPP at the Federal Ministry of Justice has started its own, resulting in my husband's continued stay in prison even though he has not been convicted. My children have stopped going to school, and my husband cannot access the medical care he requires," she said.

Ngozi maintained that her husband's health condition was a major consideration in the decision to grant him bail, expressing concern that the delay in verifying the sureties' property documents had undermined the purpose of the court's decision.

Court remands woman over death of WHO staff in Adamawa

From **Joy Dennis,** Yola

A 48-year-old woman, Elizabeth Andrew, has been remanded in custody by a Chief Magistrate's Court in Yola, Adamawa State, over allegations surrounding the death of Daniel Dyedzimai Marye, a staff of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Andrew, who resides in Wauru Jabbe, Yola South Local Council, was arraigned before Chief Magistrate Bello Ismail Shelleng on allegations of culpable homicide and theft.

The prosecution counsel, ASP Zakka Musa, told the court that the deceased's brother, Sunday Marye Daniel, and his wife, Laraba Daniel, reported the matter to the Commissioner of Police, accusing the defendant of arranging Marye's burial without informing or involving his family.

The complainants further alleged that Andrew sent family members away from the deceased's residence during the mourning period and took possession of his ATM card and other valuables.

According to the prosecution, Marye died on October 10, 2026, and was buried the following day, a development that reportedly raised questions among his family members about the circumstances surrounding his death.

Police officer recounts how 17-year-old girl was abducted, sexually assaulted

By **Yetunde Ayobami Ojo**

A police officer attached to the Gender Unit of the Lagos State Police Command, Esther Igbineweka, has narrated how a 17-year-old girl was allegedly abducted, drugged and sexually assaulted by a defendant, Ogabi Taiwo.

Igbineweka, who said she had served in the Nigeria Police Force for more than 24 years, gave the account while testifying before the Lagos State Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Court, presided over by Justice Abiola Soladoye.

Led in evidence by the prosecuting counsel, A.A. Adeniyi, the witness, identified Taiwo as the defendant in a case investigated by her team in March 2024.

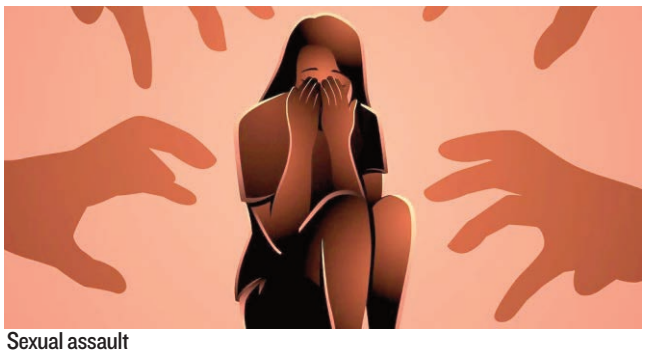
She told the court that on March 14, 2024, a case of alleged abduction and defilement was transferred from Magboro Police Station to the Gender Unit by Taiwo Ajose, who had reported the incident on behalf of his daughter, whose identity is being withheld.

According to her, Ajose reported that he sent his daughter on an errand on March 2, 2024, but she failed to return home.

The witness said the father began searching for her and, the following day, received information from a neighbour that the girl had been seen around the defendant's residence.

She said when Ajose confronted Taiwo, he allegedly denied seeing the girl.

Igbineweka further testified that on March 4, Ajose's sister, popularly known as Iya Birikis, brought the girl home. Upon being questioned, the girl allegedly told her family that Taiwo had taken her into his house, given her a liquid concoction to drink, tied her down and forcefully had sexual intercourse with her.



Sexual assault

Court orders Bayelsa monarch to account for community funds, hold meetings

From **Julius Osahon,** Yenagoa

THE people of Ikebiri Kingdom in Southern Ijaw Local Council of Bayelsa State have secured a major legal victory in their dispute with the embattled Paramount Ruler, His Royal Highness Francis Timi Ododo, as a State High Court has granted five reliefs against him.

The court ordered the monarch to administer the kingdom in accordance with its 2005 constitution, convene general meetings and annual conventions, account for community funds and pay N1 million in costs and exemplary damages to the claimants.

The dispute followed the controversial suspension of Ododo by stakeholders, community members and youths from Ikebiri I, Ikebiri II and Opuadino communities on July 26, 2025.

The stakeholders had accused the monarch of gross misconduct, including alleged disobedience to the kingdom's constitution, failure to conduct an election to fill the vacant position of deputy paramount ruler following the death of the former occupant, and lack of financial accountability.

The Bayelsa State Government subsequently intervened, with the late Deputy Governor, Lawrence Ewhrudjakpo, meeting representatives of the feuding parties at Government House, Yenagoa, on July 28 and 29, 2025.

The government ruled that the community-led suspension contravened the Bayelsa State Chieftaincy Law and declared it null and void.

Mokwa flood victims demand account of donations, 18 months after disaster

From **Bala Yahaya,** Minna

EIGHTEEN months after the devastating flood that ravaged Mokwa Local Council of Niger State, killing hundreds of people and destroying homes and businesses, affected residents say they are still struggling with poverty, trauma and uncertainty over their future.

The victims have consequently called on Governor Mohammed Umaru Bago to account for donations and relief materials received on their behalf, alleging that several promises made by the government have yet to translate into meaningful relief for those affected.

The appeal was contained in a statement issued in Minna by a concerned citizen and activist, Abubakar Isah Mokwa, popularly" He expressed concern over what he described as the absence of visible results from billions of naira reportedly committed to rebuilding the community, particularly the proposed reconstruction of bridges and provision of a housing estate.

The activist also questioned the whereabouts of an alleged N16.7 billion earmarked for bridge projects and more than N4 billion reportedly realised through various donations.

He said several relief materials, including food and other essential supplies, were brought to Mokwa to assist families who lost virtually everything in the disaster.

However, he noted that complaints had continued to emerge from residents who claimed they did not receive the materials meant for them.

Enugu court sentences security guard to death for stabbing man

From **Lawrence Njoku,** Enugu

A security guard, Shuaibu Mohammed, has been sentenced to death by hanging for stabbing a man, Njoku Nwabueze, to death during a disagreement at Soil Plaza, Emene, Enugu State.

The High Court of Enugu State, presided over by Justice Kenneth Okpe, yesterday, found Mohammed guilty of murder, ruling that the prosecution had proved the charge against him beyond reasonable doubt.

Mohammed was accused of stabbing Nwabueze with a dagger on October 1, 2021, following an argument at the plaza where he worked as a security guard.

In his judgment, Justice Okpe said the defendant's two confessional statements to the police, alongside other evidence, established his guilt.

The judge noted that Mohammed had admitted stabbing the deceased at the back, on the left side of his chest, during a quarrel over an alleged theft.

Although the defendant denied the allegation while testifying in court, Justice Okpe observed that he neither retracted nor adequately addressed the two confessional statements in his written deposition.

He said the statements, made before two different police officers at separate locations and on different occasions, were consistent in their material details.

"The two confessional statements were made before two police officers, the PW1 and PW2, at different locations and on different days. I have again thoroughly read the two confessional statements and they are saying basically and essentially the same thing," the judge said.

PUBLIC NOTICE

ASSOC. OF SCIENCE LABORATORY TECHNOLOGISTS OF NIG
CAC/IT/NO. 22142

This is to inform the general public that the above named has applied for change of trustees under part F of matter allied act of 2020

NEW TRUSTEES
1. BOT Chairman: The NISLT Council Chairman
2. BOT Co-Chairman: DG/Registrar/CEO
3. BOT Member: ASLTON President
4. BOT Member: ASLTON National Treasurer
5. BOT Secretary: ASLTON National Secretary

OLD TRUSTEES REMOVED ARE:
OSU JACKSON
MUSA JOSEPH LALAI
AKANJI SAMUEL ADEMOLA
IJAGBONE IGHODALO FOLORUNSO
SUNMONU OLADIKE FOLORUNSHO

Aims and objectives remain the same.

Any objection to this should be forwarded to Registrar general of the Corporate Affairs Commission Abuja within 28 days of this publication.

SIGNED
SECRETARY

Nine killed, 46 injured as truck crashes in Cross River

From **Tina Agosi Todo**, Calabar

A JOURNEY from Anambra State to Taraba State ended in tragedy when a truck conveying 85 passengers and goods veered off the road into a bush along the Yahe-Akamkpa road in Yala Local Council of Cross River State, killing nine persons and injuring 46 others.

The accident, involving a DAF commercial truck with registration number GAS 706 XA, occurred at about 2:40 a.m. at a sharp bend shortly after Yahe Bridge.

The truck reportedly veered off the road as the driver attempted to avoid a head-on collision with another truck approaching from the opposite direction.



The accident scene

A report by the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), RS6.24 Yahe Unit Command, said 85 persons were involved in the crash, comprising 82 males, two females and one female child.

It stated that nine people, including six males, two females and a female child, died, while 46 male passengers sustained injuries.

The remaining 30 male occupants escaped unhurt.

FRSC personnel arrived at the scene five minutes after receiving a distress call at 2:55 a.m. and immediately commenced rescue operations in collaboration with the Nigerian Army.

The injured victims were evacuated to Lutheran Hospital, Yahe, for medical attention, while three of the deceased were deposited in the hospital mortuary after a doctor on duty certified them dead.

The remaining six bodies were reportedly taken away by survivors who escaped unhurt and identified the deceased as their Muslim relatives.

Two motorcycles were also recovered from the scene of the accident.

King's College class of 1995-2001 unveils N200m endowment, solar project for students

By **Opeyemi Babalola**

OLD boys of King's College Lagos, under the Class Set of 1995-2001, have announced plans to provide digital learning tablets for Senior Secondary School Two (SS2) students and install a 20-kilowatt solar power system in the school as part of activities marking their 25th anniversary.

The projects are aimed at improving students' access to digital education and providing reliable electricity for classrooms, particularly for pupils preparing for the West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE).

The alumni also unveiled a N200 million endowment fund designed to provide financial assistance to members facing difficult circumstances and support future initiatives of the association.

President of the Class Set, Deji Shobowale, announced the initiatives at a press conference held at SigmaBase, Victoria Island, Lagos, yesterday, ahead of the anniversary celebrations scheduled for December.

The digital literacy intervention, tagged One King, One Device, will provide every SS2 student with a personal learning tablet preloaded with educational materials to support classroom activities, improve digital skills and enhance academic performance.

According to the alumni, the initiative is intended to prepare students for the increasing use of Computer-Based Testing (CBT) in examinations and equip them with the digital skills required in modern education.

The association said it was also putting structures in place to ensure that successive SS2 classes benefit from the intervention, making it a sustainable programme rather than a one-off anniversary donation.

Under the second component of the school intervention, the alumni will design, procure and install a 20-kilowatt solar power system to serve the SS2 and SS3 classroom blocks.

The project is expected to provide reliable electricity for lighting, ventilation and other learning activities, reducing the students' dependence on the national grid and generators.

Shobowale said the projects reflected the responsibility of former students to invest in the institution that contributed to their personal and professional development.

"25 years ago, we left King's College as young men with little knowledge of where life would take us. Today, we are professionals, entrepreneurs, public servants and business leaders.

"This anniversary is not a celebration for its own sake. It is our collective answer to the question of what we owe the school that helped shape our lives and our futures," he said.

Navy FOC cautions newly promoted Captains against arrogance, urges discipline

By **Bertram Nwannekanma**

THE Flag Officer Commanding (FOC), Western Naval Command, Rear Admiral Abubakar Abdullahi Mustapha, has cautioned five newly promoted Nigerian Navy Captains against arrogance, urging them to embrace humility, discipline, integrity and greater responsibility in the discharge of their duties.

Mustapha gave the admonition on Tuesday, November 17, 2026, while decorating the officers, including former Command Information Officer, Captain Patricia Ochei, and four others elevated from the rank of Commander to Captain at the NNS Beecroft Officers' Mess, Apapa, Lagos.

He described promotion to the rank of Captain as a significant career milestone that came with higher expectations, greater responsibilities and increased accountability, warning the officers against looking down on colleagues who were unsuccessful in the promotion exercise.

The admiral noted that several hardworking officers had not been promoted, stressing that those elevated should regard their new ranks as an opportunity to serve better rather than a reason to feel superior to others.

He said career advancement in the Navy depended not only on intellectual ability, professional performance and service records but also on character, discipline, integrity and divine grace.

Mustapha urged the officers to reflect on their careers, identify personal shortcomings and demonstrate the maturity required to handle higher appointments.

He also reminded them of their obligations to the Nigerian Navy, the Federal Republic of Nigeria and their families, acknowledging the sacrifices and support of their loved ones throughout their professional journeys.

Edo gas explosion: Council orders permanent eviction of dealers

From **Joseph Kanjo**, Benin

THE Oredo Local Council has ordered the permanent relocation of gas dealers from Agbado Market in Benin City, Edo State, following an explosion that killed a nine-year-old child and left a 15-year-old teenager injured.

The council chairman, Hon. Gabriel Idusere reportedly directed the immediate evacuation of the dealers after the incident, which occurred last Friday, amid renewed concerns over the dangers of operating gas-refilling businesses within the market.

The directive has brought some relief to traders who said they had repeatedly complained about the presence of gas dealers in the market but received little attention until the latest explosion.

When *The Guardian* visited the market on Tuesday, November 17, 2026, only a few shops were open, while several others remained locked as traders awaited further government action.

The vice-chairperson of the market women, 82-year-old Mrs Comfort Amadin, who spoke on behalf of the Iye Eko, said traders had long warned about the safety risks posed by gas dealers operating among their shops.

Recounting the incident, Amadin said the latest explosion was more devastating than previous ones recorded in the market.

She said: "Last Friday, at about 4:00p.m., we heard a very loud sound indicating that a gas cylinder had exploded again. The explosion was more severe than what had happened before.

"I saw a little child with his skull torn open by the roadside, while the other victim was rushed to the hospital. We have complained repeatedly that gas-refilling businesses should not be operating among us, but nobody seemed to listen to us."

Amadin explained that traders had kept their shops closed since the incident to compel the authorities to address their concerns and remove the gas dealers from the market.

"Since last Friday, the market has remained under lock because we want the government to come and relocate them from our midst. Many shop owners have goods worth millions of naira here, and some of them took loans to finance their businesses. Now, a lot of them have been affected by this explosion," she lamented.

Recalling a similar incident about three years ago, Amadin said a gas cylinder exploded and landed across the road, leaving one person with an amputated leg.

Fabulous Urban advocates women-owned household toilets in Lagos, Enugu

AS the world marks World Toilet Day today, Fabulous Urban Nigeria Foundation has called on federal and state governments to subsidise household toilets owned by women, particularly in low-income communities where inadequate sanitation exposes them to sexual harassment and rape.

The Founder-Director of the foundation, Prof. Fabienne Hoelzel, said women without toilets in their homes face serious safety risks, especially at night, when going outside to use public or shared facilities can expose them to sexual violence.

She cited instances from some Lagos communities where the foundation operates, women without private toilets resort to using bags or bottles in their rooms at night and disposing of the waste at daybreak to avoid leaving their homes in unsafe conditions.

According to Hoelzel, shared toilets do not adequately address the problem because women still have to leave their rooms and walk through potentially unsafe surroundings to access them.

The foundation's response is the Mobile Dry Diversion Toilet (MDDT), a household sanitation system that belongs to the woman using it and operates without water, electricity or a sewer connection.

The foundation has constructed 45 units with women in Lagos, 10 in Enugu and two in Nairobi. Its 2026 campaign received funding from the Abuja office of the Heinrich Böll Foundation.

The MDDT collects urine and faeces separately for transportation to farms or treatment facilities. In Enugu, a composting plant is under construction to process the collected waste for agricultural use.

Each toilet costs approximately $500, including maintenance, while a composting facility capable of treating waste from 10 toilets requires about $5,000.

Hoelzel noted that sanitation projects often receive funding for construction, while essential services such as waste collection, processing, training, monitoring and repairs remain underfunded.

She recalled that an attempt by a Swiss funder in 2024 to introduce a 50 per cent repayment arrangement through weekly instalments for women beneficiaries in Lagos failed because the women could not sustain the payments. The funder subsequently returned to full funding.

She argued that household sanitation should be treated as essential public infrastructure rather than an investment expected to generate commercial returns.

The foundation called for government support covering both the construction and continued operation of women-owned toilets, stressing that facilities would become unusable without funding for waste collection, maintenance and processing.

International donors can also support the projects through sanloop, a Swiss association founded by Hoelzel, who is also Professor of Urban Design at the Stuttgart State Academy of Art and Design.

Hoelzel said access to safe household toilets should form part of housing and urban development policies, particularly in communities where women face sanitation-related safety risks.

She urged governments, development partners and donors to support sanitation programmes that give women ownership of household facilities and provide the funding required to keep them functional.



One of the mobile dry diversion toilets

DOWEN COLLEGE LAGOS

WE LEARN, LEAD AND IMPACT

No Child is left behind.

- British & Nigerian Curriculum
- Robust STEAM Programme
- TOEFL / SAT / IELTS / UTME
- Academic Integrity & Discipline
- Fun-Learning Environment
- Diverse Co-Curricular Activities

Multiple Scholarship Programmes Available

SOME RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

- International School Award (British Council) 2026
- Winner, SETPOM Competition 2026
- Winner, ReadManna Digital Literacy Competition 2026
- Winnner, SNEPCO 50M Butterfly Race 2026
- Winner, Cordros Every Child A Milestone Fund Debate Competition
- First Runner-Up, STUDYIN Future-ready Essay Competition 2026
- Silver Award, Queen's Commonwealth Writing Competition 2026
- 2nd Position, Maritime Ambassadors Competition 2026
- 2nd Position, Society of Petroleum Engineers Competition 2026



ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Saturday, 20 Feb 2027 | Saturday, 20 Mar 2027

Saturday, 20 Apr 2027

FOR ADMISSIONS ENQUIRIES: VISIT ADMISSION OFFICE IN THE SCHOOL
OR CALL 08038844341 08144931694

COMPLETE FORM ONLINE www.dowencollege.org.ng/apply-now

CAMBRIDGE IGCSE · BRITISH COUNCIL · AISEN · WAEC · SSLAG SAFE SCHOOLS LAGOS

18, ADEBAYO DOHERTY ROAD. LEKKI PHASE I

FOLLOW OUR JOURNEY ON SOCIAL MEDIA

FOR PARTNERSHIPS EMAIL: dowencollegelagos1997@gmail.com

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

Celebrates with

Chief Wole OLANIPEKUN CFR, SAN

Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Council

On the Presentation and Unveiling of

"WOLE OLANIPEKUN THROUGH THE CASES"

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

President

BOLA AHMED TINUBU, GCFR

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria



As a Lawyer, you fought tenaciously in the courtroom and won.
As our Pro-Chancellor, you steer UNILAG with wisdom, calm, and conviction.
Your experiences and life lessons you have penned for all.

Today, the University rises to applaud this achievement.

May your impact never diminish.
May your imprints in the sand of time never be erased.

Congratulations on this milestone and we wish you

Happy 75th Birthday

FOUNDER: ALEX U. IBRU (1945 – 2011)
Conscience is an open wound; only truth can heal it. Uthman dan Fodio 1754-1816

Editorial

www.guardian.ng
Guardian Nigeria GuardianNigeria 08136370421 Guardiannigeria

Conflicting court orders: A threat to Nigeria's democracy

THE warning by the Chief Justice of Nigeria (CJN), Justice Kudirat Kekere-Ekun, against the growing abuse of judicial processes ahead of the 2027 general elections is timely. It deserves the support of all well-meaning Nigerians. Speaking at the 2026 Roundtable for Heads of Courts, organised by the National Judicial Institute (NJI) in Abuja, the CJN identified forum shopping, concealment of related proceedings, and attempts to obtain conflicting orders from courts of coordinate jurisdiction as dangerous practices that can compromise justice and undermine the integrity of the judiciary.

The CJN particularly cautioned judges against allowing urgent applications and *ex parte* orders to compromise justice or become instruments for securing improper advantages in politically sensitive disputes.

The CJN's warning could not have come at a more auspicious time, especially as Nigeria inches towards another election year amid a deepening crisis of confidence in the administration of justice. Justice Kekere-Ekun's concern stems from several reports of conflicting court orders, embarrassing judicial controversies, and legal contradictions. From the Federal High Court to State High Courts, and among courts of coordinate jurisdiction, the country has witnessed an avalanche of judicial pronouncements that sometimes pull in opposite directions. This disturbing development is not merely an embarrassment to the legal profession; it is a grave threat to the rule of law and public confidence in the administration of justice.

The controversies surrounding the Kano Emirship crisis, the Rivers State political disputes and the Peoples Democratic Party's leadership and national convention crises are particularly instructive. In these disputes, different courts issued orders that appeared to contradict, overlap with or undermine one another. In the PDP convention controversy, for instance, orders emanating from the Federal High Court in Abuja and the Oyo State High Court created considerable uncertainty over whether the party could proceed with its national convention.

Similarly, the Kano Emirship crisis exposed the dangers of competing judicial interventions in a politically sensitive traditional institution. The Rivers State political crisis also demonstrated how rival political factions could approach different courts and brandish competing judicial orders to justify their respective positions.

The spectacle is increasingly becoming disgraceful, particularly for lawyers who canvass such reliefs, knowing fully that they constitute abuse of process. It gives the impression that litigants can shop around for sympathetic judges until they obtain an order that serves their political or personal interests. The danger is that the court, which should be the sanctuary of justice, begins to look like a marketplace where judicial orders are available to the highest bidder or the most influential litigant. While lawyers are often to blame for this issue, especially when they conceal relevant facts from the courts, the judiciary must also confront its internal weaknesses. No institution can preserve its independence and integrity if its members become willing instruments of its own destruction.

The increasing abuse of *ex parte* and interim injunctions is particularly disturbing. These remedies are exceptional judicial interventions, designed to preserve the subject matter of litigation and prevent irreparable harm in circumstances where giving prior notice may defeat the purpose of the application. They are not weapons for ambushing political opponents, frustrating public institutions or securing an advantage before the opposing party has an opportunity to be heard. Yet, in recent times, Nigerians have witnessed a disturbing succession of *ex parte* orders and counter-orders in politically charged disputes. Some of these orders have created confusion, provoked public controversy and exposed the judiciary to avoidable ridicule. The question Nigerians are entitled to ask is: how did the judicial process descend to this level?

Certainly, the problem is not that different courts sometimes reach different conclusions. Judicial independence permits judges to form different opinions on questions of law. The real problem arises when courts of coordinate jurisdiction issue contradictory orders in proceedings involving substantially the same parties, subject matter and issues. It is equally troubling when litigants deliberately conceal pending proceedings or approach multiple courts in search of favourable injunctions. Such conduct constitutes a grave abuse of judicial process and must attract appropriate consequences.

Under the 1999 Constitution, as amended, the Federal High Court and State High Courts have distinct and constitutionally defined jurisdictions. Section 251 provides for the jurisdiction of the Federal High Court, while Section 272 principally governs the jurisdiction of State High Courts. These constitutional boundaries must be respected. No court should permit itself to become an instrument for circumventing existing judicial proceedings or undermining the authority of another court of competent jurisdiction. Equally, litigants and their lawyers must understand that the proper response to an unfavourable judicial decision is to pursue the appropriate appellate remedy, not to embark on a shopping expedition for a more convenient court.

The Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) has, on several occasions, warned judges, heads of courts and legal practitioners against conduct capable of compromising the administration of justice and bringing the legal profession into disrepute. The Association has rightly expressed concern that the damage caused by the indiscriminate issuance of conflicting orders could take the profession a long time to repair. This concern is real. The legal profession cannot afford to remain indifferent while public confidence in the courts erodes. Lawyers who facilitate forum shopping, conceal material proceedings or procure questionable injunctions constitute much of the problem, as do judges who grant such orders without exercising the requisite judicial restraint.

Therefore, the National Judicial Council (NJC) must rise to the occasion. It should investigate credible complaints of judicial misconduct arising from the reckless issuance of conflicting orders and impose appropriate disciplinary sanctions where misconduct is established.

Heads of courts must provide firm administrative leadership, strengthen mechanisms for identifying related proceedings and ensure that applications involving substantially similar disputes are scrutinised with the seriousness they deserve. Judges should insist on full and frank disclosure of material facts and pending proceedings before granting urgent reliefs. The judiciary must demonstrate that judicial independence is not a licence for judicial recklessness.

More importantly, as the 2027 general elections approach, judges must resist political pressure, external interference and personal considerations. Election-related disputes are often emotionally charged and attract enormous public attention. But political sensitivity, public sentiment or the urgency with which an application is presented must never displace the Constitution, the Electoral Act or the applicable rules of court. The CJN is therefore right to remind heads of courts of their responsibility to ensure that election-related cases are handled competently, expeditiously and impartially. The judiciary must not become an instrument in the hands of desperate politicians seeking to circumvent the democratic will of the people.

The judiciary is not just another arm of government. It is the ultimate safeguard of constitutional democracy and the institution to which citizens turn when their rights are violated and other avenues of redress have failed. It interprets the Constitution, protects fundamental rights and holds the other arms of government accountable. Justice is the vital thread that binds society together. Without it, the social contract becomes meaningless, democratic institutions lose their legitimacy and the door is opened to arbitrariness and anarchy.

Democracy cannot flourish where judicial pronouncements generate confusion rather than certainty, or where the authority of one court is casually undermined by another. The authority of the judiciary rests not merely on its constitutional power to issue orders but on the confidence of the people that those orders are made impartially, competently and in accordance with the law.

The CJN has sounded the warning. The NJC, heads of courts, the NBA and individual judicial officers must now translate that warning into concrete action. Nigeria cannot afford another election season in which political gladiators turn courtrooms into battlefields and judicial orders into political ammunition. The credibility of the 2027 elections will depend, in no small measure, on the courage, independence and integrity of the judiciary.



LETTER

Beautiful quotes of a lifetime

Pondering about greed, jealousy and envy!

SIR: While describing the utterly consuming anger in a woman when envy and jealousy comes to the fore, Williams Shakespeare had this to say: "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned!"

There is no doubt about this reasoning and statement. Everywhere in the whole world, you don't mess around with the feelings of a woman in matters of the heart; like taking another wife or spouse.

Women considered this an affront likened to a war of apocalyptic magnitude when their husbands take another wife or their boyfriends have another lover.

"*Orisha je n pe meji obinrin ko de inu, ori ahon lo mo!*" is a Yoruba witty proverb, meaning: "Women are never happy with a rival, their love is only a pretence, even the gods are not in support of it!"

Their raging anger can be compared to the volcanic lava or liquid fire! It is hotter than hell fire! At this very moment, the serpent in a woman can spew forth a poisonous and deadly fang.

Envy and jealousy, even in a man can be mortal and deadly. People can kill, take damaging and dangerous steps because of the envy and jealousy in their hearts. This attitude is wrong and contrary to the laws of the Almighty God and Nature.

God is love. He moulded us with His limitless and infinitesimal love which goes beyond all tribes, boundaries, religion and culture.

Let God be the judge. Don't ever take steps to snuff life out of a human being, no matter what.

Fill your heart with love always. Do not be jealous or envious of fellow human beings. Everything in life has its times and seasons.

Your time will definitely come by His awesome grace. Be patient.

If you are poor today does not mean you will be in that position for eternity. Surely, you will smile sooner than later, faster than you ever think.

Greed is a blatant and outrageous sin with infernal judgement in the sight of God! Do not take what does not belong to you. "Live and let's live!" is the deepest truth of life and God's rule and His law.

Do not just feed fat while your neighbour or friend suffers hunger, lack and thirst. "*Ile aye yi kii se fun enikan!*" meaning, "Life isn't meant for you alone!"

Spread the love, joy and peace... Make the whole world a better place for everyone. Think about it.

Segun Durowaiye can be reached via 08055356855.

Opinion

www.guardian.ng Guardian Nigeria GuardianNigeria 08136370421 Guardiannigeria

Tinubu's critics and benchmarking of failure as theory of change

By **Tunji Olaopa**

IN its over six decades of national existence, the Nigerian state has accumulated sufficient national crises and predicaments that have made populism a romantic alternative that promises a better life. Populism is founded on the capacity of government policies to transform the welfare of the people, especially through the people-oriented appeal of a charismatic leadership. Within this populist framework, any new governance template is framed against the supposed successes of the past which any incumbent government is not rising up to.

The Tinubu administration, like its predecessor, have been judged according to some perceived governance successes in Nigeria's first and second republics which these administrations are meant to replicate or transcend. Unfortunately, populism is not always a coherent political ideology.

One fundamental reason for this assessment is that it often deduces simplistic solutions from complex political and governance dynamics. In the case of the Nigerian developmental and governance circumstances, a populist orientation always seems to long for some good old days when some governance policies made the lives of Nigerians much better. Romanticising these policies eventually led to a populist benchmarking of governance failures disguised as "successes." Unfortunately, this ideological sentiment does not investigate how some of these wrong-headed policies constituted some of the structural foundation for the governance and developmental challenges and crises of today—challenges that the Tinubu administration and other previous government had to unravel.

I will list a few to make my point. Take one of the most popular governance legends: one naira to one dollar nostalgia. The 1970s and 1980s were often considered to be an era when the value of the naira was at par with that of the dollar. This period would then suggest that the monetary policies of today must be designed to raise the value of the naira. While the conclusion is solid, what is not obvious is the governance policies that were deployed towards shoring up the value of the currency outside of a solid productivity paradigm covered up by a massive injection of the oil windfall into the weak economy. The import-dependent economy of today was solidified over the death of the agricultural sector and local manufacturing. This reality is not often obvious through the populist spectacle.

The 1970s and 1980s also host the reference to the cheap fuel regime. And this constitutes, for civil society organisations and activists, and especially the labour unions, the baseline for agitation against subsidy removal or market deregulation today. But here also, what is behind five is more than six! The subsidised pricing not only encouraged cross-border smuggling, it also drained trillions of naira that could have gone into financing significant infrastructural development projects, from transportation to healthcare services. But even more, it is one of the factors that locked Nigeria into a perpetual cycle of depth while crippling the refineries.

We must also speak about the clamour for marketing and commodity boards of the 1960s and 1970s that, like the fuel subsidy, fixed the prices of agricultural produce. This was supposed to be a great policy in terms of the support it gave farmers. The same could be said about the universal basic education and subsidised higher education of the first republic.What is not obvious, with regard to the agricultural boards, is that government used the boards as a device that surreptitiously taxed the poor rural farmers. The surplus derived from buying the produce and selling on the global market went into the financing of the urban elites and bloated state bureaucracies. In the context of education and the clamour for a return to state-funded higher education, a deeper analysis will demonstrate how education back then was funded through revenues accruing from crude oil without a most enduring fiscal tax base, institutional stability and demographic projections. The government then refused to adopt a more sustainable public-private funding collaborations that would have made the policy more fundamental to national development.

Thus, the populist nostalgia about past policies stands as a framework for benchmarking governance failures while oblivious of how those "golden eras" contributed to the understanding of Nigeria's post-independence predicaments today. What is even worse than this populist nostalgia is transforming the benchmarking framework into a governance praxis that celebrates underperformance when juxtaposed with past governance policies and practices.

In governance and democratic practices, the idea of benchmarking is deployed as a management framework that enables the government to drive public sector reform through comparing national institutional, structural and procedural outcomes against global best practices. However, this management logic is inverted when the government benchmark failure as an active governance praxis to rationalize and justify systemic underperformance. What ought to be structural and governance failure, after due and in-depth analysis, is routinely normalized and institutionalised through a rather unfortunately sub-optimal comparative standard. This then makes it rather difficult to achieve a significant understanding that derives from comparing and evaluating public policies ad state capabilities against functional international and global benchmarks that work.

The anatomy is that an incumbent government compares its low performance to the abject performance records of past governments. This tactic simply accentuates the governance "capability" of the government by relativising its incompetence and benchmarking its failure against past failures. Thus, patching up a few stretches of kilometers is compared to the failure of the past government to even lay one kilometer of road. Achieving a few hours of unstable electricity distribution is trumpeted as infrastructural progress compared to the grid collapse that characterised past governance failure. A distinct feature of how failure is benchmarked is demonstrated by why and how infrastructural development is privatised and the burden shifted to the citizens.

Security becomes the responsibility of communities, private schools replace dilapidated public education, and private power generation replaces the government's responsibility to supply electricity. One other significant anatomical feature is the alacrity with which government hire international consulting firms and agencies to design governance blueprints which are disconnected from the unassessed structural capabilities of the MDAs meant to implement the blueprints. Here, it is just sufficient to launch those masterplans with fanfares and chalk them up as indicators of performance than to actually succeed in implementing them.

Benchmarking failure as governance praxis is a veritable binding constraint to economic growth and national development. This goes without saying. A binding constraint is that singular structural deficiency or bottleneck that undermines every corrective governance innovation and initiatives. For example, and as was stated earlier, policies are launched and celebrated without any significant administrative reflection given to the execution dynamics. And the institutional capability of the MDAs that are meant to oversee the implementation is neglected.

Read the remaining part of this article on www.guardian.ng

Prof. Olaopa is chairman, Federal Civil Service Commission.

2027: Between Ohanaeze Ndigbo and Peter Obi

By **Anene Umennaka**

AS I'm writing this piece, condolence messages are still pouring out by the leadership of Afenifere, the Pan-Yoruba Socio-Cultural Organisation and many other groups and Nigerians, over the demise on October 20, 2026 of Pa Reuben Famuyide Fasoranti (OFR), the revered Afenifere Leader Emeritus who passed on at the age of 100 years.

All have described the late elder statesman as a "principled leader whose life was devoted to justice, fairness, democracy and the preservation of Yoruba values". They also say he would be remembered for his humane nature, amiable disposition and unwavering commitment to the Yoruba cause. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

Conversely, the Igbo Socio-Cultural Organisation leadership, the Ohanaeze Ndigbo whose cause is similar or no different from the Afenifere's, is regrettably comprising its core values by unabashedly betraying or abandoning its son, Peter Obi and supporting President Bola Ahmed Tinubu (PBAT), incidentally an Afenifere son in the fast-approaching 2027 presidential election, ostensibly on the ground that PBAT has promised them a sixth state, so that they would be like other geo-political zones-one of the key marginalisation complaints in the long-drawn agitations of the Igbos.

Assuming the president has such power at will to create or influence creation of a new state, I ask, is this a sufficient basis for the elite leadership of Ohanaeze Ndigbo to betray or abandon its son Peter Obi, who has a real likelihood of success in the 2027 presidential election, enjoying particularly, the massive support of Nigeria's youth who constitute 70 per cent of Nigeria's population and by inference the 103 million voters? While having a new state will be fine for the South-East to be like other geo-political zones, but this should not be an obsession. It is not worth sacrificing the Presidency over a mere pot of porridge. It was Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana who said "seek yee first the political kingdom and other things will follow you".

Which is bigger: President or sixth state? To be accepted back fully in Nigeria or having a sixth state? Ohanaeze's decision is a perfect example of the biblical case of Esau selling his birth right for a mere pot of porridge. Tufiakwa! Chukwu Ekwekwena!!! Steve Obum Orajiaku in an article in this paper titled '2023: The Leader Nigeria Need,' wrote [excerpt]: "A region in the country has not been allowed to occupy the number one position in the country's political arena since 1966. Yet, by all means, possible and righteous evaluations, that region is rated by international bodies as the fastest, developing enclave, where its people depend in rare ethnic potential for economic and social growth".

So, I ask the leadership of Ohanaeze Ndigbo: When will an Igbo man be allowed to be President of Nigeria? After the sixth state is created? I commend to Nigerians the Ipssisima Verba of John Lewis on the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, United States, which is apposite here: "A democracy cannot thrive where justice is reserved for a select few. Ignoring these cries and failing to respond to this movement is simply not an option – for peace cannot exist where justice is not served".

The June 12 struggle, for the validation of the 1993 Presidential election, believed to have been won by Chief MKO Abiola, led by NADECO, comprising mainly (understandably) Yorubas, did not come cheap. It was the determination, grit, perseverance and unwavering commitment of its members and Nigerians that led to Chief Olusegun Obasanjo becoming President in 1999, Abiola sadly, having died in prison. The leadership of Ohanaeze Ndigbo has a lot to learn from this struggle. As it is said, power is not served a la carte. Shakira, a Colombian, songwriter and dancer put it this way:"In this life, to earn your place you have to fight for it".

Ohanaeze Ndigbo leadership's betrayal of Peter Obi could be likened to Brutus, a close friend Caesar's in Shakespeare work, Julius Caesar, joining the conspiracy and participating in the killing of Caesar the Roman emperor. "Ettu Brut" meaning "And you too Brutus" was all the shocked Caesar could mutter. Or Okonkwo in Chinuea Achebe's classic 'Thing fall apart' joining in the killing of the boy Ikemefuna, despite being his foster father and the latter calling out "father!!!" to him for protection. It was all betrayal of trust.

How would late Pa Adebanjo, the Afenifere leader be feeling in his grave and several other non-Igbos who threw their whole support behind Peter Obi and staked everything, accepted to be unpopular with their kith and kin, so that justice be served Ndigbo particularly in the 2023 poll. These men and women were really courageous. "Moral courage", Robert Kennedy said "is rare commodity than bravery in battle or great intelligence".

Ohanaeze Ndigbos' leadership does not bother about the performance of PBAT in his soon to end first term. Most Nigerians cannot afford a standard meal a day, talk of three square meals. There is even no leftovers in the dust bin anymore. The middle class is almost wiped out. The World Bank correctly predicted that 62 per cent of Nigerians about 141 million citizens will be in poverty in 2026. The United Nations too warned that nearly 35 million Nigerians could face acute hunger in 2026. This does not bother Ohanaeze leadership.

While cooperation or "handshake across the Niger", popularised by the Owelle of Onitsha, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe is very necessary and healthy for a multi-ethnic federation like Nigeria's, Ohanaeze Ndigbos' leadership should not compromise its core values and a just cause like the Igbo's (third largest ethnic group in Nigeria) quest for Aso Rock. Decades of marginalisation of Igbos has no doubt adversely affected the resilience and confidence of some of us. I will, however, commend to all Igbos, nay Ohanaeze's leadership the uplifting words of the late Chief Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu when he, addressing the Igbo youths on Igbo Day at Umuahia Township Stadium on September 29, 2000, said "…if you are not loved, be feared and don't expect to be loved because what you have as a people is too frightening to attract love".

He was not by this statement calling for violence or confrontation with other components of Nigeria, but for self belief, that is for the Igbos to know when to insist on their right. It is not late for Ohanaeze Ndigbo leadership to retrace its step. Moreover, Ohanaeze has no electoral weight. The average Igbo voter has not even heard of its existence or activities. It is purely elicit. A paper tiger.

Very recently, Fayose, a Yoruba, affirmed that no Igbo man has the following Peter Obi commands in Igbo land and Nigeria since after the death of Chief Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu. I commend to brothers like Prof. Chukwuma Soludo and Dave Umahi and to other Peter Obi's detractors, who obviously, are jealous and envious of Obi's ever rising profile and political clout among all segments of Nigeria society; the eternal counsel of Bob Marley, the musical legend that: "Life is one big road with lots of signs. So when you are riding through the ruts, don't complicate your mind. Flee from hate, mischief and jealousy".

To the good people of Nigeria, Oswald Mbuyiseni Mtshall poem "If you should know me" readily comes handy. Oswald writes: "For all; I bare my heart. O!come search; my soul for non-existent virtues; outnumbered by vices as numerous as green-flies, devouring all my righteousness". I can hear Peter re-assuring you "if you should know me. No need for fears, suspicion and prejudices I am wholly open and harmless. I love Nigeria."

Umennaka, a lawyer and President of Friends of the Sick International, an NGO, can be reached via aneneumennaka@gmail.com

Opinion

www.guardian.ng
Guardian Nigeria GuardianNigeria 08136370421 Guardiannigeria

The constant frustration of INEC chairman

By Eric Teniola

EVERY chairman of the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) or National Electoral Commission (NEC), now Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) has always been accused of partisanship. Some of them, if not all, left the office in frustration. Some of them have been accused of compromising their office and that they are not neutral. That they are agents, disciples or henchmen of the ruling party.
That has been part of our political history.
This was the reason why the former Ondo State Chief Judge and first Nigeria Director of Law School, Honourable Justice Olakunle Orojo CFR (16 February, 1923 – 3 July, 2009) from Arigidi in Akoko North West Local Council of Ondo State, rejected the job after it was announced by General Ibrahim Babangida (85) GCFR to replace Professor Humphrey Nwosu (2 October 1941 – 20 October 2024) in 1993.

One needs to read the 392-page book of Professor Nwosu titled: "Laying The Foundation For Nigeria's Democracy: My Account Of June 12, 1993 Presidential Elections And Its Annulment". His close friend, Mr. Fab Uche, who is equally close to me, is never tired of telling me the humiliation Professor Nwosu faced as Chairman of the electoral body during and after his tenure till he died in the United States of America on October 24, 2024. Nwosu's laudable efforts ended in annulment of the election, the consequences of which we are still enduring till today.

The process for the selection of INEC chairman is wrong and it gives room for suspicion. In English, we have the saying that "He who pays the piper calls the tune," which means that the person that pays for something decides on what happens to that something". In Hebrew, it says, "the man who controls the riches is the man who controls the judgement". A French version says "Celui, qui tient les rênes, tourne la tête." He who holds the reins, turns the head. Salman Iqbal, an author wrote, "He with the big stick has got to be the owner of the she-bufalo!"
Past Chairmen of INEC felt that they owe their appointments to the man who appointed them.

Section 50 of the 1963 Constitution says "(1) There shall be an Electoral Commission for the Federation (2) The members of the Electoral Commission of the Federation shall be—(a) a Chief Electoral Commissioner, who shall be chairman; and (b) a member representing each territory. (3) The members of the Electoral Commission of the Federation shall be appointed by the President, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister. (4) Before tendering any advice for the purposes of this section in relation to the appointment of the member of the Electoral Commission of the Federation representing a Region, the Prime Minister shall consult the Premier of that Region. (5) A person shall not be qualified to hold office as a member of the Electoral Commission of the Federation if he is a member of either House of Parliament, a member of a legislative house of a Region, a Minister of the Government of the Federation, a Minister of the Government of a Region or a member of the public service of the Federation or the public service of a Region.

Section C third schedule of the 1979 Constitution says, "The Federal Electoral Commission shall comprise the following members, namely— (a) a Chairman, who shall be appointed from among members specified in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of the paragraph; (b) one member from each of the States of the Federation; (c) not more than 5 additional members who shall be appointed on their merit. The Section gave the President the power to appoint members of the Commission including the Chairman.

Section 153 of the 1999 Constitution equally gives the President the power to appoint the chairman and members of INEC. Sub section 3 of Section 154 of the Constitution states "In exercising his powers to appoint a person as chairman or member of the Independent National Electoral Commission, National Judicial Council, the Federal Judicial Council Service Commission or the National Population Commission, the President must consult the Council of State".

We have to devise means and ways to appoint the members of INEC in a way that does not make them suspects. I want to limit myself to the fate of the four pioneers of the electoral body.

The past chairmen of the electoral body were Mr Roland Edward Wraith (1958-1963), Sir Kofoworola Adekunle Abayomi (1963-1964), Chief Eyo Esua (1964–1966), Chief Michael Ani (1976–1979), Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey (1980–1983), Professor Eme Awa (1987–1989), Professor Humphrey Nwosu (1989–1993), Professor Okon Uya (1993, June-November), Chief Sumner Dagogo-Jack (1994–1998), Justice Ephraim Akpata (1998–2000), Sir Abel Guobadia (2000–2005), Professor Maurice Iwu (2005–2010), Professor Attahiru Jega (2010–2015), Professor Mahmood Yakubu (2015-2025) and Professor Joash Ojo Amupitan (SAN)—2025 till date. Professor Amupitan hails from Ayetoro Gbede in Ijumu Local Government Area of Kogi State.

If we are to judge Ayetoro Gbede by the likes of Senator Dino Melaye, what of notables like Major General David Medayese Jemibewon (86) (rtd), Shola Ameobi, who once played for Newcastle United football club in the English Premiership, John Obaro, founder Systemspecs and others.

I first visited Ayetoro Gbede in 1975 when it was part of Kwara State. I was there for the grand reception by the people of Ayetoro Gbede in honour of Colonel Jemibewon who was appointed the Military Governor of Western State to replace Captain Akintunde Aduwo (86). I was then the Western State Editor of Kwara State owned The Nigerian Herald reporting from Ibadan.

