

NUS Must Develop, Implement Ranking Scheme

-Prof. Banjo at Maiden NUC Lecture Series



L-R: Guest Speaker, Prof. Ayo Banjo; Executive Secretary, NUC, Prof. Abubakar A. Rasheed; Representative of Minister of Education, Haj. Fatima Jiddun Ahmad; Chairman of the Occasion, Prof. Umaru Shehu; Pioneer Chairman of Nigerian Academy of Letters (NAL), Prof. Ayo Bangbose and Current Chairman of NAL, Prof. Olu Obafemi

Former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ibadan and President of the Nigerian Academy of Letter (NAL), Emeritus Professor Ayo

Banjo has said that in line with emerging trends that foster comparability and competition in the global higher education sector, the Nigerian University System

(NUS) must develop and implement a ranking scheme, noting that if well handled, the ranking of Nigerian universities would bring many intrinsic

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Prof. Abubakar A. Rasheed
Executive Secretary, NUC,

benefits. Some of the benefits, he highlighted would include the fact that it would help the National Universities Commission (NUC) in monitoring the state of affairs in the universities and strengthen the criteria that it already utilises for accreditation; prospective proprietors would also have a clear idea of what is involved in starting and running a university.

Other benefits he added, would include stimulating healthy rivalry among the universities and



Prof. Olu Obafemi
Chairman, NAL

act as a spur to continuous efforts to make each university perform its role in line with best practices as well as guide parents and prospective students in making their choices of university.

In a paper titled, Global Rankings and the Nigerian Higher Education System, delivered at the National Universities Commission (NUC)'s maiden International Lecture Series, held, in collaboration with NAL, at the Idris Abdulkadir Auditorium of the Commission, Abuja, on Friday, 2 December, 2016; Professor Banjo said, if well handled, the ranking of Nigerian universities would bring many intrinsic benefits: it could help NUC in monitoring the state of affairs in the universities and strengthen the criteria that it already utilises for accreditation, prospective proprietors would also have a clear idea of what is involved in starting and running a university, it could, and indeed should stimulate healthy rivalry among the universities and act as a spur to continuous efforts to make each university perform its role, in line with best practices as well as guide parents and prospective students in making their choices of university.

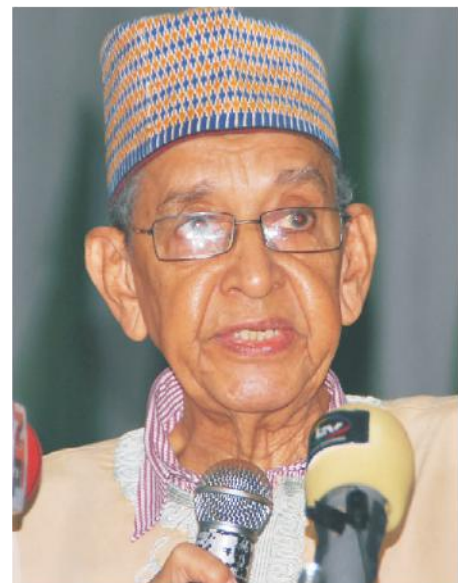
Setting up a ranking scheme for the NUS had become more imperative, Professor Banjo said, with the divergent views from Nigerians on the reliability of Nigerian universities to foster the much needed economic development of the country. He remarked that some critics claimed that Nigeria's relatively low level of economic development manifested a huge national deficit in critical problem-solving skills and competencies, while many others contended that the nation's universities carried out mostly mimetic research activities that were invariably of little



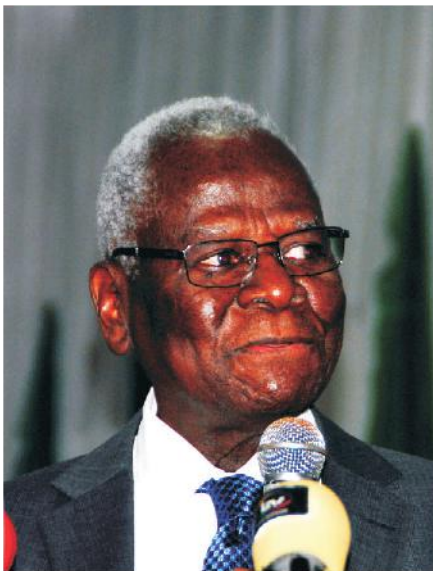
Haj. Fatima Jiddun Ahmad
Representative of Minister of Education,

national benefit and therefore neither constitute fundamental contributions towards solving the nation's key development problems like poverty, diseases, energy, corruption, insecurity, meeting the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), nor help to facilitate the rapid transformation of Nigeria into a knowledge economy.

The Pro-Chancellor of Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo, submitted that for Nigeria to quickly realise its enormous potential, it was evident that the key



Prof. Umaru Shehu
Chairman of the Ocasion



Prof. Ayo Banjo
Guest Lecturer

were some of the basis for global rankings by some institutions across the world.

To achieve quick wins in setting up a ranking scheme for the NUS, the former Vice Chancellor of the University of Ibadan made some recommendations on how to set up a credible, verifiable, consistent, transparent and reliable ranking scheme. According to him, an entity which would be vested with the authority to carry out the periodic ranking of Nigerian universities must first be identified. He, therefore, suggested the setting up of a Nigerian Universities Ranking Council (NURC).



Dr. Abdullahi Baffa
Executive Secretary, TETFund

missions of its tertiary education institutions must revolve around fostering national development and progress, which would be facilitated through the recruitment and training of high quality staff and students. They must also ensure that research activities are relevant and support national goals and promote the continuous uptake of life-changing research outcomes, which incidentally

The Council would provide a platform where the expertise of relevant stakeholders could be harnessed to provide a credible framework for the ranking exercise. This expertise, he said, would seem at present to reside mainly in the Nigerian Academies and among the laureates of the Nigerian National Order of Merit,

while facilitation would be provided by the NUC, which would, in effect, farm out the activity to the ranking Council. The NURC would be funded through the NUC, through which it would also report periodically to the Federal Minister of Education about the competitiveness of Nigerian universities in the global academic arena.



Some Vice-Chancellors at the Lecture





Specifically, Professor Banjo said the NURC should determine the number and kinds of ranking that would be undertaken in the NUS, develop the underlying philosophy and key objectives of each of its different kinds of ranking, determine the frequency of the ranking exercises, identify the stakeholder groups to which ranking outcomes would be addressed, formulate the ranking criteria/indicators and assign meaningful weights to them; ensure stakeholder involvement in the process of establishing the ranking schemes and formulate a monitoring, evaluation and learning framework for fostering continuous improvement of the ranking process and ensuring that ranking dynamically induces change in the NUS.

While acknowledging that no ranking scheme, whether national, regional or global, would ever be criticism-free, the Guest Lecturer said the proposed framework for setting up the NURC had the

potentials of fostering transparency, consistency, reliability, continuous improvement and quality assurance. On the criticism of global ranking schemes, he noted that an International Ranking Expert Group (IREG) was formed in 2006. Recognising that “it is important that those producing rankings and league tables hold themselves accountable for quality in their own data collection, methodology and dissemination”, IREG enunciated a set of principles, called the Berlin Principles on Ranking of Higher Education Institutions, as a framework for the elaboration and dissemination of rankings-whether they are national, regional or global in scope.

For the sustainability of its activities, therefore, NURC would need to develop and implement a strategic plan which should address diverse relevant issues, including research, research

management and fund generation as well as staff recruitment, capacity building and retention. In formulating its ranking criteria and indicators as well as its monitoring, evaluation and learning framework, the NURC should be cognisant of the Berlin Principles on Ranking of Higher Education Institutions.

On the methodology and criteria adopted by ranking bodies, Professor Banjo recalled that since the publication of the first global ranking of universities in 2003, there had emerged a diversity of ranking entities around the world. Each ranking entity, he said, evolving its own ranking objectives and methodology, comprising multiple criteria and performance indicators. He listed the four main kinds of ranking that are currently in vogue, depending on the ranking entities' goals: Academic Ranking of World Universities, Sanghai (2003); Times Higher Education World University Rankings, UK (2004); Quacquarelli Symonds





(QS) World Universities Rankings UK (2004); and Webometrics Ranking of World Universities, Spain (2004).

Professor Banjo traced the origin of rankings to the United States of America (USA), where the idea of ranking was first introduced in 1983 by the US News and World Reports, with the release of its first annual publication of America's Best Colleges. He highlighted the objectives behind ranking to include, among others: responding to demands from consumers for easily interpretable information on the standing of higher education institutions, stimulating competition among them and providing some of the rationale for allocation of funds. They also help differentiate among different types of institutions and different

programmes and disciplines.

Earlier in his opening remarks, the Executive Secretary of NUC, Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed stated that the introduction of the quarterly International Lecture Series was part of the Commission's renewed efforts to reinvigorate and reposition the NUS for national development and global competitiveness. He said the lectures would critically address contemporary issues relating to the development of higher education in general and university education in particular, adding that the choice of the topic was a response to the persistent low rating of Nigerian universities in global rankings, as published periodically by various ranking institutions across the globe. These rankings, he observed,

were skewed against universities in developing countries such as Nigeria.