The people of Ijumu have passion for Education. They are intrepid and doughty. They are fearless. I have in mind the likes of Chief Bayo Ojo, SAN, CON; Senator Smart Adeyemi, Lt. General Rufus Modupe Kupolati (rtd.), Lt. General Joseph Olorungbon Owonibi (rtd.), Major General Funso Samson Owonibi (rtd), Mrs Folashade Yemi-Esan, Dapo Olorunyomi, CON, Mr. Eniola Bello, Gbenga Ogunleye, Prince Olushola Akanmode, Mr. Tunde Ipinmisho, S. A. Ajayi, Professor Yemi Akinwumi, Professor Gbenga Ibileye, Honourable Abiodun James Faleke, Barrister Ayo Abraham Olorunfemi and so many others.

Coincidentally an Ijumu illustrious Professor is to conduct our coming general elections. Those who love Nigeria must wish Professor Amupitan the best of luck.

After the Constitutional Conference in London, it was agreed that an electoral body be established for 1959 and other elections. Mr. Roland Edward Wraith was therefore appointed to head the body. Other members of the commission were Alhaji Bello Dan Amar, Mr. Anthony Aniagolu, Mr. H. Orisejolomi Thomas, Mr. K.A. Bohu and Mr. M. A. Sho-Silva. Mr. Orisejolomi Thomas, later resigned to go back to academics which was his calling and was replaced by Prince Peter Akenzua.

Wraith was born 1908 in Derby, Derbyshire, England. He was a British scholar and public administrator specialising in colonial and post-colonial governance in Africa. Mr. Wraith authored influential studies on local government systems in West Africa, including examinations of structures in Nigeria, Ghana, and Sierra Leone, and co-wrote Corruption in Developing Countries (1963) with Edgar Simpkins, analysing administrative challenges and graft in emerging nations. His works emphasised practical reforms to build effective institutions amid decolonisation, drawing from direct experience in British colonial service.

His tenure, which extended until 1960, focused on establishing impartial mechanisms for voters' registration and election conduct amid Nigeria's diverse ethnic and regional divisions. Mr. Wraith, drawing from his prior administrative experience in colonial service, prioritised logistical preparations, including the compilation of electoral rolls across Nigeria's expansive territory, where infrastructure limitations posed significant hurdles such as inadequate transportation and communication networks.

To be continued tomorrow.

Teniola, a former director in the presidency, wrote from Lagos.

From crisis to renewal: Tinubu's reforms, case for continuity

By Abiodun Oluwadare

NIGERIA'S political future should be determined neither by partisan loyalty nor by reflexive opposition to the government of the day. It should be determined by evidence: what the administration inherited, the decisions it has taken, the progress it can demonstrate, the costs citizens have borne, and the prospects that its policies offer for a more stable and productive country. By that standard, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu's administration deserves a serious assessment as Nigeria approaches another consequential electoral cycle.

Since assuming office on May 29, 2023, Tinubu has pursued a programme of economic restructuring intended to address long-standing distortions in the management of the Nigerian economy. The removal of the petrol subsidy and the reform of the foreign-exchange regime were among the most consequential decisions of his presidency. They were also among the most disruptive. Their effects have included higher living costs, pressure on household incomes and renewed anxiety about the capacity of ordinary Nigerians to absorb economic shocks. A credible assessment must acknowledge these consequences. It must equally ask whether the country is beginning to establish the foundations for more sustainable growth, stronger public finances and greater national productive capacity.

The argument for continuity, therefore, should not rest on the proposition that every policy has succeeded or that every hardship can be attributed to the past. It should rest on a more demanding proposition: that where a government has begun necessary structural reforms, demonstrated measurable progress and shown a credible capacity to correct its mistakes, the national interest may be better served by consolidating and improving that programme than by abandoning it before its results can be fully assessed.

The burden of inherited crisis

The removal of the petrol subsidy and the movement towards a more unified foreign-exchange market were intended to reduce fiscal pressures, limit market distortions and improve the allocation of scarce resources. The economic logic behind such measures is not difficult to understand. A government cannot indefinitely sustain expensive interventions without considering their opportunity costs, the distribution of their benefits and the consequences for public investment. Nor can a country attract durable investment if its foreign-exchange system encourages uncertainty, arbitrage and an artificial separation between official and market realities.

But sound economic reasoning does not automatically guarantee sound implementation. The speed and sequencing of reform matter. So do public communication, social protection, institutional credibility and the ability to expand domestic production. Where prices rise faster than incomes, the theoretical gains of reform can seem remote to households whose immediate concern is how to feed their families. The administration's challenge has therefore been twofold: to correct structural weaknesses and to prevent the adjustment process from imposing an intolerable burden on vulnerable citizens.

That distinction is important. Reform should not be defended merely because it is difficult. It should be defended where the evidence shows that it is necessary, where its implementation is improving, and where the government remains accountable for cushioning hardship and delivering tangible benefits.

Stabilisation, growth and the test of living standards

Nigeria's recent economic indicators suggest progress in some areas, but they also expose the distance between macroeconomic stabilisation and improved living standards. The International Monetary Fund reported real gross domestic product growth of 4.1 per cent in 2024 and 4.0 per cent in 2025, while projecting growth of approximately 4.1 per cent for 2026. The figures indicate that economic activity has continued to expand. They do not, on their own, demonstrate that the average Nigerian is better off. Population growth, inflation, employment quality and the distribution of economic gains all affect whether growth translates into improved welfare.

Foreign-exchange reserves provide another measure of the changing economic picture, although comparisons must be made carefully because different institutions may use different definitions and observation dates. Nigeria's gross reserves under the Central Bank of Nigeria's definition were approximately US$35 billion around May 2023. The IMF's comparable CBN-definition series placed reserves at US$45.8 billion at the end of 2025 and reported a 30-day moving average of US$49 billion at the end of March 2026. The Federal Ministry of Finance subsequently reported US$54.7 billion on September 18, 2026. These figures indicate a substantial improvement in the reported reserve position, but the increase should not be attributed exclusively to government policy; oil receipts, financial flows, exchange-rate developments and other factors also matter.

The appropriate conclusion is measured rather than triumphalist. Stronger reserves can improve a country's capacity to meet external obligations, support confidence and manage shocks. Sustained growth can expand the tax base and create opportunities for investment. But these gains will matter to citizens only if they are accompanied by lower inflation, more reliable access to food and energy, better employment prospects and improvements in purchasing power.

The IMF's own assessment underscores this distinction. While acknowledging the improvement in macroeconomic outcomes and resilience, it has also highlighted the continuing severity of poverty and food insecurity. These are not peripheral concerns; they are central tests of whether reform is working for the wider population. The administration must therefore move from stabilisation towards a more inclusive phase of recovery, in which economic discipline is matched by visible improvements in household welfare.

Tinubu's reform agenda has begun to change important aspects of Nigeria's economic and policy environment. There are measurable signs of improvement in reported reserves, economic growth and public revenue. Domestic refining is expanding, infrastructure projects are progressing, tax reforms have entered implementation, and initiatives in education, public-service remuneration and security-sector restructuring are moving forward. These developments provide a serious basis for evaluating the administration's record.

They do not erase the cost of adjustment, settle the problem of poverty or establish that all programmes have delivered their intended results. University arrears remain a concern; local government autonomy has not been fully realised; major infrastructure projects remain under construction; and the consequences of tax reform are still unfolding. Food affordability and the quality of everyday public services remain decisive tests. A government that seeks continuity must be prepared to confront these shortcomings directly rather than dismiss them as inconvenient criticism.

The opposition, in turn, has a responsibility to offer more than condemnation. It should explain which policies it would retain, which it would change, how it would finance its proposals and how it would avoid returning the country to the distortions that reform sought to address. Democratic competition is most useful when it gives citizens clear alternatives and compels every political actor to defend its programme against evidence.

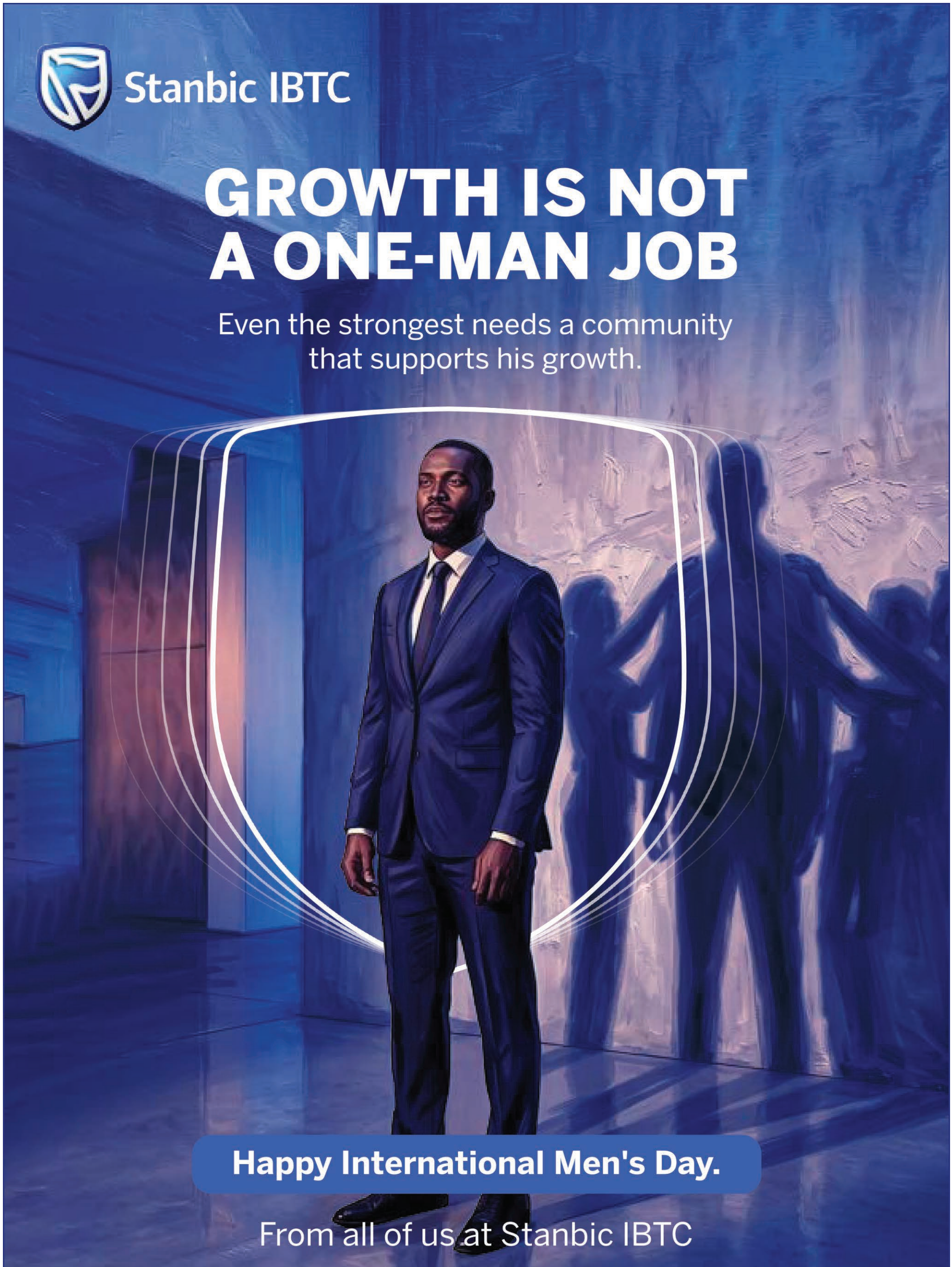
Read the remaining part of this article on www.guardian.ng

Oluwadare is a Professor of Political Science, Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna.

Stanbic IBTC

GROWTH IS NOT A ONE-MAN JOB

Even the strongest needs a community that supports his growth.



Happy International Men's Day.

From all of us at Stanbic IBTC

Asset Management | Bank | Capital | Insurance Brokers | Insurance Limited | Investments | Nominees | Pension | Stockbroking | Trustees | Ventures | Zest Payments
Stanbic IBTC Holdings PLC RC: 1018051

@StanbicIBTC

PUBLIC NOTICE

Interim Forfeiture

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
Sign. Date

IN THE FEDERAL HIGH COURT OF NIGERIA
IN THE LAGOS JUDICIAL DIVISION
HOLDEN AT LAGOS

SUIT NO: FHC/LAG/MISC/1407/2026

IN RE: APPLICATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRIMES COMMISSION FOR AN ORDER OF INTERIM FORFEITURE OF PROPERTIES PARTICULARISZED IN THE SCHEDULES A, B, C AND D HEREIN, WHICH PROPERTIES ARE REASONABLY SUSPECTED TO BE PROCEEDS OF UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE ADVANCE FEE FRAUD AND OTHER FRAUD RELATED OFFENCES ACT NO. 14, 2006 AND SECTION 44 (2) B OF THE 1999 CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

ORDER

UPON THIS MOTION EXPARTE dated and filed on the 23rd of September, 2026 praying for the following orders:-

1. AN ORDER OF INTERIM FORFEITURE of this Honourable Court forfeiting to the Federal Government of Nigeria, properties particularized in Schedules A, B, C and D to this application, which properties are reasonably suspected to have been acquired with proceeds of unlawful activities of Sultan Olawale Sulaiman.

2. An Order of this Honourable Court directing the publication in any National Newspaper, the interim order under relief 1 above, for anyone who is interested in the properties sought to be forfeited to appear before this Honourable Court to show cause within 14 days why the final order of forfeiture of the said properties should not be made in favour of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

3. AND for such further or other Orders as this Honourable Court may deem fit to make in the circumstances of this case.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
Sign. Date 11/11/26
E. O. ANAGBOGU (Mrs)
PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICEF
FEDERAL HIGH COURT
IKOYI, LAGOS

UPON READING the Affidavit in Support, the Exhibits attached and the Written Address dated and filed on the 23rd of September, 2026 in the Federal High Court Registry deposed to by MUSA ADAM MAINA, Male, Nigerian and Investigating Officer of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, 15A, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi, Lagos.

AFTER HEARING Z-B Atiku (Mrs) for the Applicant move in terms of the motion papers.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AS FOLLOWS:

1. THAT AN ORDER OF INTERIM FORFEITURE is granted to the Federal Government of Nigeria, properties particularized in Schedules A, B, C and D to this application, which properties are reasonably suspected to have been acquired with proceeds of unlawful activities of Sultan Olawale Sulaiman.

HON. JUSTICE D.E. OSIAGOR
JUDGE

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
Sign. Date

2. THAT An Order is granted directing the publication in any National Newspaper, the interim order under relief 1 above, for anyone who is interested in the properties sought to be forfeited to appear before this Honourable Court to show cause within 14 days why the final order of forfeiture of the said properties should not be made in favour of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
Sign. Date 11/11/26
E. O. ANAGBOGU (Mrs)
PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
FEDERAL HIGH COURT
IKOYI, LAGOS

3. THAT the case is adjourned to the 12th of November, 2026 for Report of Service and Compliance.

ISSUED AT LAGOS, under the Seal of the Court and the Hand of the Presiding Judge this 8th of October, 2026.

J.S. OGEDENGBE
REGISTRAR

SCHEDULE A (Vehicles)

S/N	BRAND	DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLE
1	TOYOTA VENZA	SILVER COLOR WITH REG NO: MUS390JN
2	MERCEDES BENZ	UNREGISTERED WITH CHASIS NO: 4JGFB4KB5MA500922

SCHEDULE B (Luxurious Jewelries)

S/N	DESCRIPTION OF JEWELRY
1	ONE SILVER COLOR CARTER WRISTWATCH
2	ONE GOLD COLOR ANDEMANS PIGNET WRISTWATCH
3	ONE BLACK i-WATCH SERIES 4
4	ONE PIECE OF GOLD RING WITH NO: 750
5	ON EPIECE OF GOLD CHAIN WITH NO: 750

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
Sign. Date

SCHEDULE C (Electronic gadgets)

S/N	DESCRIPTION OF GADGET
1	ONE GREY ELITE HP LAPTOP WITH MODEL NO: 8265D2W
2	ONE SANDISK FLASH DRIVE
3	ONE WHITE IPHONE AIR WITH SERIAL NO: C709X6HGPG
4	ONE BLACK NOKIA WITH IMEI NO:355282131873304
5	ONE IPHONE 12 WITH IMEI NO:35750427880164
6	ONE PURPLE SAMSUNG Z FOLD 4 WITH IMIE:356954474482666
7	ONE GOLD COLOR IPHONE 7 WITH IMEI NO: 355310085746699

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
Sign. Date 11/11/26
E. O. ANAGBOGU (Mrs)
PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICEF
FEDERAL HIGH COURT
IKOYI, LAGOS

SCHEDULE D (Immovable Property)

S/N	PROPERTY ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION
	A 6 (SIX) BEDROOM DUPLEX HOUSE SITUATE AT NO: 12B ABAYOMI ABASS STREET, OPPOSITE GOVERNOR'S ROAD, IKOTUN, LAGOS STATE.

FEDERAL HIGH COURT
Chief Registrar's Office
LAGOS

Cash
PLS Stamp Officer
11/11/26

DAVID UMAHI FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

P.M.B 112 Uburu, Ebonyi State
(Office of the Registrar/Secretary to Council)

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST FOR THE ENGAGEMENT OF AN EXTERNAL AUDITOR

1. INTRODUCTION

David Umahi Federal University of Health Sciences was born out of the desire to enhance the quality of manpower development in the health sector and the improvement of the quality of healthcare in Nigeria and the West African sub-region. The University's central goal is to develop critical competencies and expertise in the health sciences in the most conducive learning environment, with the highest standards of professionalism, ethics, and excellence. By the provisions of the Universities (Miscellaneous Provision) Act, 1993, as amended, the University wishes to invite reputable and qualified auditing firms to submit an expression of interest document for the position of External Auditor for the University.

2. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Interested auditing firms are required to submit the following mandatory documents;

a. Evidence of Certificate of Incorporation with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), including form CAC2 and CAC7;
b. Evidence of Company Income`s Tax Clearance Certificate for the last three (3) years, valid till 31st December 2025;
c. Evidence of current Pension Compliance Certificate valid till 31st December 2026;
d. Evidence of current Industrial Training Fund (ITF) Compliance Certificate valid till 31st December, 2026;
e. Evidence of current Nigeria Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF) Compliance Certificate valid till 31st December, 2026;
f. Evidence of Registration on the National Database of Federal Contractors and Service Providers by submission of Interim Registration Report (IRR) expiring on 31/12/2026 or a valid Certificate issued by BPP
g. Company`s Audited Accounts for the last three (3) years 2023,2024, 2025
h. Evidence of Firm Registration and current license issued by the relevant professional body, i.e., ANAN, ICAN
i. Evidence of Registration with the Office of the Auditor General of the Federation
j. A Sworn Affidavit disclosing whether or not any officer of the relevant committees of the David Umahi Federal University of Health Sciences or the Bureau of Public Procurement is a former or present Director, shareholder, or has any pecuniary interest in the bidder, and to confirm that all information presented in its bid is true and correct in all particulars.
k. Company profile with curriculum Vitae of key staff to be deployed for the assignment, including copies of their academic/professional credentials (ANAN, ICAN, etc)
l. All documents for submission must be transmitted with a covering/forwarding letter under the company/firm's letter-headed paper bearing, amongst others, the Registration number (RC), Contact address, Telephone number, and E-mail address. The letter-headed paper must bear the names and Nationalities of the Directors of the company, duly signed by the authorized officer of the firm.
m. Document submitted shall be subject to due diligence without recourse to bidder

3.0 SUBMISSION & OPENING OF EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

Prospective bidders are to submit two copies, one (1) original and one(1) copy of the Expression of Interest with supporting documents neatly packaged in a sealed envelope and clearly marked as **EXPRESSION OF INTEREST FOR ENGAGEMENT AS EXTERNAL AUDITOR.** Thereafter, place the two sealed envelopes together in a larger sealed envelope and address it to **The Vice Chancellor, David Umahi, Federal University of Health Sciences, Uburu,** Ebonyi State. The reversed side of the envelope should bear the Name and Address of the firm. Furthermore, the reverse side of the envelope should be clearly marked and dropped in the designated tender box at the Vice Chancellor's Office, David Umahi Federal University of Health Sciences, not later than **12:00noon** on **Friday 18th Dec 2026.** The working hours are 8:00 am to 4:00 pm on weekdays, excluding weekends. Please ensure that you sign the bid submission register in the Office of the Procurement Unit of the University, as the **University** will not be held liable for misplaced or wrongly submitted EOI.

All submitted Expression of Interest documents shall be publicly opened immediately after the submission deadline at 12noon, Friday 18th Dec 2026 at Excellence Hall David Umahi Federal University of Health Sciences in the presence of representative of the firms, NGOs and CSO

7. GENERAL INFORMATION

a. Expression of Interest (EOI) document must be in English Language and signed by an official authorized by the firm;
b. Expression of Interest (EOI) submitted after the deadline for submission would be rejected and returned unopened;
c. Delivery by courier will not be accepted;
d. All cost incurred as a result of the bid invitation shall be borne by the bidders
e. Shortlisted firms will be contacted to participate in the financial bids as required.
f. The University is not bound to shortlist any bidder for an award and reserves the right to cancel the bidding process and proceeding, without incurring liabilities to the bidders
g. Only prequalified bidders will be invited to submit their financial bids
h. David Umahi Federal University of Health Sciences is not bound to shortlist any bidder and reserves the right to annul the Procurement process at any time without incurring any liabilities in accordance with section 28 of the Public Procurement Act, 2007.

Signed:
Registrar
David Umahi Federal University of Health Sciences
Uburu, Ebonyi State

World Report

www.guardian.ng Guardian Nigeria GuardianNigeria 08136370421 Guardiannigeria

Nigeria-South Africa ties face fresh test over diplomatic conduct

*The controversy surrounding Nigeria's High Commissioner to South Africa, **Femi Fani-Kayode**, over the omission of his speech from a televised diplomatic ceremony has reopened debate about the fragile relationship between both countries and the conduct expected of ambassadors. While some analysts fault Fani-Kayode for allowing temperament to overshadow his diplomatic engagement, others defend his protest as a legitimate response to perceived disrespect against Nigeria, **BRIDGET CHIEDU ONOCHIE** reports.*

NIGERIA'S diplomatic relationship with South Africa faces another test following a public disagreement involving the newly appointed High Commissioner to Pretoria, Femi Fani-Kayode, whose reaction to the omission of his speech from a televised presentation of Letters of Credence has generated questions about diplomatic conduct, national dignity and the management of bilateral relations.

At the centre of the controversy is the balance between defending a country's interests and observing the restraint, discretion and tact expected of its diplomatic representatives. While some Nigerians have applauded Fani-Kayode for challenging what they consider an act of discrimination against Nigeria, others believe his public confrontation with South African officials was unnecessary and could complicate efforts to rebuild confidence between the two countries.

The incident occurred during the presentation of Letters of Credence by representatives of 15 countries to South African President Cyril Ramaphosa at the Sefako Makgatho Presidential Guest House in Pretoria. The ceremony formally marked the commencement of Fani-Kayode's diplomatic assignment.

According to the envoy, the livestream was interrupted during the address of the French ambassador, Antoine Michon, before switching to Ramaphosa's address to the diplomats. He subsequently took to his official X account to complain that Nigeria was the only country whose presentation was excluded from the broadcast.

Fani-Kayode described the omission as particularly disturbing, considering that Nigeria had not had a substantive ambassador in South Africa for four years and that the occasion represented an important moment in the relationship between both countries.

He alleged that the exclusion suggested that some elements in South Africa were uncomfortable with Nigeria's presence, insisting that he would not tolerate any perceived disrespect towards the Nigerian government or its citizens.

The envoy also disclosed that he raised the matter directly with Ramaphosa during a subsequent photo session, prompting the South African President to direct that the issue be addressed. However, Fani-Kayode maintained that the intervention came too late to restore Nigeria's presentation to the original livestream. He also declined an interview request from the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), citing the treatment of the Nigerian delegation.

The controversy subsequently took another turn when the South African government released the full recording of the ceremony, including Fani-Kayode's address, about two hours after his complaint.

In his speech, the Nigerian envoy recalled his country's historical support for South Africa during the struggle against apartheid, emphasising the sacrifices Nigeria made in the fight against racial discrimination and minority rule.

He described both countries as historic partners whose cooperation remained critical to Africa's political and economic future. He also pledged to rebuild confidence, address existing concerns and establish stronger channels of engagement.

The South African government, however, took exception to the manner in which the envoy handled the complaint. President Ramaphosa's spokesperson, Vincent Magwenya, described Fani-Kayode's response as inappropriate, arguing that the envoy misunderstood the circumstances surrounding the broadcast disruption.

Magwenya also rejected any suggestion that Ramaphosa interfered with the editorial decisions or operations of the SABC, urging the Nigerian envoy to familiarise himself with South Africa's institutions and constitutional framework.

He further criticised Fani-Kayode for declining to speak with former international news editor of SABC News, Sophie Mokoena, who, he argued, could have helped clarify the circumstances surrounding the broadcast.

The presidential spokesperson described the incident as a minor operational issue that had been misunderstood and advised the envoy to establish a professional relationship with the broadcaster and pursue complaints through constructive engagement.

The SABC, in a separate statement, also denied failing to cover the ceremony, explaining that the event was aired on its SABC News LIVE channel on SABC+, while the High Commissioner's arrival was featured during a live crossing on its DStv Channel 404. The broadcaster also published a video clip on its official X account showing Fani-Kayode interacting with Ramaphosa.

> "The circumstances surrounding the interruption of the livestream raised legitimate questions, particularly because Nigeria was the only country whose presentation was allegedly not broadcast live"

Beyond the disagreement over the broadcast, however, the incident has exposed the delicate nature of Nigeria-South Africa relations and the challenges confronting efforts to sustain a mutually beneficial partnership.

Both countries have had periods of tension over issues ranging from xenophobic attacks against Nigerians and other African nationals in South Africa to economic competition, immigration and diplomatic disagreements. Nigeria's historical contribution to the anti-apartheid struggle has also remained an important reference point in its engagement with Pretoria.

Against this background, the conduct of the Nigerian envoy has attracted divergent assessments from foreign affairs analysts and diplomatic observers.

A retired ambassador, Ogbole Amedu Ode, questioned aspects of Fani-Kayode's conduct, including his physical interaction with the South African President during the ceremony. He argued that patting the host President on the shoulder twice, even if the two had a cordial relationship, was diplomatically inappropriate in front of cameras.

For foreign affairs analyst, Paul Ejime, the controversy demonstrates how an otherwise legitimate complaint could lose its force when presented without the restraint expected of a diplomat.

Ejime argued that emotional intelligence, discretion and the ability to manage difficult situations are essential attributes of an ambassador, whose conduct carries implications beyond personal reputation.

He likened the situation to a student who, while reporting bullying to a school authority, loses the opportunity to be heard because of an uncontrolled reaction.

"What Fani-Kayode exhibited was lack of emotional intelligence, which a diplomat should have," he said, stressing that ambassadors undergo training and orientation on diplomatic conventions before being deployed to foreign missions.

According to him, an ambassador cannot approach international assignments with the same temperament and style of engagement associated with domestic partisan politics.

He maintained that diplomacy is a rules-based discipline that relies on tact, engagement and soft power rather than public confrontation.

"The fact that you are the ambassador, the face of your country, means that a lot is on your shoulders. So, that will moderate and mediate your behaviour and utterances," Ejime said.

He further argued that Fani-Kayode ought to have established the facts surrounding the broadcast before making public accusations, noting that there was a fundamental difference between reacting impulsively and responding after carefully assessing a situation.

Ejime said the envoy should have channelled his complaint through appropriate diplomatic mechanisms rather than taking the matter to social media.

He also questioned why the disagreement had been allowed to degenerate into an exchange involving the South African President's spokesperson, rather than being handled through established diplomatic channels.

According to him, the controversy could have been avoided if Fani-Kayode had exercised patience and sought clarification from the relevant authorities before going public.

"This is not Nigeria where he is known to be talking very erratically and becoming a rabble-rouser. This is not party politics in Nigeria. Once you have been appointed an ambassador, you must conduct yourself with decorum and follow what diplomatic convention says about how to complain when you are seeking remedy," he said.

Ejime, however, urged the Federal Government to intervene and ensure that the disagreement did not undermine bilateral relations.

He noted that Nigeria made considerable sacrifices towards the liberation of South Africa and other countries in Southern Africa, but argued that historical contributions should not be used as a basis for demanding respect.

"Nigeria has contributed so much to the liberation of South Africa and many Southern African countries. So, even though they have not shown any gratitude, you earn respect; you do not impose it. That is what Fani-Kayode should understand," he said.

However, global affairs analyst Anngu Orngu offered a contrasting assessment, defending the envoy's response as a legitimate assertion of Nigeria's dignity in the face of what he described as an inexplicable discriminatory treatment.

Orngu argued that the circumstances surrounding the interruption of the livestream raised legitimate questions, particularly because Nigeria was the only country whose presentation was allegedly not broadcast live.

He maintained that Fani-Kayode was entitled to demand an explanation and should not be criticised for speaking out against an incident he considered disrespectful to the country.

According to him, the significance of the occasion made the omission particularly troubling, given the historical relationship between Nigeria and South Africa.

Orngu recalled Nigeria's contributions to the anti-apartheid struggle, including political and financial support, as well as solidarity campaigns across the country.

He argued that South Africa should recognise the sacrifices made by Nigeria and accord the country the respect befitting a longstanding partner.

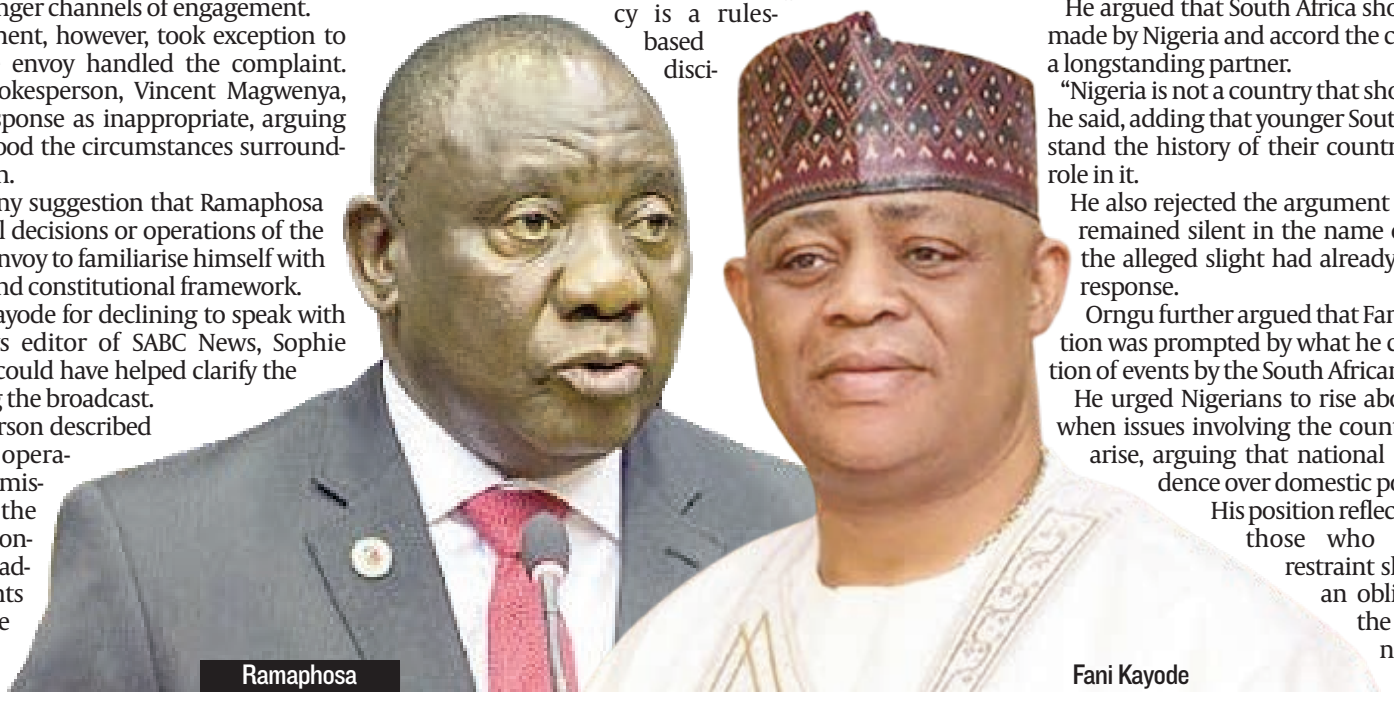
"Nigeria is not a country that should be looked down upon," he said, adding that younger South Africans needed to understand the history of their country's liberation and Nigeria's role in it.

He also rejected the argument that the envoy should have remained silent in the name of diplomacy, insisting that the alleged slight had already occurred and warranted a response.

Orngu further argued that Fani-Kayode's subsequent reaction was prompted by what he considered a misrepresentation of events by the South African President's spokesperson.

He urged Nigerians to rise above partisan considerations when issues involving the country's international standing arise, arguing that national interest should take precedence over domestic political differences.

His position reflects a wider sentiment among those who believe that diplomatic restraint should not be interpreted as an obligation to remain silent in the face of perceived discrimination.



Ramaphosa

Fani Kayode

The Guardian Business

www.guardian.ng Thursday, November 19, 2026 Guardian Nigeria GuardianNigeria 08136370421 Guardiannigeria

CRUDE OIL PRICE UPDATE Brent crude: $108.6| WTI crude: $105.9 **FOREX MARKET UPDATE** I&E Window: N1,332.69

Elumelu urges European investors to prioritise African processing, manufacturing

By Abigail Ikhaghu

CHAIRMAN of Heirs Holdings, Tony Elumelu, has urged European investors to move beyond sourcing raw materials from Africa to investing in local processing, refining and manufacturing, warning that the continent would no longer accept an economic relationship that leaves it with little value from its natural resources.

He said an enduring Europe-Africa partnership must create value within African economies rather than perpetuate a system in which Africa supplies raw materials while Europe controls processing, technology and a greater share of the economic benefits.

Elumelu made the call at the Castelfalfi Dialogues 2026, the Europe-Africa Strategic Dialogue Forum, in Tuscany, Italy, where he delivered a keynote address on energy, critical materials and supply chain resilience.

He said that although Africa and Europe had complementary strengths, with Africa possessing significant natural resources and Europe offering capital, technology and market access, their relationship had existed for decades without delivering sufficient benefits to African economies.

According to him, global energy and supply chain disruptions present an opportunity for both continents to build a different relationship based on investment in integrated value chains rather than extractive dependence.

"We will not be Europe's raw-material diversification strategy. Europe lost Russian gas and has seen disruption in the Gulf. I understand that. But the Europe-Africa relationship cannot continue to be one of extractive dependency, with Africa as the reliable supplier of raw materials and little or no value created on the African continent," he said.

Elumelu identified gas, electricity, critical minerals and human capital as key areas for deeper cooperation, stressing that European investment should support local processing, industrialisation and job creation.

On gas, he said Nigeria's estimated 200 trillion cubic feet of proven reserves offered opportunities beyond liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports, particularly in fertiliser production, petrochemicals and gas-powered industrial parks.

He said Heirs Energies was already supplying gas to Nigerian power plants and factories, adding that European investors should co-invest in processing facilities to help Nigeria derive greater value from its resources.

On electricity, Elumelu said inadequate power supply remained one of the biggest obstacles to African industrialisation.

He disclosed that Transcorp had an installed electricity generation capacity of 2,000 megawatts but stressed that the continent required more investment in reliable power infrastructure.



Managing Director, Century I, Chidera Ezigbo (left); Management Executive, Shree Sai Engineering Limited, Olalekan Alawoya; National Coordinator, Fire and Allied Chemicals Association of Nigeria (FACAN), Abulrazaq Baba; Head of Sales, BetterGas Energy Limited, Benjamin Olusegun; Head, Mechanical Engineering Unit, Standards Organisation of Nigeria (SON), Ega Ijachi; Managing Director, Megatron Investment Services Ltd, Chris Igbine and Chief Operating Officer, FuelTree Limited, Godwin Okoduwa, after a panel session at the NACC Clean Cooking Conference in Abuja.

CBN, NNPCL deepen pact to boost FX inflows, energy financing

From Collins Olayinka, Abuja

THE Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited (NNPCL) have formalised a framework to strengthen foreign exchange (FX) inflows, improve energy sector financing and reinforce macroeconomic stability.

The two institutions sealed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) in Abuja yesterday, establishing a structured mechanism for coordinating their financial and commercial activities, particularly in oil and gas revenue management, foreign exchange operations, digital payments, risk management and hydrocarbon asset financing.

Under the agreement, both institutions will collaborate to facilitate international trade and FX inflows, support energy sector financing and hydrocarbon monetisation, strengthen regulatory alignment, and improve compliance and risk management.

CBN Governor, Olayemi Cardoso, said the oil and gas sector remained central to Nigeria's external reserves, fiscal revenue, foreign exchange inflows and wider economic activities, making effective coordination between the monetary authority and the national oil company critical to macroeconomic stability.

He said the CBN, as custodian of NNPCL's key operational and foreign currency accounts, played a critical role in ensuring the timely, secure and transparent transfer of oil and gas proceeds into the Federation Account and other designated government accounts.

According to him, improved coordination in account management, fund transfers and liquidity support would enhance macroeconomic stability by ensuring the availability of revenue for fiscal obligations and more predictable foreign exchange inflows.

Cardoso said the MoU would also facilitate collaboration in oil and gas asset monetisation, payment automation, digital innovation, regulatory alignment, cybersecurity, operational resilience and staff capacity development.

He added that the framework would strengthen NNPCL's efforts to position Nigeria's energy assets for global competitiveness while supporting economic stability and sustainable growth.

The CBN Deputy Governor for Operations, Emem Usoro, said the agreement would provide a more structured and durable basis for the institutions' long-standing relationship while strengthening Nigeria's resilience to external economic shocks.

She said the collaboration was expected to preserve and strengthen the country's external reserves through improved export earnings and foreign exchange inflows.

NNPCL Group Chief Financial Officer, Adedapo Segun, described the agreement as a defining moment in the relationship between the two institutions, noting that it would replace the largely ad hoc nature of their previous engagements with a more coordinated and transparent framework.

He said NNPCL's transition into a commercially operated company under the Petroleum Industry Act required a more structured relationship with the country's monetary authority, particularly as it sought to maximise value from Nigeria's hydrocarbon resources.

Segun said the partnership would strengthen investor confidence, support naira stability and deepen the adoption of digital payment systems.

He added that NNPCL was committed to aligning its domestic payments, contractor settlements and foreign exchange conversion activities with CBN guidelines on the use of the naira in domestic transactions.

NNPCL Group Chief Executive Officer, Bayo Ojulari, said the agreement would provide a clear institutional framework for cooperation between Nigeria's energy and financial systems, enabling both organisations to align their activities more effectively with national monetary and energy objectives.

Weak governance threatening business growth, NECA warns

By Gloria Nwafor

NIGERIAN businesses risk losing investment opportunities, competitiveness and long-term growth prospects if they fail to strengthen corporate governance, regulatory compliance and internal operational structures, the Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association (NECA) has warned.

The association said businesses must move beyond merely surviving a difficult operating environment to building strong institutions, adopting responsible employment practices and investing in workforce development to achieve sustainable profitability and productivity.

Addressing a press conference, NECA's Director-General/Chief Executive, Adewale-Smatt Oyerinde, said the quality of enterprises, effectiveness of leadership and capacity of the workforce were critical to economic development.

Represented by the Director, Social and Labour Affairs, Adenike Adebayo-Ajala, Oyerinde said organisations that neglected their workforce and operated without effective institutional structures risked undermining their long-term sustainability.

He stressed that business growth and profitability must be matched by sound leadership, respect for workers' rights, employee development, innovation and inclusive workplace practices.

According to him, operating in Nigeria's challenging business environment required more than the ability to remain afloat, as companies needed to strengthen internal processes and institutional capacity to sustain productivity, profitability and competitiveness.

Oyerinde spoke ahead of the fifth edition of the NECA Employers' Excellence Awards, themed 'Celebrating Excellence in Enterprise, Leadership and Responsible Employment', scheduled for November 26 in Lagos.

He explained that the awards were designed not merely to celebrate successful businesses but also to encourage organisations to identify operational weaknesses, strengthen governance systems and benchmark their practices against established standards.

He said 128 organisations out of nearly 200 applicants for the 2026 awards had progressed to the assessment stage following an initial screening of their applications and supporting documents.

Nigeria-UK trade rises to £7.6 billion

By Victoria Nwachukwu

BILATERAL trade in goods and services between Nigeria and the United Kingdom (UK) rose from £6.8 billion in 2024 to £7.6 billion in 2025, as the Federal Government seeks to expand the country's share of the market through increased exports and investment.

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Investment, Dr Jumoke Oduwole, disclosed this at the 2026 Presidential Dinner and Awards Ceremony of the Nigerian-British Chamber of Commerce (NBCC) in Lagos.

She said the government's priority was to increase Nigeria's share of bilateral trade by expanding exports of Nigerian goods and services.

"Our priority is to increase Nigeria's share of this trade by expanding exports of Nigerian goods and services," she said.

Oduwole said the UK-Nigeria Enhanced Trade and Investment Partnership was helping to address trade barriers, while the Developing Countries Trading Scheme provided duty-free or reduced-tariff access to nearly 3,000 Nigerian products.

She added that the government was improving traceability and supplier readiness in the mango value chain, among other areas, while joint efforts had secured international recognition for Nigeria's national accreditation system.

According to her, the recognition would strengthen confidence in Nigerian testing and certification processes and help exporters meet UK market requirements.

The minister cited the expansion of Nigerian businesses into the UK, including Zenith Bank's opening of a branch in Manchester in March, GT's co-listing on the London Stock Exchange and EbonyLife's opening of a cinema in London.

She said Nigeria supplied more than £1 billion worth of refined fuel to the UK in the year to June 2026, with the Dangote Refinery driving growth in value-added exports.

On infrastructure investment, Oduwole said £746 million in financing backed by UK Export Finance would support the modernisation of Apapa and Tin Can Island ports, improving cargo movement and creating opportunities for businesses in both countries.

She added that the government's priorities for the next four years included reliable electricity, modern infrastructure, agricultural processing and annual non-oil exports of at least $15 billion.

Lagos State Governor, Babajide Sanwo-Olu, said the state was working to increase the volume of goods it produced, processed and exported to the UK and other international markets.

Represented by the Commissioner for Commerce, Cooperatives, Trade and Investment, Folashade Ambrose-Medebem, the governor said Lagos ranked first among the 36 states in ease of doing business.

She added that the National Industrial Policy 2025-2030 provided a pathway towards a globally competitive and technology-enabled industrial economy.

Ambrose-Medebem said the Lagos State Export Readiness Programme, established in partnership with Afreximbank and ImpactHer, had trained more than 250 Lagos-based micro, small and medium enterprises to meet international standards.

She also disclosed plans to work with the NBCC and the UK government to organise another business delegation to the UK next year, urging the chamber to help identify credible buyers for Nigerian businesses.

The British Deputy High Commissioner, Jonny Baxter, said stronger trade relations required practical cooperation between businesses in both countries, including sharing market intelligence, identifying opportunities and resolving business challenges.

Dantsoho seeks regional cooperation to cut port charges

By Adaku Onyenucheya

PRESIDENT of the Port Management Association of West and Central Africa (PMAWCA), Dr Abubakar Dantsoho, has called for stronger regional cooperation among ports to reduce cargo clearance delays, lower logistics costs and improve the competitiveness of West and Central African economies.

Dantsoho, who is also Managing Director of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA), made the call at the opening ceremony of the association's 46th Yearly Council and Joint Gulf of Guinea Commission-PMAWCA Forum in Sipopo, Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.

He said regional ports must prioritise strategic collaboration over destructive competition to address common challenges confronting the maritime industry.

Dantsoho identified prolonged cargo dwell times, high port charges, expensive transport corridors and inadequate interoperability among customs and port operations as major constraints affecting regional trade.

He noted that the pressing requirements of ports for dredging, infrastructure maintenance and equipment renewal frequently exceeded the region's internal financing capacity.

The NPA managing director warned that the challenges were becoming more pressing amid geopolitical disruptions along major international shipping routes, which had redirected maritime traffic and increased vessel calls along the West and Central African coastline.

He added that climate change, rising sea levels, coastal erosion, maritime decarbonisation regulations and increasing cyber threats were emerging challenges that port authorities must address to remain competitive in the global shipping industry.