While assuring that each lecture would be delivered by a seasoned and experienced educationist of international repute, Professor Rasheed disclosed that the next lecture on the need for a comprehensive curriculum review in the NUS to reflect modern reality, would be delivered by the former Executive Secretary, Professor Peter Okebukola,. He expressed optimism that at the end of the lecture and given the stature of the guest lecturer and discussants as renowned scholars, Nigeria would be poised to put to rest the concerns expressed by stakeholders on internal and global ranking of Nigerian universities.

Chairman of the occasion, Emeritus



Group Photograph of dignitaries at the lecture



Professor Umaru Shehu remarked that “there is no doubt that the quality of Nigerian higher education has suffered a decline in the last two decades and needs internal, independent and autonomous evaluation and ranking. It is therefore heart-warming that the NUC, as the sole regulator of universities in Nigeria, is leading the debate on ranking Nigerian Universities. I am confident that the academia will continue to be engaged in the process. I therefore commend the NUC and the Nigerian Academy of Letters for partnering to open up a dialogue on global ranking from the stand point of the Nigerian universities and I wholeheartedly identify with the endeavour.”

NAL President, Professor Olu Obafemi described the partnership between NUC and the Academy in organising the lecture as a welcome development, “one which anticipates the Academies to active participation in the compelling and inexorable drive to restore excellence, credibility, accountability and integrity to the University System in Nigeria.” He added that, Academies, as apex institutions, had the responsibility to constantly mediate in the process of restoring value and excellence which are the traditional functions of universities.

Professor Obafemi said NAL believed implicitly in, not just improving the ratings and rankings that global institutions carry, which inadvertently and debatably place developing nations at the lower rungs of the ladder, but recognised the need for autonomous, independent and internal evaluation of the performance of Nigerian universities in the ultimate goal of

attaining excellence. He noted that “NUC, as the regulatory agency for Nigerian universities has come out timely enough, through this lecture to address this sensitive issue of national ranking for global competitiveness.”

The Lead discussant, Professor G.O.S. Ekhaguere noted that the recommendation for the setting up of NURC was quite timely. He observed that about 60 countries currently had national ranking agencies, while there are 20 international rankings. He said that many governments around the world hold global rankings in high esteem and regard them as significant inputs into evidence-based political decision-making in the education sector. Politicians regard good rankings of their nations' institutions as measures of national competitiveness and progress. Global rankings often trigger national debates on the key success-determining factors in rankings. Governments use global rankings to convince the general public of the need for university reform. Many national governments aim at transforming some of their universities into world-class universities Nigeria should therefore not be left behind.

Another discussant, Professor Francis Egbokare drew attention to the danger in localising ranking saying, Nigeria universities could not be globally competitive without participating in global assessment. He, therefore, suggested what he called 'glocalised ranking' which parameters would be a fusion of global standards and local realities.

The third discussant, Dr. Tunji Olaopa, who was represented by Professor David Ker supported the call for ranking but cautioned that

significant attention be paid to four significant exigencies: rethinking the idea of university autonomy away from policing and micromanaging to a facilitating approach that significantly enables university governance and regulatory systems; the need for due care in the quality of council members; urgent need for theory practice-mis in university staffing and designation of universities as centres of learning.

In a brief remark, the Executive Secretary, Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund), Dr. Abdullahi Baffa Bichi disagreed with the Guest Lecturer saying there was no need to establish a Council for ranking. Rather, he said, NUC could and should take on the task.

Former Executive Secretary, Professor Peter Okebukola recalled the many related activities of the NUC in the past, including the publication of the first ranking of Nigerian Universities 15 years ago, leading to the rating of NUC as the foremost regulatory agency for university education in Africa; the ranking of federal, state and private universities in 2003, the participation of NUC in the drafting of the Berlin Principles on Ranking of Higher Education Institutions, among others.

The Lecture Series is one of the innovations introduced by the new Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, *mni*, *MFR*, is a Lecture Series, to be undertaken on a quarterly basis on contemporary issues that borders on university education in Nigeria.

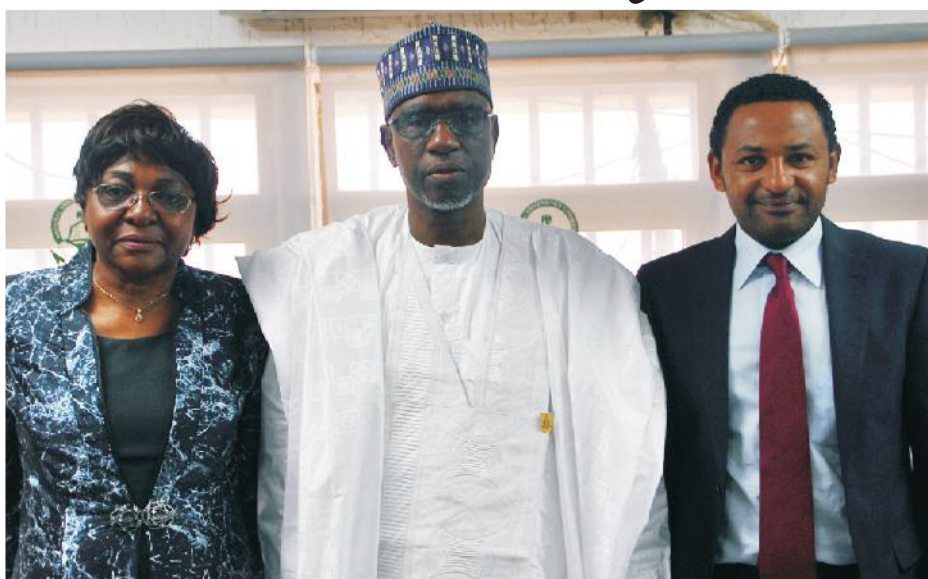


Access Still a Challenge -Executive Secretary

The Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, *nni, MFR*, has said that access to university education remained a challenge in the Nigerian University System (NUS). He stated this recently when a delegation, led by the Commissioner for Human Rights Promotion in Nigeria and Special Rapporteur on Women's Right in Africa, African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR), Mrs. Lucy Asuagbor, paid him a courtesy visit.

The Executive Secretary informed the group that, out of over 1.2 million applicants, who seek admission into Nigerian universities, annually, only about 500, 000, could be admitted due to the limited carrying capacity of the existing universities in the country. To address this challenge, he said that NUC would continue to, recognise, process and approve applications of prospective proprietors for the establishment of new universities upon the satisfaction of the requirements in line with the Commission's mandate.

Professor Rasheed stated that, with the total number of universities at 152, including 40 Federal, 44 State and 68 Private in a country of about 180 million persons, this was still inadequate to meet the yearnings and demand for university education. He, therefore, advised those berating the Commission for establishing more universities to have a rethink. He explained that



Commissioner for Human Rights Promotion in Nigeria and Special Rapporteur on Women's Right in Africa, African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR), Mrs. Lucy Asuagbor; Executive Secretary, NUC, Prof. Abubakar A. Rasheed; Solomon Dersso, Commissioner/Chairperson of the Working Group on Extractive Industries, Environment and Human Rights Violations in Africa

Argentina with a population of 39 million have a total of 1,970 universities. He expressed the hope that Nigeria would in the next five years, have additional 100 universities.

The Executive Secretary informed the group that, although, the country recently experienced an unprecedented growth in the number of universities, from only three regional universities-namely-University of Ibadan, University of Nigeria, Nsukka and the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, in 1962 to 152 in 2016, more still needed to be done to ensure that more Nigerians were given the opportunity to acquire university education.

On Girl-Child enrolment in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), the Executive Secretary said that like their male counterparts, the girl-child populations were doing well

in those specialised programmes, especially in the medical sciences where they currently dominates. He, however, said that the Commission was working out modalities to continue to encourage more enrolment of the girl-child in other special areas, such as Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. He also said that proprietors of universities were given the mandate to take into consideration the physically challenged while developing their facilities in order to provide the necessary facilities that could aid their movement and alleviate their plights. He assured that the Commission would continue to promote and put policies in place that could encourage these special group of people.

Professor Rasheed said that the NUS had introduced some new programmes to address emerging national issues and to ensure that



Nigerian universities were globally competitive in terms of programmes, curriculum and deliverable. He informed the group that the Commission had engaged some ICT experts to develop software that would guarantee accurate and reliable data in the NUS.

He attributed radicalism and extremism in the country to deprivation, adding that the group poses a big danger to the society. He informed the team that the Commission was seriously working with universities in the North East to develop counter measures that would address

insecurity by establishing Centres for Koranic Studies.

Earlier in her remarks, the Leader of the delegation said that the ACHPR was charged with the responsibilities of promoting and protecting human and peoples' rights as well as interpreting Charters for the Commission. He said that the visit afforded the Commission the opportunity of understanding the extent to which gender equality was advocated and promoted in the Nigeria University System (NUS). The focus of ACHPR, he said, was on the issues of equal opportunity for the girl-child and the physically challenged

persons in accessing university education.