The PMAWCA president called for increased investment in the blue economy, urging port authorities to diversify their operations beyond container handling and hydrocarbon-related activities into sustainable fishing, seafood processing, ship repair and maintenance, cruise tourism, and the production and bunkering of clean marine fuels.

He also called for clear implementation roadmaps to address the challenges identified at the forum, stressing that member ports must be accountable for delivering on agreed commitments.

ProvidusUnity wins 'Best Place to Work for Women'

PROVIDUSUNITY Bank has been named Best Place to Work for Women in Nigeria at the Great Place to Work Awards 2026, alongside recognition as the second Best Workplace Nationwide in the large-category segment.

The awards recognise organisations that have demonstrated commitment to creating workplace environments where women can thrive, assume leadership positions and realise their potential.

According to the bank, the dual recognition reflects its investment in building a workplace culture anchored on diversity, inclusion, equal opportunity, employee well-being and professional development.

The latest achievement adds to a growing list of workplace excellence awards earned by the bank in recent years.

In 2025, ProvidusUnity Bank was recognised as Best Workplace in Promoting a Fun and Friendly Culture, while it won the award for Best Workplace in Promoting Diversity, Equity and Inclusion in 2023 and 2024.



Senior Manager, Corporate Communications and Media Relations, Ogechukwu Udeagha (left); Manager, Corporate Communications and Media Relations, Stanley Opara and Advisor, Corporate Communications, Toju Aminaghan, all of Seplat Energy Plc, during a courtesy visit to *The Guardian* Rutam House in Lagos, yesterday.

Air Peace expands domestic network, links Kano with eight cities

By Olusegun Koiki

AIR Peace has expanded its domestic network with the introduction of daily flights connecting Kano with eight cities in Southern Nigeria, in a move aimed at strengthening regional connectivity and stimulating economic activities.

The airline said the new services, scheduled to commence on November 20, would connect Kano with Asaba, Anambra, Benin, Enugu, Ibadan, Owerri, Port Harcourt and Warri.

A statement yesterday by its Communications Manager, Efe Osifo-Whiskey, said the routes would provide passengers with more convenient travel options between the Northern commercial hub and major economic centres in the South.

The development is also expected to reduce the difficulties associated with connecting cities across the two regions, the airline added.

Kano remains one of Northern Nigeria's major commercial hubs, with significant trading and industrial activities.

Improved air connections with Southern cities could therefore facilitate business engagements, trade, tourism and other economic exchanges, the statement said.

"The new routes are also expected to benefit passengers travelling for business, official assignments, family engagements and leisure, offering them additional options for accessing destinations across the country," Osifo-Whiskey said.

Air Peace has also increased its daily flight frequency on the Lagos-Abuja route to nine, effective November 17.

The additional flights on the country's busiest domestic aviation corridor are expected to provide greater flexibility for passengers, particularly business travellers and government officials who require convenient departure and return schedules.

With the increased frequency, passengers travelling between Lagos and Abuja will have more opportunities to schedule meetings, official engagements and other activities without necessarily spending the night at either destination.

BOI seeks bankable partnerships to accelerate green industrial transition

THE Bank of Industry (BOI) has called for stronger collaboration among government, financial institutions, development partners and the private sector to accelerate Nigeria's transition to a greener, more resilient and competitive industrial economy.

The call came at the second edition of the BOI Sustainability Conference, themed 'Green, Resilient, Profitable: Redefining Nigerian Businesses for a Sustainable World'.

The conference examined how businesses could integrate environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations into their operations, improve efficiency, manage climate-related risks and unlock sustainable financing.

Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer of BOI, Dr Olasupo Olusi, said rising energy costs, climate-related disruptions, resource constraints and changing global market expectations were making sustainability central to how Nigerian businesses operate, compete and grow.

"Businesses must find ways to operate more efficiently, withstand economic and environmental shocks, and remain profitable. These objectives are interconnected, and the ability to achieve them will shape the future of Nigerian industry," Olusi said.

He noted that manufacturers continued to contend with high energy costs, dependence on alternative power generation and inefficient production systems.

According to him, investment in renewable energy, energy-efficient equipment and cleaner production processes could reduce operating costs while improving productivity and competitiveness.

Man no be machine: Alieve relieves everyday pain

IN Nigeria, the day often begins before the sun is fully up. From the early morning rush to beat traffic to the race to meet deadlines, serve customers, close deals and keep businesses running, Nigerians have mastered the art of pushing through. For many, one job is not enough, and the pursuit of progress means juggling multiple responsibilities, side hustles and income streams. The hustle rarely stops, and neither do the demands of everyday life.

That reality is at the heart of CHI Pharmaceuticals' latest campaign for Alieve, its pain relief brand, built around a simple but powerful truth "Man No Be Machine." The campaign captures a familiar Nigerian experience: people often push themselves as though they can run endlessly, until headache, body ache or fever reminds them that they are human. When pain strikes, even the busiest person may have to slow down.

Rather than presenting people as invincible, the creative acknowledges the determination that drives them while recognizing that even the hardest workers need relief when pain gets in the way. Its message is clear–while the hustle must go on, nobody is a machine. When pain strikes, you need Alieve to help you get back to the moments and activities that matter. Alieve's promise, "Rise Above Pain," connects the functional benefit of pain relief with the desire to keep moving through everyday life.

Powered by ibuprofen, Alieve is registered with NAFDAC and is available in 100 mg/5 mL oral suspension for children, and 200 mg and 400 mg tablets for adults. CHI Pharmaceuticals is expanding its healthcare portfolio with a brand designed to address everyday pain and fever,

Chief Marketing Officer at TGI Group, Probal Bhattacharya, said: "We frequently push ourselves tirelessly every single day as though we are mechanical engines, but whenever pain strikes, we are quickly reminded that we are only human after all.

Sterling, Simba partner to finance solar installations

STERLING Bank has partnered with Simba Solar Den to provide financing for solar energy systems, allowing Nigerian households and businesses to spread the cost of installations over a period of up to 36 months.

Under the partnership, dedicated solar finance hubs will be established at selected Simba Solar Den outlets, where customers can choose solar systems, receive technical guidance and apply for credit facilities from Sterling Bank.

The initiative is designed to address the high upfront cost of installing solar systems, which has prevented many households and businesses from switching to alternative power sources despite rising electricity costs and unreliable supply.

It comes as businesses continue to grapple with the cost of unreliable electricity in Nigeria.

According to the African Development Bank's African Economic Outlook 2026 report, power outages cost Nigerian businesses the equivalent of three per cent of their annual sales, while 70.7 per cent of firms own or share generators.

Speaking on the partnership, the Divisional Head, Renewable Energy and Mobility Division at Sterling Bank, Darlington Nwankwo, said the arrangement would make solar adoption more affordable by allowing customers to spread payments over time.

UK entrepreneurs explore Nigerian market, eye expansion

By Abigail Ikhaghu

YOUNG British-African entrepreneurs are exploring opportunities to establish and expand businesses in Nigeria following an enterprise and cultural engagement organised by UK-based charity, Elevate Her UK.

The entrepreneurs, who visited Lagos and Abuja in October, are considering investments across beauty, fashion, hospitality, catering and creative industries, with some already taking steps towards establishing Nigerian operations.

For Zainab Adekunle, founder of Slayed by Zay, a UK-based hair business that sells hair products and provides hairstyling services for men and women, the visit marked a shift in how she views Nigeria as a business destination.

Having operated her business for five years, Adekunle had previously experienced Nigeria mainly through its nightlife and entertainment. However, her participation in Diaspora Girls Connect 2026 has prompted her to explore opportunities beyond leisure, including potential retail locations in Lagos for a Nigerian branch.

Another participant, Mary Amodemaja, founder of Sweet Spoon Servers, is also considering establishing operations in Nigeria after running her UK-based events and catering business for several years.

The two entrepreneurs were among 15 young female business owners, aged between 18 and 25, who travelled from the UK to Lagos and Abuja under the second edition of Diaspora Girls Connect.

The delegation included women of Nigerian, Ghanaian, Malawian and Congolese heritage, whose businesses span beauty, aesthetics, baking, art, hospitality and catering.

Although Adekunle and Amodemaja have yet to establish Nigerian branches, their interest in exploring expansion opportunities illustrates how diaspora engagement programmes can translate cultural connections into potential commercial relationships.

Now in its second year, Diaspora Girls Connect seeks to build lasting relationships between young African diaspora communities and institutions across the continent, encouraging enterprise, leadership, investment and future collaboration.

The founder of Elevate Her UK, King, said the initiative was designed to change the perception of Nigeria among young people in the diaspora, many of whom had experienced the country largely through holidays and entertainment.

COME SIT WITH BIG THINKERS

Exclusive to leaders

CIoD
CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF DIRECTORS NIGERIA
Excellence. Governance. Impact.

And plug into our network of industry and boardroom leaders, imbibing what it means to lead with distinction. Join The Chartered Institute of Directors Nigeria and enjoy the excellent benefits of our chartered status.



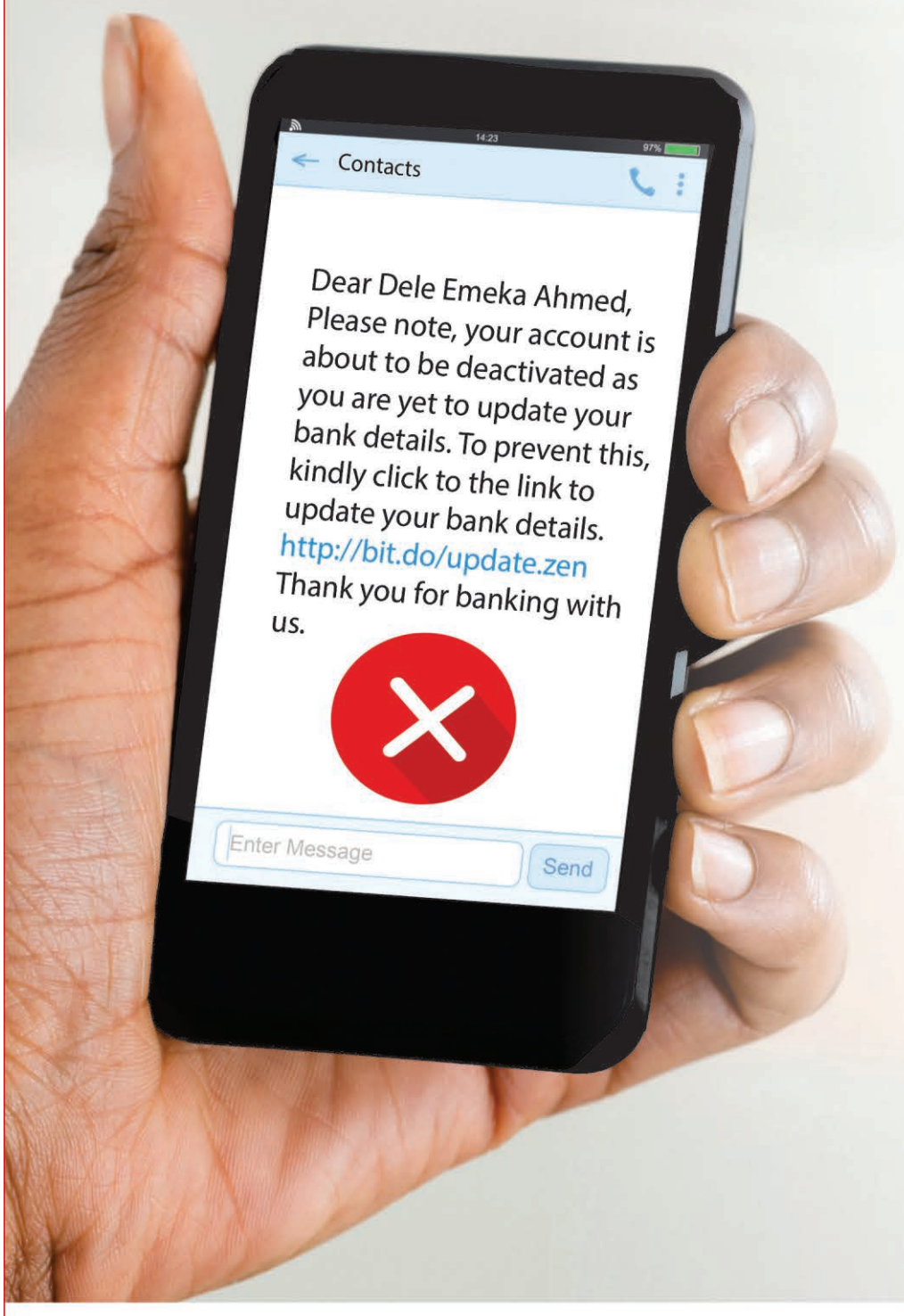
@ciodnigeria @ciod_nigeria The Chartered Institute of Directors Nigeria

Discover excellence at www.ciodnigeria.org

ZENITH



Safeguard Your Account



Dear Valued Customer,

Zenith Bank would **NEVER** call, SMS or e-mail requesting for your card details, PIN, Token codes, Mobile/Internet Banking login details or other account related information.

We would also **NEVER** ask you to click on a link to update your bank information or activate your account.

If you receive such messages, please **DO NOT** respond and immediately contact Zenith Direct on +234 201 2787000, 091 1987 7000 or 0700ZENITHBANK.

Thank you for banking with us.

Zenith Bank Plc.

***966*911#** *(SELF-SERVICE EMERGENCY USSD CODE TO BLOCK ACCOUNTS)*

For enquiries and feedback, kindly contact ***ZenithDirect,*** our 24hr interactive Contact Centre:



+234 201 278 7000, 091-1987-7000, 0700ZENITHBANK
zenithdirect@zenithbank.com

Zenith Intelligent Virtual Assistant (ZiVA) - 0704 000 4422 (WhatsApp)

www.zenithbank.com

OTUWA urges govts to dedicate 5% of income to social protection

From **Collins Olayinka**, Abuja

THE Organisation of Trade Unions of West Africa (OTUWA) has called on governments across the West African subregion to commit at least five per cent of national income to social protection.

The regional labour body warned that inadequate funding continued to leave millions of workers vulnerable to poverty, ill-health and economic hardship.

The organisation said low public investment in social protection has left a large share of the workforce, particularly informal-sector workers, without access to essential benefits such as health insurance, pensions and maternity protection.

OTUWA Executive Secretary, John Odah, made the call at a regional workshop on the ECOWAS Framework on Social Protection and its Operational Plan for 2024–2028, organised in collaboration with the Danish Trade Union Development Agency (DTDA) in Abuja.

Odah said Nigeria currently allocates less than one per cent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to social protection, a level he considered inadequate to protect vulnerable citizens from destitution.

He argued that governments needed to expand social security beyond the formal sector, where many employers already provide benefits such as health insurance and maternity protection, to include millions of workers whose livelihoods remain outside conventional social security arrangements.

Odah questioned the fate of informal-economy workers who lack access to health insurance, pension schemes, and other protections available to some formal-sector employees.

The OTUWA Executive Secretary urged trade unions and other stakeholders to use the ECOWAS framework to strengthen social dialogue and press governments to develop policies that respond to the needs of people excluded from existing social security systems.

He also called for greater scrutiny of government-funded humanitarian interventions, stressing the need to ensure that assistance reached those who genuinely needed it.

According to him, social security should not be treated merely as an additional financial burden on governments but as an essential investment in preventing extreme poverty and protecting human dignity.

In her address, Acting President of OTUWA, Sophie Kourouma, said West Africa continued to lag behind other regions in social protection coverage, calling for stronger trade union and civil society participation in implementing the regional framework.

Kourouma disclosed that only 16 per cent of West Africa's population received at least one social protection benefit, compared with the African average of 19.1 per cent.

She described the ECOWAS Framework on Social Protection and its Operational Plan for 2024–2028 as an important instrument for expanding coverage and strengthening social protection systems across member states.

Kourouma stressed that the workshop should produce concrete engagement strategies rather than end with discussion alone.

Also speaking, Head of the DTDA Sub-Regional Office in Lomé, Togo, Liliane Napoe, said inadequate social protection coverage and low public spending remained major challenges for workers across West Africa, particularly those in the informal economy.

Napoe said public spending on social protection averaged less than one per cent of GDP across the subregion. At the same time, only about 16 per cent of the population received at least one social protection benefit.

Group's podcast to spotlight workers' welfare, minimum wage, job creation

By **Gloria Nwafor**

THE Working People United (WoPU) has launched a podcast platform to promote public discussion on workers' welfare, minimum wage implementation, job creation, and industrial relations, ahead of the 2027 general elections.

The initiative provided a platform for labour leaders, policymakers, employers and citizens to discuss issues affecting Nigerian workers, including economic reforms, taxation, healthcare, education and social protection.

Speaking at the commissioning of the podcast studio, WoPU's National Coordinator-General, Williams Akporeha, said the initiative would bridge the gap between government, workers, and the wider public through informed discussions on policy and national development.

He said the platform would prioritise substantive policy engagement over political rhetoric, with conversations focusing on the challenges, expectations and aspirations of workers and other citizens.

Akporeha said the podcast would host labour leaders, policymakers, business executives, entrepreneurs, civil society representatives and ordinary Nigerians to encourage broader participation in discussions on workers' welfare and national development.

He identified minimum wage implementation, employment generation, and industrial relations as issues the platform would address, alongside government policies and economic reforms affecting workers and households.

UNILAG school tutors begin work-to-rule, demand arrears payment

By **Gloria Nwafor**

TUTORS of the International School, University of Lagos (ISL), have begun a work-to-rule action over the alleged delay in implementing a National Industrial Court (NIC) judgment, paying outstanding salary arrears and restoring their names to the university payroll.

The tutors said the action followed prolonged uncertainty over their employment status and financial entitlements, despite years of service to the university.

At a peaceful demonstration, the tutors said their demands included implementing the court judgment, paying outstanding Consolidated Non-Teaching Tool Allowance (CONTTA) arrears, and payment of the 2024 arrears arising from the 25 per cent and 35 per cent salary adjustments.

They also demanded the restoration of affected tutors to the university payroll, arguing that their appointment letters and years of service established their employment relationship with the University of Lagos.

They argued that their posting to the International School does not absolve the university of its responsibilities as their employer.

The tutors maintained that the National Industrial Court's judgment supported their status as bona fide university employees, urging the management to implement the ruling and give effect to the rights recognised by the court.

They warned that continued delays in implementing the judgment raised concerns about fairness, accountability and respect for the rule of law. The tutors also said their exclusion from the university payroll placed them at a disadvantage compared with other university staff, insisting that they deserved fair treatment in line with the court's order and applicable employment arrangements.

While acknowledging the university's funding concerns, they urged management to address them through appropriate administrative channels rather than leave them in prolonged uncertainty over their employment and entitlements.

NSITF pledges protection for NSCDC under ECA Scheme

From **Collins Olayinka**, Abuja

THE Nigeria Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF) has assured personnel of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) of comprehensive protection under the Employees' Compensation Scheme (ECS) for injuries, disabilities and diseases sustained in the line of duty.

NSITF Managing Director, Oluwaseun Faleye, gave the assurance at the NSCDC sensitisation and onboarding ceremony on the ECS at the Corps' National Headquarters in Abuja.

He also said that their dependents will be taken care of in the case of death in the course of work.

Faleye said the engagement was critical to the welfare of men of the Corps who risk their lives daily to protect critical national assets and infrastructure.

"An institution entrusted with protecting the nation must therefore have a dependable system for protecting its own workforce. Those who protect our nation must themselves be protected. That is the principle that brings us together today," he said.

He commended the Commandant General of the NSCDC for his foresight and proactive leadership in initiating the partnership, noting that since registering with NSITF on the 23rd of August 2024, the Corps has demonstrated commitment by making provision for the Scheme in its 2026 budget and engaging the Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation on budgetary arrangements.

According to Faleye, the Employees' Compensation Scheme, established under the Employees' Compensation Act, 2010, provides compensation and support to employees who suffer work-related injuries, occupational diseases, or disabilities, and for their dependents in the case of death in the course of employment.

He explained that for a frontline security agency like the NSCDC, the protection is especially relevant, citing scenarios of officers injured while defending critical infrastructure, during rescue operations or from exposure to hazardous conditions.

CHANGE OF NAME/CORRECTION OF DATE OF BIRTH

That, I, formerly known as Gold Chisom Emeruem with the Date of Birth, 10th April, 1983 instead of 10th April, 1985 as wrongly captured in my BVN/Personal Account, now wish to be addressed as Mrs. Nnadi Gold Chisom (Nee Emeruem). All documents remain valid. General public take note.

PUBLIC NOTICE

PROPERTY IN LITIGATION

RE: NO. 5 HERBERT MACAULAY CRESCENT, G.R.A., IKEJA, LAGOS (Formerly Plot 19, Block A, G.R.A., Ikeja, Lagos)

The general public is hereby notified that the above property is the subject of litigation pending before the High Court of Lagos State in **SUIT NO: ID/892M/13 - ABIODUN AKANDE v. SEBASTINE BABATUNDE OKANLA & 3 ORS.**

DO NOT BUY, SELL, LEASE, MORTGAGE, ASSIGN OR DEAL IN ANY WAY with the said property pending determination of the suit.

Anyone who deals with the property does so at his/her own risk.

Solicitors to the Claimant:
Adetunji Oyeyipo SAN
Nas Ogunsakin Esq
emailNas@abdullahiibrahimco.org
08026895371

Staff Vacancies

A reputable mental Health Service/Mental Clinic Organisation in Nigeria is seeking qualified ,compasationate and dedicated professionals to join it's team .

Available positions
1. Doctor
2. Mental health counselor mgr/lead counselling Psychologist

Qualification: Doctor MBBS or equivalent medical degree from a recognised and accredited institution,valid practicing licence and current registration with MDCN
Salary: 350-400k
Experience: Minimum of 1-2 years of post NYSC

Mental health counsellor
Qualification: MSc or M.Ed in clinical psychology
Experience: minimum 2 years of post qualification in clinical counselling in a clinic, hospital or structured counselling practice

Professional membership and Digital operational skill will be required

How to apply: interested candidates should send their updated CV and copies of relevant academic and professional credentials to grace
audu23@gmail.com / WhatsApp + 23408023581413
With subject line
Application Doctor
Mental health counselor

LOSS OF DOCUMENT

THIS NOTICE IS TO INFORM THE GENERAL PUBLIC OF THE LOSS OF THE ORIGINAL **DEED OF GIFT** DATED **5TH JUNE, 2007** AND REGISTERED AS **NO. 77 AT PAGE 77 IN VOLUME 2174** OF THE LAGOS STATE LAND REGISTRY, ALAUSA, LAGOS, IN RESPECT OF THE PROPERTY LOCATED AT **8, OGUNLOWO STREET, IKEJA, LAGOS STATE OF NIGERIA** AND BELONGING TO **LARAI MAUREEN CLAUDE-ENNIN**.

THE SAID PROPERTY HAS NOT BEEN SOLD TO ANY PERSON OR MORTGAGED TO ANY BANK OR OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.

ALL EFFORTS TO TRACE THE ORIGINAL DEED OF GIFT HAVE PROVED ABORTIVE.

LAGOS STATE LANDS BUREAU AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC SHOULD PLEASE TAKE NOTE.

SIGNED:
Barrister Femi Akinsete
Babafemi Akinsete & Co.
1st Floor, 49 Lawson Street,
Off Moloney, Onikan, Lagos.

www.guardian.ng Guardian Nigeria GuardianNigeria 08136370421 Guardiannigeria

2027: Shettima, Atiku, Kwankwaso and North's political future

Northern Nigeria faces a defining dilemma ahead of the 2027 general election: whether its fear of a one-term presidency will overshadow the region's urgent demand for good governance. The APC's retention of a same-faith presidential ticket and the early manoeuvres of aspirants eyeing 2031 have further deepened the North's political predicament, ***LEO SOBECHI*** *reports.*

WHETHER in the North or South, Nigeria's march towards its eighth general election cycle is presenting politicians and voters with difficult choices. Some of the unresolved issues from the 2023 election are already shaping the political narratives ahead of the 2027 poll, with zoning, religious balancing and the performance of the incumbent government emerging as competing considerations.

While candidates from the South largely consider power rotation essential to national cohesion and political stability, former Vice President Atiku Abubakar, the leading presidential contender from the North, has moved away from his earlier embrace of zoning, insisting on every Nigerian's constitutional right to contest for the presidency.

Although the Muslim-Muslim ticket adopted by the ruling All Progressives Congress (APC) has not attracted as much criticism as it did in 2023, its implications for the North's political future are generating fresh concerns, particularly among some second-term governors looking beyond 2027 to the 2031 presidential contest.

Sources within the APC national leadership disclosed that President Bola Ahmed Tinubu's reported understanding with Middle Belt leaders had unsettled sections of the North. The President was said to have assured the leaders that if they supported his re-election, his administration would back the emergence of a Christian from their zone as his successor in 2031.

The alleged understanding has reportedly prompted some core northern politicians to reconsider the implications of another four years of the Tinubu-Shettima administration for their political fortunes.

A source within the Northern Governors' Forum told *The Guardian* that confirmation of the reported arrangement had contributed to the lukewarm attitude of some governors towards Tinubu's re-election campaign.

He said the prospect of the North-Central securing the 2031 presidential ticket had raised questions about the political relevance of other northern blocs, particularly the North-West, which considers its voting strength a major bargaining advantage.

"Those of us from the North-West believe that our voting numbers should confer on us some level of respect when political deals are to be struck. The North-Central does not have the numbers and they are not a voting bloc.

"How can the President sell that idea to the Middle Belt? We see it as a grand plan to bury the North politically. I can tell you that the proposition has already divided the APC into three tendencies.

"Those from the North-East believe that the Vice President, Kashim Shettima, should be supported to succeed the President instead of throwing him under the bus, as President Muhammadu Buhari did to Prof. Yemi Osinbajo.

"There are many state governors warming to the Vice President in the emerging realities of the APC. The division among the states is too deep to dismiss, and the President does not want to involve himself because he has a crucial election ahead of him.

"Then you saw how the President bought into the Rainbow Coalition. Some of us close to the FCT Minister, Nyesom Wike, tried to persuade him to join the APC, but he had his calculations. It is possible that Wike has foreseen the likely implosion of the APC in the near future."

> "Beyond the North-East's preference for Shettima, several political actors from the North-West, including Senators Abdull'Aziz Yari and Aminu Waziri Tambuwal, as well as embattled former Kaduna State governor, Nasir el-Rufai, are believed to be positioning themselves for the 2031 contest."

Beyond the North-East's preference for Shettima, several political actors from the North-West, including Senators Abdull'Aziz Yari and Aminu Waziri Tambuwal, as well as embattled former Kaduna State governor, Nasir el-Rufai, are believed to be positioning themselves for the 2031 contest.

el-Rufai's recent directive to his supporters to vote for Atiku and other candidates of the African Democratic Congress (ADC) is seen by some observers as part of his political repositioning ahead of the next election cycle.

This contrasts with his role in the build-up to the 2023 election, when he mobilised northern APC governors behind the argument that power should shift to the South after Buhari's eight years in office. He subsequently switched support from former Transport Minister Rotimi Amaechi to Tinubu, amid indications that he could be considered for the vice-presidential ticket.

The decision to back Tinubu also followed Atiku's emergence as the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) presidential candidate, prompting northern governors to rally behind a southern candidate rather than allow the presidency to return to the North.

Four years later, however, the governors face a more complicated political landscape. While they remain united by the immediate electoral calculations surrounding 2027, their ambitions for 2031 are pulling the region's three geopolitical zones in different directions.

Against this background, Wike's reported involvement in the Rainbow Coalition has also been linked to efforts to promote former Gombe State governor, Senator Ibrahim Hassan Dankwambo, as a possible northern presidential contender from the North-East.

In the run-up to the 2019 election, Dankwambo was among the politicians considered for the PDP presidential ticket alongside former Kano State governor Ibrahim Shekarau and former PDP national caretaker chairman Ahmed Makarfi before Atiku returned to the party.

Some political associates believe Wike's interest in a North-East candidate could revive the possibility of a North-East-South-South presidential arrangement, similar to the proposed Dankwambo-Donald Duke pairing that failed to materialise following Atiku's return to the PDP.

Associates of Vice President Shettima, however, believe the FCT minister's political calculations for 2031 explain the Vice President's reservations about the Rainbow Coalition.

During a recent address to APC supporters in Lafia, Nasarawa State, Shettima urged them to reject any voting arrangement that departed from the party's official line-up.

Speaking in Hausa, he advocated *kasa zuwa sama, sama zuwa kasa* (bottom to top and top to bottom) voting for APC candidates, including Tinubu and the party's candidates for governorship, National Assembly and State Assembly elections.

The emerging calculations have placed Shettima, Atiku and Rabiu Musa Kwankwaso at the centre of three different political strategies for securing northern support.

Shettima: Khalifa in waiting

Vice President Kashim Shettima has maintained a loyal public posture towards Tinubu, but his political interests remain closely tied to the future of the APC and the North's place in the party's succession arrangement.

His first major political battle in office was resisting attempts to remove him from the presidential ticket. His alliance with some influential members of the Progressive Governors' Forum helped counter pressure on Tinubu to replace him with a candidate from the North West.

Now confirmed as Tinubu's running mate for the 2027 election, Shettima is believed to be working towards consolidating his influence within the party ahead of 2031. His expectation is that a Tinubu second-term would strengthen his claim to the party's presidential ticket.

The former Borno State governor's political engagements and interventions during the current campaign also offer an opportunity to demonstrate his leadership capacity and test his influence among northern political stakeholders, particularly as he confronts the ambitions of other presidential contenders, including Atiku.

Atiku: Beleaguered veteran

For Atiku, the 2027 election represents another defining moment in his decades-long pursuit of the presidency. However, the changing political calculations in the North pose fresh challenges to his ambition.

Aware that most northern governors are not particularly enthusiastic about his candidacy, the former Vice President is relying on his political networks and the region's voting strength to sustain his campaign.

Although he has resisted committing himself to a written undertaking to serve only one term, Atiku is reportedly working towards political and constitutional reforms that would provide for a single six-year presidential tenure.

That proposition, however, does not appear to appeal to some northern politicians, particularly those who believe the region should retain greater flexibility in determining its political succession.

Some APC governors who are uncomfortable with the reported Tinubu-Middle Belt understanding are said to favour a Christian from the South succeeding the President in 2031. They consider such an arrangement a more acceptable route to restoring religious balance while keeping the presidency outside the North for another term.

Atiku's political experience and influence also make him a formidable contender, but these qualities have not necessarily translated into broad support among the northern governors.

Meanwhile, Makinde's reported engagement with former Director-General of the Department of State Services (DSS), Lawal Daura, has been interpreted by some political observers as an attempt to attract former Buhari loyalists and strengthen his position in the emerging northern calculations.

Consequently, some northern governors appear inclined to maintain a neutral posture towards Tinubu's re-election rather than openly oppose him, partly because of their reservations about the President's reported political understanding with Wike.

The implications could become significant if Atiku is absent from the presidential ballot on January 16, 2027. In that eventuality, the North West's substantial voting strength would become available to competing presidential candidates, including Tinubu, Makinde and Peter Obi, who is contesting on the Nigeria Democratic Congress (NDC) platform alongside Kwankwaso.

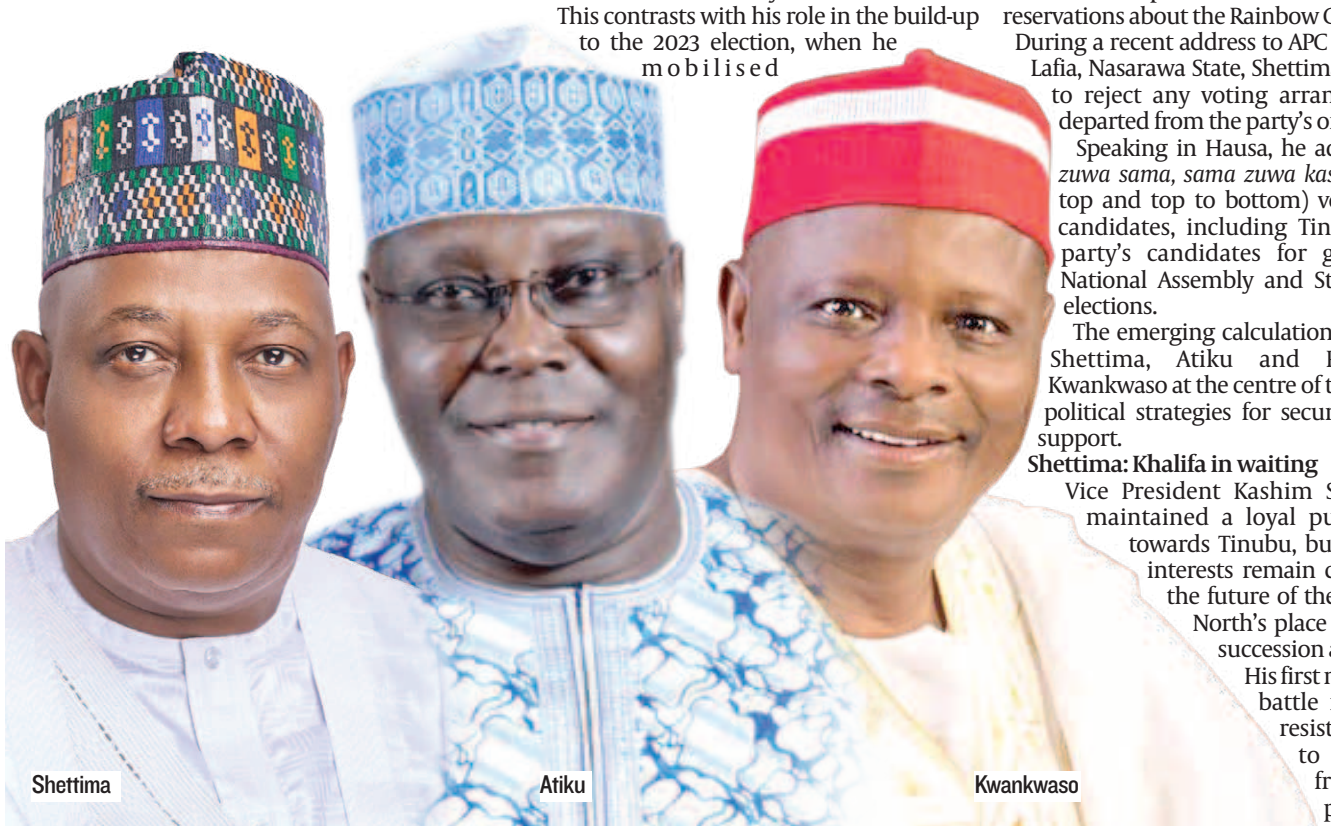
Kwankwaso: A gamble with history

Former Kano State governor Rabiu Musa Kwankwaso is taking a different political gamble, seeking to translate his strong grassroots following into a viable national political platform.

His supporters celebrate his leadership through a popular folksong that portrays him as a divinely favoured leader destined to overcome his political rivals. The song, which is widely associated with the Kwankwasiyya Movement, reflects the personal loyalty he commands among his supporters.

During the coalition negotiations preceding the 2027 election, Kwankwaso and El-Rufai were also involved in competing calculations over who could inherit Buhari's political influence and substantial northern support.

Tinubu, who reportedly had reservations about El-Rufai, subsequently reached out to Kwankwaso in an attempt to secure a political understanding ahead of the next election.



Read the remaining part of this interview on www.guardian.ng

Special Projects
UNIT PUBLICATION

www.guardian.ng
Guardian Nigeria GuardianNigeria 08136370421 Guardiannigeria

The Guardian
Conscience, Nurtured by Truth

CELEBRATING THE WORLD MANAGEMENT DAY. 2026



DR. MICHAEL OMOLAYOLE
Founder/Managing Partner, Michael Omolayole & Associates



MALLAM AHMED LADAN GOBIR, FCIPM, fnli
President & Chairman of the Governing Council, Chartered Institute of Personnel Management of Nigeria (CIPM)



DR. UMAR MUSA MUSTAPHA, FNIM,
President & Chairman of Council, Nigerian Institute of Management (Chartered)

Integrity Matters Especially In Nations With Very Low Transparency Index

By **DR. MICHAEL OMOLAYOLE**

IT is now customary for the Guardian Newspaper to publish a Management supplement on November 19th of every year. I recognise and applaud the consistency of the Guardian Newspaper in this respect.

Today November 19th 2026, is the Birthday of Peter Ferdinand Drucker, a most distinguished Management Guru of the 20th century, who kept performing as a professor till the very last when he was called to glory in the year 2005 at the very ripe age of 96. He performed as a scientific philosopher, researcher, writer, consultant and educator on Management Science and Arts. He was born in the year 1909 and grew up as a young man, when the Science of Management was beginning to take shape. Society then, recognised, the events leading to the managerial revolution in the late 1920s and 1930s. He chose his field of impact very wisely and achieved distinction through research and publication of globally acclaimed research findings in his epic book "The Practice of Management" as well" Management by Objective".

From that moment on, it was obvious that the Science of Management, had arrived. It could be researched; it could be taught. Its frontier of knowledge could be expanded and finally, its principles and practices could be expanded. The foundation of the existence of a lot of literature on Management Science had been laid. This was followed by the establishment throughout the world, of Graduate Schools devoted to the principles and practice of Management, especially as they applied to business. All these became the gateway/the quantum leap in the practice of management.

It is highly commendable that, attention is focused on that process on Peter Drucker's Birthday. My humble self and the Guardian Newspaper collaborated in the emergence of this unique Management Supplement, once in a year. It has been kept going for about a decade.

The theme of this essay last year was "Management by Integrity*. It is the intention of the writer, to pursue the idea further in a bigger context i.e "INTEGRITY MATTERS MORE".

The issue of Integrity in Management, as well as in everyday life cannot be overemphasized.

References to INTEGRITY, in public discussions, as well as Newspaper publications are so common, as to make one wonder, if the deep meaning is not glossed over. Therefore, the exploration of the deep meaning of INTEGRITY, can bear repetition. I intend, to do so to some extent in this essay. The root of the word, comes from the Latin word "INTEGRITAS" and the terminology "INTEGER" in Mathematics. In the real sense of modern usage, it means the "Wholesomeness"(no split or division) in Character, Moral and Ethical. It is the cornerstone of durable and lasting achievement, in all fields of human endeavour.

There is a humour about INTEGRITAS. It goes as follows:

"Among the elite group called 'Literati'. Who ever has, a measure of INTEGRITAS, GRAVITAS, VERITAS and UBANITAS; has everything worth having!! Please reflect on the humour for a second!!

Reference to Character, also reminds me of an aphorism, by way of a poem.
"Sow a thought and you reap a deed
Sow a deed and you reap an act
Sow an act and you reap a habit
Sow a habit and you reap a CHARACTER
Sow CHARACTER and you reap a destiny".

It is for this reason that serious minded actors, in all fields of human endeavour, aim to carry out their activities, on a solid foundation of "Integrity" i.e , good wholesome Character.

In conclusion, Integrity matters enormously in management. "Management by Integrity" should be regarded as a precondition to "Management by Objective". This is more important in a social milieu, where Transparency Index is very low. Without Integrity, such moral and ethical values, as Honesty , Accountability, Transparency, Openness and Uprightness, will be nonexistent. Management Systems, Management Structures, Management Strategies and Management Shared-values, will not stand, without INTEGRITY.

It is impossible for Management by Objective to function effectively in the absence of some or all the values enumerated above.

Finally, the poem above emphasises the importance of "Character" in human endeavour. Without good and reliable CHARACTER - the wholesome type, all is lost!! Also with good CHARACTER, the pursuit of sustainability and effectiveness in Management by Objective (MBO) would be a mirage.

Comments on this issue of INTEGRITY in our socio economic environment are welcomed.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO PETER DRUCKER.
HAPPY WORLD MANAGEMENT SCIENCE DAY 2026!!!

How innovation, excellence, integrity trigger NIM's competitive edge, enduring success, by Mustapha

DR. Umar Musa Mustapha, FNIM, is the 26th President and Chairman of Council of the Nigerian Institute of Management (Chartered). A distinguished Nigerian statesman, board executive, and multidisciplinary technocrat, he brings over 40 years of high-level leadership experience—including three decades at Chief Executive Officer and Board levels—spanning Business Management, Finance, Economic Policy, Engineering, Transportation, Energy, Manufacturing, Education, and Human Capital Development.

Dr. Mustapha has consistently provided strategic stewardship at the apex of public sector governance and institutional policy. He previously served as Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Council at Nigeria's premier university, the University of Ibadan, where he successfully led comprehensive policy and financial reengineering to ensure industrial stability and academic excellence. His public governance portfolio also includes serving as Council Member of Al-Qalam University, Katsina; Chairman of the Kano State Committee on Public-Private Partnerships (PPP); Council Member and Chairman of the Manufacturing Sector Committee for the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN); President of the Bicycle Manufacturers Association of Nigeria; Board of Trustees Member of Raleigh International; and President of the Dawakin Kudu Development Association. As Chairman of the Kano State Committee on Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) he directed over 100 grassroots community development initiatives.

Dr. Mustapha provides some insights on this year's edition of The World Management Day and NIM's effort at contribution at building well-rounded management professionals in both private and public sectors for Nigeria's economic growth.

According to him, "As the world commemorates World Management Day in honour of Peter Ferdinand Drucker, widely regarded as the father of modern management, it is fitting to reflect on the values that distinguish enduring institutions and drive organisational success. For the Nigerian Institute of Management (Chartered), three principles stand out: innovation, an unwavering commitment to excellence and integrity. Together, these values have shaped the Institute's identity, strengthened its competitive edge and sustained its relevance over six and a half decades.

Established in 1961, NIM has evolved into Nigeria's foremost professional body for management development, with a legacy spanning 65 years. Its journey reflects a consistent appreciation of the fact that management is not static; it must continually respond to changing economic realities, technological advancements, organisational demands and societal expectations.

Innovation: Staying Relevant in a Changing World

At NIM, innovation is understood as the capacity to anticipate change, embrace new possibilities and continually improve how management knowledge and professional development are delivered. The Institute's commitment to contemporary management thinking, emerging technologies, research, knowledge dissemination and strategic partnerships reflects its determination to remain relevant in an increasingly complex and competitive environment.

Through its professional development programmes, Management Professional Examinations, publications, conferences, seminars and stakeholder engagements, NIM continues to create platforms for knowledge exchange, capacity development and the advancement of management practice.

Recognising the transformative influence of technology, particularly artificial intelligence and digital innovation, the Institute continues to encourage managers and organisations to embrace new tools, rethink traditional approaches and build the capabilities required to thrive in the future of work.

Excellence: A Culture Beyond Credentials

Excellence remains central to NIM's mandate and institutional philosophy. The Institute recognises that effective management is fundamental to organisational productivity, institutional performance and national development. Consequently, it places considerable emphasis on professional competence, continuous learning, ethical leadership and the development of globally relevant management capabilities.

Through its membership framework, professional examinations, induction programmes and continuing professional development initiatives, NIM promotes standards that equip individuals to become competent, responsible and results-oriented management professionals.

Its commitment to excellence also extends to the quality of its institutional services, professional publications, stakeholder relationships and engagement with the public and private sectors. This pursuit of high standards has helped reinforce its credibility and standing within Nigeria's professional landscape.

Integrity: The Foundation of Trust

While innovation creates opportunities and excellence drives performance, integrity sustains institutional credibility. NIM recognises that management without integrity is incapable of delivering lasting value. Ethical conduct, accountability, transparency and responsible leadership are, therefore, indispensable to its vision of advancing management practice in Nigeria.

By promoting ethical management principles and responsible professional conduct, the Institute contributes to building organisations and leaders that inspire confidence, protect institutional interests and create sustainable value for society.

A Competitive Edge Anchored in Purpose

The Institute's competitive advantage lies not merely in its history or professional standing, but in its ability to combine institutional experience with a forward-looking approach to management development. Its 65-year journey demonstrates the enduring value of adapting to change without compromising standards, embracing innovation without losing purpose, and pursuing excellence while remaining firmly grounded in integrity.

As Nigeria navigates complex development challenges, the demand for competent, innovative and ethical managers has never been greater. NIM remains committed to developing the management capabilities, leadership values and professional standards required to meet this demand.

Ultimately, the Institute's success story is a continuing commitment to shaping better managers, stronger organisations and a more productive nation. This is the enduring legacy of NIM, and the responsibility it continues to embrace."

TheGuardian
Conscience, Nurtured by Truth

CELEBRATING WORLD MANAGEMENT DAY, 2026

WE HAVE UPGRADED OUR TECHNOLOGY. WHEN WILL WE UPGRADE OUR MANAGEMENT?