In the delegation were, Mrs. Lucy Asuagbor; Solomon Dersso, Commissioner/Chairperson of the Working Group on Extractive Industries, Environment and Human Rights Violations in Africa and Eva Heza, Legal Officer from the Secretariat, ACHPR.

At the event were NUC Directors of Academic Standards, Dr. Gidado Kumo; Protocol and Special Duties, Mr. Chris J. Maiyaki and Executive Secretary's Office, Mrs. Constance Goddy-Nnadi, Director,



L-R: Director, Academic Standard, Dr. Gidado Kumo; Asuagbor, Prof. Rasheed, Dersso, Director, Protocol and Special Duties, Mr. Chris Maiyaki and Director, Executive Secretaries Office, Mrs. Constance Goddy-Nnadi





APCOM Advocates Direct Funding for Medical Colleges

Association of Provosts of Colleges of Medicine (APCOM) has called on the Federal Government to consider Medical Colleges for a line funding within the universities' capital budget in order to improve and provide the quality of human resource for health that the nation requires and deserved.

The Chairperson of the Association, Professor Folasade Ogunsola, said last Thursday, when she led her colleagues to rub minds on issues pertaining to the education of healthcare professionals in the country, with the Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, MFR, in his office. She said that providing this special funding would, in turn, assist the Medical Schools to mitigate the challenge of infrastructures, equipment and facilities that had reduced some of them to producing merely theoretical medical graduates.

Professor Ogunsola disclosed that, with the present admission quota into Medical Schools, less than 3,000 doctors graduated every year, adding that even if all of them stayed in the country and no one died and population growth was zero, it would take a minimum of 77 years for Nigeria to achieve the World Health Organisation (WHO)'s recommended doctor-patient ratio of 1:600. She stressed that the stark reality was that about half of these numbers leave the country even with the population rate growing at 3.2%, annually, above the world average of about



Prof. Rasheed receiving a souvenir from the Chairperson APCOM, Professor Folasade Ogunsola

1.1%. This scenario, therefore, called for an urgent need to improve the rate at which healthcare workers are produced to meet the nation's health needs.

The special funding, she said, would help the Medical Schools to address the challenges of infrastructure, equipment and facilities that had reduced some of them to producing merely theoretical medical graduates. Although the Association continues to forge international collaborations and foreign linkages with their counterparts such as the British Medical Council, for best practices, Professor Ogunsola expressed regret that medical education in the country was in crisis as the ability of the Colleges and Faculties of Health Sciences to produce healthcare professionals for the 21st century was being eroded due to inadequate funding, resulting in decaying and/or inadequate infrastructure; incessant strikes in the health sector and inadequate

technology for practicals, especially in the Basic Medical Sciences.

The Provost decried the separation of Colleges of Medicine/ Health from the main campus of most universities due to the need for them to be close to their teaching hospitals. This, she noted, makes a Medical School to receive funding based on the priority given to it by a university management. She also pleaded with the Commission to intervene in the recent suspension of hardship allowances paid to lecturers in the Basic Medical Sciences as that had dampened the morale of lecturers and might degenerate further if not immediately addressed.

On the use of Clinical Skills laboratories, ADI powerlabs for Basic Sciences and phantom heads and dental skills laboratories, Professor Ogunsola commended the NUC for prevailing on Vice-Chancellors to make their use priorities, to which some had



responded favourably. She observed that the equipment were very expensive and yet one of the priorities in the area of care. She, therefore, appealed to the NUC to make a case for a special intervention fund, through the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund), for simulation laboratories in Dentistry as well as the provision of dental chairs for students use, saying that this was not always provided for while setting up clinical skills laboratories. She further decried the situation whereby teaching hospitals were managed by the Ministry of Health with little oversight by the Ministry of Education. She canvassed the return of teaching hospitals to the universities, stressing that the present arrangement had distorted the purpose for which the hospitals were established.

On the issues of entry level for professional Nursing, Physiotherapy and the PhD versus the Fellowship programme, among others, she said getting the professionals to come to the

universities proved difficult as they were better paid in the hospitals. She thanked the Commission for resolving the issue of PhD and Fellowship programme, but that the Association would like NUC to communicate this, officially to the Vice-Chancellors to enable them start the process of PhDs for Medical personnel in 2017.

She commended the Executive Secretary and members of his management for the new BMAS on MBBS, which would create the right pathway for PhD in the Clinical Sciences. She used the forum to call for the involvement of Provosts in the panels for accreditation of academic programmes, both at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. She also congratulated the Executive Secretary on his appointment, recalling that his antecedent as Vice-Chancellor in Bayero University, Kano, spoke volumes about his personality and character.