World Management Day 2026 | The Human Upgrade Behind Digital Transformation

By the Chartered Institute of Personnel Management of Nigeria (CIPM)

A company invests millions in digital transformation. Artificial intelligence is introduced, workflows are automated and employees are trained to work smarter.

When Monday arrives, a manager requests a printed copy of an electronically approved document because, apparently, the future still requires a handwritten signature.

The incident is amusing until one considers its implications. The organisation has modernised its technology without reconsidering the management practices governing its use.

The software has been upgraded but the thinking behind it is still running an older version.

As the world marks World Management Day on November 19, the birthday of management thinker Peter Drucker, this contradiction raises a question: what happens when an organisation's technological capabilities advance faster than its managerial capabilities?

THE COST OF DIGITISING OLD HABITS

Digital transformation and organisational transformation are not interchangeable.

The former changes how work is performed. The latter questions why work is organised as it is, who makes decisions, and whether existing arrangements still serve their purpose.

Consider an organisation where artificial intelligence reduces report preparation from three days to three minutes, yet the report still spends two weeks awaiting approval.

The technology has delivered efficiency, but management has prevented effectiveness.

This is not digital transformation, it is bureaucracy with better broadband.

The distinction matters because technology cannot, by itself, correct defective organisational design. Automating an unnecessary approval process does not make it necessary. It merely makes the unnecessary process digital.

For Nigerian organisations confronting rising operating costs and intense competitive pressures, such inefficiencies are increasingly difficult to justify.

THE MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY GAP

Peter Drucker's distinction between efficiency and effectiveness remains instructive: doing things correctly is not necessarily the same as doing the right things.

Artificial intelligence can generate recommendations, identify patterns and accelerate analysis. But determining which problems deserve attention, whose interests must be considered and what consequences an intervention may produce remains a managerial responsibility.

An organisation may deploy sophisticated employee analytics yet fail to recognise that its performance problem originates in unclear priorities or poor supervision.

It may introduce collaboration platforms while maintaining a culture in which questioning a superior is interpreted as disloyalty.

No software update can repair a workplace where honesty is treated as insubordination.

The real management upgrade, therefore, is not another application. It is the development of judgement, ethical responsibility, organisational adaptability and the ability to turn information into decisions that create value.

CIPM AND THE BUSINESS OF BETTER MANAGEMENT

For the Chartered Institute of Personnel Management of Nigeria (CIPM), professionalising people management is central to closing this capability gap.

Through professional certification, continuous development and advocacy, the Institute advances the competence and ethical standards required to manage increasingly complex workplaces.

Its 2026 advocacy engagement on human capital and Made-in-Nigeria growth illustrates a broader principle: national competitiveness depends not only on investment and technology, but on the quality of institutions and the capabilities of the people within them.

CIPM's professional development efforts similarly reinforce the importance of translating learning into workplace performance.

The challenge is to ensure that management competence is demonstrated in decisions, organisational culture and measurable results, rather than assumed from qualifications or titles.

Nigeria cannot build tomorrow's economy on yesterday's management assumptions.

THE UPGRADE WE CANNOT AFFORD TO POSTPONE

This World Management Day, organisations should examine their management practices with the same rigour applied to their technology investments.

Which procedures have outlived their usefulness? Which decisions are unnecessarily delayed? Which management habits prevent employees from contributing their best?

The answers may reveal that the greatest obstacle to transformation is not inadequate technology, but the failure to rethink how organisations are managed.

We have upgraded our devices, platforms and processes but it is time to upgrade the judgement behind them.

The next great workplace upgrade will not be downloaded, It will have to be developed.

ABOUT CIPM

The Chartered Institute of Personnel Management of Nigeria (CIPM) is Nigeria's apex regulatory body for Human Resource Management, chartered by Act No. 58 of 1992, now Cap I15, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN) 2004. The Institute advances professional excellence, ethical standards and effective people management through certification, capacity building and advocacy.

In pursuit of Excellence and in search of a



The Asoka Tree,
Our Symbol of Excellence

WORLD MANAGEMENT *SCIENCE* DAY

OMOLAYOLE AND ASSOCIATES
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Applaud the Nigerian Institute of Management (NIM) Chartered as well as all Management Thinkers/Researchers, Management Consultants, Management-Oriented Organisations/Companies; all Professional Practitioners and flagship Post Graduate Business Schools in Nigeria; for arranging various events to commemorate 19th November, 2026 as the 117th Posthumous Birthday Anniversary of

PETER F. DRUCKER

One of the world's foremost Management philosophers; a prolific writer/researcher, an erudite author of several books on MANAGEMENT SCIENCE.

ALL MANAGEMENT PRACTITIONERS AND EXPERTS SHOULD CELEBRATE THIS DAY.
SOONER THAN LATER, THE COMITY OF NATIONS WILL THANK NIM FOR ITS UNCOMMON FORESIGHT.

Signed:
DR. MICHAEL O. OMOLAYOLE,
Chairman/Managing Consultant



CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OF NIGERIA

PEOPLE MANAGEMENT IS TOO IMPORTANT TO LEAVE TO GUESSWORK.

Turn experience into professional expertise.

BECOME A MEMBER OF CIPM TODAY!

Nigeria's statutory regulatory body for human resource management practice, established by an Act of Parliament, Cap I15, LFN 2004.

WHY JOIN CIPM?

- **Professional Recognition & Career Growth**
- **International Dual Certification Opportunities through CIPD (UK) and CPHR (Canada)** partnerships, subject to eligibility requirements
- **Continuous Professional Development & Networking**
- **Members' Welfare Insurance Scheme**

Visit: www.cipmnigeria.org | Call: 02018898443, 07001237555 | Email: membership@cipmnigeria.org

...we deliver value through people.

Nigerian Institute of Management (Chartered)



BECOME A CORPORATE MEMBER

The Nigerian Institute of Management (Chartered) is a membership-based, management training and business development organization established in 1961. The Institute became Chartered by the Act No. 14 of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in 2003.

WHY CHOOSE NIM?

- **Access exclusive opportunities**
- Issuance of corporate member plaque
- Inclusion of corporate logo in the corporate members directory on the NIM website which is viewed by thousands of professionals every year.
- Opportunity to publish adverts in the newsletter and journal of NIM
- Access to e-copies of the quarterly journal - 'Management in Nigeria'
- **Research and Consulting services for corporate members at discounted rate e.g. Executive selection and other consultancy services.**
- **Capacity Building Opportunities for staff of member organizations**
- Nominate two (2) young staff in your organization to take part in the annual Young Managers Competition of the Institute.
- Access to free online and discounted training programmes - in-plant and bespoke, for your staff.
- **Opportunity to advertise company products at discounted rate in the NIM Journal - 'Management-in-Nigeria' and the ANMC programme brochure.**
- **Right to vote and be voted for at the Institute's Annual General Meeting (AGM).**

CATEGORY OF CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP

CATEGORY	AVERAGE ANNUAL TURN-OVER (₦=)	ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FEES (₦=)
A-PLATINUM	₦1 billion & Above	1,000,000.00
B- GOLD	₦501m – ₦999m	500,000.00
C- SILVER	₦201m – ₦500m	300,000.00
D-BRONZE	₦100m – ₦200m	200,000.00
E- STANDARD	₦10m – ₦99m	150,000.00



HOW TO APPLY

Pay Application fee of **₦100,000.00**

to NIM ZENITH Bank Account Number 1010341253. Complete the form indicating the Membership Category you have chosen and return to:

Registrar/Chief Executive
Nigerian Institute of Management (Chartered)
Plot 22, Idowu Taylor Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria

or

Log on to
https://nim.ng to apply online.

For more enquiries, please contact:
08062597206, 08052697249, 08062597210
Email: nimmembership@nim.ng
Website: www.nim.ng

NIM Vision- To be the Source and Symbol of Management Excellence



Honoring Peter Ferdinand Drucker

A posthumous birthday tribute

"Management is doing things right; leadership is doing the right things."

— Peter Ferdinand Drucker

SCIENCE GURU
PHILOSOPHER
TEACHER

ALPHA NURSING AGENCY

Alpha Nursing Agency

ALPHA NURSING SENIOR CARE CENTRE

Alpha Nursing Senior Care Home

Caring for the Elderly since 2001

joins NIMS CHARTERED to celebrate

WORLD MANAGEMENT SCIENCE DAY 2026

Alpha Nursing Agency provides home care for adults over 65 and people living with dementia. Its registered nurses and carers deliver personal care, medication support and companionship in the client's own home, helping older people stay independent and safe in their community.

Alpha Nursing Senior Care Centre offers round-the-clock residential care for older adults, with nursing support, meals and companionship. Care you can trust.

LUTH

LAGOS UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL

P.M.B. 12003, IDI-ARABA, LAGOS, NIGERIA

YEAR 2026 JOINT GRADUATION CEREMONY

The Management of the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH), Idi-Araba, hereby announces **Year 2026 Joint Graduation Ceremony** for graduates of all the Schools, scheduled to hold on:

FRIDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, 2026

THE FOLLOWING SETS OF STUDENTS FROM THE UNDERLISTED SCHOOLS ARE TO PARTICIPATE:

1.	College of Nursing Sciences	**2022/2023 Set**
2.	School of Post Basic Nursing	**2024/2025 Set**
3.	School of Community Health	**2024/2025 Set**
4.	School of Health Information Management	**2024/2025 Set (ND & HND)**
5.	School of Medical & Psychiatry Social Work	**2024/2025 Set**
6.	Federal School of Biomedical Engineering	**2024/2025 Set (ND & HND)**
7.	School of Anaesthetic Technicians	**2022/2023 Set**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO ALL GRADUANDS

- All graduands are expected to be seated at the designated venue, according to their respective Schools by **9.00am**.
- All invited guests are expected to be seated at their designated areas by **9.30am**.
- Each graduand is entitled to **one copy** of the graduation programme, which should be collected from their respective schools.

Chief Host
PROF. WASIU L. ADEYEMO
Chief Medical Director

PROF. AYODEJI A. OLUWOLE
Chairman, Medical Advisory Committee

OMOLOLA O. FAKEYE, (JP)
Director of Administration

GUEST OF HONOUR
PROF. FOLASADE AKINSOLA
Dept. of Ophthalmology,
College of Medicine

KEYNOTE SPEAKER
MRS. BERNICE O. AKETI, RTD
Lagos State Ministry of Health,
Alausa, Ikeja

For further information, please contact Schools Administration Department.

OMOLOLA FAKEYE (JP)
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION

Learn Africa Education Development Foundation

2025/2026 (June/July) NECO-Excellence Awards

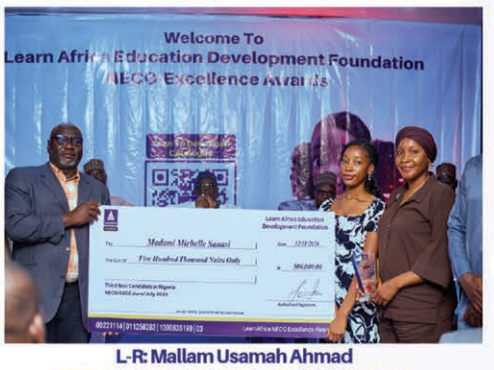
LearnAfrica Foundation



L-R: Awwalu Markafi (Chairman of the Learn Africa Education Development Foundation); Akai Bernice Kuyet (overall best candidate).



L-R: Elder Nuhu Danladi (Chairman of the Kaduna State Education Development Committee); Bodam Andrea Zitdi (second-placed candidate).

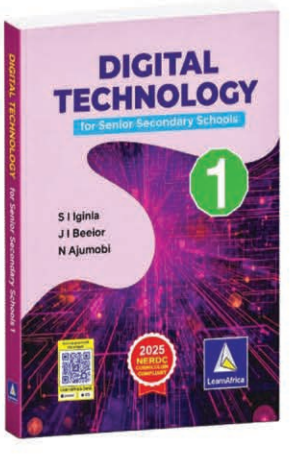


L-R: Mallam Usamah Ahmad (NECO State Co-ordinator for Kaduna State); Madami Michelle Sanasi (third-placed candidate).



L-R: Alhaji Muhammed Bello Said (Deputy Director of Education Services, Kaduna State Ministry of Education); Mrs Kemi Adene (proprietor of the school that produced the three highest-scoring candidates nationwide).

THE FUTURE IS DIGITAL



Shop conveniently online at the official Learn Africa Bookstore:

https://store.learnafrica.ng/

Download Catalogue

Head office: Felix Iwerebon House, 52 Oba Akran Avenue, Opposite AP Filling Station, Ikeja, Lagos. (+234) 913 700 0195 (+234) 9166578000 (+234) 809 385 5455 | (+234) 809 388 5648

Info@learnafricaplc.com www.learnafricaplc.com @learnafricaonline

Cybercrime cost Nigeria over $3 billion in six years

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

cent, while the average 'breakout time'—the window between an intruder compromising an initial machine and moving laterally across a network—shrunk to 29 minutes, with the fastest recorded eCrime breakout clocked at just 27 seconds.

Furthermore, 82 per cent of detections were completely malware-free, relying instead on identity theft, social engineering and the exploitation of unpatched edge devices.

In Nigeria, organisations are facing thousands of attempted intrusions every week, and both telecom regulators and global technology leaders are sounding the alarm over AI-driven disruptions to critical national infrastructure.

According to the Nigeria Data Protection Commission (NDPC), Nigeria records over 4,000 cyberattacks every week, translating to over 200,000 intrusion attempts yearly and estimated financial losses running into billions of naira.

Across Africa, recent intelligence assessments indicated that artificial intelligence is now deployed in more than half of all cyberattacks, accelerating automated phishing, credential stuffing and business email compromise. Interpol data attributed roughly 29 per cent of Africa's business email compromise attacks to threat actors operating out of Nigeria, underscoring a dual reality: the country is both a high-value target and a contested frontline in global cyber conflict.

Earlier this month, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) acknowledged that registration officials were involved in insider irregularities regarding AI-generated photographs and questionable entries in the preliminary voter register.

In Nigeria, where electronic payment volumes have surpassed the N1 quadrillion threshold and both public services and private commerce are migrating rapidly online, the expanding digital footprint has created an equally expansive attack surface.

In November, reports emerged of cyberattacks targeting several Nigerian fintech companies. This raised concerns about the industry's cybersecurity preparedness and limited collaboration in sharing intelligence on emerging digital threats.

According to information published by Notadeepdive, multiple fintech companies suffered attacks since October 2026, with some reportedly losing billions of naira. While the companies involved were not identified and the reported financial losses have not been independently verified, Notadeepdive wrote: "A major Nigerian fintech lost a little over N3.5 billion to cybercriminals this week. People familiar with the attack tell me. Another lost N1 billion. Neither attack was reported to Nigeria's data protection regulator."

In another development, Lendsqr, a Nigerian lending-as-a-service startup founded by Adedeji Olowe, detected attempts to breach its systems on October 30, following a security review prompted by earlier attacks on other fintech businesses.

The review reportedly uncovered more than 800 vulnerabilities in its code, ranging from minor weaknesses to serious security concerns. The company subsequently spent three weeks fixing the identified problems.

The attackers allegedly used stolen developer tokens, attempted to guess employees' passwords and sent fake payment notifications to test the company's systems. In one instance, an attacker reportedly used a borrower's genuine password but was stopped by Lendsqr's device verification controls.

INDEED, this escalation exposes a stark vulnerability gap. While fintech platforms, cloud services and digital public infrastructure have expanded at breakneck speed, foundational safeguards such as multi-factor authentication, timely system patching and strict identity access controls remain unevenly enforced.

Read the remaining part of this story on www.guardian.ng

LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT
LANDS BUREAU, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
PUBLIC NOTICE

RE: EXTENSION OF LEASEHOLD INTEREST

1. This is to inform the general public that **ERNESTCO LIMITED** being the occupied lessee of the property located at **PLOT 15, IGANMU INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, IGANMU, LAGOS STATE (NOW PLOT 15 AMINU JINADU CLOSE, OFF JIMOH ODUTOLA STREET, ERIC MOORE IGANMU, LAGOS STATE)** covered by Land Certificate with Title MO 12895, has applied to the Lagos State Land Bureau for Extension of Leasehold Interest on the above mentioned property.

2. In line with Government's policy on renewal of leasehold interest, members of the public who have objection/interest or any contrary information concerning this application for the renewal leasehold interest should please come forward with any renewal/useful evidence in writing with supporting document(s) in support of such claim/objection within 21 days from the date of the publication, addressed to the office of the Permanent Secretaryy, Lagos State Lands Bureau, Block 13/14, The Secretariat, Alausa, Ikeja, Lagos.

3. For further enquiries, please contact the office of the Permanent Secretary, Lands Bureau or the Executive Secretary, Land Use and Allocation Committee, Lands Bureau, Block 13/14, The Secretariat, Alausa, Ikeja, Lagos.

SIGNED:
KAMAR OLOWOSHAGO
(PERMANENT SECRETARY, LANDS BUREAU)

PUBLIC NOTICE

LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

INVITATION FOR REGISTRATION OF GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION SERVICE PROVIDERS IN LAGOS STATE

In line with the approval of Mr Governor, Mr Babatunde Olusola Sanwo-Olu, to domesticate the registration of Geological, Geophysical and Geotechnical Subsurface Investigation Service Providers in Lagos State, and the successful conclusion of the Stakeholders' Engagement Meeting, the Lagos State Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources hereby notifies the general public, corporate bodies, engineering firms, and specialized practitioners of the commencement of the official registration framework.

To ensure safety, standardization, environmental protection and strict adherence to technical parameters across all subsurface investigations in the State, ALL existing and prospective service providers must be duly registered with the Ministry.

Applications are hereby invited from:
1. Existing Firms & Organizations: All entities currently engaged in subsurface geological, geotechnical and geophysical investigation services within Lagos State.
2. Prospective Firms & Organizations: All new entities intending to offer these specialized services in Lagos State.

COLLECTION OF APPLICATION FORMS
Interested firms and organizations are required to obtain the official application forms under the following terms:

Payment: Non-refundable application fee of #25000 (Twenty-five Thousand Naira) for the prescribed application form.

Collection period: Monday, December 14, 2026 – Friday, February 19, 2027

Venue: Office of the Permanent Secretary, Lagos State Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Block 6, State Secretariat, Alausa, Ikeja, Lagos State.

Time: 9:00 AM – 4:00 PM, Mondays through Fridays

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.
Completed application forms must be returned with the following supporting documents:
i. Certificate of Incorporation with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC).
ii. Company Profile detailing technical expertise and past executed project records.
iii. Proof of registration with relevant professional bodies (COMEG, COREN, NAEGE, NIGE)
iv. Evidence of qualified technical personnel.
v. Evidence of Current Tax Clearance Certificates (Company and Directors).
vi. Proof of payment of the non-refundable Application Form fee.

IMPORTANT NOTICE & COMPLIANCE WARNING!
Upon completion of this registration exercise, investigating the subsurface within Lagos State without valid permit will be disallowed. Errant companies and individuals will be sanctioned accordingly.

SIGNED:
Honourable Commissioner
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Lagos State

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF THE FEDERATION

FEDERATION ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT

Distribution of Revenue Allocation to State Governments by Federation Account Allocation Committee for the month of September, 2026 Shared in October, 2026

S/n	States	S/n	Local Government Councils	Net Statutory Allocation	Deduction	NNPC Management Fee	Augmentation of ₦50 Billion for the month of October, 2026	TOTAL Share of Ecology	Transfer of 50% Share of Ecology to NDDC/HYPPADEC	Net Share of Ecology	Value Added Tax	Total Net Allocation
				₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
1	ABIA	1	ABA NORTH	305,435,457.59	-	17,132,213.18	10,633,555.29	9,996,036.78	9,996,036.78	-	230,819,479.12	**564,020,705.18**
		2	ABA SOUTH	509,579,271.67	-	28,582,865.86	17,740,701.75	16,677,085.18	16,677,085.18	-	350,520,508.48	**906,423,347.76**
		3	AROCHUKWU	358,545,122.22	-	20,111,193.10	12,482,536.93	11,734,165.57	11,734,165.57	-	254,549,768.16	**645,688,620.41**
		4	BENDE	365,318,647.01	-	20,491,127.61	12,718,353.20	11,955,843.83	11,955,843.83	-	262,837,851.02	**661,365,978.84**
		5	IKWUANO	332,511,516.83	-	18,650,939.33	11,576,192.32	10,882,159.45	10,882,159.45	-	242,361,500.02	**605,100,148.50**
		6	ISIALA NGWA NORTH	343,398,449.42	-	19,261,599.44	11,955,214.45	11,238,457.90	11,238,457.90	-	248,317,341.72	**622,932,605.03**
		7	ISIALA NGWA SOUTH	333,188,473.64	-	18,688,910.59	11,599,760.17	10,904,314.33	10,904,314.33	-	241,139,003.07	**604,616,147.47**
		8	ISUIKWUATO	324,879,538.07	-	18,222,853.19	11,310,489.48	10,632,386.42	10,632,386.42	-	233,450,628.55	**587,863,509.29**
		9	NNEOCHI	350,498,756.98	-	19,659,863.56	12,202,407.47	11,470,830.84	11,470,830.84	-	252,174,393.39	**634,535,421.40**
		10	OBIOMA NGWA	355,685,317.89	-	19,950,783.51	12,382,974.53	11,640,572.28	11,640,572.28	-	258,799,940.94	**646,819,016.87**
		11	OHAFIA	388,970,345.87	-	21,817,777.60	13,541,773.15	12,729,896.90	12,729,896.90	-	282,903,676.12	**707,233,572.74**
		12	OSISIOMA	374,509,296.40	-	21,006,641.31	13,038,320.24	12,256,627.74	12,256,627.74	-	273,250,831.10	**681,805,089.05**
		13	UGWUNAGBO	285,983,559.52	-	16,041,134.66	9,956,348.93	9,359,431.29	9,359,431.29	-	221,409,544.36	**533,390,587.47**
		14	UKWA EAST	270,215,401.14	-	15,156,681.19	9,407,389.80	8,843,384.16	8,843,384.16	-	212,422,243.18	**507,201,715.31**
		15	UKWA WEST	281,373,382.56	-	15,782,544.73	9,795,848.34	9,208,553.27	9,208,553.27	-	223,655,896.70	**530,607,672.33**
		16	UMUAHIA NORTH	419,436,977.09	-	23,526,684.69	14,602,450.93	13,726,983.38	13,726,983.38	(0.00)	273,639,790.20	**731,205,902.91**
		17	UMUAHIA SOUTH	362,418,153.33	-	20,328,435.70	12,617,374.23	11,860,918.90	11,860,918.90	-	242,579,816.56	**637,943,779.82**
	ABIA TOTAL			**5,961,947,667.23**	-	**334,412,249.25**	**207,561,691.21**	**195,117,648.23**	**195,117,648.23**	**(0.00)**	**4,304,832,212.72**	**10,808,753,820.41**
2	ADAMAWA	1	DEMSA	371,671,642.14	-	20,847,474.14	12,939,528.98	12,163,759.36	-	12,163,759.36	272,130,517.40	**689,752,922.02**
		2	FUFORE	454,051,691.12	-	25,468,262.35	15,807,541.79	14,859,824.86	-	14,859,824.86	282,359,990.51	**792,547,310.63**
		3	GANYE	386,625,145.06	-	21,686,232.69	13,460,126.36	12,653,145.12	-	12,653,145.12	266,014,627.36	**700,439,276.59**
		4	GIREI	338,495,885.22	-	18,986,609.19	11,784,534.57	11,078,010.87	-	11,078,010.87	253,115,411.60	**633,460,451.45**
		5	GOMBI	334,953,808.34	-	18,787,930.17	11,661,219.26	10,962,088.73	-	10,962,088.73	259,333,460.17	**635,698,506.67**
		6	GUYUK	358,113,888.25	-	20,087,004.71	12,467,523.78	11,720,052.50	-	11,720,052.50	271,197,469.59	**673,585,938.83**
		7	HONG	390,071,885.88	-	21,879,564.20	13,580,122.61	12,765,947.18	-	12,765,947.18	267,921,208.03	**706,218,727.90**
		8	JADA	408,047,732.16	-	22,887,849.33	14,205,941.10	13,354,245.68	-	13,354,245.68	267,674,135.76	**726,169,904.02**
		9	YOLA-NORTH	317,656,326.90	-	19,899,846.21	11,059,017.64	11,610,852.18	-	11,610,852.18	278,939,571.93	**639,165,614.86**
		10	LAMURDE	322,809,855.89	-	17,817,695.27	11,238,434.71	10,395,991.19	-	10,395,991.19	246,610,562.45	**608,872,539.52**
		11	MADAGALI	316,051,630.29	-	18,106,762.42	11,003,151.08	10,564,651.59	-	10,564,651.59	254,943,670.74	**610,669,866.12**
		12	MAIHA	366,468,660.05	-	17,727,686.06	12,758,390.23	10,343,474.02	-	10,343,474.02	246,009,719.01	**653,307,929.37**
		13	MAYO-BELWA	355,269,662.45	-	20,555,633.11	12,368,503.73	11,993,480.50	-	11,993,480.50	261,868,504.92	**662,055,784.71**
		14	MICHIKA	339,012,739.10	-	19,927,468.93	11,802,528.54	11,626,969.05	-	11,626,969.05	262,690,691.82	**645,060,397.44**
		15	MUBI NORTH	315,832,735.28	-	19,015,600.09	10,995,530.38	11,094,926.03	-	11,094,926.03	261,090,208.34	**618,029,000.13**
		16	MUBI SOUTH	300,153,855.41	-	17,715,408.00	10,449,679.42	10,336,310.21	-	10,336,310.21	252,715,101.55	**591,370,354.59**
		17	NUMAN	340,024,904.81	-	16,835,962.26	11,837,766.49	9,823,184.91	-	9,823,184.91	238,256,265.73	**616,778,084.20**
		18	SHELLENG	427,995,436.70	-	19,072,373.59	14,900,408.66	11,128,051.35	-	11,128,051.35	260,332,343.47	**733,428,613.77**
		19	SONG	366,698,299.41	-	24,006,738.17	12,766,384.99	14,007,077.51	-	14,007,077.51	276,839,646.80	**694,318,146.87**
		20	TOUNGO	354,777,200.84	-	20,568,513.84	12,351,358.97	12,000,995.95	-	12,000,995.95	223,619,976.78	**623,318,046.37**
		21	YOLA-SOUTH	355,358,318.00	-	19,932,441.73	12,371,590.22	11,629,870.50	-	11,629,870.50	277,562,323.73	**676,854,544.18**
	ADAMAWA TOTAL			**7,520,141,303.30**	-	**421,813,056.46**	**261,809,283.51**	**246,112,909.30**	**-**	**246,112,909.30**	**5,481,225,407.69**	**13,931,101,960.26**
3	AKWA IBOM	1	ABAK	341,227,992.86	-	19,139,856.13	11,879,651.29	11,167,425.01	11,167,425.01	-	266,161,554.25	**638,409,054.53**
		2	EASTERN OBOLO	266,430,298.00	-	14,944,370.56	9,275,613.66	8,719,508.47	8,719,508.47	-	236,442,127.41	**527,092,409.63**
		3	EKET	351,763,472.11	-	19,730,802.83	12,246,437.78	11,512,221.38	11,512,221.38	-	278,824,291.95	**662,565,004.67**
		4	EKPE ATAI	269,666,655.79	-	15,125,901.46	9,388,285.55	8,825,425.28	8,825,425.28	-	241,758,910.81	**535,939,753.61**
		5	ESSIEN UDIM	362,387,704.70	-	20,326,727.81	12,616,314.17	11,859,922.40	11,859,922.40	-	286,433,588.21	**681,764,334.89**
		6	ETIM EKPO	315,861,706.52	-	17,717,033.03	10,996,538.99	10,337,258.36	10,337,258.36	-	253,421,251.75	**597,996,530.29**
		7	ETINAN	358,242,187.23	-	20,094,201.14	12,471,990.43	11,724,251.36	11,724,251.36	-	277,585,903.67	**668,394,282.47**
		8	IBENO	287,041,215.16	-	16,100,459.74	9,993,170.59	9,394,045.36	9,394,045.36	-	242,055,927.25	**555,190,772.74**
		9	IBESIKPO ASUTAN	333,121,262.04	-	18,685,140.62	11,597,420.24	10,902,114.69	10,902,114.69	-	265,408,986.49	**628,812,809.39**
		10	IBIONO IBOM	362,420,511.29	-	20,328,567.97	12,617,456.32	11,860,996.07	11,860,996.07	-	285,287,899.33	**680,654,434.91**
		11	IKA	278,928,861.16	-	15,645,428.82	9,710,743.77	9,128,551.01	9,128,551.01	-	241,132,338.56	**545,417,372.31**
		12	IKONO	329,922,721.04	-	18,505,730.91	11,486,064.92	10,797,435.51	10,797,435.51	-	263,442,624.17	**623,357,141.04**
		13	IKOT ABASI	330,015,740.48	-	18,510,948.47	11,489,303.34	10,800,479.77	10,800,479.77	-	263,487,649.59	**623,503,641.88**
		14	IKOT EKPENE	340,362,142.90	-	19,091,289.65	11,849,507.23	11,139,088.19	11,139,088.19	-	267,670,095.06	**638,973,034.84**
		15	INI	310,954,172.65	-	17,441,764.02	10,825,686.10	10,176,648.68	10,176,648.68	-	251,067,065.42	**590,288,688.19**
		16	ITU	317,499,874.84	-	17,808,919.70	11,053,570.86	10,390,870.96	10,390,870.96	-	261,599,608.80	**607,961,974.20**
		17	MBO	296,367,260.11	-	16,623,567.93	10,317,851.34	9,699,260.38	9,699,260.38	-	252,889,270.72	**576,197,950.10**
		18	MKPAT ENIN	368,208,046.93	-	20,653,197.25	12,818,945.96	12,050,405.70	12,050,405.70	-	280,897,353.17	**682,577,543.31**
		19	NSIT IBOM	307,242,353.15	-	17,233,563.95	10,696,461.29	10,055,171.35	10,055,171.35	-	254,629,370.84	**589,801,749.23**
		20	NSIT UBIUM	323,270,182.81	-	18,132,582.67	11,254,460.72	10,579,716.79	10,579,716.79	-	262,052,889.93	**614,710,116.13**
		21	OBAT AKARA	336,247,943.15	-	18,860,519.62	11,706,273.80	11,004,442.10	11,004,442.10	-	269,639,105.93	**636,453,842.50**
		22	OKOBO	289,013,907.80	-	16,211,110.26	10,061,848.72	9,458,606.00	9,458,606.00	-	252,906,297.14	**568,193,163.92**
		23	ONNA	301,786,742.30	-	16,927,552.69	10,506,527.42	9,876,624.67	9,876,624.67	-	260,214,793.31	**589,435,615.72**
		24	ORON	309,114,500.24	-	17,338,574.75	10,761,638.99	10,116,441.42	10,116,441.42	-	246,626,953.46	**583,841,667.44**
		25	ORUK ANAM	364,205,358.23	-	20,428,682.01	12,679,594.71	11,919,409.05	11,919,409.05	-	278,860,993.34	**676,174,628.29**
		26	UDUNG UKO	271,299,014.53	-	15,217,462.27	9,445,115.16	8,878,847.76	8,878,847.76	-	233,693,306.50	**529,654,898.46**
		27	UKANAFUN	332,886,106.35	-	18,671,950.47	11,589,233.43	10,894,418.71	10,894,418.71	-	261,599,608.80	**624,746,899.05**
		28	UQUO	271,395,627.42	-	15,222,881.39	9,448,478.68	8,882,009.62	8,882,009.62	-	237,637,003.72	**533,703,991.21**
		29	URUAN	353,943,467.23	-	19,853,081.17	12,322,333.03	11,583,566.44	11,583,566.44	-	258,295,348.23	**644,414,229.66**
		30	URUE OFFONG/ORUK	292,870,794.87	-	16,427,447.32	10,196,123.97	9,584,830.99	9,584,830.99	-	240,458,849.06	**559,953,215.22**
		31	UYO	442,688,487.90	-	24,830,887.69	15,411,938.54	14,487,939.42	14,487,939.42	-	330,666,335.42	**813,597,649.55**
	AKWA IBOM TOTAL			**10,016,386,311.79**	-	**561,830,204.30**	**348,714,581.00**	**327,807,932.91**	**327,807,932.91**	**-**	**8,102,847,302.26**	**19,029,778,399.35**
4	ANAMBRA	1	AGUATA	497,926,145.68	-	27,929,229.11	17,335,005.05	16,295,711.40	-	16,295,711.40	333,574,397.65	**893,060,488.89**
		2	ANAMBRA EAST	327,464,572.48	-	18,367,850.63	11,400,485.93	10,716,987.27	-	10,716,987.27	251,529,377.02	**619,479,273.33**
		3	ANAMBRA WEST	336,868,440.71	-	18,895,324.02	11,727,876.05	11,024,749.22	-	11,024,749.22	256,858,646.46	**635,375,036.46**
		4	ANIOCHA	407,171,229.14	-	22,838,685.30	14,175,426.16	13,325,560.22	-	13,325,560.22	301,349,060.16	**758,859,960.98**
		5	AWKA NORTH	309,233,301.77	-	17,345,238.46	10,765,774.99	10,120,329.46	-	10,120,329.46	236,121,223.69	**583,585,868.37**
		6	AWKA SOUTH	355,996,485.71	-	19,968,237.25	12,393,807.66	11,650,755.92	-	11,650,755.92	265,043,814.08	**665,053,100.62**
		7	AYAMELUM	329,928,433.85	-	18,506,051.35	11,486,263.81	10,797,622.47	-	10,797,622.47	253,451,092.28	**624,169,463.76**
		8	DUNUKOFIA	294,997,014.65	-	16,546,709.35	10,270,147.05	9,654,416.13	-	9,654,416.13	229,981,875.02	**561,450,162.20**
		9	EKWUSIGWO	327,649,482.93	-	18,378,222.46	11,406,923.47	10,723,038.87	-	10,723,038.87	253,383,364.97	**621,541,032.69**
		10	IDEMILI NORTH	518,353,293.24	-	29,075,010.45	18,046,164.14	16,964,234.03	-	16,964,234.03	356,507,471.86	**938,946,173.73**
		11	IDEMILI SOUTH	360,256,164.78	-	20,207,167.37	12,542,105.87	11,790,163.14	-	11,790,163.14	272,094,265.40	**676,889,866.56**
		12	IHIALA	440,449,331.59	-	24,705,290.94	15,333,983.67	14,414,658.19	-	14,414,658.19	307,840,288.17	**802,743,552.56**
		13	NJIKOKA	323,617,836.96	-	18,152,082.98	11,266,564.10	10,591,094.52	-	10,591,094.52	249,688,253.47	**613,315,832.03**
		14	NNEWI NORTH	320,869,011.01	-	17,997,898.28	11,170,865.34	10,501,133.24	-	10,501,133.24	253,132,887.41	**613,671,795.28**
		15	NNEWI SOUTH	385,113,074.26	-	21,601,418.96	13,407,484.51	12,603,659.33	-	12,603,659.33	281,922,293.36	**714,647,930.42**
		16	OGBARU	367,986,440.13	-	20,640,767.08	12,811,230.85	12,043,153.14	-	12,043,153.14	277,465,533.34	**690,947,124.55**
		17	ONISHA NORTH	308,270,993.30	-	17,291,261.51	10,732,272.79	10,088,835.83	-	10,088,835.83	240,787,976.22	**587,171,339.64**
		18	ONISHA SOUTH	319,424,894.31	-	17,916,896.18	11,120,589.27	10,453,871.39	-	10,453,871.39	245,222,412.70	**604,138,663.85**

		19	ORUMBA NORTH	344,951,764.01	-	19,348,726.58	12,009,292.18	11,289,293.48	-	11,289,293.48	258,746,308.89	**646,345,385.14**
		20	ORUMBA SOUTH	349,082,463.15	-	19,580,422.07	12,153,100.04	11,424,479.56	-	11,424,479.56	264,343,460.67	**656,583,925.49**
		21	OYI	335,170,570.52	-	18,800,088.60	11,668,765.70	10,969,182.75	-	10,969,182.75	257,090,584.14	**633,699,191.70**
	ANAMBRA TOTAL			**7,560,780,944.18**	-	**424,092,578.93**	**263,224,128.63**	**247,442,929.55**	-	**247,442,929.55**	**5,646,134,586.95**	**14,141,675,168.24**
5	**BAUCHI**	1	ALKALERI	565,133,817.22	-	31,698,981.86	19,674,800.49	18,495,227.99	-	18,495,227.99	321,894,406.68	**956,897,234.24**
		2	BAUCHI	682,458,604.97	-	38,279,859.17	23,759,393.76	22,334,935.74	-	22,334,935.74	384,092,297.13	**1,150,925,090.76**
		3	BOGORO	298,470,859.45	-	16,741,561.15	10,391,086.91	9,768,105.23	-	9,768,105.23	229,115,930.91	**564,487,543.64**
		4	DAMBAN	352,743,789.79	-	19,785,789.94	12,280,566.97	11,544,304.40	-	11,544,304.40	254,355,517.48	**650,709,968.58**
		5	DARAZO	447,470,024.37	-	25,099,089.37	15,578,404.95	14,644,425.56	-	14,644,425.56	292,447,402.56	**795,239,346.81**
		6	DASS	296,307,831.64	-	16,620,234.52	10,315,782.37	9,697,315.46	-	9,697,315.46	231,283,204.99	**564,224,368.97**
		7	GAMAWA	472,721,194.23	-	26,515,455.46	16,457,509.53	15,470,824.78	-	15,470,824.78	305,611,095.37	**836,776,079.37**
		8	GANJUWA	477,198,268.52	-	26,766,579.52	16,613,376.23	15,617,346.73	-	15,617,346.73	292,020,228.60	**828,215,799.60**
		9	GIADE	335,656,163.67	-	18,827,326.06	11,685,671.34	10,985,074.83	-	10,985,074.83	256,643,489.96	**633,797,725.86**
		10	I/GADAU	384,424,267.65	-	21,562,783.03	13,383,504.12	12,581,116.64	-	12,581,116.64	284,274,342.62	**716,226,014.06**
		11	JAMA'ARE	297,455,343.13	-	16,684,599.71	10,355,732.31	9,734,870.25	-	9,734,870.25	241,854,719.95	**576,085,265.36**
		12	KATAGUM	460,640,595.00	-	25,837,841.27	16,036,930.59	15,075,461.01	-	15,075,461.01	309,236,587.72	**826,827,415.59**
		13	KIRFI	378,854,905.97	-	21,250,391.37	13,189,610.07	12,398,847.22	-	12,398,847.22	253,105,399.89	**678,799,154.52**
		14	MISAU	442,383,404.75	-	24,813,775.24	15,401,317.28	14,477,954.92	-	14,477,954.92	296,946,161.07	**794,022,613.26**
		15	NINGI	566,904,548.52	-	31,798,304.14	19,736,447.45	18,553,179.00	-	18,553,179.00	343,751,789.52	**980,744,268.63**
		16	SHIRA	424,997,082.03	-	23,838,557.14	14,796,022.71	13,908,949.86	-	13,908,949.86	285,794,612.74	**763,335,224.47**
		17	TAFAWA BALEWA	418,017,217.54	-	23,447,048.81	14,553,022.85	13,680,518.68	-	13,680,518.68	280,487,666.82	**750,185,474.70**
		18	TORO	587,861,675.42	-	32,973,812.60	20,466,057.46	19,239,046.36	-	19,239,046.36	329,832,502.03	**990,373,093.87**
		19	WARJI	327,179,111.90	-	18,351,838.84	11,390,547.79	10,707,644.96	-	10,707,644.96	240,657,951.81	**608,287,095.30**
		20	ZAKI	366,103,850.15	-	20,535,170.52	12,745,689.59	11,981,541.31	-	11,981,541.31	269,692,538.21	**681,058,789.77**
	BAUCHI TOTAL			**8,582,982,555.92**	-	**481,428,999.72**	**298,811,474.77**	**280,896,690.91**	-	**280,896,690.91**	**5,703,097,846.05**	**15,347,217,567.37**
6	**BAYELSA**	1	BRASS	415,738,106.93	-	23,319,210.97	14,473,676.96	13,605,929.85	13,605,929.85	-	487,935,139.75	**941,466,134.61**
		2	EKERMOR	477,269,502.24	-	26,770,575.10	16,615,856.19	15,619,678.01	15,619,678.01	-	520,174,855.11	**1,040,830,788.64**
		3	KOLOKUMA/OPOKU	317,623,360.70	-	17,815,846.16	11,057,869.94	10,394,912.30	10,394,912.30	-	447,163,674.53	**793,660,751.33**
		4	NEMBE	391,643,953.11	-	21,967,743.19	13,634,853.21	12,817,396.49	12,817,396.49	-	467,458,788.75	**894,705,338.26**
		5	OGBIA	411,583,649.59	-	23,086,182.85	14,329,041.98	13,469,966.23	13,469,966.23	-	485,996,776.43	**934,995,650.85**
		6	SAGBAMA	404,650,619.46	-	22,697,301.51	14,087,672.62	13,243,067.81	13,243,067.81	-	488,728,570.92	**930,164,164.51**
		7	SOUTHERN IJAW	559,052,509.85	-	31,357,874.59	19,463,083.35	18,296,204.03	18,296,204.03	-	538,773,759.53	**1,148,647,227.32**
		8	YENAGOA	516,026,364.15	-	28,944,490.42	17,965,153.48	16,888,080.24	16,888,080.24	-	551,612,058.54	**1,114,548,066.59**
	BAYELSA TOTAL			**3,493,588,066.03**	-	**195,959,224.79**	**121,627,207.73**	**114,335,234.96**	**114,335,234.96**	-	**3,987,843,623.56**	**7,799,018,122.11**
7	**BENUE**	1	ADO	411,179,343.74	-	23,063,504.89	14,314,966.31	13,456,734.45	6,728,367.22	6,728,367.22	251,219,860.45	**706,506,042.61**
		2	AGATU	362,803,556.19	-	20,350,053.38	12,630,791.80	11,873,532.04	5,936,766.02	5,936,766.02	227,247,039.52	**628,968,206.91**
		3	APA	351,301,706.46	-	19,704,901.88	12,230,361.69	11,497,109.10	5,748,554.55	5,748,554.55	220,149,670.96	**609,135,195.54**
		4	BURUKU	416,463,581.08	-	23,359,903.62	14,498,933.91	13,629,672.56	6,814,836.28	6,814,836.28	260,618,065.90	**721,755,320.79**
		5	GBOKO	540,504,886.82	-	30,317,517.87	18,817,358.80	17,689,192.90	8,844,596.45	8,844,596.45	319,345,971.96	**917,830,331.90**
		6	GUMA	441,599,267.01	-	24,769,792.09	15,374,017.99	14,452,292.31	7,226,146.16	7,226,146.16	256,031,526.73	**745,000,749.97**
		7	GWER EAST	418,898,127.37	-	23,496,460.02	14,583,691.21	13,709,348.36	6,854,674.18	6,854,674.18	245,455,471.38	**709,288,424.16**
		8	GWER WEST	359,981,153.81	-	20,191,741.70	12,532,531.53	11,781,162.81	5,890,581.41	5,890,581.41	229,752,571.81	**628,348,580.26**
		9	KATSINA ALA	454,749,043.07	-	25,507,377.59	15,831,819.69	14,882,647.21	7,441,323.61	7,441,323.61	268,562,593.45	**772,092,157.40**
		10	KONSHISHA	430,244,147.17	-	24,132,870.84	14,978,696.19	14,080,671.43	7,040,335.71	7,040,335.71	268,923,553.55	**745,319,603.46**
		11	KWANDE	492,600,834.17	-	27,630,526.49	17,149,607.47	16,121,429.04	8,060,714.52	8,060,714.52	277,635,405.09	**823,077,087.74**
		12	LOGO	378,288,425.97	-	21,218,616.88	13,169,888.41	12,380,307.94	6,190,153.97	6,190,153.97	247,504,695.62	**666,371,780.84**
		13	MAKURDI	454,413,313.60	-	25,488,546.16	15,820,131.46	14,871,659.74	7,435,829.87	7,435,829.87	296,062,153.49	**799,219,974.58**
		14	OBI	335,676,933.04	-	18,828,491.03	11,686,394.42	10,985,754.55	5,492,877.28	5,492,877.28	220,940,453.57	**592,625,149.34**
		15	OGBADIBO	352,635,721.02	-	19,779,728.24	12,276,804.62	11,540,767.62	5,770,383.81	5,770,383.81	232,235,402.20	**622,698,039.89**
		16	OHIMINI	321,646,782.57	-	18,041,524.35	11,197,943.00	10,526,587.50	5,263,293.75	5,263,293.75	210,583,471.50	**566,733,015.17**
		17	OJU	406,981,439.07	-	22,828,039.77	14,168,818.73	13,319,348.93	6,659,674.46	6,659,674.46	247,948,517.63	**698,586,489.66**
		18	OKPOKWU	381,382,964.05	-	21,392,192.95	13,277,622.92	12,481,583.40	6,240,791.70	6,240,791.70	250,374,214.92	**672,667,786.54**
		19	OTUKPO	446,669,653.02	-	25,054,195.66	15,550,540.49	14,618,231.68	7,309,115.84	7,309,115.84	282,542,419.32	**777,125,924.33**
		20	TARKA	309,576,798.33	-	17,364,505.56	10,777,733.62	10,131,571.13	5,065,785.56	5,065,785.56	213,614,930.98	**556,399,754.05**
		21	UKUM	423,291,581.04	-	23,742,893.70	14,736,646.70	13,853,133.64	6,926,566.82	6,926,566.82	265,615,887.70	**734,313,575.96**
		22	USHONGO	412,166,687.37	-	23,118,886.07	14,349,340.09	13,489,047.41	6,744,523.70	6,744,523.70	254,798,813.92	**711,178,251.16**
		23	VANDEIKYA	436,557,452.22	-	24,486,991.11	15,198,490.18	14,287,288.01	7,143,644.00	7,143,644.00	270,606,520.57	**753,993,098.08**
	BENUE TOTAL			**9,339,613,398.19**	-	**523,869,261.85**	**325,153,131.23**	**305,659,073.74**	**152,829,536.87**	**152,829,536.87**	**5,817,769,212.21**	**16,159,234,540.35**
8	**BORNO**	1	ABADAN	366,620,832.37	-	20,564,168.63	12,763,688.02	11,998,460.67	-	11,998,460.67	270,859,217.15	**682,806,366.84**
		2	ASKIRA UBA	354,508,951.56	-	19,884,799.82	12,342,020.03	11,602,073.14	-	11,602,073.14	285,203,408.41	**683,541,252.96**
		3	BAMA	497,360,701.27	-	27,897,512.71	17,315,319.43	16,277,206.00	-	16,277,206.00	335,107,845.29	**893,958,584.70**
		4	BAYO	286,494,802.60	-	16,069,810.85	9,974,147.56	9,376,162.83	-	9,376,162.83	262,837,124.80	**584,752,048.64**
		5	BIU	396,532,082.62	-	22,241,923.79	13,805,030.55	12,977,371.11	-	12,977,371.11	299,574,085.21	**745,130,493.28**
		6	CHIBOK	285,659,898.35	-	16,022,980.15	9,945,080.86	9,348,838.78	-	9,348,838.78	257,966,433.60	**578,943,231.74**
		7	DAMBOA	478,858,668.31	-	26,859,713.18	16,671,182.07	15,671,686.91	-	15,671,686.91	320,573,714.85	**858,634,965.32**
		8	DIKWA	316,892,162.17	-	17,774,832.43	11,032,413.70	10,370,982.25	-	10,370,982.25	273,026,869.59	**629,097,260.14**
		9	GUBIO	376,357,494.86	-	21,110,308.81	13,102,664.18	12,317,114.04	-	12,317,114.04	290,760,453.52	**713,648,035.40**
		10	GUZAMALA	320,792,847.57	-	17,993,626.19	11,168,213.76	10,498,640.63	-	10,498,640.63	269,144,467.48	**629,597,795.62**
		11	GWOZA	462,197,555.11	-	25,925,172.88	16,091,135.24	15,126,415.90	-	15,126,415.90	337,501,381.57	**856,841,660.69**
		12	HAWUL	327,335,689.70	-	18,360,621.46	11,395,998.95	10,712,769.30	-	10,712,769.30	278,477,215.80	**646,282,295.21**
		13	JERE	377,669,143.30	-	21,183,880.63	13,148,328.45	12,360,040.57	-	12,360,040.57	312,866,800.45	**737,228,193.40**
		14	KAGA	333,839,844.96	-	18,725,446.73	11,622,437.28	10,925,631.87	-	10,925,631.87	267,013,138.07	**642,126,498.90**
		15	KALA BALGE	307,225,982.37	-	17,232,645.69	10,695,891.35	10,054,635.58	-	10,054,635.58	255,958,072.77	**601,167,227.77**
		16	KONDUGA	450,172,056.14	-	25,250,649.33	15,672,474.59	14,732,855.40	-	14,732,855.40	292,192,942.98	**798,020,978.44**
		17	KUKAWA	463,948,065.78	-	26,023,360.97	16,152,078.24	15,183,705.15	-	15,183,705.15	310,089,602.18	**831,396,812.32**
		18	KWAYA KUSAR	258,326,510.16	-	14,489,820.13	8,993,485.07	8,454,294.46	-	8,454,294.46	254,332,238.85	**544,596,348.67**
		19	MAFA	348,016,056.13	-	19,520,606.12	12,115,973.71	11,389,579.08	-	11,389,579.08	272,122,199.15	**663,164,414.18**
		20	MAGUMERI	411,839,289.33	-	23,100,521.97	14,337,941.92	13,478,332.60	-	13,478,332.60	286,013,109.27	**748,769,195.09**
		21	MAIDUGURI METRO	599,736,416.97	-	33,639,880.01	20,879,469.59	19,627,673.00	-	19,627,673.00	430,268,884.76	**1,104,152,324.32**
		22	MARTE	374,510,861.01	-	21,006,729.07	13,038,374.71	12,256,678.94	-	12,256,678.94	281,903,688.22	**702,716,331.96**
		23	MOBBAR	348,751,733.56	-	19,561,871.08	12,141,585.88	11,413,655.72	-	11,413,655.72	277,092,400.31	**668,961,246.55**
		24	MONGUNO	340,414,758.35	-	19,094,240.90	11,851,339.01	11,140,810.15	-	11,140,810.15	274,518,383.98	**657,019,532.39**
		25	NGALA	389,321,737.46	-	21,837,487.54	13,554,006.64	12,741,396.95	-	12,741,396.95	322,653,965.00	**760,108,593.59**
		26	NGANZAI	338,417,544.15	-	18,982,214.95	11,781,807.15	11,075,446.99	-	11,075,446.99	270,715,060.13	**650,972,073.36**
		27	SHANI	328,219,605.36	-	18,410,201.26	11,426,771.95	10,741,697.36	-	10,741,697.36	271,667,782.91	**640,466,058.84**
	BORNO TOTAL			**10,140,021,291.52**	-	**568,765,027.28**	**353,018,859.89**	**331,854,155.36**	-	**331,854,155.36**	**7,860,440,486.30**	**19,254,099,820.35**
9	**CROSS RIVER**	1	ABI	347,956,374.28	-	19,517,258.50	12,113,895.92	11,387,625.86	11,387,625.86	-	233,519,689.96	**613,107,218.66**
		2	AKAMKPA	437,376,941.26	-	24,532,957.16	15,227,020.21	14,314,107.56	14,314,107.56	-	235,912,091.15	**713,049,009.78**
		3	AKPABUYO	418,698,526.97	-	23,485,264.21	14,576,742.24	13,702,816.00	13,702,816.00	-	281,418,036.20	**738,178,569.62**
		4	BAKASSI	270,151,621.34	-	15,153,103.71	9,405,169.34	8,841,296.83	8,841,296.83	-	190,985,044.37	**485,694,938.76**
		5	BEKWARA	322,715,452.62	-	18,101,467.24	11,235,148.12	10,561,562.04	10,561,562.04	-	218,771,026.63	**570,823,094.61**
		6	BIASE	371,260,191.19	-	20,824,395.40	12,925,204.56	12,150,293.73	12,150,293.73	-	242,744,604.29	**647,754,395.44**
		7	BOKI	425,630,232.49	-	23,874,071.25	14,818,065.47	13,929,671.08	13,929,671.08	-	249,160,916.06	**713,483,285.27**
		8	CALABAR MUNICIPAL	337,164,665.67	-	18,911,939.61	11,738,188.95	11,034,443.83	11,034,443.83	-	246,607,331.43	**614,422,125.66**
		9	CALABAR SOUTH	359,375,974.60	-	20,157,796.53	12,511,462.57	11,761,357.01	11,761,357.01	-	251,237,760.93	**643,282,994.63**
		10	ETUNG	281,405,393.48	-	15,784,340.26	9,796,962.78	9,209,600.90	9,209,600.90	-	209,075,048.02	**516,061,744.54**
		11	IKOM	383,973,691.46	-	21,537,509.72	13,367,817.57	12,566,370.56	12,566,370.56	-	240,171,723.05	**659,050,741.80**
		12	OBANLIKU	331,361,546.74	-	18,586,436.24	11,536,156.79	10,844,524.19	10,844,524.19	-	220,474,425.36	**581,958,565.13**
		13	OBUBRA	365,210,492.79	-	20,485,061.12	12,714,587.88	11,952,304.25	11,952,304.25	-	243,978,452.19	**642,388,593.98**
		14	OBUDU	345,758,074.01	-	19,393,953.40	12,037,363.39	11,315,681.72	11,315,681.72	-	239,310,186.20	**616,499,577.00**
		15	ODUKPANI	392,191,722.06	-	21,998,468.16	13,653,923.46	12,835,323.41	12,835,323.41	-	251,545,749.94	**679,389,863.62**
		16	OGAJA	368,592,938.53	-	20,674,786.25	12,832,345.73	12,063,002.12	12,063,002.12	-	243,773,000.05	**645,873,070.56**
		17	YAKURR	370,046,015.43	-	20,756,290.94	12,882,933.73	12,110,557.20	12,110,557.20	-	253,061,479.68	**656,746,719.78**
		18	YALA	408,082,502.56	-	22,889,799.62	14,207,151.61	13,355,383.61	13,355,383.61	-	258,507,285.51	**703,686,739.30**
	CROSS RIVER TOTAL			**6,536,952,357.48**	-	**366,664,899.32**	**227,580,140.32**	**213,935,921.91**	**213,935,921.91**	-	**4,310,253,851.02**	**11,441,451,248.14**
		1	ANIOCHA NORTH	285,764,337.53	-	16,028,838.26	9,948,716.85	9,352,256.78	9,352,256.78	-	226,073,556.90	**537,815,449.54**
		2	ANIOCHA SOUTH	311,471,789.61	-	17,470,797.73	10,843,706.63	10,193,588.82	10,193,588.82	-	239,654,207.82	**579,440,501.79**

		3	BOMADI	266,257,052.08	-	14,934,653.01	9,269,582.21	8,713,838.62	8,713,838.62	-	219,237,638.47	**509,698,925.77**
		4	BURUTU	382,659,528.34	-	21,463,796.85	13,322,065.76	12,523,361.73	12,523,361.73	-	265,784,843.70	**683,230,234.65**
		5	ETHIOPE EAST	348,160,709.95	-	19,528,719.91	12,121,009.74	11,394,313.19	11,394,313.19	-	262,427,233.68	**642,237,673.28**
		6	ETHIOPE WEST	356,635,194.39	-	20,004,063.13	12,416,043.92	11,671,659.04	11,671,659.04	-	263,486,655.37	**652,541,956.81**
		7	IKA NORTH EAST	378,099,113.65	-	21,207,998.14	13,163,297.61	12,374,112.28	12,374,112.28	-	255,943,951.33	**668,414,360.73**
		8	IKA SOUTH	355,607,747.90	-	19,946,432.52	12,380,273.98	11,638,033.63	11,638,033.63	-	247,974,451.70	**635,908,906.10**
		9	ISOKO NORTH	334,600,684.74	-	18,768,123.08	11,648,925.47	10,950,532.00	10,950,532.00	-	240,997,781.53	**606,015,514.82**
		10	ISOKO SOUTH	374,158,246.93	-	20,986,950.56	13,026,098.66	12,245,138.88	12,245,138.88	-	272,612,816.46	**680,784,112.61**
		11	NDOKWA EAST	314,408,247.12	-	17,635,506.88	10,945,937.66	10,289,690.75	10,289,690.75	-	225,490,874.97	**568,480,566.63**
		12	NDOKWA WEST	324,264,557.30	-	18,188,358.24	11,289,079.29	10,612,259.84	10,612,259.84	-	242,953,928.00	**596,695,922.83**
10	**DELTA**	13	OKPE	297,019,336.54	-	16,660,143.62	10,340,553.00	9,720,600.99	9,720,600.99	-	235,652,999.13	**559,673,032.29**
		14	OSHIMILI NORTH	290,890,357.41	-	16,316,362.39	10,127,176.20	9,520,016.88	9,520,016.88	-	230,086,116.53	**547,420,012.53**
		15	OSHIMILI SOUTH	315,649,589.36	-	17,705,135.14	10,989,154.26	10,330,316.36	10,330,316.36	-	243,059,113.44	**587,402,992.20**
		16	PATANI	260,676,875.18	-	14,621,654.70	9,075,311.64	8,531,215.25	8,531,215.25	-	212,072,542.59	**496,446,384.11**
		17	SAPELE	328,342,676.62	-	18,417,104.47	11,431,056.60	10,745,725.13	10,745,725.13	-	251,490,974.97	**609,681,812.66**
		18	UDU	345,218,319.27	-	19,363,677.96	12,018,572.15	11,298,017.08	11,298,017.08	-	240,697,359.81	**617,297,929.19**
		19	UGHELLI NORTH	450,845,076.91	-	25,288,399.81	15,695,905.41	14,754,881.46	14,754,881.46	-	307,920,314.33	**799,749,696.46**
		20	UGHELLI SOUTH	357,391,859.09	-	20,046,505.29	12,442,386.76	11,696,422.53	11,696,422.53	-	267,264,250.41	**657,145,001.55**
		21	UKWUANI	283,443,482.19	-	15,898,658.91	9,867,917.64	9,276,301.76	9,276,301.76	-	232,005,939.97	**541,215,998.71**
		22	UVWIE	333,042,317.45	-	18,680,712.53	11,594,671.83	10,899,531.05	10,899,531.05	-	258,900,872.93	**622,218,574.74**
		23	WARRI SOUTH	340,595,561.46	-	23,214,754.25	11,857,633.56	13,544,983.07	13,544,983.07	-	301,256,930.29	**676,924,879.56**
		24	WARRI NORTH	413,875,838.17	-	19,104,382.35	14,408,843.17	11,146,727.32	11,146,727.32	-	238,404,090.23	**685,793,153.92**
		25	WARRI SOUTH-WEST	327,088,404.35	-	18,346,750.95	11,387,389.84	10,704,676.35	10,704,676.35	-	230,602,584.61	**587,425,129.75**
	DELTA TOTAL			**8,376,166,903.54**	-	**469,828,480.68**	**291,611,309.84**	**274,128,200.82**	**274,128,200.82**	-	**6,212,052,029.16**	**15,349,658,723.22**
		1	ABAKALIKI	371,430,788.86	(3,825,737.13)	20,833,964.42	12,931,143.82	12,155,876.91	-	12,155,876.91	243,416,802.29	**656,942,839.18**
		2	AFIKPO NORTH	348,772,927.11	(3,592,361.15)	19,563,059.85	12,142,323.72	11,414,349.32	-	11,414,349.32	245,266,249.86	**633,566,548.71**
		3	AFIKPO SOUTH	351,775,378.39	(3,623,286.40)	19,731,470.67	12,246,852.29	11,512,611.04	-	11,512,611.04	245,440,676.08	**637,083,702.07**
		4	EBONYI	339,209,760.33	(3,493,860.53)	19,026,651.23	11,809,387.71	11,101,373.98	-	11,101,373.98	234,000,813.70	**611,654,126.42**
		5	EZZA NORTH	338,109,005.99	(3,482,522.76)	18,964,908.70	11,771,065.60	11,065,349.41	-	11,065,349.41	241,107,263.02	**617,535,069.95**
		6	EZZA SOUTH	351,427,787.78	(3,619,706.21)	19,711,973.93	12,234,751.13	11,501,235.39	-	11,501,235.39	236,410,241.30	**627,666,283.31**
	EBONYI	7	IKWO	410,616,598.32	(4,229,350.96)	23,031,939.88	14,295,374.66	13,438,317.39	-	13,438,317.39	267,208,764.80	**724,361,644.09**
		8	ISHIELU	363,713,242.88	(3,746,246.40)	20,401,078.71	12,662,462.00	11,903,303.51	-	11,903,303.51	243,161,405.99	**648,095,246.69**
		9	IVO	329,073,345.51	(3,389,455.46)	18,458,088.49	11,456,494.41	10,769,637.85	-	10,769,637.85	231,761,650.29	**598,129,761.09**
		10	IZZI	457,081,453.38	(4,707,938.97)	25,638,205.07	15,913,021.18	14,958,980.39	-	14,958,980.39	274,574,772.44	**783,458,493.48**
		11	OHAOZARA	354,596,966.13	(3,652,348.75)	19,889,736.65	12,345,084.21	11,604,953.61	-	11,604,953.61	242,245,006.24	**637,029,398.08**
		12	OHAUKWU	391,270,513.68	(4,030,086.29)	21,946,796.56	13,621,852.13	12,805,174.87	-	12,805,174.87	260,297,173.40	**695,911,424.35**
		13	ONICHA	428,538,296.38	(4,413,944.45)	24,037,187.77	14,919,308.00	14,024,843.76	-	14,024,843.76	275,617,546.07	**752,723,237.53**
	EBONYI TOTAL			**4,835,616,064.72**	**(49,806,845.47)**	**271,235,061.93**	**168,349,120.86**	**158,256,007.43**	-	**158,256,007.43**	**3,240,508,365.48**	**8,624,157,774.95**
		1	AKOKO EDO	444,913,827.17	-	24,955,709.44	15,489,412.45	14,560,768.47	14,560,768.47	-	323,232,942.68	**808,591,891.74**
		2	EGOR	422,571,323.26	-	23,702,493.64	14,711,571.35	13,829,561.65	13,829,561.65	-	352,665,568.93	**813,650,957.18**
		3	ESAN CENTRAL	279,623,184.39	-	15,684,374.18	9,734,916.22	9,151,274.24	9,151,274.24	-	263,905,328.27	**568,947,803.06**
		4	ESAN NORTH EAST	287,880,306.99	-	16,147,525.33	10,022,383.07	9,421,506.46	9,421,506.46	-	269,216,057.83	**583,266,273.22**
		5	ESAN SOUTH EAST	344,692,018.43	-	19,334,157.16	12,000,249.30	11,280,792.75	11,280,792.75	-	287,519,459.28	**663,545,884.17**
		6	ESAN WEST	292,975,754.33	-	16,433,334.62	10,199,778.07	9,588,266.01	9,588,266.01	-	271,673,916.15	**591,282,783.17**
		7	ETSAKO CENTRAL	293,245,228.42	-	16,448,449.72	10,209,159.65	9,597,085.13	9,597,085.13	-	259,843,581.20	**579,746,418.99**
		8	ETSAKO EAST	340,188,912.22	-	19,081,572.95	11,843,476.31	11,133,418.84	11,133,418.84	-	279,299,482.09	**650,413,443.57**
12	**DO TOTA**	9	ETSAKO WEST	374,419,653.12	-	21,001,613.12	13,035,199.36	12,253,693.97	12,253,693.97	-	298,828,029.05	**707,284,494.65**
		10	IGUEBEN	272,445,241.64	-	15,281,755.42	9,485,020.38	8,916,360.52	8,916,360.52	-	250,408,674.36	**547,620,691.80**
		11	IKPOBA OKHA	467,485,650.67	-	26,221,788.02	16,275,237.17	15,299,480.28	15,299,480.28	-	364,473,201.99	**874,455,877.85**
		12	OREDO	481,117,108.39	-	26,986,391.59	16,749,808.33	15,745,599.25	15,745,599.25	-	365,822,072.81	**890,675,381.12**
		13	ORHIONWON	377,103,087.05	-	21,152,129.90	13,128,621.53	12,341,515.15	12,341,515.15	-	293,193,419.14	**704,577,257.62**
		14	OVIA NORTH EAST	359,633,866.29	-	20,172,261.96	12,520,440.92	11,769,797.08	11,769,797.08	-	282,270,781.56	**674,597,350.73**
		15	OVIA SOUTH WEST	392,510,774.32	-	22,016,364.15	13,665,031.07	12,845,765.09	12,845,765.09	-	275,273,679.69	**703,465,849.23**
		16	OWAN EAST	344,313,486.82	-	19,312,924.90	11,987,070.94	11,268,404.48	11,268,404.48	-	282,473,585.14	**658,087,067.80**
		17	OWAN WEST	282,383,812.54	-	15,839,220.87	9,831,025.86	9,241,621.78	9,241,621.78	-	260,907,921.63	**568,961,980.90**
		18	UHUNMWODE	351,398,166.07	-	19,710,312.41	12,233,719.87	11,500,265.95	11,500,265.95	-	269,771,119.13	**653,113,317.48**
	EDO TOTAL			**6,408,901,402.12**	-	**359,482,379.38**	**223,122,121.85**	**209,745,177.10**	**209,745,177.10**	-	**5,250,778,820.92**	**12,242,284,724.27**
		1	ADO EKITI	412,900,322.24	-	23,160,036.48	14,374,881.16	13,513,057.20	-	13,513,057.20	310,073,167.01	**774,021,464.09**
		2	AIYEKIRE	314,189,244.10	-	17,623,222.76	10,938,313.20	10,282,523.40	-	10,282,523.40	249,372,844.79	**602,406,148.26**
		3	EFON	299,575,026.56	-	16,803,495.11	10,429,527.84	9,804,241.49	-	9,804,241.49	226,197,238.69	**562,809,529.68**
		4	EKITI EAST	309,327,478.46	-	17,350,520.94	10,769,053.70	10,123,411.59	-	10,123,411.59	245,499,145.07	**593,069,609.77**
		5	EKITI SOUTH WEST	327,638,078.62	-	18,377,582.78	11,406,526.44	10,722,665.64	-	10,722,665.64	255,836,830.54	**623,981,684.01**
		6	EKITI WEST	333,996,965.11	-	18,734,259.77	11,627,907.32	10,930,773.97	-	10,930,773.97	261,366,633.37	**636,656,539.54**
		7	EMURE	275,215,573.22	-	15,437,146.38	9,581,467.84	9,007,025.62	-	9,007,025.62	228,824,226.10	**538,065,439.17**
13	**EKITI**	8	IDO-OSI	339,043,570.00	-	19,017,329.43	11,803,601.90	11,095,935.04	-	11,095,935.04	253,504,967.73	**634,465,404.10**
		9	IJERO	362,763,143.59	-	20,347,786.59	12,629,384.86	11,872,209.45	-	11,872,209.45	277,073,694.96	**684,686,219.45**
		10	IKERE	316,771,887.68	-	17,768,086.10	11,028,226.41	10,367,046.01	-	10,367,046.01	249,055,775.02	**604,991,021.21**
		11	IKOLE	339,473,307.71	-	19,041,433.90	11,818,562.96	11,109,999.14	-	11,109,999.14	257,032,085.22	**638,475,388.93**
		12	ILEJEMEJI	238,228,885.75	-	13,362,522.11	8,293,798.13	7,796,556.18	-	7,796,556.18	209,772,040.54	**477,453,802.71**
		13	IREPODUN/IFELODUN	301,939,037.14	-	16,936,095.08	10,511,829.47	9,881,608.85	-	9,881,608.85	242,167,263.87	**581,435,834.41**
		14	ISE/ORUN	294,643,326.40	-	16,526,870.58	10,257,833.61	9,642,840.92	-	9,642,840.92	236,342,336.42	**567,413,207.93**
		15	MOBA	316,008,942.04	-	17,725,291.63	11,001,664.91	10,342,076.96	-	10,342,076.96	248,730,759.58	**603,808,735.12**
		16	OYE	307,185,339.30	-	17,230,365.98	10,694,476.37	10,053,305.45	-	10,053,305.45	244,082,168.57	**589,245,655.67**
	EKITI TOTAL			**5,088,900,127.92**	-	**285,442,045.62**	**177,167,056.12**	**166,545,276.89**	-	**166,545,276.89**	**3,994,931,177.51**	**9,712,985,684.06**
		1	AGWU	384,802,537.18	-	21,584,000.59	13,396,673.35	12,593,496.33	-	12,593,496.33	272,979,630.01	**705,356,337.46**
		2	ANINRI	324,223,792.22	-	18,186,071.68	11,287,660.07	10,610,925.72	-	10,610,925.72	248,608,769.22	**612,917,218.91**
		3	ENUGU EAST	438,871,266.99	-	24,616,775.54	15,279,044.28	14,363,012.60	-	14,363,012.60	303,610,159.50	**796,740,258.91**
		4	ENUGU NORTH	412,555,112.56	-	23,140,673.29	14,362,862.89	13,501,759.46	-	13,501,759.46	290,656,080.84	**754,216,489.04**
		5	ENUGU SOUTH	398,893,282.88	-	22,374,366.13	13,887,234.35	13,054,646.50	-	13,054,646.50	273,202,486.93	**721,412,016.79**
		6	EZEAGU	383,523,238.77	-	21,512,243.33	13,352,135.33	12,551,628.52	-	12,551,628.52	262,228,013.36	**693,167,259.31**
		7	IGBO ETITI	387,238,012.38	-	21,720,609.09	13,481,462.98	12,673,202.53	-	12,673,202.53	277,184,777.37	**712,298,064.35**
		8	IGBO EZE NORTH	419,114,391.45	-	23,508,590.51	14,591,220.31	13,716,426.07	-	13,716,426.07	296,172,262.54	**767,102,890.87**
14	**ENUGU**	9	IGBO EZE SOUTH	381,363,226.56	-	21,391,085.85	13,276,935.78	12,480,937.45	-	12,480,937.45	253,756,423.52	**682,268,609.15**
		10	ISI UZO	356,638,498.66	-	20,004,248.47	12,416,158.96	11,671,767.18	-	11,671,767.18	254,167,706.15	**654,898,379.42**
		11	NKANU EAST	373,376,534.94	-	20,943,103.47	12,998,883.82	12,219,555.67	-	12,219,555.67	254,303,539.15	**673,841,617.04**
		12	NKANU WEST	362,522,440.55	-	20,334,285.29	12,621,004.92	11,864,331.92	-	11,864,331.92	253,516,918.54	**660,858,981.23**
		13	NSUKKA	469,513,984.90	-	26,335,559.54	16,345,852.43	15,365,861.91	-	15,365,861.91	315,166,936.63	**842,728,195.41**
		14	OJI RIVER	322,152,635.46	-	18,069,898.20	11,215,553.97	10,543,142.63	-	10,543,142.63	245,908,757.38	**607,889,987.64**
		15	UDENU	356,570,869.55	-	20,000,455.08	12,413,804.49	11,669,553.87	-	11,669,553.87	265,537,949.39	**666,192,632.39**
		16	UDI	404,881,467.96	-	22,710,250.06	14,095,709.48	13,250,622.83	-	13,250,622.83	286,550,821.80	**741,488,872.13**
		17	UZO UWANI	335,297,812.69	-	18,807,225.75	11,673,195.55	10,973,347.02	-	10,973,347.02	245,111,542.56	**621,863,123.57**
	ENUGU TOTAL			**6,511,539,105.70**	-	**365,239,441.87**	**226,695,392.96**	**213,104,218.22**	-	**213,104,218.22**	**4,598,662,774.89**	**11,915,240,933.63**
		1	AKKO	534,973,564.77	-	30,007,259.89	18,624,789.09	17,508,168.41	8,754,084.21	8,754,084.21	409,604,244.48	**1,001,963,942.44**
		2	BALANGA	388,515,186.51	-	21,792,247.21	13,525,927.04	12,715,000.82	6,357,500.41	6,357,500.41	362,193,610.58	**792,384,471.75**
		3	BILLIRI	391,031,999.23	-	21,933,418.02	13,613,548.39	12,797,368.97	6,398,684.48	6,398,684.48	358,256,723.92	**791,234,374.05**
		4	DUKKU	426,082,128.41	-	23,899,418.59	14,833,797.96	13,944,460.35	6,972,230.17	6,972,230.17	360,165,953.15	**831,953,528.28**
		5	FUNAKAYE	414,423,182.58	-	23,245,455.41	14,427,898.64	13,562,896.10	6,781,448.05	6,781,448.05	371,099,563.31	**829,977,547.99**
15	**GOMBE**	6	GOMBE	451,254,202.05	-	25,311,348.09	15,710,148.86	14,768,270.97	7,384,135.49	7,384,135.49	383,174,321.97	**882,834,156.46**
		7	KALTUNGO	353,824,993.57	-	19,846,435.85	12,318,208.44	11,579,689.14	5,789,844.57	5,789,844.57	338,453,484.06	**730,232,966.49**
		8	KWAMI	379,542,480.68	-	21,288,958.20	13,213,547.58	12,421,349.59	6,210,674.80	6,210,674.80	355,666,437.90	**775,922,099.16**
		9	NAFADA	346,022,248.73	-	19,408,771.24	12,046,560.48	11,324,327.41	5,662,163.71	5,662,163.71	334,056,884.06	**717,196,628.22**
		10	SHOMGOM	328,158,298.68	-	18,406,762.50	11,424,637.60	10,739,690.96	5,369,845.48	5,369,845.48	339,102,379.84	**702,461,924.10**
		11	YAMALTU/DEBA	447,882,857.85	-	25,122,245.66	15,592,777.50	14,657,936.43	7,328,968.22	7,328,968.22	378,349,412.92	**874,276,262.15**
	GOMBE TOTAL			**4,461,711,143.06**	-	**250,262,320.66**	**155,331,841.58**	**146,019,159.16**	**73,009,579.58**	**73,009,579.58**	**3,990,123,016.20**	**8,930,437,901.08**
		1	ABOH MBAISE	350,108,316.90	-	19,637,963.34	12,188,814.53	11,458,052.84	11,458,052.84	-	262,253,944.30	**644,189,039.07**
		2	AHIAZU MBAISE	329,469,573.90	-	18,480,313.38	11,470,288.87	10,782,605.28	10,782,605.28	-	252,889,413.33	**612,309,589.48**

		2	AHIAZU MBAISE	329,469,573.90	-	18,480,313.38	11,470,288.87	10,782,605.28	10,782,605.28	-	252,889,413.33	**612,309,589.48**
		3	EHIME MBANO	302,680,263.73	-	16,977,671.30	10,537,634.84	9,905,867.10	9,905,867.10	-	237,765,790.40	**567,961,360.27**
		4	EZINIHITTE MBAISE	321,923,809.64	-	18,057,063.11	11,207,587.54	10,535,653.81	10,535,653.81	-	250,880,674.14	**602,069,134.43**
		5	IDEATO NORTH	345,200,932.18	-	19,362,702.70	12,017,966.83	11,297,448.05	11,297,448.05	-	248,161,365.69	**624,742,967.40**
		6	IDEATO SOUTH	346,356,828.25	-	19,427,538.19	12,058,208.67	11,335,277.25	11,335,277.25	-	248,718,697.17	**626,561,272.28**
		7	IHITTE UBOMA	310,007,628.87	-	17,388,671.33	10,792,732.73	10,145,670.99	10,145,670.99	-	233,911,387.29	**572,100,420.22**
		8	IKEDURU	328,362,284.51	-	18,418,204.30	11,431,739.24	10,746,366.84	10,746,366.84	-	244,722,028.86	**602,934,256.91**
		9	ISIALA MBANO	369,434,127.13	-	20,721,969.45	12,861,631.22	12,090,531.83	12,090,531.83	-	263,420,821.62	**666,438,549.42**
		10	ISU	326,528,063.84	-	18,315,320.83	11,367,881.93	10,686,338.00	10,686,338.00	-	250,455,013.64	**606,666,280.24**
		11	MBAITOLI	402,758,662.52	-	22,591,179.55	14,021,805.26	13,181,149.42	13,181,149.42	-	278,108,568.20	**717,480,215.53**
		12	NGOR/OKPALA	342,061,072.50	-	19,186,584.49	11,908,654.47	11,194,689.34	11,194,689.34	-	248,738,750.51	**621,895,061.97**
		13	NJABA	309,009,116.45	-	17,332,663.66	10,757,970.11	10,112,992.51	10,112,992.51	-	243,130,626.15	**580,230,376.37**
16	**IMO**	14	NKWANGELE	300,716,202.43	-	16,867,504.93	10,469,257.20	9,841,588.94	9,841,588.94	-	236,835,391.14	**564,888,355.70**
		15	NKWERRE	267,890,468.04	-	15,026,273.12	9,326,448.62	8,767,295.69	8,767,295.69	-	218,552,799.76	**510,795,989.54**
		16	OBOWO	290,389,768.58	-	16,288,283.81	10,109,748.50	9,503,634.03	9,503,634.03	-	232,916,287.64	**549,704,088.53**
		17	OGUTA	340,907,171.95	-	19,121,860.93	11,868,482.10	11,156,925.45	11,156,925.45	-	242,335,303.15	**614,232,818.13**
		18	OHAJI/EGBEMA	368,991,898.86	-	20,697,164.37	12,846,235.30	12,076,058.96	12,076,058.96	-	257,292,067.17	**659,827,365.70**
		19	OKIGWE	323,290,897.12	-	18,133,744.56	11,255,181.88	10,580,394.71	10,580,394.71	-	238,259,934.95	**590,939,758.51**
		20	ONUIMO	287,210,099.14	-	16,109,932.63	9,999,050.18	9,399,572.46	9,399,572.46	-	225,777,677.30	**539,096,759.25**
		21	ORLU	315,891,642.97	-	17,718,712.20	10,997,581.21	10,338,238.09	10,338,238.09	-	242,225,198.97	**586,833,135.35**
		22	ORSU	307,294,055.44	-	17,236,463.99	10,698,261.27	10,056,863.42	10,056,863.42	-	233,631,018.91	**568,859,799.61**
		23	ORU	297,232,651.04	-	16,672,108.67	10,347,979.42	9,727,582.17	9,727,582.17	-	230,535,615.76	**554,788,354.89**
		24	ORU WEST	307,483,264.01	-	17,247,076.91	10,704,848.46	10,063,055.68	10,063,055.68	-	232,680,944.67	**568,116,134.05**
		25	OWERRI MUNICIPAL	310,299,158.00	-	17,405,023.52	10,802,882.15	10,155,211.91	10,155,211.91	-	236,359,029.75	**574,866,093.42**
		26	OWERRI NORTH	330,105,558.39	-	18,515,986.46	11,492,430.29	10,803,419.25	10,803,419.25	-	254,589,406.77	**614,703,381.91**
		27	OWERRI WEST	295,307,365.03	-	16,564,117.21	10,280,951.71	9,664,573.02	9,664,573.02	-	225,784,487.87	**547,936,921.82**
	IMO TOTAL			**8,726,910,881.42**	-	**489,502,098.94**	**303,822,254.53**	**285,607,057.05**	**285,607,057.05**	-	**6,570,932,245.13**	**16,091,167,480.02**
		1	AUYO	308,383,036.76	-	17,297,546.16	10,736,173.52	10,092,502.69	-	10,092,502.69	265,440,565.91	**611,949,825.04**
		2	BABURA	364,728,081.93	-	20,458,002.16	12,697,793.03	11,936,516.31	-	11,936,516.31	294,234,133.87	**704,054,527.30**
		3	BIRNIN KUDU	452,637,496.57	-	25,388,938.61	15,758,307.44	14,813,542.28	-	14,813,542.28	334,065,362.34	**842,663,647.24**
		4	BIRNIWA	342,367,353.59	-	19,203,764.13	11,919,317.46	11,204,713.06	-	11,204,713.06	269,348,318.47	**654,043,466.70**
		5	GAGARAWA	288,191,413.75	-	16,478,504.84	10,033,214.07	9,614,621.23	-	9,614,621.23	245,914,289.14	**570,232,043.03**
		6	BUJI	404,541,625.46	-	16,164,975.65	14,083,878.06	9,431,688.10	-	9,431,688.10	252,337,789.84	**696,559,957.12**
		7	DUTSE	293,781,055.34	-	22,691,187.92	10,227,814.15	13,239,500.74	-	13,239,500.74	308,627,890.93	**648,567,449.08**
		8	GARKI	339,519,246.91	-	19,044,010.68	11,820,162.31	11,111,502.60	-	11,111,502.60	273,095,644.32	**654,590,566.81**
		9	GUMEL	297,396,328.31	-	16,681,289.51	10,353,677.74	9,732,938.87	-	9,732,938.87	256,041,982.10	**590,206,216.52**
		10	GURI	314,183,032.95	-	17,622,874.37	10,938,096.96	10,282,320.13	-	10,282,320.13	259,014,795.02	**612,041,119.43**
		11	GWARAM	437,046,828.48	-	24,514,440.77	15,215,527.53	14,303,303.90	-	14,303,303.90	318,631,480.20	**809,711,580.88**
		12	GWIWA	323,136,492.99	-	18,125,083.86	11,249,806.39	10,575,341.50	-	10,575,341.50	262,608,883.09	**625,695,607.83**
		13	HADEJIA	272,779,872.16	-	15,300,525.21	9,496,670.34	8,927,312.03	-	8,927,312.03	255,461,948.72	**561,966,328.46**
17	**JIGAWA**	14	JAHUN	374,927,229.76	-	21,030,083.66	13,052,870.34	12,270,305.51	-	12,270,305.51	302,177,147.96	**723,457,637.23**
		15	KAFIN HAUSA	421,697,150.87	-	23,653,460.35	14,681,137.56	13,800,952.46	-	13,800,952.46	318,054,852.11	**791,887,553.35**
		16	KAUGAMA	309,063,404.78	-	17,335,708.75	10,759,860.13	10,114,769.21	-	10,114,769.21	263,910,079.94	**611,183,822.81**
		17	KAZAURE	327,047,668.69	-	18,344,466.04	11,385,971.67	10,703,343.19	-	10,703,343.19	276,599,681.54	**644,081,131.14**
		18	KIRI-KASAMMA	341,105,001.09	-	19,132,957.38	11,875,369.40	11,163,399.84	-	11,163,399.84	287,961,600.76	**671,238,328.47**
		19	KIYAWA	352,411,469.18	-	19,767,149.70	12,268,997.42	11,533,428.49	-	11,533,428.49	280,920,230.20	**676,901,274.99**
		20	MAIGATARI	355,458,660.26	-	19,938,070.03	12,375,083.58	11,633,154.42	-	11,633,154.42	283,493,868.16	**682,898,836.45**
		21	MALAM MADORI	332,993,491.30	-	18,677,973.81	11,592,971.97	10,897,933.11	-	10,897,933.11	276,569,033.99	**650,731,404.18**
		22	MIGA	305,441,316.40	-	17,132,541.80	10,633,759.26	9,996,228.52	-	9,996,228.52	264,087,154.70	**607,291,000.69**
		23	RINGIM	374,843,233.63	-	21,025,372.22	13,049,946.07	12,267,556.56	-	12,267,556.56	288,151,161.57	**709,337,270.05**
		24	RONI	277,199,741.14	-	15,548,440.57	9,650,545.47	9,071,961.82	-	9,071,961.82	244,939,999.56	**556,410,688.55**
		25	SULE TAKARKAR	347,918,776.52	-	19,515,149.60	12,112,586.97	11,386,395.39	-	11,386,395.39	265,004,689.56	**655,937,598.04**
		26	TAURA	316,430,363.92	-	17,748,929.65	11,016,336.47	10,355,868.90	-	10,355,868.90	265,348,244.88	**620,899,743.82**
		27	YANKWASHI	293,212,174.64	-	16,446,595.69	10,208,008.90	9,596,003.38	-	9,596,003.38	251,727,865.64	**581,190,648.25**
	JIGAWA TOTAL			**9,168,441,547.38**	-	**514,268,043.12**	**319,193,884.21**	**300,057,104.24**	-	**300,057,104.24**	**7,463,768,694.51**	**17,765,729,273.46**
		1	BIRNIN GWARI	548,977,724.46	-	30,792,768.72	19,112,335.65	17,966,484.86	8,983,242.43	8,983,242.43	292,335,584.15	**900,201,655.41**
		2	CHIKUN	558,215,010.02	-	31,310,898.30	19,433,926.30	18,268,795.04	9,134,397.52	9,134,397.52	336,183,155.90	**954,277,388.04**
		3	GIWA	461,967,498.69	-	25,912,268.77	16,083,125.96	15,118,886.80	7,559,443.40	7,559,443.40	305,224,205.69	**816,746,542.51**
		4	KAJURU	584,768,494.21	-	19,952,076.25	20,358,370.18	11,641,326.55	5,820,663.27	5,820,663.27	238,798,844.35	**869,698,448.26**
		5	IGABI	391,742,142.08	-	32,800,312.64	13,638,271.60	19,137,815.31	9,568,907.66	9,568,907.66	359,633,833.28	**807,383,467.26**
		6	IKARA	341,598,377.39	-	21,973,250.72	11,892,546.01	12,820,609.93	6,410,304.97	6,410,304.97	270,225,075.20	**652,099,554.29**
		7	JABA	455,157,440.56	-	19,160,631.41	15,846,037.81	11,179,546.64	5,589,773.32	5,589,773.32	255,639,487.14	**751,393,370.24**
		8	JEMA'A	502,086,003.46	-	25,530,285.06	17,479,828.04	14,896,012.90	7,448,006.45	7,448,006.45	302,313,822.97	**854,857,945.98**
		9	KACHIA	474,321,095.73	-	28,162,560.14	16,513,209.16	16,431,851.75	8,215,925.87	8,215,925.87	289,274,990.57	**816,487,781.48**
		10	KADUNA NORTH	506,411,966.76	-	26,605,195.71	17,630,433.90	15,523,185.02	7,761,592.51	7,761,592.51	332,189,136.15	**890,598,325.02**
		11	KADUNA SOUTH	437,628,087.79	-	28,405,208.21	15,235,763.73	16,573,428.27	8,286,714.13	8,286,714.13	349,100,533.17	**838,656,307.03**
18	**KADUNA**	12	KAGARKO	355,708,365.05	-	24,547,044.25	12,383,776.91	14,322,326.87	7,161,163.44	7,161,163.44	288,014,657.13	**687,815,006.78**
		13	KAURA	379,146,838.97	-	21,266,766.21	13,199,773.55	12,408,401.36	6,204,200.68	6,204,200.68	281,066,364.33	**700,883,943.74**
		14	KAURU	390,396,796.47	-	21,897,788.79	13,591,434.18	12,776,580.58	6,388,290.29	6,388,290.29	261,175,343.82	**693,449,653.55**
		15	KUBAU	451,922,509.39	-	25,348,834.19	15,733,415.59	14,790,142.77	7,395,071.39	7,395,071.39	303,566,210.75	**803,966,041.31**
		16	KUDAN	350,526,261.96	-	19,661,406.34	12,203,365.04	11,471,731.00	5,735,865.50	5,735,865.50	249,439,978.46	**637,566,877.30**
		17	LERE	487,730,317.06	-	27,357,333.79	16,980,043.29	15,962,030.82	7,981,015.41	7,981,015.41	322,149,980.58	**862,198,690.13**
		18	MAKARFI	328,054,297.39	-	18,400,928.96	11,421,016.85	10,736,287.30	5,368,143.65	5,368,143.65	252,189,556.09	**615,433,942.94**
		19	SABON GARI	432,867,226.98	-	24,280,002.29	15,070,017.17	14,166,517.39	7,083,258.70	7,083,258.70	305,392,199.70	**784,692,704.83**
		20	SANGA	362,927,598.94	-	20,357,011.07	12,635,110.27	11,877,591.61	5,938,795.80	5,938,795.80	253,352,649.76	**655,211,165.84**
		21	SOBA	462,600,293.70	-	25,947,762.94	16,105,156.35	15,139,596.39	7,569,798.19	7,569,798.19	307,813,356.61	**820,036,367.80**
		22	ZANGON KATAF	517,556,465.83	-	29,030,315.50	18,018,423.05	16,938,156.13	8,469,078.07	8,469,078.07	316,553,585.52	**889,627,867.97**
		23	ZARIA	528,469,867.20	-	29,642,460.29	18,398,366.69	17,295,320.83	8,647,660.41	8,647,660.41	351,298,076.44	**936,456,431.03**
	KADUNA TOTAL			**10,310,780,680.09**	-	**578,343,110.55**	**358,963,747.28**	**337,442,626.14**	**168,721,313.07**	**168,721,313.07**	**6,822,930,627.76**	**18,239,739,478.75**
		1	AJINGI	339,129,746.93	-	19,022,163.19	11,806,602.09	11,098,755.37	-	11,098,755.37	263,621,112.23	**644,678,379.80**
		2	ALBASU	347,357,985.81	-	19,483,694.22	12,093,063.38	11,368,042.30	-	11,368,042.30	269,681,004.27	**659,983,789.98**
		3	BAGWAI	316,722,048.15	-	17,765,290.54	11,026,491.28	10,365,414.90	-	10,365,414.90	259,349,372.64	**615,228,617.51**
		4	BEBEJI	343,599,635.65	-	19,272,884.20	11,962,218.63	11,245,042.15	-	11,245,042.15	269,191,400.11	**655,271,180.74**
		5	BICHI	416,454,069.42	-	23,359,370.10	14,498,602.77	13,629,361.27	-	13,629,361.27	302,578,317.80	**770,519,721.36**
		6	BUNKURE	331,791,005.72	-	18,610,525.07	11,551,108.15	10,858,579.17	-	10,858,579.17	262,392,939.80	**635,204,157.91**
		7	DALA	535,546,771.98	-	30,039,411.71	18,644,744.96	17,526,927.86	-	17,526,927.86	356,184,298.38	**957,942,154.89**
		8	DANBATTA	364,876,470.24	-	20,466,325.42	12,702,959.08	11,941,372.64	-	11,941,372.64	276,421,574.75	**686,408,702.13**
		9	DAWAKIN KUDU	392,228,042.00	-	22,000,505.38	13,655,187.92	12,836,512.06	-	12,836,512.06	283,013,069.46	**723,733,316.82**
		10	DAWAKIN TOFA	394,975,096.08	-	22,154,590.69	13,750,824.98	12,926,415.35	-	12,926,415.35	291,520,982.32	**735,327,909.43**
		11	DOGUWA	366,087,326.29	-	20,534,243.68	12,745,114.32	11,981,000.53	-	11,981,000.53	254,935,367.86	**666,283,052.68**
		12	FAGGE	358,649,863.53	-	20,117,068.16	12,486,183.44	11,737,593.45	-	11,737,593.45	272,963,319.67	**675,954,028.26**
19	**KANO**	13	GABASAWA	374,738,400.29	-	21,019,492.00	13,046,296.36	12,264,125.66	-	12,264,125.66	277,589,587.16	**698,657,901.46**
		14	GARKO	334,268,334.65	-	18,749,481.19	11,637,354.89	10,939,655.12	-	10,939,655.12	259,218,080.03	**634,812,905.88**
		15	GARUN MALLAM	332,524,041.62	-	18,651,641.86	11,576,628.36	10,882,569.36	-	10,882,569.36	241,811,025.00	**615,445,906.20**
		16	GAYA	359,382,295.67	-	20,158,151.09	12,511,682.63	11,761,563.88	-	11,761,563.88	273,791,182.05	**677,604,875.32**
		17	GEZAWA	410,389,668.38	-	23,019,211.13	14,287,474.23	13,430,890.61	-	13,430,890.61	304,458,791.30	**765,586,035.65**
		18	GWALE	493,399,872.15	-	27,675,345.41	17,177,425.50	16,147,579.29	-	16,147,579.29	334,724,198.67	**889,124,421.02**
		19	GWARZO	339,224,600.59	-	19,027,483.64	11,809,904.37	11,101,859.66	-	11,101,859.66	267,348,006.37	**648,511,854.63**
		20	KABO	326,865,495.59	-	18,334,247.75	11,379,629.42	10,697,381.18	-	10,697,381.18	255,936,899.72	**623,213,653.66**
		21	KANO MUNICIPAL	476,246,404.55	-	26,713,188.41	16,580,237.65	15,586,194.92	-	15,586,194.92	336,035,611.37	**871,161,636.90**
		22	KARAYE	316,960,485.37	-	17,778,664.75	11,034,792.33	10,373,218.27	-	10,373,218.27	251,237,229.45	**607,384,390.17**
		23	KIBIYA	319,878,057.97	-	17,942,314.63	11,136,365.90	10,468,702.15	-	10,468,702.15	249,469,887.06	**608,895,327.71**
		24	KIRU	412,681,182.96	-	23,147,744.72	14,367,251.95	13,505,885.39	-	13,505,885.39	297,917,619.12	**761,619,684.14**
		25	KUMBOTSO	421,668,662.47	-	23,651,862.40	14,680,145.75	13,800,020.12	-	13,800,020.12	309,721,846.89	**783,522,537.62**
				9,425,645,564.06	-	**528,694,901.34**	**328,148,290.34**	**308,474,662.67**	-	**308,474,662.67**	**7,021,112,723.47**	**17,612,076,141.88**