Professor Ogunsola explained that the Association was set up 15 years

ago, to serve as a forum for the initiation, dissemination and promotion of progressive ideas in the field of medical and dental education, training and research in Nigeria and other parts of the world. APCOM, according to her, had the core objectives to monitor and advise on the growth and development of Colleges of Medicine and assist the Ministry, Teaching Hospitals and other bodies charged with the responsibility of executing national policies in these areas; conduct and review curricula, organise workshops, seminars and conferences in fulfilment of the highest standards in medical and related education as well as coordinate and monitor quality assurance in medical and dental education and training in Nigeria, among others.

Responding, Professor Rasheed thanked APCOM for the visit and for the kind words. He agreed that the issues raised were clear and deserving of attention. He particularly acknowledged that Medical Colleges suffer two casualties, when either ASUU or



Prof. Rasheed briefing the APCOM member



health workers embark on strikes. On hardship allowances, he remarked that it was outside the purview of NUC, but that the Commission would bring up the issue when the new government negotiation team is re-constituted, to prevail on the National Salaries, Income and Wages Commission to intervene.

The Executive Secretary agreed that the teaching hospitals should be restored back to the Medical Colleges in the universities, saying that stakeholders who participated in the earlier de-merger process would be consulted to see reasons for this. According to him, teaching hospitals must be recognised as a laboratory for teaching in the medical schools. He stated that the module system used in training medical students remained a good model in the university setting, which breaks the courses into various components, allowing students ample time to interact

effectively with their teachers before examination. He noted that the international collaborations and foreign linkages in medical practice would be encouraged by the Commission.

On the funding requests, the Executive Secretary said that TETfund would be wooed to extend its intervention to Medical Schools to address infrastructure as well as their capacity building/training needs in order to maintain academic and clinical standards. He also noted that government alone might not be able cater for their total funding requirements due to political exigencies.

He proposed that it would be in the interest of medical training for undergraduate students to pay some token fees in order for them to obtain the best of training in the field. He disclosed that a one-day retreat would be convened by the NUC to address some of the knotty

issues germane to running an effective College of Medicine. He also promised the delegation that the NUC Management would look into other requests of the association, such as their inclusion in accreditation and resource verification programmes that required urgent attention as outlined by the Association.

At the meeting were the Vice Chairman and Provost of the College of Health Science, Ebonyi State University, Professor Paul Ibekwe; Administrative Secretary, Professor Oladejo Azeez; Assistant Secretary, Professor O.O Odubunmi; Provost-elect, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Professor Afolabi Lesi; Provost, College of Medicine, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Professor Adesegun Fatusi; Provost, College of Health Science, University of Abuja, Professor Kareem Airede and that of the College of Health Science, Benue State University, Makurdi, Professor S.A. Adebisi.



Prof. Rasheed 5th left in a group photograph with the APCOM members





Images from the maiden NUC International Lecture Series



Prof. G.O.S. Ekhaguere, Discussant



Prof. David Ker, Discussant



Prof. Biodun Ogunyemi, ASUU President



Prof. Tijjani Bande, Contributor



Prof. Rasheed with Prof. Peter Okebukola, Fmr. NUC ES



Prof. Rasheed with Prof. Munzali Jibril, Fmr. NUC ES



Prof. Rasheed with Guest Lecturer, Prof. Ayo Banjo



Prof. Rasheed with Representative of the Minister of Education Mrs. Fatima Jiddun Ahmad





Images from the maiden NUC International Lecture Series



Profs. Bangbose, Banjo, Rasheed and Obafemi



Profs. Idris Abdulkadir, Umaru Shehu, Banjo, Bangbose, Obafemi and Okebukola



Profs. Rasheed, Okebukola and Abdulkadir



Deputy Executive Secretary I, Prof. Chiedu Mafiana and Director, Research and Innovation, Dr. S.B. Ramon-Yusuf



Deputy Executive Secretary II, Mal. Ibrahim Dan'Iya with DPSD, Mr. Chris Maiyaki



DIPR, Mal. Ibrahim Usman Yakasai Chairman, LOC, delivering the Vote of Thanks



DMSS, Barr Victor Onouha; DIM, Essien Usendiah and DSSS, Dr. Ruqayyat Gurin



Cross section of some NUC staff





NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION IPSAS IMPLEMENTATION



Introduction:

The Federal Executives Council at its meeting held on 28th July 2010 approved that Nigeria should adopt the provisions of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) for Private and Public Sectors respectively.