	S/n	State	Local Government Councils	Net Statutory Allocation	Deduction	NNPC Management Fee	Augmentation of ₦50 Billion for the month of October, 2026	TOTAL Share of Ecology	Transfer of 50% Share of Ecology to NDDC/HYPPADEC	Net Share of Ecology	Value Added Tax	Total Net Allocation
				₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
19	26	KANO	KUNCHI	323,343,890.19	-	18,136,717.00	11,257,026.80	10,582,129.02	-	10,582,129.02	239,739,098.87	**603,058,861.88**
	27		KURA	316,661,567.60	-	17,761,898.12	11,024,385.68	10,363,435.54	-	10,363,435.54	252,445,726.90	**608,257,013.84**
	28		MADOBI	316,948,216.78	-	17,777,976.59	11,034,365.21	10,372,816.76	-	10,372,816.76	249,427,131.83	**605,560,507.16**
	29		MAKODA	375,636,234.86	-	21,069,852.54	13,077,553.94	12,293,509.24	-	12,293,509.24	281,881,758.44	**703,958,909.02**
	30		MINJIBIR	378,574,828.75	-	21,234,681.53	13,179,859.35	12,389,681.09	-	12,389,681.09	278,625,928.58	**704,004,979.30**
	31		NASSARAWA	654,545,846.16	-	36,714,201.61	22,787,627.53	21,421,430.26	-	21,421,430.26	423,492,385.00	**1,158,961,490.56**
	32		RANO	327,847,561.84	-	18,389,332.93	11,413,819.48	10,729,521.43	-	10,729,521.43	252,762,796.68	**621,143,032.36**
	33		RIMIN GADO	324,461,240.18	-	18,199,390.40	11,295,926.68	10,618,696.72	-	10,618,696.72	237,382,642.35	**601,957,896.33**
	34		ROGO	388,388,322.11	-	21,785,131.24	13,521,510.33	12,710,848.91	-	12,710,848.91	283,903,362.04	**720,309,174.63**
	35		SHANONO	320,457,800.90	-	17,974,833.05	11,156,549.31	10,487,675.50	-	10,487,675.50	250,934,537.54	**611,011,396.30**
	36		SUMAILA	405,597,928.21	-	22,750,437.11	14,120,652.62	13,274,070.54	-	13,274,070.54	293,710,201.56	**749,453,290.04**
	37		TAKAI	356,180,003.23	-	19,978,530.95	12,400,196.71	11,656,761.93	-	11,656,761.93	274,444,618.21	**674,660,111.02**
	38		TARAUNI	370,375,070.15	-	20,774,747.98	12,894,389.59	12,121,326.23	-	12,121,326.23	281,491,285.88	**697,656,819.83**
	39		TOFA	291,579,078.28	-	16,354,993.51	10,151,153.61	9,542,556.76	-	9,542,556.76	234,712,899.71	**562,340,681.87**
	40		TSANYAWA	321,476,288.65	-	18,031,961.16	11,192,007.36	10,521,007.71	-	10,521,007.71	257,394,361.27	**618,615,626.15**
	41		TUDUN WADA	396,391,680.85	-	22,234,048.50	13,800,142.55	12,972,776.16	-	12,972,776.16	285,416,821.59	**730,815,469.65**
	42		UNGOGO	463,449,930.47	-	25,995,420.01	16,134,735.95	15,167,402.59	-	15,167,402.59	337,599,015.09	**858,346,504.11**
	43		WARAWA	302,448,338.38	-	16,964,662.36	10,529,560.49	9,898,276.84	-	9,898,276.84	246,462,264.57	**586,303,102.63**
	44		WUDIL	355,637,144.02	-	19,948,081.39	12,381,297.39	11,638,995.68	-	11,638,995.68	267,802,800.97	**667,408,319.45**
	KANO TOTAL			**16,415,646,535.67**	**-**	**920,771,799.30**	**571,501,050.92**	**537,237,581.57**	**-**	**537,237,581.57**	**12,250,742,360.54**	**30,695,899,328.01**
20	1	KATSINA	BAKORI	361,379,380.41	-	20,270,169.78	12,581,209.96	11,826,922.80	-	11,826,922.80	270,326,737.62	**676,384,420.57**
	2		BATAGARAWA	372,380,265.02	-	20,887,221.59	12,964,199.27	12,186,950.58	-	12,186,950.58	283,646,695.13	**702,065,331.58**
	3		BATSARI	405,114,548.62	-	22,723,323.81	14,103,824.04	13,258,250.89	-	13,258,250.89	292,879,933.48	**748,079,880.85**
	4		BAURE	379,835,179.19	-	21,305,375.98	13,223,737.71	12,430,928.79	-	12,430,928.79	288,508,683.94	**715,303,905.60**
	5		BINDAWA	355,228,771.33	-	19,925,175.30	12,367,080.13	11,625,630.80	-	11,625,630.80	271,456,156.81	**670,602,814.37**
	6		CHARANCHI	332,275,565.74	-	18,637,704.57	11,567,977.82	10,874,437.44	-	10,874,437.44	265,877,923.27	**639,233,608.84**
	7		DAN-MUSA	356,931,661.47	-	18,698,697.07	12,426,365.25	10,910,024.39	-	10,910,024.39	256,826,678.42	**655,793,426.60**
	8		DANDUME	334,784,928.23	-	20,020,692.30	11,655,339.79	11,681,361.57	-	11,681,361.57	268,952,516.34	**647,094,838.24**
	9		DANJA	333,362,948.31	-	18,778,457.50	11,605,834.40	10,956,561.77	-	10,956,561.77	261,371,597.45	**636,075,399.43**
	10		DAURA	403,648,028.45	-	22,641,065.07	14,052,768.01	13,210,255.85	-	13,210,255.85	296,944,707.47	**750,496,824.85**
	11		DUTSI	333,137,622.96	-	18,686,058.32	11,597,989.83	10,902,650.13	-	10,902,650.13	259,222,484.89	**633,546,806.13**
	12		DUTSINMA	370,006,608.28	-	20,754,080.55	12,881,561.81	12,109,267.52	-	12,109,267.52	278,007,544.84	**693,759,063.00**
	13		FASKARI	403,223,321.32	-	22,617,242.78	14,037,982.08	13,196,356.39	-	13,196,356.39	287,982,756.74	**741,057,659.31**
	14		FUNTUA	402,280,502.01	-	22,564,359.00	14,005,158.38	13,165,500.58	-	13,165,500.58	299,158,142.07	**751,173,662.04**
	15		INGAWA	351,293,617.57	-	19,704,448.17	12,230,080.08	11,496,844.37	-	11,496,844.37	278,038,570.76	**672,763,560.95**
	16		JIBIA	395,758,713.36	-	22,198,544.65	13,778,106.16	12,952,060.93	-	12,952,060.93	278,036,678.94	**722,724,104.03**
	17		KAFUR	408,536,249.09	-	22,915,250.78	14,222,948.53	13,370,233.45	-	13,370,233.45	290,574,177.86	**749,618,859.71**
	18		KAITA	391,081,510.96	-	21,936,195.19	13,615,272.11	12,798,989.35	-	12,798,989.35	283,580,859.64	**723,012,827.24**
	19		KANKARA	428,865,483.50	-	24,055,540.06	14,930,698.83	14,035,551.67	-	14,035,551.67	306,789,005.12	**788,676,279.19**
	20		KANKIA	341,515,230.57	-	19,155,967.61	11,889,651.30	11,176,825.48	-	11,176,825.48	271,107,304.38	**654,844,979.35**
	21		KATSINA	470,356,730.84	-	26,382,830.09	16,375,192.13	15,393,442.59	-	15,393,442.59	334,303,699.76	**862,811,895.42**
	22		KURFI	330,963,212.71	-	18,564,093.24	11,522,289.02	10,831,487.85	-	10,831,487.85	258,298,517.83	**630,179,600.65**
	23		KUSADA	312,672,501.66	-	17,538,146.99	10,885,508.71	10,232,884.72	-	10,232,884.72	251,369,143.28	**602,698,185.36**
	24		MAIADUA	380,361,411.66	-	21,334,892.94	13,242,058.18	12,448,150.88	-	12,448,150.88	289,928,687.36	**717,315,201.02**
	25		MALUMFASHI	378,505,279.52	-	21,230,780.43	13,177,438.03	12,387,404.94	-	12,387,404.94	283,020,501.24	**708,321,404.16**
	26		MANI	359,039,458.57	-	20,138,920.97	12,499,746.96	11,750,343.80	-	11,750,343.80	280,767,716.70	**684,196,186.99**
	27		MASHI	366,580,103.35	-	20,561,884.09	12,762,270.06	11,997,127.73	-	11,997,127.73	279,317,822.45	**691,219,207.67**
	28		MATAZU	308,775,766.27	-	17,319,574.79	10,749,846.16	10,105,355.62	-	10,105,355.62	257,444,926.65	**604,395,469.48**
	29		MUSAWA	369,469,739.81	-	20,723,967.00	12,862,871.05	12,091,697.34	-	12,091,697.34	278,780,544.31	**693,928,819.50**
	30		RIMI	333,283,943.38	-	18,694,265.59	11,603,083.89	10,907,438.79	-	10,907,438.79	271,981,327.27	**646,470,058.92**
	31		SABUWA	345,311,381.42	-	19,368,897.92	12,021,812.05	11,301,062.74	-	11,301,062.74	265,286,538.95	**653,289,693.08**
	32		SAFANA	370,512,023.55	-	20,782,429.85	12,899,157.54	12,125,808.33	-	12,125,808.33	283,345,516.68	**699,664,935.94**
	33		SANDAMU	359,095,946.10	-	20,142,089.42	12,501,713.54	11,752,192.47	-	11,752,192.47	265,754,576.31	**669,246,517.84**
	34		ZANGO	351,943,490.19	-	19,740,900.27	12,252,705.02	11,518,112.86	-	11,518,112.86	272,359,313.79	**667,814,522.14**
	KATSINA TOTAL			**12,497,511,125.42**	**-**	**700,999,243.67**	**435,093,477.83**	**409,008,115.41**	**-**	**409,008,115.41**	**9,461,247,987.73**	**23,503,859,950.06**
21	1	KEBBI	ALIERU	281,788,427.35	-	15,805,825.05	9,810,297.88	9,222,136.51	4,611,068.25	4,611,068.25	224,339,452.31	**536,355,070.84**
	2		AREWA	460,431,131.62	-	25,826,092.23	16,029,638.25	15,068,605.86	7,534,302.93	7,534,302.93	269,008,075.86	**778,829,240.90**
	3		ARGUNGU	387,817,345.63	-	21,753,104.54	13,501,632.12	12,692,162.47	6,346,081.23	6,346,081.23	273,341,867.29	**702,760,030.81**
	4		AUGIE	320,208,529.78	-	17,960,851.16	11,147,871.08	10,479,517.56	5,239,758.78	5,239,758.78	243,754,868.16	**598,311,878.96**
	5		BAGUDO	426,455,341.92	-	23,920,352.55	14,846,791.17	13,956,674.57	6,978,337.28	6,978,337.28	289,359,188.08	**761,560,011.01**
	6		BIRNIN -KEBBI	521,742,313.48	-	29,265,104.35	18,164,150.88	17,075,147.06	8,537,573.53	8,537,573.53	300,938,288.74	**878,647,430.99**
	7		BUNZA	355,448,599.93	-	19,937,505.73	12,374,733.34	11,632,825.17	5,816,412.59	5,816,412.59	245,334,163.20	**638,911,414.78**
	8		DANDI KAMBA	377,612,514.16	-	21,180,704.24	13,146,356.94	12,358,187.26	6,179,093.63	6,179,093.63	253,965,423.02	**672,084,091.99**
	9		DANKO /WASAGU	469,113,277.22	-	26,313,083.40	16,331,902.03	15,352,747.88	7,676,373.94	7,676,373.94	299,721,088.90	**819,155,725.49**
	10		FAKAI	326,647,028.69	-	18,321,993.70	11,372,023.62	10,690,231.38	5,345,115.69	5,345,115.69	245,239,950.34	**606,926,112.04**
	11		GWANDU	345,024,512.26	-	19,352,807.11	12,011,824.87	11,291,674.33	5,645,837.16	5,645,837.16	256,517,872.55	**638,552,853.96**
	12		JEGA	380,637,032.72	-	21,350,352.83	13,251,653.77	12,457,171.18	6,228,585.59	6,228,585.59	272,535,193.35	**694,002,818.26**
	13		KALGO	316,773,154.48	-	17,768,157.15	11,028,270.52	10,367,087.46	5,183,543.73	5,183,543.73	231,691,082.08	**582,444,207.96**
	14		KOKO/BESSE	363,517,896.85	-	20,390,121.54	12,655,661.15	11,896,910.39	5,948,455.19	5,948,455.19	257,874,689.04	**660,386,823.77**
	15		MAIYAMA	420,555,785.90	-	23,589,439.92	14,641,401.61	13,763,598.82	6,881,799.41	6,881,799.41	265,850,999.24	**731,519,426.08**
	16		NGASKI	336,946,684.11	-	18,899,712.78	11,730,600.05	11,027,309.91	5,513,654.95	5,513,654.95	246,584,659.15	**619,675,311.05**
	17		SAKABA	332,050,449.71	-	18,625,077.57	11,560,140.54	10,867,070.03	5,433,535.02	5,433,535.02	233,406,588.48	**601,075,791.31**
	18		SHANGA	344,585,120.86	-	19,328,161.16	11,996,527.70	11,277,294.29	5,638,647.15	5,638,647.15	247,485,167.59	**629,033,624.45**
	19		SURU	416,901,898.04	-	23,384,489.30	14,514,193.66	13,644,017.43	6,822,008.71	6,822,008.71	256,219,342.66	**717,841,932.37**
	20		YAURI	320,360,286.48	-	17,969,363.36	11,153,154.40	10,484,484.13	5,242,242.06	5,242,242.06	237,129,698.97	**591,854,745.28**
	21		ZURU	382,653,661.00	-	21,463,467.74	13,321,861.49	12,523,169.71	6,261,584.85	6,261,584.85	262,014,757.64	**685,715,332.73**
	KEBBI TOTAL			**7,887,270,992.19**	**-**	**442,405,767.41**	**274,590,687.07**	**258,128,023.40**	**129,064,011.70**	**129,064,011.70**	**5,412,312,416.65**	**14,145,643,875.02**
22	1	KOGI	ADAVI	408,729,041.79	-	22,926,064.74	14,229,660.49	13,376,543.01	6,688,271.51	6,688,271.51	275,689,073.90	**728,262,112.43**
	2		AJAOKUTA	361,408,708.93	-	20,271,814.85	12,582,231.01	11,827,882.64	5,913,941.32	5,913,941.32	245,467,935.22	**645,644,631.33**
	3		ANKPA	456,115,305.22	-	25,584,012.75	15,879,385.30	14,927,361.10	7,463,680.55	7,463,680.55	300,342,951.63	**805,385,335.45**
	4		BASSA	361,147,427.27	-	20,257,159.27	12,573,134.65	11,819,331.64	5,909,665.82	5,909,665.82	252,154,399.52	**652,041,786.52**
	5		DEKINA	493,800,708.47	-	27,697,828.77	17,191,380.38	16,160,697.53	8,080,348.76	8,080,348.76	297,678,884.45	**844,449,150.84**
	6		IBAJI	383,933,664.76	-	21,535,264.58	13,366,424.06	12,565,060.60	6,282,530.30	6,282,530.30	247,665,478.49	**672,783,362.19**
	7		IDAH	322,155,212.45	-	18,070,042.75	11,215,643.69	10,543,226.97	5,271,613.48	5,271,613.48	229,385,157.30	**586,097,669.67**
	8		IGALAMELA	377,502,008.27	-	21,174,505.84	13,142,509.74	12,354,570.72	6,177,285.36	6,177,285.36	255,191,534.47	**673,187,843.68**
	9		IJUMU	370,217,685.33	-	20,765,920.09	12,888,910.33	12,116,175.47	6,058,087.74	6,058,087.74	244,562,886.41	**654,493,489.89**
	10		KABBA/BUNU	391,404,087.40	-	21,954,288.86	13,626,502.42	12,809,546.36	6,404,773.18	6,404,773.18	254,217,623.25	**687,607,275.11**
	11		KOGI	344,548,565.03	-	19,326,110.70	11,995,255.05	11,276,097.92	5,638,048.96	5,638,048.96	243,038,454.28	**624,546,434.02**
	12		KOTON KARFE	439,887,661.32	-	24,673,786.23	15,314,429.45	14,396,276.31	7,198,138.15	7,198,138.15	273,065,870.14	**760,139,885.29**
	13		MOPA-MURO	290,352,109.64	-	16,286,171.48	10,108,437.42	9,502,401.56	4,751,200.78	4,751,200.78	215,848,018.34	**537,345,937.66**
	14		OFU	422,128,370.83	-	23,677,647.95	14,696,150.23	13,815,065.07	6,907,532.54	6,907,532.54	271,895,965.90	**739,305,667.45**
	15		OGORI/MAGONGO	281,880,597.22	-	15,810,994.96	9,813,506.72	9,225,152.97	4,612,576.48	4,612,576.48	214,177,537.36	**526,295,212.75**
	16		OKEHI	408,662,624.72	-	22,922,339.33	14,227,348.22	13,374,369.37	6,687,184.68	6,687,184.68	274,858,562.97	**727,358,059.93**
	17		OKENE	511,098,821.49	-	28,668,099.09	17,793,603.98	16,726,815.74	8,363,407.87	8,363,407.87	320,361,102.75	**886,285,035.17**
	18		OLAMABORO	386,072,043.14	-	21,655,208.59	13,440,870.45	12,635,043.67	6,317,521.83	6,317,521.83	259,781,857.29	**687,267,501.30**
	19		OMALA	365,550,748.13	-	20,504,146.40	12,726,433.67	11,963,439.85	5,981,719.92	5,981,719.92	240,201,474.35	**644,964,522.47**
	20		YAGBA EAST	391,958,780.30	-	21,985,402.20	13,645,813.73	12,827,699.89	6,413,849.94	6,413,849.94	255,571,034.45	**689,574,880.63**
	21		YAGBA WEST	383,518,129.60	-	21,511,956.75	13,351,957.45	12,551,461.31	6,275,730.66	6,275,730.66	252,213,802.80	**676,871,577.26**
	KOGI TOTAL			**8,152,072,301.31**	**-**	**457,258,766.18**	**283,809,588.44**	**266,794,219.68**	**133,397,109.84**	**133,397,109.84**	**5,423,369,605.27**	**14,449,907,371.04**
	1		ASA	331,226,393.49	-	18,578,855.34	11,531,451.51	10,840,101.01	5,420,050.51	5,420,050.51	312,612,737.74	**679,369,488.58**
	2		BARUTEN	544,682,602.42	-	30,551,850.56	18,962,803.51	17,825,917.69	8,912,958.85	8,912,958.85	344,026,104.18	**947,136,319.52**
	3		EDU	417,465,024.56	-	23,416,075.69	14,533,798.58	13,662,446.96	6,831,223.48	6,831,223.48	341,002,968.73	**803,249,091.04**

23	4	KWARA	EKITI	254,226,912.89	-	14,259,869.17	8,850,760.01	8,320,126.26	4,160,063.13	4,160,063.13	285,527,487.25	**567,025,092.45**
	5		IFELODUN	441,110,224.51	-	24,742,361.15	15,356,992.27	14,436,287.34	7,218,143.67	7,218,143.67	342,733,231.36	**831,160,952.96**
	6		ILORIN EAST	379,128,627.85	-	21,265,744.73	13,199,139.54	12,407,805.36	6,203,902.68	6,203,902.68	342,077,903.38	**761,875,318.18**
	7		ILORIN SOUTH	383,214,580.00	-	21,494,930.31	13,341,389.55	12,541,527.00	6,270,763.50	6,270,763.50	343,735,519.95	**768,057,183.31**
	8		ILORIN WEST	451,894,065.82	-	25,347,238.76	15,732,425.34	14,789,211.90	7,394,605.95	7,394,605.95	402,750,983.32	**903,119,319.19**
	9		IREPODUN	326,689,782.92	-	18,324,391.83	11,373,512.09	10,691,630.61	5,345,815.30	5,345,815.30	321,002,979.13	**682,736,481.27**
	10		KAI AMA	434,440,921.26	-	24,368,272.54	15,124,804.41	14,218,019.95	7,109,009.97	7,109,009.97	311,753,471.08	**792,796,479.26**
	11		MORO	344,394,070.81	-	19,317,444.95	11,989,876.43	11,271,041.77	5,635,520.88	5,635,520.88	305,937,246.02	**687,274,159.10**
	12		OFFA	305,902,119.16	-	17,158,388.74	10,649,801.83	10,011,309.29	5,005,654.65	5,005,654.65	298,703,666.10	**637,419,630.47**
	13		OKE-ERO	255,953,452.54	-	14,356,712.70	8,910,868.47	8,376,631.01	4,188,315.51	4,188,315.51	286,575,179.62	**569,984,528.84**
	14		OSIN	254,868,086.74	-	14,295,833.33	8,873,082.10	8,341,110.06	4,170,555.03	4,170,555.03	287,376,934.82	**569,584,492.02**
	15		OYUN	291,016,956.08	-	16,323,463.45	10,131,583.66	9,524,160.10	4,762,080.05	4,762,080.05	300,436,198.92	**622,670,282.16**
	16		PATEGI	352,231,220.29	-	19,757,039.35	12,262,722.14	11,527,529.45	5,763,764.73	5,763,764.73	307,270,982.25	**697,285,728.76**
	KWARA TOTAL			**5,768,445,041.34**	-	**323,558,472.60**	**200,825,011.44**	**188,784,855.76**	**94,392,427.88**	**94,392,427.88**	**5,133,523,593.85**	**11,520,744,547.11**
24	1	LAGOS	AGEGE	494,290,429.79	-	27,725,297.78	17,208,429.74	16,176,724.72	-	16,176,724.72	2,178,958,832.52	**2,734,359,714.55**
	2		AJEROMI/IFELODUN	635,345,017.66	-	35,637,205.87	22,119,162.01	20,793,041.57	-	20,793,041.57	2,263,775,375.96	**2,977,669,803.06**
	3		ALIMOSHO	1,024,614,998.54	-	57,471,790.33	35,671,366.78	33,532,744.67	-	33,532,744.67	2,488,376,178.63	**3,639,667,078.95**
	4		AMOWO-ODOFIN	400,464,118.16	-	22,462,476.02	13,941,922.05	13,106,055.49	-	13,106,055.49	2,125,316,907.28	**2,575,291,479.00**
	5		APAPA	336,688,631.70	-	18,885,238.33	11,721,616.11	11,018,864.58	-	11,018,864.58	2,087,176,213.13	**2,465,490,563.86**
	6		BADAGRY	376,405,468.66	-	21,112,999.72	13,104,334.36	12,318,684.08	-	12,318,684.08	2,096,155,190.28	**2,519,096,677.11**
	7		EPE	345,597,726.62	-	19,384,959.34	12,031,780.99	11,310,434.01	-	11,310,434.01	2,073,572,860.32	**2,461,897,761.28**
	8		ETI-OSA	416,926,890.85	-	23,385,891.18	14,515,063.77	13,644,835.37	-	13,644,835.37	2,113,821,803.62	**2,582,294,484.80**
	9		IBEJU-LEKKI	278,397,333.23	-	15,615,614.83	9,692,238.94	9,111,155.61	-	9,111,155.61	2,049,384,749.77	**2,362,201,092.38**
	10		IFAKO/IJAYE	474,695,482.91	-	26,626,195.50	16,526,243.23	15,535,437.65	-	15,535,437.65	2,166,828,075.85	**2,700,211,435.14**
	11		IKEJA	410,350,761.83	-	23,017,028.81	14,286,119.72	13,429,617.31	-	13,429,617.31	2,123,436,433.79	**2,584,519,961.46**
	12		IKORODU	564,211,944.44	-	31,647,272.99	19,642,706.03	18,465,057.70	-	18,465,057.70	2,207,593,487.23	**2,841,560,468.39**
	13		KOSOFE	610,440,867.57	-	34,240,304.50	21,252,138.72	19,977,999.32	-	19,977,999.32	2,256,695,412.17	**2,942,606,722.29**
	14		LAGOS ISLAND	328,609,757.60	-	18,432,085.34	11,440,354.87	10,754,465.93	-	10,754,465.93	2,084,177,671.40	**2,453,414,335.14**
	15		LAGOS MAINLAND	396,520,447.99	-	22,241,271.19	13,804,625.50	12,976,990.34	-	12,976,990.34	2,125,148,156.54	**2,570,691,491.56**
	16		MUSHIN	593,620,901.17	-	33,296,853.96	20,666,561.51	19,427,529.50	-	19,427,529.50	2,244,442,443.65	**2,911,454,289.79**
	17		OJO	576,001,641.56	-	32,308,570.17	20,053,157.38	18,850,901.07	-	18,850,901.07	2,231,223,131.20	**2,878,437,401.38**
	18		OSHODI/ISOLO	588,145,846.02	-	32,989,752.05	20,475,950.70	19,248,346.46	-	19,248,346.46	2,240,091,247.44	**2,900,951,142.67**
	19		SOMOLU	454,875,817.53	-	25,514,488.50	15,836,233.25	14,886,796.18	-	14,886,796.18	2,157,291,388.85	**2,668,404,724.31**
	20		SURULERE	520,320,055.44	-	29,185,328.32	18,114,635.80	17,028,600.59	-	17,028,600.59	2,195,620,508.72	**2,780,269,128.86**
	LAGOS TOTAL			**9,826,524,139.27**	-	**551,180,624.73**	**342,104,641.46**	**321,594,282.16**	-	**321,594,282.16**	**43,509,086,068.35**	**54,550,489,755.98**
25	1	NASSARAWA	AKWANGA	340,446,084.15	-	19,095,998.00	11,852,429.60	11,141,835.35	5,570,917.68	5,570,917.68	244,281,266.82	**621,246,696.25**
	2		AWE	383,744,207.85	-	21,524,637.73	13,359,828.23	12,558,860.21	6,279,430.11	6,279,430.11	243,957,386.48	**668,865,490.39**
	3		DOMA	392,920,003.98	-	22,039,318.30	13,679,278.16	12,859,158.01	6,429,579.01	6,429,579.01	254,185,724.49	**689,253,903.94**
	4		KARU	463,592,059.60	-	26,003,392.19	16,139,684.09	15,172,054.08	7,586,027.04	7,586,027.04	279,108,619.65	**792,429,782.57**
	5		KEANA	331,024,680.93	-	18,567,541.06	11,524,429.00	10,833,499.53	5,416,749.76	5,416,749.76	231,349,890.05	**597,883,290.81**
	6		KEFFI	311,273,865.13	-	17,459,695.92	10,836,816.00	10,187,111.31	5,093,555.66	5,093,555.66	236,424,141.56	**581,088,074.27**
	7		KOKONA	355,658,348.71	-	19,949,270.77	12,382,035.62	11,639,689.65	5,819,844.83	5,819,844.83	242,888,505.67	**636,698,005.60**
	8		LAFIA	556,519,551.11	-	31,215,798.13	19,374,899.89	18,213,307.47	9,106,653.74	9,106,653.74	326,493,146.37	**942,710,049.24**
	9		NASARAWA	515,751,460.25	-	28,929,070.75	17,955,582.86	16,879,083.42	8,439,541.71	8,439,541.71	273,190,236.07	**844,265,891.64**
	10		NASARAWA EGGON	394,542,014.75	-	22,130,298.68	13,735,747.51	12,912,241.83	6,456,120.91	6,456,120.91	257,788,514.95	**694,652,696.81**
	11		OBI	377,652,952.05	-	21,182,972.44	13,147,764.76	12,359,510.68	6,179,755.34	6,179,755.34	257,692,031.90	**675,855,476.49**
	12		TOTO	401,229,155.18	-	22,505,387.79	13,968,556.36	13,131,092.98	6,565,546.49	6,565,546.49	246,417,893.34	**690,686,539.16**
	13		WAMBA	322,092,809.93	-	18,066,542.52	11,213,471.18	10,541,184.71	5,270,592.35	5,270,592.35	228,943,867.73	**585,587,283.71**
	NASSARAWA TOTAL			**5,146,447,193.62**	-	**288,669,924.28**	**179,170,523.26**	**168,428,629.23**	**84,214,314.62**	**84,214,314.62**	**3,322,721,225.10**	**9,021,223,180.87**
26	1	NIGER	AGAIE	354,164,981.69	-	19,865,506.16	12,330,044.92	11,590,815.98	5,795,407.99	5,795,407.99	245,684,428.85	**637,840,369.61**
	2		AGWARA	304,074,784.98	-	17,055,891.54	10,586,184.27	9,951,505.82	4,975,752.91	4,975,752.91	217,120,150.01	**553,812,763.71**
	3		BIDA	348,228,756.10	-	19,532,536.69	12,123,378.73	11,396,540.15	5,698,270.07	5,698,270.07	266,598,169.66	**652,181,111.25**
	4		BORGU	566,865,261.18	-	31,796,100.47	19,735,079.69	18,551,893.24	9,275,946.62	9,275,946.62	260,462,604.64	**888,134,992.60**
	5		BOSSO	340,264,105.47	-	19,085,790.62	11,846,094.12	11,135,879.71	5,567,939.85	5,567,939.85	251,152,558.21	**627,916,488.27**
	6		EDATI	358,370,219.17	-	20,101,382.59	12,476,447.79	11,728,441.49	5,864,220.74	5,864,220.74	256,056,923.88	**652,869,194.18**
	7		GBAKO	339,443,856.45	-	19,039,781.94	11,817,537.63	11,109,035.28	5,554,517.64	5,554,517.64	243,625,745.50	**619,481,439.16**
	8		GURARA	303,314,592.09	-	17,013,251.48	10,559,718.61	9,926,626.87	4,963,313.43	4,963,313.43	229,818,454.01	**565,669,329.62**
	9		KATCHA	327,293,905.72	-	18,358,277.75	11,394,544.26	10,711,401.83	5,355,700.92	5,355,700.92	241,624,195.24	**604,026,623.88**
	10		KONTAGORA	360,442,529.42	-	20,217,620.77	12,548,594.04	11,796,262.33	5,898,131.16	5,898,131.16	252,887,361.22	**651,994,236.61**
	11		LAPAI	352,078,354.59	-	19,748,464.94	12,257,400.23	11,522,526.59	5,761,263.30	5,761,263.30	237,065,276.71	**626,910,759.76**
	12		LAVUN	409,685,706.06	-	22,979,725.10	14,262,966.19	13,407,851.92	6,703,925.96	6,703,925.96	274,822,308.86	**728,454,632.17**
	13		MAGAMA	419,670,182.46	-	23,539,765.44	14,610,569.85	13,734,615.53	6,867,307.77	6,867,307.77	264,128,203.67	**728,816,029.19**
	14		MARIGA	464,686,272.07	-	26,064,767.78	16,177,778.45	15,207,864.55	7,603,932.27	7,603,932.27	270,854,396.28	**785,387,146.85**
	15		MASHEGU	548,300,909.07	-	30,754,805.39	19,088,772.72	17,944,334.62	8,972,167.31	8,972,167.31	276,753,861.61	**883,870,516.10**
	16		MINNA	347,256,624.10	-	19,478,008.73	12,089,534.53	11,364,725.02	5,682,362.51	5,682,362.51	271,610,747.69	**656,117,277.56**
	17		MOKWA	471,331,723.89	-	26,437,518.53	16,409,135.94	15,425,351.35	7,712,675.68	7,712,675.68	288,072,647.23	**809,963,701.26**
	18		MUYA	318,374,452.57	-	17,857,975.74	11,084,018.76	10,419,493.41	5,209,746.71	5,209,746.71	234,614,985.69	**587,141,179.47**
	19		PAIKORO	366,412,325.79	-	20,552,473.26	12,756,428.98	11,991,636.84	5,995,818.42	5,995,818.42	255,211,278.36	**660,928,324.81**
	20		RAFI	422,615,582.02	-	23,704,976.17	14,713,112.20	13,831,010.11	6,915,505.06	6,915,505.06	264,232,632.38	**732,181,807.82**
	21		RIJAU	397,567,368.72	-	22,299,994.13	13,841,073.43	13,011,253.09	6,505,626.54	6,505,626.54	262,009,360.30	**702,223,423.12**
	22		SHIRORO	469,985,544.39	-	26,362,009.83	16,362,269.49	15,381,294.71	7,690,647.36	7,690,647.36	284,465,694.75	**804,866,165.82**
	23		SULEJA	343,712,230.25	-	19,279,199.76	11,966,138.55	11,248,727.06	5,624,363.53	5,624,363.53	277,342,597.38	**657,924,529.46**
	24		TAFA	279,727,198.88	-	15,690,208.47	9,738,537.42	9,154,678.34	4,577,339.17	4,577,339.17	227,007,202.89	**536,740,486.83**
	25		WUSHISHI	311,809,306.06	-	17,489,729.40	10,855,457.06	10,204,634.78	5,102,317.39	5,102,317.39	226,340,902.33	**571,597,712.23**
	NIGER TOTAL			**9,525,676,773.19**	-	**534,305,762.68**	**331,630,817.86**	**311,748,400.61**	**155,874,200.31**	**155,874,200.31**	**6,379,562,687.33**	**16,927,050,241.37**
27	1	OGUN	ABEOKUTA NORTH	350,072,907.00	-	19,635,977.16	12,187,581.76	11,456,893.98	-	11,456,893.98	277,485,703.80	**670,839,063.70**
	2		ABEOKUTA SOUTH	361,396,711.49	-	20,271,141.90	12,581,813.33	11,827,490.00	-	11,827,490.00	296,006,286.69	**702,083,443.42**
	3		ADO-ODO/OTA	555,478,709.42	-	31,157,416.17	19,338,663.60	18,179,243.68	-	18,179,243.68	400,543,586.45	**1,024,697,619.31**
	4		EGBADO NORTH	365,231,914.57	-	20,486,262.69	12,715,333.66	11,953,005.33	-	11,953,005.33	270,106,453.39	**680,492,969.64**
	5		EGBADO SOUTH	327,313,049.32	-	18,359,351.53	11,395,210.74	10,712,028.35	-	10,712,028.35	265,196,790.61	**632,976,430.55**
	6		EWEKORO	248,978,785.34	-	13,965,495.89	8,668,049.54	8,148,369.92	-	8,148,369.92	222,178,973.06	**501,939,673.75**
	7		REMO NORTH	544,634,251.76	-	13,604,860.87	18,961,120.21	7,937,952.22	-	7,937,952.22	223,978,098.10	**809,116,283.16**
	8		IFO	324,125,103.93	-	30,549,138.52	11,284,224.30	17,824,335.31	-	17,824,335.31	399,889,771.92	**783,672,573.99**
	9		IJEBU EAST	404,962,624.06	-	18,180,536.14	14,098,534.88	10,607,695.93	-	10,607,695.93	243,004,176.48	**690,853,567.49**
	10		IJEBU NORTH	254,535,430.21	-	22,714,802.20	8,861,500.86	13,253,278.83	-	13,253,278.83	308,892,638.04	**608,257,650.15**
	11		IJEBU ODE	312,428,841.68	-	17,524,479.84	10,877,025.83	10,224,910.42	-	10,224,910.42	259,590,179.70	**610,645,437.47**
	12		IKENNE	282,265,791.87	-	15,832,600.96	9,826,917.04	9,237,759.30	-	9,237,759.30	246,235,034.26	**563,398,103.43**
	13		IJEBU NORTH EAST	292,620,801.57	-	14,277,174.25	10,187,420.60	8,330,223.16	-	8,330,223.16	226,900,210.13	**552,315,829.71**
	14		IMEKO-AFON	306,496,335.23	-	16,413,424.92	10,670,489.12	9,576,649.41	-	9,576,649.41	232,417,905.29	**575,574,803.97**
	15		IPOKIA	371,627,728.38	-	17,191,718.98	12,938,000.15	10,030,756.30	-	10,030,756.30	258,225,795.92	**670,013,999.73**
	16		OBAFEMI/OWODE	311,974,056.26	-	20,845,010.97	10,861,192.74	12,162,322.19	-	12,162,322.19	287,899,062.24	**643,741,644.40**
	17		ODEDAH	289,947,431.49	-	17,498,970.42	10,094,348.79	10,210,026.58	-	10,210,026.58	242,721,537.91	**570,472,315.19**
	18		ODOGBOLU	275,404,305.85	-	16,263,472.63	9,588,038.44	9,489,157.59	-	9,489,157.59	249,408,758.94	**560,153,733.45**
	19		OGUN WATERSIDE	242,549,334.54	-	15,447,732.60	8,444,212.01	9,013,202.31	-	9,013,202.31	228,905,922.40	**504,360,403.86**
	20		SHAGAMU	373,539,254.64	-	20,952,230.60	13,004,548.81	12,224,881.02	-	12,224,881.02	297,192,082.25	**716,912,997.32**
	OGUN TOTAL			**6,795,583,368.61**	-	**381,171,799.24**	**236,584,226.41**	**222,400,181.83**	-	**222,400,181.83**	**5,436,778,967.59**	**13,072,518,543.68**
28	1	ONDO	AKOKO NORTH EAST	360,061,811.34	-	20,196,265.87	12,535,339.57	11,783,802.50	11,783,802.50	-	265,451,158.49	**658,244,575.27**
	2		AKOKO NORTH WEST	380,887,650.90	-	21,364,410.28	13,260,378.89	12,465,373.20	12,465,373.20	-	279,973,937.98	**695,486,378.05**
	3		AKOKO SOUTH WEST	287,619,355.94	-	21,750,728.20	10,013,298.22	12,690,775.96	12,690,775.96	-	285,911,996.53	**605,295,378.89**
	4		AKOKO SOUTH EAST	387,774,979.96	-	16,132,888.30	13,500,157.19	9,412,966.27	9,412,966.27	-	230,269,656.13	**647,677,681.58**
	5		AKURE NORTH	301,390,276.71	-	16,905,314.50	10,492,724.70	9,863,649.48	9,863,649.48	-	248,870,452.38	**577,658,768.29**
	6		AKURE SOUTH	463,165,979.59	-	25,979,492.89	16,124,850.37	15,158,109.69	15,158,109.69	-	332,725,192.27	**837,995,515.12**
	7		IDANRE	326,199,263.52	-	18,296,878.05	11,421,069.06	10,675,577.30	10,675,577.30	-	247,900,703.17	**603,817,913.80**
	8		IFEDORE	328,647,251.95	-	18,434,188.43	11,356,434.94	10,755,693.02	10,755,693.02	-	265,798,497.46	**624,236,372.78**
	9		OKITIPUPA	395,114,246.52	-	22,162,395.79	11,441,660.22	12,930,969.35	12,930,969.35	-	287,455,346.91	**716,173,649.44**
	10		ILAJE	428,747,444.33	-	24,048,919.12	14,926,589.37	14,031,688.58	14,031,688.58	-	309,041,063.75	**776,764,016.57**

	11		ESE-EDO	328,055,797.02	-	18,401,013.07	11,821,555.11	10,736,336.37	10,736,336.37	-	257,720,785.47	**615,999,150.67**
	12		ILE-OLUJI-OKEIGBO	339,559,253.43	-	19,046,254.69	10,985,964.94	11,112,811.90	11,112,811.90	-	264,490,490.04	**634,081,963.10**
	13		IRELE	315,557,980.06	-	17,699,996.67	13,739,448.29	10,327,318.25	10,327,318.25	-	254,008,269.19	**601,005,694.21**
	14		ODIGBO	394,648,315.04	-	22,136,261.18	13,755,669.42	12,915,720.74	12,915,720.74	-	286,239,282.16	**716,779,527.80**
	15		ONDO EAST	261,915,650.04	-	14,691,138.96	9,118,438.86	8,571,756.84	8,571,756.84	-	227,368,354.17	**513,093,582.03**
	16		ONDO WEST	432,875,279.17	-	24,280,453.94	15,070,297.50	14,166,780.92	14,166,780.92	-	306,414,076.34	**778,640,106.95**
	17		OSE	348,780,039.21	-	19,563,458.78	12,142,571.33	11,414,582.08	11,414,582.08	-	253,908,002.49	**634,394,071.81**
	18		OWO	409,211,393.10	-	22,953,120.36	14,246,453.25	13,392,329.00	13,392,329.00	-	281,901,328.72	**728,312,295.43**
	ONDO TOTAL			**6,490,211,967.83**	-	**364,043,179.08**	**225,952,901.23**	**212,406,241.44**	**212,406,241.44**	-	**4,885,448,593.65**	**11,965,656,641.79**
	1		ATAKUMOSA EAST	255,737,979.21	-	14,344,626.56	8,903,366.89	8,369,579.18	-	8,369,579.18	212,218,776.48	**499,574,328.32**
	2		ATAKUMOSA WEST	256,455,359.63	-	14,384,865.22	8,928,342.07	8,393,057.01	-	8,393,057.01	209,360,608.12	**497,522,232.05**
	3		AIYEDADE	319,500,300.28	-	17,921,125.78	11,123,214.49	10,456,339.22	-	10,456,339.22	240,291,559.33	**599,292,539.10**
	4		AIYEDIRE	282,431,203.46	-	15,841,879.08	9,832,675.75	9,243,172.75	-	9,243,172.75	212,085,970.41	**529,434,901.45**
	5		BOLUWADURO	267,268,535.32	-	14,991,388.22	9,304,796.40	8,746,941.60	-	8,746,941.60	210,167,282.06	**510,478,943.60**
	6		BORIPE	304,405,734.26	-	17,074,454.85	10,597,706.08	9,962,336.86	-	9,962,336.86	236,116,681.16	**578,156,913.21**
	7		EDE NORTH	255,137,232.85	-	14,310,930.03	8,882,452.26	8,349,918.45	-	8,349,918.45	215,107,214.04	**501,787,747.63**
	8		EDE SOUTH	264,973,114.57	-	14,862,635.53	9,224,882.68	8,671,818.98	-	8,671,818.98	212,157,481.37	**509,889,933.13**
	9		EGBEDORE	260,614,205.78	-	14,618,139.51	9,073,129.84	8,529,164.25	-	8,529,164.25	211,552,097.55	**504,386,736.93**
	10		EJIGBO	295,848,622.82	-	16,594,476.99	10,299,795.29	9,682,286.85	-	9,682,286.85	233,575,204.21	**566,000,386.16**
	11		IFE CENTRAL	313,253,579.74	-	17,570,740.31	10,905,738.60	10,251,901.76	-	10,251,901.76	246,671,548.07	**598,653,508.48**
	12		IFE EAST	362,048,949.80	-	20,307,726.67	12,604,520.62	11,848,835.91	-	11,848,835.91	254,554,023.78	**661,364,056.78**
	13		IFE NORTH	337,481,843.65	-	18,929,730.47	11,749,231.31	11,044,824.16	-	11,044,824.16	241,540,920.19	**620,746,549.78**
	14		IFE SOUTH	294,179,644.82	-	16,500,862.17	10,241,690.80	9,627,665.93	-	9,627,665.93	234,595,654.31	**565,145,518.03**
29	15	**OSUN**	IFEDAYO	231,172,617.89	-	12,966,728.23	8,048,138.33	7,565,624.53	-	7,565,624.53	197,409,953.14	**457,163,062.12**
	16		IFELODUN	297,887,796.80	-	16,708,856.52	10,370,787.93	9,749,023.24	-	9,749,023.24	219,994,553.29	**554,711,017.78**
	17		ILA	262,628,821.62	-	14,731,141.54	9,143,267.51	8,595,096.92	-	8,595,096.92	206,865,670.05	**501,963,997.64**
	18		ILESHA EAST	273,793,389.78	-	15,357,374.54	9,531,955.36	8,960,481.59	-	8,960,481.59	223,716,907.06	**531,360,108.33**
	19		ILESHA WEST	290,137,319.29	-	16,274,123.65	10,100,959.63	9,495,372.08	-	9,495,372.08	222,570,083.08	**548,577,857.73**
	20		IREPODUN	287,133,752.80	-	16,105,650.28	9,996,392.23	9,397,073.86	-	9,397,073.86	228,601,976.13	**551,234,845.30**
	21		IREWOLE	310,667,899.02	-	17,425,706.61	10,815,719.65	10,167,279.76	-	10,167,279.76	237,721,326.65	**586,797,931.69**
	22		ISOKAN	281,982,644.15	-	15,816,718.89	9,817,059.42	9,228,492.67	-	9,228,492.67	222,427,061.16	**539,271,976.29**
	23		IWO	346,737,231.81	-	19,448,875.45	12,071,452.19	11,347,726.78	-	11,347,726.78	255,798,844.26	**645,404,130.49**
	24		OBOKUN	287,536,532.33	-	16,128,242.63	10,010,414.76	9,410,255.69	-	9,410,255.69	227,472,178.57	**550,557,623.98**
	25		ODO-OTIN	378,825,803.35	-	21,248,758.97	13,188,596.88	12,397,894.78	-	12,397,894.78	234,131,022.23	**659,792,076.21**
	26		OLA-OLUWA	259,297,429.48	-	14,544,280.07	9,027,287.05	8,486,069.90	-	8,486,069.90	212,368,608.98	**503,723,675.48**
	27		OLORUNDA	313,632,604.48	-	17,592,000.23	10,918,934.12	10,264,306.16	-	10,264,306.16	233,242,243.11	**585,650,088.10**
	28		ORIADE	314,638,221.92	-	17,648,406.42	10,953,944.10	10,297,217.17	-	10,297,217.17	239,619,961.66	**593,157,751.27**
	29		OROLU	277,267,253.63	-	15,552,227.41	9,652,895.88	9,074,171.31	-	9,074,171.31	222,389,224.67	**533,935,772.90**
	30		OSOGBO	308,480,579.32	-	17,303,017.43	10,739,569.40	10,095,694.98	-	10,095,694.98	242,676,014.86	**589,294,875.99**
	OSUN TOTAL			**8,791,156,203.86**	-	**493,105,690.26**	**306,058,917.52**	**287,709,624.35**	-	**287,709,624.35**	**6,797,000,649.98**	**16,675,031,085.97**
	1		AFIJIO	303,603,533.49	-	17,029,458.52	10,569,777.93	9,936,083.10	-	9,936,083.10	332,154,668.63	**673,293,521.67**
	2		AKINYELE	352,574,273.25	-	19,776,281.57	12,274,665.35	11,538,756.60	-	11,538,756.60	361,359,140.86	**757,523,117.63**
	3		ATIBA	351,202,501.70	-	19,699,337.38	12,226,907.93	11,493,862.41	-	11,493,862.41	345,597,594.73	**740,220,204.15**
	4		ATISBO	376,272,159.67	-	21,105,522.27	13,099,693.28	12,314,321.26	-	12,314,321.26	323,308,119.19	**746,099,815.67**
	5		EGBEDA	381,765,851.95	-	21,413,669.55	13,290,952.94	12,494,114.23	-	12,494,114.23	387,925,653.09	**816,890,241.76**
	6		IBADAN NORTH	392,377,586.82	-	22,008,893.52	13,660,394.23	12,841,406.24	-	12,841,406.24	397,468,772.29	**838,357,053.10**
	7		IBADAN NORTH EAST	425,392,371.06	-	23,860,729.34	14,809,784.47	13,921,886.55	-	13,921,886.55	406,399,697.10	**884,384,468.52**
	8		IBADAN NORTH WEST	313,073,173.74	-	17,560,621.14	10,899,457.87	10,245,997.58	-	10,245,997.58	339,215,335.80	**690,994,586.13**
	9		IBADAN SOUTH EAST	371,551,786.12	-	20,840,751.29	12,935,356.26	12,159,836.81	-	12,159,836.81	382,050,781.48	**799,538,511.96**
	10		IBADAN SOUTH WEST	388,997,646.47	-	21,819,308.92	13,542,723.60	12,730,790.37	-	12,730,790.37	388,308,558.36	**825,399,027.72**
	11		IBARAPA CENTRAL	281,337,019.37	-	15,780,505.08	9,794,582.38	9,207,363.20	-	9,207,363.20	320,351,954.32	**636,471,424.35**
	12		IBARAPA NORTH	291,306,597.32	-	16,457,179.35	10,214,577.92	9,602,178.57	-	9,602,178.57	319,637,979.78	**647,218,512.93**
	13		IDO	293,400,861.56	-	16,133,025.32	10,013,383.26	9,413,046.22	-	9,413,046.22	320,458,653.22	**649,418,969.58**
	14		SAKI WEST	287,621,798.73	-	23,961,801.07	11,964,047.16	13,980,858.30	-	13,980,858.30	386,574,512.08	**724,103,017.34**
	15		IFELOJU	343,652,157.70	-	16,339,709.75	10,141,667.35	9,533,639.23	-	9,533,639.23	326,120,883.76	**705,788,057.80**
	16		IREPO	305,684,925.30	-	17,146,206.10	10,642,240.36	10,004,201.15	-	10,004,201.15	327,758,068.63	**671,235,641.55**
30	17	**OYO**	ISEYIN	399,382,510.64	-	22,401,807.45	13,904,266.52	13,070,657.54	-	13,070,657.54	378,600,093.70	**827,359,335.85**
	18		ITESIWAJU	345,336,146.54	-	19,370,287.02	12,022,674.24	11,301,873.23	-	11,301,873.23	330,065,716.08	**718,096,697.12**
	19		IWAJOWA	317,023,631.69	-	17,782,206.70	11,036,990.73	10,375,284.87	-	10,375,284.87	320,352,332.68	**676,570,446.68**
	20		OLORUNSOGO	286,254,262.48	-	16,056,318.69	12,307,671.32	9,368,290.63	-	9,368,290.63	312,323,051.40	**636,309,594.53**
	21		KAJOLA	353,522,328.26	-	19,829,459.02	11,400,160.61	11,569,783.76	-	11,569,783.76	357,438,523.89	**753,760,255.54**
	22		LAGELU	327,455,228.13	-	18,367,326.50	11,802,030.10	10,716,681.46	-	10,716,681.46	337,370,050.24	**705,711,316.43**
	23		OGBOMOSHO NORTH	338,998,422.19	-	19,014,797.04	10,103,398.46	11,094,457.48	-	11,094,457.48	356,576,987.04	**735,788,062.21**
	24		OGBOMOSHO SOUTH	290,207,371.83	-	16,278,052.98	9,245,604.65	9,497,664.70	-	9,497,664.70	319,533,172.70	**644,761,866.86**
	25		OGO-OLUWA	265,568,327.01	-	14,896,021.66	9,965,773.29	8,691,298.60	-	8,691,298.60	306,051,653.39	**605,173,073.95**
	26		OLUYOLE	352,025,943.67	-	19,745,525.15	12,255,575.58	11,520,811.33	-	11,520,811.33	358,092,338.42	**753,640,194.15**
	27		ONA-ARA	383,542,104.66	-	21,513,301.54	13,352,792.13	12,552,245.95	-	12,552,245.95	381,677,335.33	**812,637,779.61**
	28		ORELOPE	293,756,788.19	-	16,477,143.67	10,226,969.30	9,613,827.03	-	9,613,827.03	320,905,123.79	**650,979,851.98**
	29		ORI IRE	353,276,581.45	-	19,815,674.81	12,299,115.79	11,561,741.16	-	11,561,741.16	338,380,662.86	**735,333,776.07**
	30		OYO EAST	298,283,310.39	-	16,731,041.32	10,384,557.50	9,761,967.28	-	9,761,967.28	328,247,294.43	**663,408,170.92**
	31		OYO WEST	299,585,450.31	-	16,804,079.75	10,429,890.73	9,804,582.62	-	9,804,582.62	332,935,235.39	**669,559,238.81**
	32		SAKI EAST	298,130,683.58	-	16,722,480.31	10,379,243.89	9,756,972.23	-	9,756,972.23	323,092,829.57	**658,082,209.58**
	33		IFEDAPO	427,194,291.80	-	19,275,830.22	14,872,517.28	11,246,761.05	-	11,246,761.05	335,142,616.15	**807,732,016.50**
	OYO TOTAL			**11,089,357,627.07**	-	**622,014,354.00**	**386,069,444.41**	**362,923,242.76**	-	**362,923,242.76**	**11,401,475,390.39**	**23,861,840,058.64**
	1		BARKIN LADI	405,367,527.64	-	22,737,513.69	14,112,631.36	13,266,530.18	6,633,265.09	6,633,265.09	274,109,530.32	**722,960,468.10**
	2		BASSA	408,916,029.98	-	22,936,553.12	14,236,170.37	13,382,662.60	6,691,331.30	6,691,331.30	278,495,536.10	**731,275,620.87**
	3		BOKKOS	407,134,134.01	-	22,836,604.60	14,174,134.72	13,324,346.20	6,662,173.10	6,662,173.10	275,315,379.21	**726,122,425.64**
	4		JOS EAST	309,093,187.85	-	17,337,379.32	10,760,897.01	10,115,743.93	5,057,871.96	5,057,871.96	240,183,442.65	**582,432,778.79**
	5		JOS NORTH	537,779,962.75	-	30,164,673.86	18,722,492.18	17,600,013.86	8,800,006.93	8,800,006.93	370,226,697.86	**965,693,833.58**
	6		JOS SOUTH	465,042,843.36	-	26,084,768.25	16,190,192.27	15,219,534.12	7,609,767.06	7,609,767.06	323,845,216.45	**838,772,787.39**
	7		KANAM	408,234,837.34	-	22,898,344.27	14,212,455.05	13,360,369.10	6,680,184.55	6,680,184.55	270,564,629.68	**722,590,450.89**
	8		KANKE	360,537,214.91	-	20,222,931.78	12,551,890.46	11,799,361.11	5,899,680.56	5,899,680.56	253,737,229.66	**652,948,947.37**
31	9	**PLATEAU**	LANGTANG NORTH	369,794,268.71	-	20,742,170.19	12,874,169.33	12,102,318.25	6,051,159.12	6,051,159.12	261,009,024.44	**670,470,791.79**
	10		LANGTANG SOUTH	350,803,455.59	-	19,676,954.44	12,213,015.38	11,480,802.76	5,740,401.38	5,740,401.38	248,016,730.92	**636,450,557.71**
	11		MANGU	484,680,470.43	-	27,186,264.51	16,873,864.68	15,862,217.99	7,931,108.99	7,931,108.99	319,386,186.25	**856,057,894.86**
	12		MIKANG	326,312,258.62	-	18,303,216.07	11,360,368.80	10,679,275.30	5,339,637.65	5,339,637.65	244,651,553.61	**605,967,034.75**
	13		PANKSHIN	435,633,179.54	-	24,435,147.63	15,166,312.18	14,257,039.18	7,128,519.59	7,128,519.59	280,321,525.04	**762,684,683.98**
	14		QUAN-PAN	435,003,109.90	-	24,399,806.33	15,144,376.67	14,236,418.79	7,118,209.39	7,118,209.39	282,305,670.52	**763,971,172.81**
	15		RIYOM	343,772,634.71	-	19,282,587.91	11,968,241.49	11,250,703.92	5,625,351.96	5,625,351.96	257,571,201.07	**638,220,017.14**
	16		SHENDAM	438,028,775.19	-	24,569,519.25	15,249,713.42	14,335,440.24	7,167,720.12	7,167,720.12	286,500,980.39	**771,516,708.37**
	17		WASE	465,407,523.55	-	26,105,223.57	16,202,888.40	15,231,469.07	7,615,734.53	7,615,734.53	268,981,550.99	**784,312,921.04**
	PLATEAU TOTAL			**6,951,541,414.08**	-	**389,919,658.79**	**242,013,813.77**	**227,504,246.60**	**113,752,123.30**	**113,752,123.30**	**4,735,222,085.16**	**12,432,449,095.10**
	1		AHOADA	309,661,954.92	-	17,369,282.09	10,780,698.30	10,134,358.06	10,134,358.06	-	695,857,836.54	**1,033,669,771.85**
	2		AHOADA WEST	386,898,563.54	-	21,701,569.03	13,469,645.27	12,662,093.34	12,662,093.34	-	727,140,288.74	**1,149,210,066.58**
	3		AKUKUTORU	356,414,731.93	-	19,991,697.15	12,408,368.65	11,664,443.93	11,664,443.93	-	691,793,819.28	**1,080,608,617.01**
	4		ANDONI	380,465,585.17	-	21,340,736.15	13,245,684.92	12,451,560.19	12,451,560.19	-	712,605,023.21	**1,127,657,029.45**
	5		ASARITORU	353,167,248.56	-	19,809,542.21	12,295,309.43	11,558,163.01	11,558,163.01	-	716,044,738.40	**1,101,316,838.60**
	6		BONNY	353,108,234.90	-	19,806,232.07	12,293,254.91	11,556,231.66	11,556,231.66	-	714,250,532.10	**1,099,458,253.98**
	7		DEGEMA	382,688,528.11	-	21,465,423.48	13,323,075.37	12,524,310.81	12,524,310.81	-	727,271,959.72	**1,144,748,986.68**
	8		ELEME	370,752,793.86	-	20,795,934.92	12,907,539.82	12,133,688.06	12,133,688.06	-	704,990,429.84	**1,109,446,698.44**
	9		EMOHUA	353,633,921.43	-	19,835,718.41	12,311,556.37	11,573,435.89	11,573,435.89	-	709,158,875.81	**1,094,940,072.02**
	10		ETCHE	414,692,689.15	-	23,260,572.33	14,437,281.35	13,571,716.28	13,571,716.28	-	727,151,261.32	**1,179,541,804.15**
	11		GONAKA	369,325,429.76	-	20,715,872.49	12,857,846.98	12,086,974.48	12,086,974.48	-	719,347,107.14	**1,122,246,256.37**
32	12	**RIVERS**	IKWERRE	353,476,118.73	-	19,826,867.08	12,306,062.57	11,568,271.45	11,568,271.45	-	704,552,283.30	**1,090,161,331.68**
	13		KHANA	419,637,591.96	-	23,537,937.40	14,609,435.23	13,733,548.94	13,733,548.94	-	744,088,008.79	**1,201,872,973.38**

	14		OBIO/AKPOR	513,891,744.34	-	28,824,757.23	17,890,837.95	16,818,220.19	16,818,220.19	-	808,626,464.43	**1,369,233,803.95**
	15		OBUA/ODUAL	414,887,048.58	-	23,271,474.16	14,444,047.86	13,578,077.12	13,578,077.12	-	739,839,349.46	**1,192,441,920.06**
	16		OGBA/EGBEMA/NDONI	418,657,409.52	-	23,482,957.89	14,575,310.76	13,701,470.34	13,701,470.34	-	740,226,038.38	**1,196,941,716.55**
	17		OGU/BOLO	287,636,340.82	-	16,133,841.00	10,013,889.54	9,413,522.14	9,413,522.14	-	661,024,051.51	**974,808,122.87**
	18		OKRIKA	353,937,746.00	-	19,852,760.26	12,322,133.85	11,583,379.20	11,583,379.20	-	716,773,469.17	**1,102,886,109.28**
	19		OMUMMA	280,530,561.15	-	15,735,269.94	9,766,506.01	9,180,970.11	9,180,970.11	-	670,741,596.93	**976,773,934.03**
	20		OPOBO/NKORO	303,441,323.44	-	17,020,359.98	10,564,130.68	9,930,774.42	9,930,774.42	-	690,093,069.11	**1,021,118,883.21**
	21		OYIGBO	313,399,657.17	-	17,578,933.95	10,910,824.20	10,256,682.46	10,256,682.46	-	679,187,079.59	**1,021,076,494.91**
	22		PORT HARCOURT	582,023,855.53	-	32,646,362.82	20,262,817.21	19,047,991.07	19,047,991.07	-	837,505,542.86	**1,472,438,578.42**
	23		TAI	344,491,876.10	-	19,322,930.96	11,993,281.44	11,274,242.66	11,274,242.66	-	677,336,875.28	**1,053,144,963.78**
	RIVERS TOTAL			**8,616,820,954.67**	-	**483,327,033.00**	**299,989,538.67**	**282,004,125.79**	**282,004,125.79**	-	**16,515,605,700.91**	**25,915,743,227.25**
	1		BINJI	322,758,929.35	-	18,103,905.90	11,236,661.74	10,562,984.91	-	10,562,984.91	238,988,969.56	**601,651,451.46**
	2		BODINGA	367,407,810.66	-	20,608,311.11	12,791,086.20	12,024,216.24	-	12,024,216.24	265,617,912.00	**678,449,336.21**
	3		DANGE-SHUNI	395,942,990.02	-	22,208,880.93	13,784,521.64	12,958,091.78	-	12,958,091.78	272,859,815.95	**717,754,300.32**
	4		GADA	429,899,977.32	-	24,113,565.97	14,966,714.12	14,069,407.72	-	14,069,407.72	293,185,956.09	**776,235,621.22**
	5		GORONYO	404,409,021.74	-	22,683,750.03	14,079,261.54	13,235,161.00	-	13,235,161.00	268,224,846.07	**722,632,040.38**
	6		GUDU	366,440,349.07	-	20,554,045.12	12,757,404.60	11,992,553.96	-	11,992,553.96	235,400,935.33	**647,145,288.08**
	7		GWADABAWA	418,527,167.26	-	23,475,652.45	14,570,776.45	13,697,207.88	-	13,697,207.88	286,788,184.20	**757,058,988.24**
	8		ILLELA	357,133,718.97	-	20,032,025.93	12,433,399.76	11,687,974.34	-	11,687,974.34	256,190,194.09	**657,477,313.09**
	9		ISA	404,248,768.70	-	22,674,761.26	14,073,682.43	13,229,916.37	-	13,229,916.37	254,530,685.69	**708,757,814.45**
	10		KEBBE	364,980,358.12	-	20,472,152.61	12,706,575.87	11,944,772.60	-	11,944,772.60	246,416,650.67	**656,520,509.87**
	11		KWARE	338,448,883.99	-	18,983,972.83	11,782,898.25	11,076,472.65	-	11,076,472.65	249,913,120.60	**630,205,348.32**
33	12	SOKOTO	RABAH	402,964,575.21	-	22,602,729.42	14,028,973.99	13,187,888.36	-	13,187,888.36	255,689,238.98	**708,473,405.96**
	13		SABON BIRNI	422,791,155.04	-	23,714,824.25	14,719,224.67	13,836,756.12	-	13,836,756.12	277,798,612.83	**752,860,572.91**
	14		SHAGARI	380,957,228.75	-	21,368,312.98	13,262,801.20	12,467,650.29	-	12,467,650.29	258,431,627.68	**686,487,620.90**
	15		SILAME	341,123,861.14	-	19,134,015.27	11,876,026.00	11,164,017.07	-	11,164,017.07	238,743,410.75	**622,041,330.23**
	16		SOKOTO NORTH	379,069,760.74	-	21,262,442.81	13,197,090.12	12,405,878.81	-	12,405,878.81	287,351,191.15	**713,286,363.63**
	17		SOKOTO SOUTH	376,007,446.26	-	21,090,674.20	13,090,477.44	12,305,657.94	-	12,305,657.94	272,999,054.23	**695,493,310.07**
	18		TAMBUWAL	421,021,746.10	-	23,615,576.14	14,657,623.74	13,778,848.38	-	13,778,848.38	284,356,433.07	**757,430,227.43**
	19		TANGAZA	388,165,082.68	-	21,772,609.49	13,513,738.38	12,703,542.92	-	12,703,542.92	242,328,418.06	**678,483,391.53**
	20		TURETA	353,235,888.91	-	19,813,392.32	12,297,699.11	11,560,409.41	-	11,560,409.41	225,119,247.87	**622,026,637.62**
	21		WAMAKKO	364,131,852.83	-	20,424,559.01	12,677,035.66	11,917,003.42	-	11,917,003.42	267,211,963.27	**676,362,414.19**
	22		WURNO	350,351,423.01	-	19,651,599.43	12,197,278.13	11,466,009.02	-	11,466,009.02	260,661,710.33	**654,328,019.92**
	23		YABO	328,454,381.98	-	18,423,370.14	11,434,945.56	10,749,380.93	-	10,749,380.93	242,766,564.60	**611,828,643.21**
	SOKOTO TOTAL			**8,678,472,377.85**	-	**486,785,129.60**	**302,135,896.60**	**284,021,802.12**	-	**284,021,802.12**	**5,981,574,743.07**	**15,732,989,949.24**
	1		ARDO KOLA	326,014,781.51	-	18,286,530.25	11,350,012.31	10,669,539.72	5,334,769.86	5,334,769.86	236,833,856.00	**597,819,949.93**
	2		BALI	557,886,368.65	-	31,292,464.44	19,422,484.84	18,258,039.54	9,129,019.77	9,129,019.77	282,999,669.41	**900,730,007.11**
	3		DONGA	383,165,314.09	-	21,492,166.93	13,339,674.39	12,539,914.66	6,269,957.33	6,269,957.33	254,688,895.05	**678,956,007.79**
	4		GASHAKA	457,501,676.47	-	25,661,775.85	15,927,651.00	14,972,733.10	7,486,366.55	7,486,366.55	237,159,249.80	**743,736,719.67**
	5		GASSOL	494,259,862.27	-	27,723,583.21	17,207,365.55	16,175,724.33	8,087,862.17	8,087,862.17	296,550,429.51	**843,829,102.71**
	6		IBI	342,398,752.44	-	19,205,525.33	11,920,410.59	11,205,740.65	5,602,870.33	5,602,870.33	235,749,083.86	**614,876,642.55**
	7		JALINGO	329,328,743.21	-	18,472,414.03	11,465,385.93	10,777,996.30	5,388,998.15	5,388,998.15	256,858,439.32	**621,513,980.64**
34	8	**TARABA**	KARIM LAMIDU	511,163,248.10	-	28,671,712.85	17,795,846.96	16,728,924.24	8,364,462.12	8,364,462.12	278,046,494.67	**844,041,764.70**
	9		KURMI	363,866,076.05	-	20,409,651.29	12,667,782.80	11,908,305.30	5,954,152.65	5,954,152.65	238,578,118.13	**641,475,780.92**
	10		LAU	335,956,716.68	-	18,844,184.41	11,696,134.92	10,994,911.08	5,497,455.54	5,497,455.54	240,492,266.10	**612,486,757.65**
	11		SARDAUNA	501,354,263.58	-	28,121,516.04	17,454,352.95	16,407,903.98	8,203,951.99	8,203,951.99	288,865,081.91	**843,999,166.47**
	12		TAKUM	396,838,108.27	-	22,259,089.11	13,815,684.65	12,987,386.46	6,493,693.23	6,493,693.23	255,157,310.78	**694,563,886.04**
	13		USSA	341,077,059.63	-	19,131,390.12	11,874,396.64	11,162,485.39	5,581,242.70	5,581,242.70	246,425,027.54	**624,089,116.63**
	14		WUKARI	488,544,447.24	-	27,402,999.25	17,008,386.75	15,988,675.00	7,994,337.50	7,994,337.50	295,338,526.77	**836,288,697.51**
	15		YORRO	323,862,609.18	-	18,165,812.52	11,275,085.70	10,599,105.22	5,299,552.61	5,299,552.61	237,775,606.20	**596,378,666.21**
	16		ZING	351,326,054.20	-	19,706,267.58	12,231,209.34	11,497,905.93	5,748,952.97	5,748,952.97	252,135,688.77	**641,148,172.86**
	TARABA TOTAL			**6,504,544,081.57**	-	**364,847,083.21**	**226,451,865.32**	**212,875,290.90**	**106,437,645.45**	**106,437,645.45**	**4,133,653,743.82**	**11,335,934,419.37**
	1		BADE	363,074,585.07	-	20,365,255.69	12,640,227.51	11,882,402.05	-	11,882,402.05	260,069,232.18	**668,031,702.50**
	2		BURSARI	401,777,973.97	-	22,536,171.65	13,987,663.16	13,149,054.26	-	13,149,054.26	248,469,321.45	**699,920,184.49**
	3		DAMATURU	336,404,640.94	-	18,869,308.98	11,711,729.14	11,009,570.37	-	11,009,570.37	240,482,038.67	**618,477,288.10**
	4		FIKA	376,650,550.93	-	21,126,746.65	13,112,866.75	12,326,704.93	-	12,326,704.93	258,976,892.75	**682,193,762.01**
	5		FUNE	528,281,211.61	-	29,631,878.39	18,391,798.76	17,289,146.66	-	17,289,146.66	320,977,655.09	**914,571,690.51**
	6		GEIDAM	437,808,681.21	-	24,557,173.93	15,242,050.98	14,328,237.18	-	14,328,237.18	266,695,536.46	**758,631,679.76**
	7		GUJBA	403,077,396.17	-	22,609,057.68	14,032,901.78	13,191,580.67	-	13,191,580.67	256,401,362.96	**709,312,299.26**
	8		GULAMI	350,191,580.69	-	19,642,633.70	12,191,713.31	11,460,777.83	-	11,460,777.83	246,345,180.97	**639,831,886.50**
35	9	**YOBE**	JAKUSKO	461,846,661.24	-	25,905,490.86	16,078,919.08	15,114,932.14	-	15,114,932.14	293,857,595.03	**812,803,598.35**
	10		KARASUWA	325,719,478.33	-	18,269,966.37	11,339,731.50	10,659,875.29	-	10,659,875.29	247,662,647.51	**613,651,699.00**
	11		MACHINA	311,987,473.07	-	17,499,722.98	10,861,659.84	10,210,465.68	-	10,210,465.68	230,490,178.72	**581,049,500.29**
	12		NANGERE	334,498,282.33	-	18,762,379.21	11,645,360.39	10,947,180.66	-	10,947,180.66	240,409,770.98	**616,262,973.57**
	13		NGURU	363,806,444.20	-	20,406,306.48	12,665,706.75	11,906,353.72	-	11,906,353.72	264,174,491.22	**672,959,302.37**
	14		POTISKUM	400,327,605.71	-	22,454,818.88	13,937,169.45	13,101,587.82	-	13,101,587.82	285,076,881.08	**734,898,062.94**
	15		TARMUA	371,299,850.38	-	20,826,619.93	12,926,585.27	12,151,591.67	-	12,151,591.67	236,391,914.24	**653,596,561.49**
	16		YUNUSARI	386,958,082.36	-	21,704,907.51	13,471,717.38	12,664,041.22	-	12,664,041.22	254,786,879.99	**689,585,628.46**
	17		YUSUFARI	386,038,534.58	-	21,653,329.04	13,439,703.87	12,633,947.03	-	12,633,947.03	249,211,673.36	**682,977,187.88**
	YOBE TOTAL			**6,539,749,032.79**	-	**366,821,767.93**	**227,677,504.92**	**214,027,449.17**	-	**214,027,449.17**	**4,400,479,252.66**	**11,748,755,007.47**
	1		ANKA	363,366,654.41	-	20,381,638.18	12,650,395.73	11,891,960.65	-	11,891,960.65	262,046,669.60	**670,337,318.57**
	2		BAKURA	351,829,738.98	-	19,734,519.81	12,248,744.83	11,514,390.11	-	11,514,390.11	278,931,202.72	**674,258,596.45**
	3		BUKKUYUM	415,216,720.81	-	23,289,965.84	14,455,525.21	13,588,866.36	-	13,588,866.36	288,287,409.67	**754,838,487.89**
	4		BUNGUDU	458,278,126.53	-	25,705,327.79	15,954,682.65	14,998,144.11	-	14,998,144.11	305,799,650.13	**820,735,931.21**
	5		GUMMI	398,882,269.65	-	22,373,748.38	13,886,850.93	13,054,286.07	-	13,054,286.07	285,603,289.15	**733,800,444.18**
	6		GUSAU	553,871,013.90	-	31,067,238.74	19,282,692.63	18,126,628.36	-	18,126,628.36	353,187,960.51	**975,535,534.14**
36	7	**ZAMFARA**	KAURA NAMODA	420,641,005.85	-	23,594,220.00	14,644,368.49	13,766,387.83	-	13,766,387.83	314,672,306.75	**787,318,288.92**
	8		KIYAWA	381,635,924.49	-	21,406,381.78	13,286,429.59	12,489,862.08	-	12,489,862.08	275,796,071.26	**704,614,669.20**
	9		MARADUN	412,559,226.65	-	23,140,904.05	14,363,006.12	13,501,894.10	-	13,501,894.10	287,991,906.69	**751,556,937.61**
	10		MARU	544,544,533.65	-	30,544,106.13	18,957,996.72	17,821,399.10	-	17,821,399.10	318,657,624.12	**930,525,659.72**
	11		SHINKAFI	340,002,698.05	-	19,071,127.99	11,836,993.37	11,127,324.58	-	11,127,324.58	259,537,732.03	**641,575,876.02**
	12		TALATA MAFARA	392,708,736.02	-	22,027,468.04	13,671,922.99	12,852,243.81	-	12,852,243.81	289,628,713.20	**730,889,084.06**
	13		TSAFE	416,061,995.88	-	23,337,378.28	14,484,952.97	13,616,529.81	-	13,616,529.81	308,861,000.46	**776,361,857.40**
	14		ZURMI	459,501,776.29	-	25,773,963.66	15,997,283.29	15,038,190.70	-	15,038,190.70	319,390,516.90	**835,701,730.84**
	ZAMFARA TOTAL			**5,909,100,421.16**	-	**331,447,988.67**	**205,721,845.52**	**193,388,107.66**	-	**193,388,107.66**	**4,148,392,053.19**	**10,788,050,416.20**
	1		ABAJI	303,533,438.39	-	17,025,526.81	10,567,337.61	9,933,789.08	-	9,933,789.08	953,173,064.37	**1,294,233,156.26**
	2		ABUJA MUNICIPAL	774,849,024.38	-	43,462,140.15	26,975,911.72	25,358,612.29	-	25,358,612.29	1,225,642,322.46	**2,096,288,011.00**
37	3	**FCT-ABUJA**	BWARI	436,451,266.05	-	24,481,035.02	15,194,793.37	14,283,812.83	-	14,283,812.83	1,017,030,463.21	**1,507,441,370.48**
	4		GWAGWALADA	374,044,521.29	-	20,980,571.56	13,022,139.37	12,241,416.97	-	12,241,416.97	990,754,535.22	**1,411,043,184.41**
	5		KUJE	355,405,896.83	-	19,935,110.47	12,373,246.65	11,631,427.62	-	11,631,427.62	967,900,160.90	**1,367,245,842.47**
	6		KWALI	365,583,993.64	-	20,506,011.19	12,727,591.09	11,964,527.88	-	11,964,527.88	963,537,613.74	**1,374,319,737.54**
	FCT-ABUJA TOTAL			**2,609,868,140.58**	-	**146,390,395.20**	**90,861,019.81**	**85,413,586.67**	-	**85,413,586.67**	**6,118,038,159.90**	**9,050,571,302.16**
	Grand Total			**287,237,381,443.64**	**(49,806,845.47)**	**16,111,462,924.49**	**10,000,000,000.00**	**9,400,465,331.04**	**3,326,779,802.83**	**6,073,685,528.21**	**264,805,367,565.44**	**584,178,090,616.31**

Science&Health

One in four maternal deaths occurs at home, en route to care

• Alimosho, Somolu councils record some of highest stillbirth rates

By Ijeoma Nwanosike

ABOUT one in four maternal deaths in Lagos occurs at home or while women are travelling to seek medical attention, a new study of more than 127,000 households across the state has revealed.

The study also found wide disparities in maternal deaths and stillbirths across the state's 20 local government areas (LGAs), with Alimosho and Shomolu recording some of the highest estimated stillbirth rates.

Published in the International Journal of Maternal and Child Health and AIDS (IJMA), the research estimated that one in 38 women in Lagos faces a lifetime risk of maternal death. It put the state's maternal mortality ratio at 957 deaths per 100,000 live births and the stillbirth rate at 53 per 1,000 total births.

Led by Dr Aduragbemi Banke-Thomas of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom, the research examined pregnancy outcomes across all 20 LGAs to generate community-level estimates and identify areas requiring targeted maternal and newborn health interventions.

The researchers surveyed 127,039 households and recorded 61 maternal deaths and 291 stillbirths among 7,612 births between March 2023 and February 2025.

According to Banke-Thomas, the findings show how statewide averages can conceal significant differences in maternal and newborn health outcomes across communities.

"Broad averages at national and state levels hide local realities. Our estimates show that the burden of maternal death and stillbirth varies widely across the 20 Local Government Areas, and about a quarter of maternal deaths happened at home en route to care," he said.

The study found that approximately 70 per cent of maternal deaths occurred in public and private health facilities, while 25 per cent happened at home or while women were travelling to seek medical attention. The remaining deaths were recorded in maternity homes and religious facilities.

The researchers said the findings highlight the need to investigate delays in reaching healthcare facilities, referral difficulties.

Nigeria's TB control faces funding shortfall as drug shortages undermine treatment

From Nkechi Onyedika-Ugoeze, Abuja

NIGERIA'S tuberculosis (TB) control programme is facing a funding shortfall, with more than 70 per cent of its activities reportedly unfunded, while shortages of essential medicines are leaving patients with drug-resistant tuberculosis (DR-TB) without access to treatment.

The Senior Manager and TB Programme Lead of the Global Fund Project at the Institute of Human Virology Nigeria (IHVN), Dr Temitope Adetiba, told *The Guardian* that patients with severe forms of the disease were increasingly unable to obtain medicines needed for treatment.

Adetiba said Nigeria records an estimated 21,000 drug-resistant TB cases annually and more than 460,000 cases of all forms of TB, placing it among the six countries with the highest disease burden globally.

He attributed the funding gap to Nigeria's heavy dependence on external support, noting that the latest World Health Organisation (WHO) global report showed that more than 70 per cent of the country's TB programme remained unfunded, while development partners provided over 80 per cent of available funding.

He said the shortfall was affecting access to medicines, particularly for patients with complicated drug-resistant infections who require specialised treatment.

"I sit on a national team of experts that manage difficult drug-resistant TB cases. We are having a mounting number of cases of DR-TB that do not have some specific medicines that the funders have not been able to make available.

"Those patients are literally just waiting to die because there is nobody they can buy the medicines from. And so we just talk and watch. It is a sorry state of things when you see people who have a disease that can be cured, but they literally die in your face," he said.

Adetiba urged federal, state and local governments to increase domestic funding for TB control rather than leave the responsibility largely to international donors.

He called on local government councils to include TB interventions in their yearly budgets, arguing that controlling the disease requires action at community level and across sectors beyond healthcare.

'Nigeria needs improved funding, community action to end open defecation'

Dr Teyil Mshelia is Country Trachoma Coordinator and WASH Lead at Sightsavers Nigeria. In this interview with NKECHI ONYEDIKA-UGOEZE, she discusses Nigeria's sanitation challenges, the health consequences of poor toilet access, efforts to end open defecation and the need for inclusive sanitation services.

What is the current state of sanitation and access to safe toilets in Nigeria, and what do the latest statistics reveal about the scale of the challenge?

NIGERIA has made gradual progress in sanitation coverage, but the gap remains substantial. According to the latest WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) data, only 32.2 per cent of Nigerians had access to safely managed sanitation services in 2024. This means that about two-thirds of the population lacks services that safely contain and manage human waste.

Open defecation also remains widespread. Although the proportion of people practising it has declined, an estimated 18 per cent of Nigerians still defecate in the open, representing millions of people.

The problem is particularly severe in rural communities, informal urban settlements and areas affected by poverty, insecurity and inadequate infrastructure. Even some urban centres lack sufficient sanitation facilities.

The challenge extends beyond providing toilets. It includes safe faecal waste management, accessible facilities for persons with disabilities, gender-sensitive infrastructure and improved sanitation and hygiene practices.

How far has Nigeria progressed towards achieving universal access to safely managed sanitation under the SDGs?

According to the United Nations, access to safely managed sanitation increased from about 20.5 per cent in 2000 to 32.2 per cent in 2024. However, this progress falls short of the pace required to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6.2, which seeks universal access to adequate and equitable sanitation by 2030. Without increased investment and faster implementation, millions of Nigerians will remain without safely managed sanitation beyond the SDG deadline.

Closing the gap requires stronger sector financing, improved sanitation markets, expanded behaviour change programmes, effective local government leadership and better coordination among the health, education and water sectors.


Dr Mshelia

Despite government interventions, open defecation remains widespread. What are the major barriers to ending the practice, and how far has the National Open Defecation-Free Roadmap progressed?

Open defecation persists because of poverty, inadequate sanitation infrastructure, limited access to affordable toilets and entrenched social practices. Rapid population growth and urbanisation have also outpaced the provision of basic services. Weak enforcement of sanitation regulations and poorly maintained public toilets in markets, motor parks and workplaces further compound the problem. Inadequate funding has also slowed the construction and maintenance of sanitation facilities.

The Clean Nigeria: Use the Toilet Campaign Secretariat and the National Open Defecation-Free Roadmap initially targeted an open defecation-free Nigeria by 2025. Although the country missed that deadline, progress has been recorded. By early 2025, 142 local government areas had attained open defecation-free (ODF) status. The number increased to 185 by October 2026, out of Nigeria's 774 local councils.

The revised Clean Nigeria Campaign strategy has extended the target to 2030. However, with fewer than one-quarter of local government areas certified ODF, the country still has considerable ground to cover.

What are the health implications of poor sanitation, particularly for children under five, pregnant women and other vulnerable groups?

Poor sanitation exposes communities to faecal contamination and increases the transmission of infectious diseases, including neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). Children under five are particularly vulnerable. Repeated diarrhoeal infections can cause malnutrition, stunting, impaired cognitive development and preventable deaths.

Pregnant women face additional risks where sanitation and hygiene facilities are inadequate. Older persons and people with disabilities also encounter difficulties accessing safe, accessible and dignified toilets. Poor sanitation contributes to the transmission of NTDs, including trachoma, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, onchocerciasis and schistosomiasis, which remain public health concerns in parts of Nigeria.

Sanitation, facial cleanliness and environmental hygiene are important components of the World Health Organisation-endorsed SAFE strategy for trachoma elimination. Although Nigeria has made significant progress towards eliminating trachoma as a public health problem, sustained improvements in sanitation are necessary to protect those gains and prevent reinfection.

States urged to sustain gains in $650 million immunisation, malaria control project

From Nkechi Onyedika-Ugoeze, Abuja

THE Federal Government has urged state and local governments to sustain improvements in immunisation, malaria control and primary healthcare delivery achieved under the $650 million World Bank-funded IMPACT Project.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Prof. Muhammad Pate, said the project was designed to bridge earlier investment-driven health interventions and the implementation of the Basic Health Care Provision Fund (BHCPF), while the Health Sector Renewal Investment Initiative's HOPE programme would drive the next phase of reforms.

Speaking at the dissemination of the project's end-of-project evaluation during the 2026 Joint Annual Review of the health sector in Abuja, Pate said the National Malaria Elimination Programme (NMEP) had introduced Larval Source Management in six World Bank-supported states to complement existing mosquito control measures.

The intervention targets mosquito breeding sites through evidence-based environmental management. The six states are Abia, Borno, Ekiti, Lagos, Ondo and Rivers.

He added that the NMEP had distributed locally produced next-generation insecticide-treated mosquito nets through routine antenatal care and immunisation services.

Pate said the project's completion should mark the transition to a new phase of health sector reforms, not the withdrawal of efforts to improve service delivery. He urged governments to maintain the institutional structures, equipment and investments established under the programme.

He traced Nigeria's health reforms over the past two decades, from infrastructure investments and results-based financing to the enactment of the National Health Act and establishment of the BHCPF.

The next phase, he said, would consolidate these interventions through the HOPE programme, a multi-donor trust fund and additional development financing.

The minister called for stronger coordination among federal and state governments and development partners, warning that fragmented programmes and duplication of interventions could undermine results.

"Health is an investment in the present and the future of this country," he said, urging stakeholders to coordinate their activities rather than operate in silos.

Earlier, the National Coordinator of NMEP, Dr Nnenna Ogbuluafor, said malaria prevalence in Nigeria had declined from 27 per cent to 15.2 per cent, according to the 2025 Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS).

Science&Health

www.guardian.ng Guardian Nigeria GuardianNigeria 08136370421 Guardiannigeria

NMA, MDCAN warn jailing doctors won't fix emergency care, urge funding

By Ijeoma Nwanosike

THE Nigerian Medical Association (NMA) and the Medical and Dental Consultants Association of Nigeria (MDCAN) have opposed the Senate's proposal to impose jail terms and fines on health workers who refuse to treat patients requiring emergency medical attention.

The associations argued that criminalising doctors and other health professionals for systemic failures beyond their control would not address the challenges confronting the health sector but could further weaken the workforce and restrict patients' access to emergency services.

The proposal comes amid concerns over patients' difficulties accessing emergency treatment, particularly in hospitals lacking essential equipment, medical supplies and personnel, or demanding payment before providing care.