Consequently, the Federation Accounts Standards Allocation Committee (FAAC) at its meeting held on 13th June 2011 setup a Sub-Committee to provide a roadmap for the implementation of IPSAS in the three tiers of government in Nigeria.

The Roadmap to the adoption of IPSAS was phased as follows:

- Full Adoption of IPSAS Cash effective from 1st January, 2014.
- Adoption of IPSAS Accrual effective from 1st January 2016.

The National Universities Commission (NUC) has commenced the IPSAS implementation project that will enable a seamless adoption of the IPSAS accrual in the preparation and presentation of Financial Statements in line with the directives of Federation Accounts Allocation Committee (FAAC) Sub-Committee on implementation of IPSAS.

Implementation Approach:

NUC is partnering with Nexia Agbo Abel & Co, to adopt a phased implementation approach which shall focus on the following areas;

- Regulatory Compliance
- Technical Accounting & Reporting
- Knowledge & Resource Management
- Process, Technology & Infrastructure



Expected Benefits:

At the end of this implementation project, NUC's financial reporting is expected to be fully IPSAS accrual compliant in line with the directive. This will ensure greater level of transparency, accountability and consistency in financial reporting just like similar Public Sector Entities (PSE), high-quality financial statements based on globally acceptable standards and audit efficiency.





Implementation Committee

In line with the National Treasury Circular Ref. No. TRY/A5 & B5/2014 and OAGF/CAD/POL/C.0301/VOL. I/VOL.I of 23rd October 2014, the composition of the Commission's IPSAS Implementation Committee include:

Executive Secretary	Chairman
Director, Finance and Accounts	Vice-Chairman
Director, Management Support Services	Member
Head of Internal Audit	Member
Head of Information & Communication Technology	Member
Head of Treasury	Member
Head of Budget	Member
Head of IPSAS/Fixed assets	Member
Head of Procurement	Member
Head of Final Accounts	Member/Secretary

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION



ADVERTORIAL

CONFIRMATION OF APPROVAL OF THE NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES e-LEARNING PROGRAMME

The general public is hereby informed that whereas the Commission maintains its stand that online degrees are not accepted in Nigeria at the moment, this does not include the approved Nigerian Universities e-Learning Programme run within the shores of Nigeria.

The Nigerian Universities e-Learning Programme is a legitimate and well thought out pilot e-learning initiative. It is a Public Private Partnership between the National Universities Commission (NUC), Park Associates E-Learning Group, and four federal universities. Its goal is to provide new opportunities for students to access university education in Nigeria.

The four Participating Universities are:

- i. University of Uyo;
- ii. National Open University of Nigeria;
- iii. Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto; and
- iv. University of Maiduguri.

Students enrolled in the Programme can select any of the following undergraduate degree programmes: Economics, Banking & Finance, Accounting, Business Administration and Marketing for which they have requisite qualifications. The Programme for now is only available for candidates who wish to obtain BSc Degree in Economics.

The Commission wishes to use this medium to allay all fears and doubts concerning the legitimacy or NUC endorsement of the Nigerian Universities e-Learning Programme. This is one of the avenues that the National Universities Commission is exploring to increase access to university education without compromising quality. Students in the Programme are therefore advised to continue to pursue their studies without fear and prospective applicants are encouraged to enrol. Concerned parents, guardians, students and the general public may contact the Commission for further clarification on the Programme under reference.

Signed

Ibrahim Usman Yakasai

Director Information and Public Relations

www.nuc.edu.ng





Approved Open Universities and Distance Learning Centres in Nigeria

The National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN), which has 72 study/resource centres nationwide, is currently the only approved open university in the Nigerian University System (NUS)

List of approved Distance Learning Centres in Nigeria

Eight universities in the Nigerian University System, currently have the approval of the National Universities Commission to operate distance learning centres as follows:

1. Distance Learning Centre, University of Ibadan.
2. Distance Learning Institute, University of Lagos.
3. Centre for Distance Learning and Continuing Education, University of Abuja.
4. Centre for Distance Learning, University of Maiduguri.
5. Centre for Distance Learning, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife.
6. Centre for Distance Learning, Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola.
7. Ladoko Akintola University of Technology Open and Distance Learning Centre, Ogbomosho.
8. Distance Learning Centre, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

IMPLEMENTING STEPS FOR NEW MEDICAL SCHOOLS, ACCREDITATION ISSUES AND THE NEW MINIMUM BENCHMARK (2015) FOR THE MBBS/BDS PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES

Following several Stakeholders' meetings in the last two years and as a prelude to the formal release of the New Minimum Academic Benchmark (2015), proprietors of Medical and Dental Schools in Nigeria (both current and prospective) are requested to note the following implementing steps including relevant adjustments relating to accreditation of Medical/Dental Schools.