While affirming that every Nigerian deserves emergency medical treatment irrespective of financial status, the associations maintained that healthcare providers must have the resources and infrastructure to meet this obligation.

They urged the National Assembly to prioritise enforcement of the National Health Act, 2014, warning that additional punitive measures could accelerate the migration of doctors and other health professionals.

In a statement, NMA President, Prof. AfekhideOmoti, blamed inadequate government funding, poor hospital infrastructure and shortages of medical personnel for persistent gaps in emergency healthcare delivery.

Omoti said the National Health Act already prohibited the denial of emergency medical care, adding that the major challenge was the failure to implement its provisions and create an enabling environment for compliance.

He cited Section 6 of the Act, which established the Basic Health Care Provision Fund (BHCPF) and provided for emergency medical treatment. However, he said implementation of the emergency treatment component remained inadequate, leaving hospitals unable to access expected refunds and reimbursements for services rendered.

He described the arrangement as unsustainable, noting that hospitals were expected to shoulder the cost of emergency treatment despite their limited resources.

The NMA president said it was unfair to impose criminal liability on healthcare workers and hospitals when the government had failed to provide the resources needed to deliver emergency services.

He identified poor remuneration, unfavourable working conditions, inadequate infrastructure, insecurity and excessive workloads as factors driving the shortage and migration of Nigerian doctors and nurses.

According to him, many hospitals operate with dangerously inadequate personnel, leaving available doctors to manage overwhelming patient loads.

The association also cited shortages of oxygen, essential drugs, blood and blood products, resuscitation equipment, medical consumables and functional ambulances, questioning how doctors could provide effective emergency care without these life-saving resources.

On accountability, the NMA maintained that deliberate and unjustifiable refusal to provide emergency treatment, where personnel, facilities and resources were available, should attract appropriate professional and legal sanctions.

Similarly, MDCAN President, Prof. Chidi Ndukuba, said no Nigerian should die because of an inability to pay for treatment, insisting that emergency care was a right, not a privilege.

He warned that criminalising doctors for systemic failures they did not create would not save lives but could further undermine the healthcare system.

Ndukuba faulted the absence of a functional national emergency medical services system, noting that patients were still transported to hospitals in wheelbarrows, tricycles and private vehicles, sometimes arriving hours after emergencies occurred.

Group accuses tobacco firms of using CSR to weaken control efforts

From Nkechi Onyedika-Ugoeze, Abuja

THE Nigeria Tobacco Control Alliance (NTCA) has accused tobacco companies of using Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, partnerships with public institutions and digital platforms to advance their commercial interests and undermine tobacco control efforts.

The alliance documented 42 verified incidents of tobacco industry activities between January and August 2026 across 10 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), warning that the activities could influence public institutions, policy processes and spaces frequented by young people.

The report, titled How Tobacco Industry Undermines Public Health Rules in Nigeria, found that companies were increasingly deploying strategies beyond direct product promotion, including social development initiatives, government engagements, online marketing and entertainment platforms.

The findings were presented in Abuja during the launch of the National Tobacco Control Resource Hub, an online platform providing journalists, researchers, civil society organisations (CSOs), policymakers and the public with access to tobacco control information and resources.

Of the 42 incidents, 15, representing 35.7 per cent, involved CSR activities and engagements with public institutions, while 27, or 64.3 per cent, were linked to tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS).

Other activities included online marketing, retail product displays and smoking imagery in music videos, concert promotions and cultural events.

CSOs, commissioners demand timely funding for healthcare reforms

From Nkechi Onyedika-Ugoeze, Abuja

CIVIL society organisations (CSOs) and state health commissioners have identified inadequate funding releases, uneven state performance and implementation gaps as major obstacles to affordable healthcare delivery across the country.

They made the observations at the 2026 Joint Annual Review (JAR) of the Nigeria Health Sector Renewal Investment Initiative, where stakeholders called for stronger implementation of health sector reforms to improve services, particularly at the grassroots.

The Chairman of the Health Sector Reform Coalition (HSRC), Dr Muhammed Lecky, acknowledged progress in primary healthcare revitalisation, health workforce training, emergency and obstetric care, and domestic production of health commodities.

He, however, said the success of the reforms should be measured by their impact on ordinary Nigerians rather than policy announcements and renovated health facilities.

Lecky stressed that facility renovations without adequate personnel, essential medicines, electricity and functional systems would leave critical gaps in healthcare delivery.

He identified functional primary healthcare facilities, transparent and timely funding, and community participation as priorities for the next phase of the reforms.

Group seeks health insurance coverage for patients with pulmonary hypertension

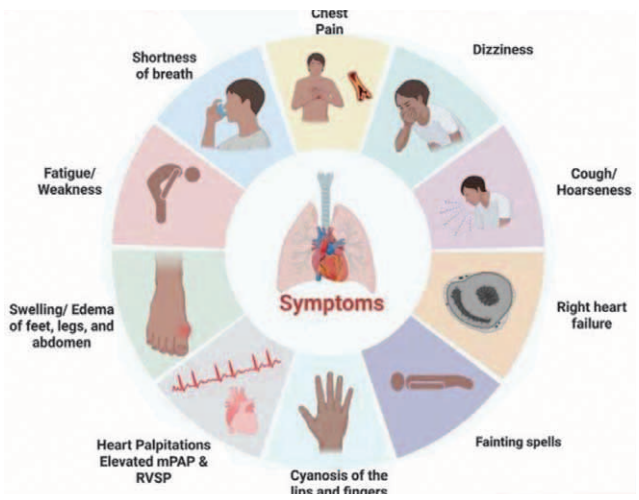
By Ijeoma Nwanosike

AS patients spend between N300,000 and N350,000 monthly on medication, alongside costly diagnostic procedures and limited access to specialised care, advocates for people living with pulmonary hypertension have urged government to include the condition in Nigeria's health insurance coverage.

The Founder and Executive Director of the Cardiac Community Advocacy and Support Initiative, Ayotunde Omitogun, told The Guardian that inadequate insurance coverage, poor awareness and limited availability of essential medicines were worsening the burden on patients.

Omitogun, who has lived with the condition for 13 years, said pulmonary hypertension required lifelong treatment, leaving patients to bear the cost of medicines and regular medical investigations.

She explained that pulmonary hypertension, characterised by abnormally high blood pressure in the arteries connecting the heart to the lungs, differs from systemic hypertension, which affects blood vessels throughout the body.



The condition can develop from underlying diseases, including congenital heart defects, sickle cell disease, HIV and left-sided heart disease, although some forms are classified as rare diseases.

Omitogun said pulmonary hypertension remained poorly understood in Nigeria, with symptoms often mistaken for asthma and tuberculosis. These include breathlessness, fatigue, chest pain and coughing.

She warned that without appropriate treatment, the condition could progressively damage the heart and lungs, leading to heart failure and death.

Patients may also struggle with routine activities such as walking short distances, climbing stairs and speaking for extended periods. Some require supplementary oxygen, while women living with the condition are generally advised against pregnancy because of potentially fatal complications.

On diagnosis, Omitogun said patients undergo several investigations, including electrocardiograms, echocardiograms, chest X-rays and CT scans, while right heart catheterisation remains the gold-standard procedure for confirming the condition.

She lamented that government hospitals rarely had the medicines needed to manage pulmonary hypertension, forcing patients to source them from private suppliers.

According to her, patients taking Bosentan, an endothelin receptor antagonist, could spend between N300,000 and N350,000 monthly on the drug.

She said her own treatment involved six or seven medicines because of accompanying heart failure, requiring additional drugs such as blood thinners and diuretics.



Representative of the president of the Healthcare Federation of Nigeria (HFN) and public health expert, Nneoma Nwanna (left); Convener and Chief Executive Officer of The Ambulance Company, ResQCore and TAC Care, Dr Aisha Atanda; Founder, Aproko Doctor Global, Dr Chinonso Egemba and Director, Health Emergency Initiative, Pascal Achunine, during the inaugural ResQ Summit 2026 on emergency care system in Nigeria held in Lagos.

'52% varsity admission slots wasted as 700,000 spaces lie empty'

From **Owede Agbajileke, Abuja**

THE Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB) has disclosed that 701,805 admission spaces approved for Nigerian universities for the 2026 admission exercise remain unutilised, representing 52 per cent of the total quota.

The Registrar, Prof. Segun Aina, disclosed this at the fourth-quarter meeting of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Nigerian Universities in Abuja.

Aina said of the 1,352,297 approved quota for degree programmes in universities nationwide, only 650,492 admissions had been recorded so far, representing 48 per cent utilisation.

Expressing concern over the admission figures, Aina said the gap between approved admission quotas and actual admissions raised important questions about the factors limiting the utilisation of available spaces.

According to him: "These figures raise important questions about the factors responsible for the gap between approved quotas and actual admissions. We need to understand whether the challenges relate to candidate preferences, the distribution of applications, institutional requirements, programme capacity or other operational constraints," he said.

Those at the meeting included the Vice-Chancellor of Olabisi Onabanjo University and Chairman of State Universities, Prof. Agboola Johnson; Vice-Chancellor of Igbinedion University, Okada, Prof. Lawrence Ezemonye; Executive Secretary of the National Universities Commission, Prof. Abdullahi Ribadu; Director of Corps Mobilisation, National Youth Service Corps, Mrs Idaewo Rachel; and Secretary-General of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Nigerian Universities, Prof. Andrew Haruna, among others.

Aina identified areas requiring closer collaboration between JAMB and universities, including the regular updating of institutional and programme information in the Integrated Brochure and Syllabus System (IBASS).

He stressed that accurate information on IBASS was essential to ensuring a credible admissions process, urging universities to ensure that their programme offerings, admission requirements, subject combinations, and other relevant details were up to date and correctly reflected.

The registrar disclosed that 50 per cent of universities on record had yet to update their IBASS requirements, despite the earlier October 31 deadline agreed at the 2026 Policy Meeting.

He urged universities to review their information regularly, promptly communicate changes to the board and ensure that their records accurately reflected their approved programmes and requirements.

The registrar also informed the committee of efforts to improve the operation of the Central Admissions Processing System (CAPS) and the introduction of the CAPS Lite application to ease institutional admission processes.

He explained that the application was designed to support universities in digitising and streamlining their internal admission workflows, particularly the processing, organisation and uploading of recommended admissions to CAPS for the Board's consideration and approval.

According to him, the application would improve efficiency, minimise avoidable errors, strengthen data integrity and facilitate a seamless interface between institutional admission processes and JAMB's central system.

Read the remaining story on www.guardian.ng



Chairman of the Learn Africa Education Development Foundation, Awwalu Markafi (left); with overall best candidate, Akai Kuyet, at the presentation ceremony.

Kaduna female students win 2026 Learn Africa-NECO excellence awards

By **Adelowo Adebumiti**

A KADUNA-BASED college, School Sense, has etched its name into the history books of Learn Africa Education Development Foundation (LAEDF) after three of its female students swept all top national positions in the 2025 National Examinations Council (NECO) June/July Senior School Certificate Examination (SSCE).

To honour the unprecedented feat, the foundation broke with its long-standing tradition of hosting the annual Learn Africa-NECO Excellence Awards at its corporate headquarters in Lagos, moving the 2026 edition directly to the school's premises in Kaduna.

Established in 2012 as the corporate social responsibility arm of Learn Africa Plc, the LAEDF uses NECO SSCE results each year to reward academic excellence in Nigerian secondary schools.

At this year's event, the foundation awarded cash prizes totalling N2.25 million to the three top-performing candidates nationwide.

The overall best candidate, Akai Kuyet, received N1 million, presented by the Chairman of Learn Africa Education Development Foundation, Awwalu Makarfi; the second best candidate, Bodam Zitdi, received N750,000, presented by the Chairman of the Education Development Committee, Nuhu Danladi, who represented the Speaker of the Kaduna State House of Assembly, while the third best candidate, Madami Sanasi, received N500,000, presented by the NECO State Coordinator for Kaduna State, Usamah Ahmad.

In the institutional category, School Sense also received a special recognition award for producing all three top national scorers.

The Deputy Director of Education Services, Kaduna State Ministry of Education, who represented the Commissioner for Education, presented the school award to the Proprietor of School Sense, Mrs Kemi Adene.

In his keynote address, Makarfi described the clean sweep as a milestone unmatched in the awards' history.

He said that in all the years of the award, there has never been a year when all three top scorers nationally came from the same school.

"This is outstanding and beyond mere luck. It is a living testament to the fact that the three students were well prepared by their teachers and the school. Having made this history, it makes complete sense to allow School Sense to host this important event, thereby completing the historic circle," Makarfi said.

He noted that the celebration was not only a tribute to the students' brilliance, but also a recognition of the dedication of their teachers, the discipline instilled by the school's management, and foundational sacrifices made by their parents.

While urging the awardees to pursue their future ambitions with integrity and responsibility, he also challenged other students across Kaduna and the nation to emulate their peers through daily and consistent study.

The ceremony, attended by proud parents, guardians, students and well-wishers, also featured a goodwill message from the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Learn Africa Plc, Hassan Bala.

Varsity dons demand total overhaul of legal education

By **Iyabo Lawal**

FORMER Vice-Chancellor of Lagos State University (LASU), Prof. Lanre Fagbohun, has decried Nigeria's legal education system for producing graduates who excel at passing examinations but lack the competence to practise law, calling for a total overhaul of lawyers' training.

Fagbohun, who stated this while delivering a lecture titled: 'The future of legal education in Nigeria: Training our legal minds to be catalysts for nation building and transformation', at the valedictory celebration held in honour of Prof. Taiwo Osipitan, said the crisis in legal education is not necessarily the absence of knowledge among graduates but the widening distance between knowledge and judgment.

At the lecture held at the University of Lagos (UNILAG), Fagbohun said law faculties must shift from examination-focused teaching to practical, problem-solving training that prepares law students to function as catalysts for nation-building and transformation.

He argued that every law student should have a structured opportunity to work on real-world problems before completing an undergraduate degree, noting that such exposure would help them understand how legal principles operate outside the classroom.

He suggested that students, under supervision, could assist small businesses with regulatory obligations, examine contractual challenges facing agricultural cooperatives, and research delays in public-sector permitting.

The former vice-chancellor also advocated collaboration between law faculties and other disciplines, as well as greater interaction among students, practitioners, regulators, and industry professionals.

On the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in legal education, he said the concern should not be whether students use the technology but whether they allow it to replace the intellectual effort required for learning.

"The issue is not whether students use AI, but whether they surrender the intellectual effort that makes learning real," he said.

Fagbohun further called for ethics to be integrated throughout the law curriculum rather than treated as a subject addressed only at the Nigerian Law School.

He raised concerns about academics' financial vulnerability, arguing that lecturers needed better support to sustain intellectual excellence.

Read the remaining part of this story on www.guardian.ng

UNILAG launches N5b endowment fund, urges alumni on future growth

By **Eniola Daniel**

THE University of Lagos (UNILAG) has launched a N5 billion Vision 200 Endowment Development Fund campaign as part of a renewed drive to build a financially sustainable, innovative and globally competitive institution through strategic partnerships with its younger alumni and other stakeholders.

The Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Folasade Ogunsola, announced the campaign at the 2026 Younger Alumni Stakeholder Engagement, which brought together members of the university management, the Advancement Board, alumni, industry leaders, and the university's partners.

The event was convened to strengthen relationships and explore opportunities for institutional development.

Ogunsola said the responsibility of building a world-class university extends beyond its management to everyone who has benefited from the institution.

She described the university as a collective project and urged alumni to contribute their professional experience, networks, expertise and resources towards its growth.

She acknowledged the challenges facing the Nigerian university system but noted that these have also strengthened the creativity, resilience and problem-solving abilities of its students and graduates.

She stressed the need to strengthen local institutions to provide quality education, while preserving the cultural identity and values of future generations.

The vice-chancellor said the engagement reinforced the university's commitment to strengthening alumni relations and harnessing the collective resources, expertise and goodwill of its stakeholders.

According to her, reliance on a single source of income leaves universities vulnerable to financial challenges.

She, therefore, encouraged alumni to support the university's efforts to diversify its revenue base through donations, recurring contributions, business partnerships and other forms of investment.

Explaining the rationale behind the endowment, Ogunsola said the principal would be protected and invested, with the returns providing a sustainable source of funding for the university's development.

She said the fund would support key areas, including infrastructure, research and innovation, teaching and staff development.

Read the remaining part of this story on www.guardian.ng

JAN advances children's digital safety, literacy skills

By **Adelowo Adebumiti**

As digital technology increasingly shapes how children learn, communicate and interact with the world, equipping them to navigate the internet safely and responsibly has become more important than ever.

In response, Junior Achievement Nigeria (JAN), a non-governmental organisation, with support from Google.org, is equipping 57,000 pupils between ages seven and 13 across 25 states of the federation with essential digital literacy and online safety skills through its *Be Internet Awesome* (BIA) programme.

The initiative is designed to help children become confident and responsible digital citizens by equipping them with the knowledge to recognise online risks, protect their personal information, think critically about what they encounter online and make informed decisions in digital spaces.

Through engaging, age-appropriate learning experiences, participants explore key aspects of digital citizenship, including protecting personal information, identifying misinformation, recognising potential online threats, practising kindness online and knowing how to respond to uncomfortable or unsafe digital experiences.

Beyond teaching children how to use digital tools, the programme encourages them to understand the consequences of their online actions and develop positive digital habits.

Speaking on its implementation, the Programme Officer, Moradeke Ayokanmbi, said the initiative is structured to build lasting digital habits in children while preparing them to thrive in an increasingly connected world.

Recognising that children's online experiences are shaped by the environment and the people around them, the programme also emphasises engaging the adults responsible for their care and development.

Teachers, parents and caregivers are encouraged to reinforce the lessons children learn and support them in building safer and more responsible online habits.

The programme's commitment to inclusive digital safety was also explored at the "Advancing Digital Safety Through Inclusive Learning" webinar, which brought together parents, caregivers and experts in diversity, equity and inclusion.

Speaking at the webinar, IT Specialist and Disability Inclusion Advisor at the Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities (JONAPWD), Victor Ekwueme, highlighted the importance of building accessible digital spaces and promoting responsible online behaviour.

He emphasised that developers should design websites in line with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG), ensuring that people with different abilities can access and navigate digital platforms.

Speaking on the broader importance of the initiative, the Acting Executive Director of JAN, Olaolu Akogun, said digital literacy has become an essential life skill.

He said as more children access the internet for learning, communication and entertainment, there is a need to ensure that they are not only able to use digital tools, but also understand how to use them safely and responsibly.

The initiative reflects the organisation's broader commitment to preparing young people with the knowledge and practical skills they need to learn, innovate and succeed in a changing global economy.



A cross section of the old students at the reunion celebration in Ikenne, Ogun State.

2,000 students jostle for NECO-WAEC scholarship

By **Isaac Taiwo**

ABOUT 2,000 senior secondary school students from across Lagos State were invited by Abraham Seed Private School International to take the 2026/2027 scholarship examination.

The Director of the school, Dr Abraham Olaluwoye, said many students have benefited from the school's free Senior School Certificate Examination (SSCE) initiative, a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme that has been running for over 10 years.

According to him, the participating students were tested in Mathematics, English Language, and general subjects, and 200 students will finally be selected for the scholarship award.

Olaluwoye described the scholarship as a way of giving back to society by assisting financially disadvantaged parents and ridding the streets of miscreants who resort to social vices due to idleness.

He explained that last year, the school was not able to do much as it localised the gesture to the immediate environment where the school operates, but this year, it decided to extend the programme to different parts of the state.

"We even want to do more, but we are limited to what we are doing today as a result of financial constraints. However, as we get more assistance, we will do more," he said.

He added that apart from the SSCE awards, the school has been running a full scholarship programme for an average of 40 students per year for the past 10 years.

Read the remaining part of this story on www.guardian.ng

Old students challenged to transform alma mater

By **Sunday Aikulola**

OLD students of secondary schools have been urged to move beyond nostalgia and complaints to take deliberate steps to honour and give back to their alma mater through sustained investments in infrastructure, people, systems and unity.

An alumnus of Ikenne Community High School, Ogun State, Musibau Lawal, gave the charge during the 36th anniversary reunion of the 1989/90 set of Ikenne Community High School Old Students Association (ICHOSA).

The reunion was themed: 'Back to build: Honouring our roots, shaping our future.'

Lawal, who chaired the event, said old students should conduct a needs assessment of their former school and identify areas where they can intervene to improve learning conditions.

He listed four pillars worthy of consideration by alumni associations: building infrastructure, people, systems, and unity.

Speaking directly to members of the 1989/90 set, Lawal described the theme as powerful and timely.

He said in his 40 years of leaving secondary school, he has observed three categories of old students in alumni associations, namely: the visitors, complainers and builders.

He described visitors as those who show up only for ceremonies, complainers as those who criticise without contributing, and builders as those who commit resources and effort to improve their alma mater.

He noted that his own set, the 1985 set, has tried to be builders in its own way, and that the 1989/90 set, now at an average age of 50, has come of age.

"You are no longer small boys or girls. You are men and women of means, parents, and leaders. It is your season to build."

He challenged every member of the 1989/90 set, both at home and in the diaspora, to make a sincere pledge towards the school's development.

In his welcome address, President of the 1989/90 set, Omotayo Damola, who was also the Senior Prefect of the set, said the reunion was not merely a gathering, but a celebration of memories and of people whose lives became connected many years ago within the four walls of their school.

He recalled that 36 years ago, members of the set walked out of the school gates as young men and women carrying dreams bigger than themselves, not knowing where life would take them and unable to imagine the different paths their journeys would follow.

Damola advised old students to mentor younger generations, give back to their school and contribute meaningfully to the development of their communities.

"We can continue building a legacy that future students will admire. Let this reunion not be remembered only as a pleasant gathering, but as a renewed commitment to friendship, unity and mutual support.

"Let us continue to cherish our friendships, appreciate one another regardless of status or accomplishments and celebrate the wonderful history we share."

Activities for the two-day event included quiz and debate competitions for students, with prizes presented to winners, songs and cultural presentations, and awards of excellence to committed and deserving members.

Lekki Port, NPA award N20m scholarship to 100 indigent students

By **Omowunmi Sanni**

THE management of Lekki Port, promoters of Lekki Deep Seaport, and the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) have awarded scholarships worth N20 million to 100 indigent students from host communities under the Lekki Port Educational Support Programme.

Each of the 100 beneficiaries received a cash prize of N200,000 in recognition of their academic performance.

The programme is part of ongoing efforts to support host communities and provide students with opportunities to pursue their educational aspirations.

As part of the initiative, two students were also recognised for outstanding academic performance, with each receiving an additional N500,000 cash award under the education support scheme of the Managing Director of NPA, Dr Abubakar Dantsoho.

Speaking at the event, the Managing Director of Lekki Port, Wang Qiang, congratulated the beneficiaries on their academic achievements and encouraged them to remain focused on their studies, describing them as an important part of the country's future.

He said the initiative reflects Lekki Port's core value of collaboration and acknowledged the support and contributions of host communities to the establishment and growth of the port.

"Collaboration is one of our core values, and it is because of the community that we have Lekki Port today. I congratulate all the students because you have done a very good job. You are the future of this country, and I see great potential in you. The future of Lekki Port also relies on young people like you, so, I encourage you to work hard. We look forward to collaborating with you in the future," he said.

All 36 state assemblies endorse amendment as President consults AG

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

dress about 70 per cent of Nigeria's insecurity challenges.

He, however, identified the operational framework as the next major hurdle, warning that clear guidelines would be necessary to prevent jurisdictional disputes between state and federal police authorities.

He assured senators that if the Executive failed to forward the necessary legislation within a reasonable period, the National Assembly would initiate it.

The two prayers contained in Bamidele's motion were unanimously adopted through a voice vote.

APC claims attacks, fatalities have declined

AMID the push for decentralised policing, the All Progressives Congress (APC) has defended Tinubu's handling of insecurity, claiming that attacks and fatalities have declined since he assumed office in 2023.

The party's National Publicity Secretary, Felix Morka, made the assertion yesterday during an appearance on Channels Television's *The Morning Brief*, attributing the reported improvement to increased military capacity, better remuneration for soldiers and improved working conditions.

He also cited the creation of additional army divisions and improved accommodation for military personnel as evidence of the administration's efforts to strengthen the armed forces.

Morka said the government had recorded a consistent decline in security incidents and fatalities over the past year, adding that more terrorists and bandits had surrendered to the military following sustained security interventions.

Addressing concerns over the recent abduction of National Youth Service Corps members and persistent bandit attacks in the North, he argued that insecurity could not be eliminated overnight, even by countries with sophisticated security systems.

He, however, acknowledged that Nigeria remained challenged by insecurity and urged the media to report government interventions and their outcomes in a balanced manner.

Obi questions intelligence failures after Plateau killings

MEANWHILE, presidential candidate of the Nigeria Democratic Congress (NDC), Peter Obi, has condemned recurring attacks in Plateau State, questioning intelligence failures that have left communities vulnerable to armed assailants.

In a statement yesterday, Obi expressed sadness over reports of fresh killings in Mangu, Riyom and Barkin Ladi local government areas, calling for stronger security deployments, thorough investigations and justice for victims.

Citing OpenWatch security incident records, he said 261 deaths were reported across Nigeria between November 2 and 15, including 24 in Plateau during the first week and 15 in the second week. He added that the state recorded further attacks on November 16.

Obi questioned why communities continued to face attacks despite intelligence reports and called for reliable early-warning and rapid-response systems to protect vulnerable settlements.

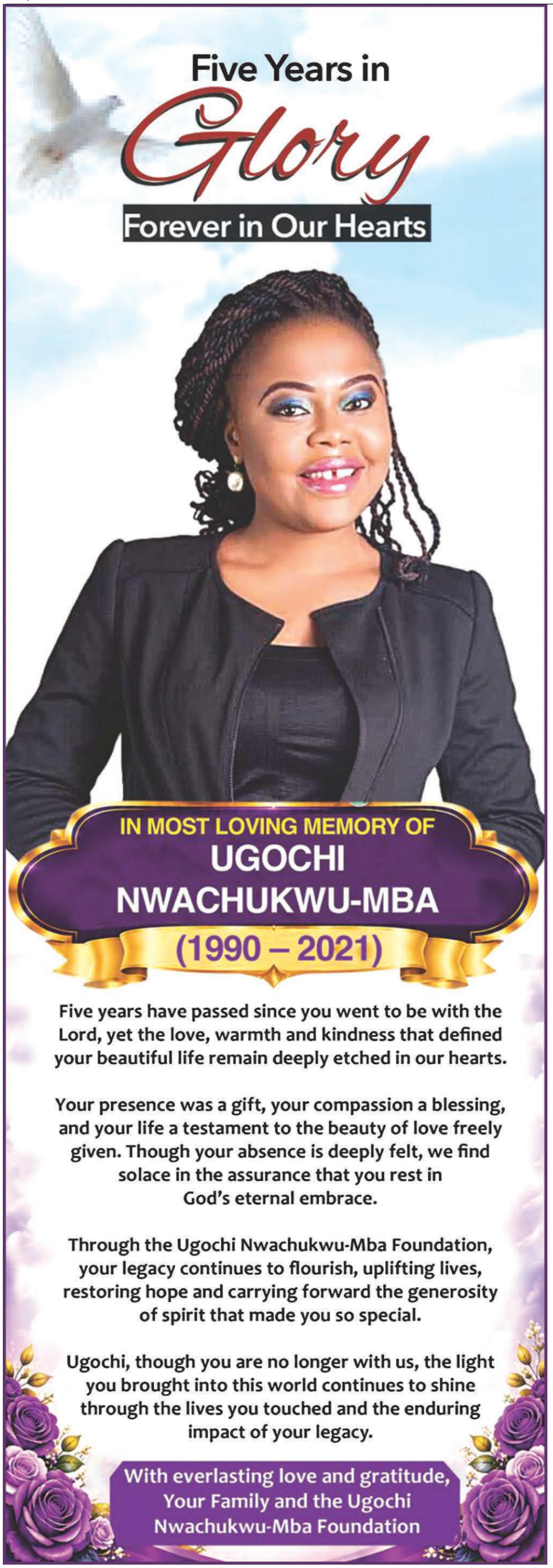
He also urged the government to support displaced families and ensure that those responsible for the killings were brought to justice.

According to the Berom Youth Moulders Association, suspected attackers killed three people in Zwagal community, Jipal District, Mangu, on Sunday, November 15, at about 9:00 p.m., while others were reported missing.

The association also reported the killings of Da Ishaku Pam Vwos, 79, in Sho village, Barkin Ladi, and Dauda John Davou, 42, in Sambak community, Riyom. It said attackers entered Jol community but encountered resistance from local vigilantes.

The group called on Tinubu, Plateau State Governor Caleb Mutfwang and security agencies to strengthen deployments in vulnerable communities, warning against leaving residents to defend themselves without sustained security support.

Read the remaining part of this story on www.guardian.ng





TheGuardianSports

www.guardian.ng Guardian Nigeria GuardianNigeria 08136370421 Guardiannigeria

Police seal Enyimba Stadium, bar staff from facility

From **Christian Okpara**, Aba

United Nigeria Airlines terminates contract with Peoples Elephant

THE Nigerian Police, on Monday, sealed the Enyimba International Stadium, home of former African champions, Enyimba FC, following the state government's dissolution of the club's management committee.

No official explanation was given as of yesterday for the action, but a club source told The Guardian that the measure was to ensure that no unauthorised person entered the facility to remove club property.

The decision to lock up the stadium took some staff of the club unawares, as no prior notice was given to them before the action.



Former Enyimba Chairman, Kanu Nwankwo

One of the staff, who pleaded anonymity, told The Guardian that he came to take some personal effects he left at the stadium after Sunday's Nigeria Premier Football League (NPFL) match against Ikorodu City, only to be told that he should wait for further directives.

The Abia State government announced the dissolution of the club's management committee after Sunday's 0-1 home loss to Ikorodu City, which further plunged the club into the relegation zone.

Enyimba are currently placed 28th on the 20-team NPFL table after 13 matches, and according to the government, the decision to sack the board and coaches was to pave the way for a thorough reorganisation of the club to ensure they are not relegated to the lower division.

The state government, on Monday, urged Enyimba's former officials currently in possession of the club's assets, properties, official documents, equipment and other institutional materials to ensure a smooth, orderly and formal handover of all such items to the Ministry of Sports and Youth Development.

Meanwhile, United Nigeria Airlines has terminated its contract with Enyimba citing government interference in the club's affairs for its action.

The club wrote in its official X handle yesterday: "Our flight partners, United Nigeria Airlines, have cancelled their contract with us, citing 'government interference.' This is coming after we recently renewed the deal."

The Guardian could not get any official reaction to the development, but a government official, who pleaded anonymity, said that such actions are not unexpected.

"We will see such runs on the club, but nothing will deter us from sanitising it for better results."

'Delta unaware of FIFA, CAF's planned visit to Warri Stadium'

'Stadium still being renovated'

By **Gowon Akpodonor**

CONTRARY to some media reports, the Delta State government, yesterday, declared that the remodelled Warri City stadium has not been completed and is not ready for commissioning.

The declaration came following reports that FIFA President Gianni Infantino and CAF President Patrice Motsepe are expected in Warri this Saturday, November 21, to, among other things, commission the reconstructed Warri City Stadium.

Delta State Governor, Sheriff Oborevwori, insisted yesterday that the 15,000-capacity Warri City Stadium must be 100 per cent completed before commissioning.

The governor's clarification came just as an official of the Delta Sports Commission told *The Guardian* yesterday that no top official of the Commission is aware of the visit by Infantino and Motsepe to the stadium complex.

"We only heard from outsiders that FIFA President Gianni Infantino and CAF President Patrice Motsepe are coming to commission Warri Stadium on Saturday," the official said.

Coal City Games

Don't blame NSC for festival's postponement, says Olopade

By **Gowon Akpodonor**

THE Director General of the National Sports Commission (NSC), Bukola Olopade, has absolved the Commission of any blame for the postponement of the 2026 National Sports Festival, tagged "Coal City Games."

The festival, earlier scheduled for Enugu between November 28 and December 11, 2026, has been moved to May 2027.

Since the news of the postponement broke, some critics have pointed accusing fingers at the NSC, especially since the maiden National Intermediate Games, earlier scheduled for this year in Lagos, was also moved to next year.

Olopade explained that the body had "very early on" announced host states for affected competitions as a pragmatic way to avoid postponement of the NSF.

M4STV named host broadcaster for CAF Awards, 48th Assembly

By **Christian Okpara**

THE Confederation of African Football (CAF) has named M4S Communications Ltd as the host broadcaster for the 48th CAF Ordinary General Assembly (OGA), which takes place on Saturday, November 21, in Abuja, with proceedings to be broadcast live on M4STV.

The Assembly will bring together representatives of the Confederation of African Football (CAF), its 54-member associations, global partners and other key stakeholders to deliberate on the administration, governance and future development of football on the continent.

The Bola Ahmed Tinubu International Conference Centre will host the gathering, which is expected to attract FIFA President Gianni Infantino, CAF President Dr Patrice Motsepe, representatives of sister confederations, and presidents and general secretaries of CAF's 54 Member Associations.

Nigeria has hosted the CAF Assembly only twice previously, in 1980 and 2009, making Saturday's gathering a significant occasion for the country.

As host broadcaster, M4S Communications Ltd will produce and deliver live coverage of the proceedings on M4STV for viewers across Africa and beyond, beginning at 10:00 a.m. Nigerian time (11:00 a.m. GMT).

Nigeria, Uganda sign pact on grassroots sports development

From **Ernest Nzor**, Abuja

NIGERIA and Uganda, on Tuesday, opened discussions on strengthening cooperation in grassroots sports development and youth empowerment as preparations gather momentum for the National Grassroots Sports Summit 2026.

The discussions followed a meeting between the Senior Special Assistant to the President on Grassroots Sports Development, Adeyinka Anthony Adeboye, and a diplomatic delegation from the Ugandan High Commission in Abuja, led by the Chargé d'Affaires, Ambassador Philip Odida.

The meeting, held barely 48 hours before the summit, focused on opportunities for bilateral cooperation, talent development and international sports engagement.

Other members of the delegation included Ambassador Dr Sam Omara, Deputy Head of Mission; MC Eric William Obbo, Consular Affairs; and Mr Simon Peter Ssenteza, Communication Officer.



Steeplechase is one of the events approved for the 2026 National Sports Festival, which has been postponed to May, next year.

Lagos backs fourth Daniel Ford International Elite Youth Championship

By **Christian Okpara**

THE Lagos State government has reaffirmed its commitment to grassroots sports development, saying that the future of the country in sports lies in building the youths to make the best use of their talents.

Speaking while receiving a delegation from the Daniel Ford International Elite Youth Table Tennis Championships, Governor Babajide Sanwo-Olu pledged support for the growth of young table tennis talents through initiatives such as the championship.

The delegation was led by the Managing Director of Daniel Ford International, Yemi Edun, alongside the President of ITTF Africa and Executive Vice President of the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF), Wahid Oshodi, and two emerging table tennis players - Matthew Kuti and Emmanuella Shaibu.

The delegation formally invited Governor Sanwo-Olu to the grand finale of the fourth edition of the championship, scheduled to be held on December 20, 2026, at the historic Rowe Park Sports Centre, Yaba, Lagos.

Solution

K	U	M	A	S	I		R	E	D
I		A		A		B			E
B	I	C	K	Y		E	B	O	N
I		K		S	E	T			
Y	A	L	E		D		I		S
A		E		H		A	N	N	A
			V	I	M		G		L
G	A	L	A		A	G	A	G	U
O			T		L		W		K
T	I	T		F	U	L	A	N	I

TheGuardian
Conscience, Nurtured by Truth

Guardian Nigeria GuardianNigeria 08136370421 Guardiannigeria

Thursday, November 19, 2026

Police seal Enyimba Stadium, bar staff from facility

/47



National Sports Commission @ 2:

What has changed?

President Bola Ahmed Tinubu reintroduced the National Sports Commission (NSC) as the sports sector's administrative arm to reinvigorate the sector after it suffered setbacks under the previous administration. But two years down the line, ***CHRISTIAN OKPARA*** *reports that questions remain about the effectiveness of the new system.*

WHEN a sports ministry transitions to a new leadership style, it often serves as a catalyst for fresh growth patterns by breaking through organisational stagnation and introducing modern strategies. However, this growth is rarely automatic; it depends heavily on how the new style aligns with the organisation's current lifecycle and culture.

But the shift in leadership style, especially from a single decision-maker to a collaborative team approach, is expected to trigger a surge in programme innovation, moving away from just "managing events" and "counting heads" toward a shared, vision-driven culture.

According to experts, the new leadership pattern, when well thought out, translates into positive growth, with staff members accustomed to old ways of doing things reoriented to the new ways.

They reckon that the change in organisational structure 'shakes up the system's soil', allowing the new body to reach new demographics and build a more sustainable structure for the future.

For instance, in 2018, Rwanda began a profound transformation of its sports by completely restructuring its management system, moving it from a localised pastime to a core driver of national economic development and nation branding.

Following its post-genocide rebuilding phase, Rwanda explicitly codified sports into its national strategic vision (Vision 2050), treating the sector as a serious business engine.

Today, such projects as the state-of-the-art BK Arena and Amahoro National Stadium, which holds about 45,000 spectators, are key players in African sports.

The BK Arena is currently the home of the Basketball Africa League, while the Amahoro Stadium has become home to many national teams from Southern African countries.

The new system is the key driver of sports tourism and marketing campaigns, with revenues growing from $164 million in 2021 to $650 million by 2024.

Apart from the gains in tourism, Rwanda has become such a big player in world sports that some of the biggest football clubs in Europe, including Aston Villa, Paris Saint-Germain and Bayern Munich, have entered into partnership agreements with the country.

The Rwandan airline, RwandAir, serves as a primary aviation partner and official partner for major regional and international sports initiatives aligned with the country's broader "Visit Rwanda" tourism and economic strategy.

In contrast, the same cannot be said of Nigeria, where the defunct Federal Ministry of Sports metamorphosed into the National Sports Commission (NSC) two years ago, with a view to transitioning the sector from a civil service/politicians driven organisation to an economically viable sector, where sports technocrats use modern administrative skills to drive its growth.

As a matter of fact, stakeholders allege that the NSC has become a two-man organisation, in which decisions are taken based on the leadership's perception rather than on growth-inducing indices.

> There is a lack of transparency, accountability and inclusivity in some of these national sports federations, just as there is a lack of regulatory and supervisory mechanisms by the NSC.

Yet, there are other stakeholders who say that two years is too early to assess the NSC's achievements or its failings.

These stakeholders applaud the NSC, led by Shehu Dikko (chairman) and Bukola Olopade (director general), for trying to reposition sports beyond competitive participation towards a sustainable industry capable of attracting investment, creating employment and expanding opportunities for young Nigerians.

They said that the Renewed Hope for Nigeria's Sports Economy (RHINSE) Campaign has driven a vibrant calendar of international events hosted in Nigeria, including badminton, taekwondo, arm wrestling, volleyball, and track championships.

They also quickly point to the recent victories by the national U-17 team at the Women's U-17 World Cup in Morocco and the country's best-ever performance at the Youth Olympics in Dakar, Senegal, where Nigeria won three gold medals, feats that suggest the NSC has not fared badly after all.

Within the purview of the NSC, D'Tigress extended their continental dominance in basketball, and the Super Falcons lifted the African diadem for the 10th time, while a few athletes recorded podium finishes at continental and global athletics championships

Despite these feats, questions remain about the NSC's impact on the country's sports ecosystem, especially against the backdrop of increased budgetary allocation to the Commission.

This, in part, explains why some stakeholders recently tasked the NSC with publishing the total funds appropriated, budgeted, or otherwise made available to it in the last two years, clearly distinguishing between approved allocations, actual cash releases, internally generated revenue, where applicable, and other funding sources.

Some stakeholders alleged that the NSC leadership has usurped the board's role by embarking on programmes and appropriating funds for them without recourse to the board, which should be empowered to make decisions for the body.

They accuse the NSC of "illegally spending the Commission's funds, behaving as if the Commission's budget was part of their private funds to be dispensed as they wish.

These stakeholders also say that the NSC has failed in its promise to rehabilitate the country's stadiums and ensure that Nigeria has more than the Godswill Akpabio Stadium, Uyo, for its international championships.

They further alleged that the NSC's achievements have been more in the media space than on the ground.

For instance, they point to Nigeria's failure to qualify for the 2026 World Cup, which was one of the failures it was expected to correct after the country's inability to make the 2022 edition in Qatar.

The lingering crisis in some sports federations is another area stakeholders accuse the NSC of failing to address, alleging that the commission has instead been complicit in recent issues faced by some of the bodies.

Among those who believe that the time is too short to judge the effectiveness of the NSC is a former African tennis champion, Dr Sadiq Abdullahi, who said that corrective programmes sometimes take quite a while to produce results.

Abdullahi said that the NSC leadership has been holding strategic meetings with sports stakeholders, businesses, governments, and foreign partners to set the commission on the right footing.

He said: "Developing a sports economy and a sports industry is a long process. It usually takes 10 to 20 years to achieve.

"There are several factors that will help the Commission to achieve its mandate. The first is a stable national economy. The second is the private sector's contribution. The third is the incentive provided by the NSC. The fourth is the role of state sports associations and national sports federations."

Abdullahi said that the inability of national sports federations to align with the vision and mission of the NSC is one of the problems of the sports sector.

"NSFs face budgetary constraints, and their boards are ineffective in carrying out their duties. A 15-member board needs to be challenged with specific and measurable assignments. There is a lack of transparency, accountability and inclusivity in some of these national sports federations, just as there is a lack of regulatory and supervisory mechanisms by the NSC."

Abdullahi also said that the NSC governance structure is still a work in progress, adding that "the NSC Act of 2023 clearly states that key stakeholders must be involved in the administration of the Commission. This provision has not been met because the Act was hastily passed.

"The governance structure at the NSF level needs to be reviewed. When the board of an NSF cannot perform its oversight functions properly, then growth and development are hampered. Effective governance requires full participation of all the board members."

On the way forward, Abdullahi advised the NSC leadership to revisit Dr Mumini Alao's report of the Investigative Committee on the Various Negative Exposure to Nigeria at the Paris 2024 Olympics and Paralympic Games, which submitted its recommendations to NSC chairman Shehu Dikko for implementation.

"The NSC should also review and revise the National Sports Industry Policy, which expires this month (November 2026), with none of the provisions implemented.



NSC Chairman, Shehu Dikko (middle), flanked by Director General, Bukola Olopade (left) and Director General, National Institute for Sports (NIS), Philip Shaibu, at the Glasgow 2026 Commonwealth Games.

Read the remaining part of this story on www.guardian.ng

Published by The Guardian Group, Rutam House, Isolo, Lagos Tel: 01-4489600
Abuja Office: Plot 415 Olu Awotesu Street, Off Idris Ibrahim Crescent, Off Obafemi Awolowo Way, Jabi District, Abuja. Tel: 08065290744
Advert Hotlines: 01-4489619, 08023015115 08031930899, advert@guardian.ng; Circulation Hotline: 07038746449
All correspondence to Guardian Newspapers Limited, P.M.B. 1217, Oshodi, Lagos, Nigeria.
E-mail:Letters@guardian.ng; www.guardian.ng
Editor:
OLUWAFEMI F. ADEKOYA
ABC (ISSN NO 0189-5125)

What TheGuardian stands for
Conscience, Nurtured by Truth

- *The Guardian* is an independent newspaper, established for the purpose of presenting balanced coverage of events, and of promoting the best interests of Nigeria. It owes allegiance to no political party, ethnic, community, religious or other interest groups. Its primary commitment is to the integrity and sovereignty of the Federation of Nigeria, and beyond that, to the unity and sovereignty of Africa.
- *The Guardian* will at all times uphold the need for justice, probity in public life, equal access to the nation's resources and equal protection under the law of Nigeria for all citizens.
- *The Guardian* journalist must whole-heartedly subscribe to the 1979 Code of Conduct for Nigerian journalists as amended in 1998.
- *The Guardian* believes, therefore, that it is the moral duty of every journalist to have respect for the truth and to publish or prepare for publication only the truth and to the best of his knowledge.
- It is the duty of *The Guardian* journalist to resist and refrain from earning other than his just salary or allowances from his employers: not to demand, and to refuse any reward if offered in cash or kind for publishing news or comments.
- The motto of *The Guardian* is Conscience Nurtured by Truth.

Please report any of our erring journalists to these dedicated telephone numbers: 014489600, 07098147948, 07098147951 Or our e-mail: Complaints@guardian.ng