1. From 1st September 2015, both current and prospective proprietors of Medical and Dental Schools should:
 - a. Write a letter to the Executive Secretary stating their intent and provide relevant information as available.
 - b. On receipt, (if NUC has no obvious reasons to disqualify the application), they would be sent a copy of the BMAS for MBBS/BDS and advised firmly to ensure that they are strictly complied with.
 - c. The setting up of medical schools is not an emergency exercise. To this end, prospective proprietors must own and have in place (prior to a request for a Resource Verification), a fully functional and well run tertiary type hospital. In the circumstance of the above not being in place, consideration for an affiliation with a tertiary government-owned institution may be given only when the said university owns a medical institution fully functional with a minimum of 150 beds and a rural health medical unit. (See Appendix 4 of the BMAS).
 - d. A Pre-clinical Accreditation would be expected to take place within two years of a positive Resource Verification. Students can only sit for the second MBBS professional examination (Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry) when they have a successful preclinical accreditation. The preclinical accreditation would, amongst others, concentrate largely on the Department of Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology, Pathology and Pharmacology and to a lesser extent, Community Health. All evaluated departments must have the minimum requirements in terms of academic staff, non academic staff and laboratory facilities. (See Appendix 3 of the BMAS)
 - e. The Commission has now approved a Clinical Accreditation expected to take place within twelve months of a successful preclinical accreditation. Subsequent to that, a reaccreditation exercise will take place every five years.
2. With respect to established medical schools, (and irrespective of their accreditation status), it should be noted that





only institutions that (by the deadline of March 20th, 2016) have requested and obtained formal approval from the National Universities Commission for a re-evaluation based on the following considerations would be allowed to admit students into the MBBS/BDS programmes from the 2016/2017 academic year:

- a. All Medical and Dental schools must have an approved, and appropriately utilized, Clinical Skills/Simulation centre.
- b. Ensure strict adherence to the proper use of the course system for all approved programmes in Nigerian Universities. The implication of the above is that a particular programme (subject) is taught not only broken into cluster units of 1-4 but also have the components of university supervised examinations. For clarity, current end of posting examinations (practiced by some medical/dental schools) that neither have units allocated nor follow the standards of a University examination, do not conform to the Minimum Academic Standards as established by the National Universities Commission.
- c. Universities are strongly urged to immediately review their current methods of teaching medical and dental students to include more tutorials, self study group teaching, use of IT in the delivery of courses and simulation/competency based evaluations that must be signed by a lecturer not below the status of a senior lecturer. It must be noted that the confirmation of a successful simulation/competency based evaluation should be a mandatory requirement before the students are eligible to sit for the various professional/sessional examinations
3. Proprietors are urged to note the Essential Component changes of the new curriculum expected to be in use from the 2016/2017 academic session. Details of these changes are available in the New Minimum Academic standards booklet and at the National Universities Commission website. (www.nuc.edu.ng) Major components include the following:
 - (a) The approval of three alternative models viz;
 - i. A seven year MBBS/BDS programme that encompass a mandatory seamless four-year acquisition of the B.Sc. (Basic Medical Science) with interest in either Anatomy/Physiology/Biochemistry. At the end of seven years, students would have acquired the Bachelor of Basic Medical Science, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery degrees. In case of the dental programmes, the students would have acquired a degree in Basic Dental Science and Bachelor of Dental Surgery.
 - ii. In order to allow for career change for interested non-medical health professionals, the Commission has also approved a four year programme leading to MBBS/BDS for interested and qualified graduates of Nursing, Pharmacology, Physiotherapy, Image Science, Paramedics, Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry and Pharmacology. It must be noted for such to be considered for admission they must have at the WAEC/NECO levels minimum credit scores in Mathematics, English, Physics, Chemistry and Biology at one sitting, prior to the admissions for their first degrees. They must also have a good CGPA.
 - iii. Admission into universities based on the current six year programme would be allowed to continue as suitable alternative based on the discretion of the University.
 - iv. It should be noted and emphasized that all the above degrees have the Bachelor appellation as they remain undergraduate programmes.
 - (b) Specific periods of posting to the department of Family Medicine. The obvious implication here is that, the Universities should create the Department of Family Medicine following their due process.
 - (c) Redesignation of the Department of Pharmacology to the Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. The department is now expected to provide relevant basic clinical teaching and conduct relevant professional examination in Pharmacology. They will also be expected to provide relevant clinical teaching in Therapeutics. All Universities should set in motion the machinery to achieve the above.
4. In view of the above essential component changes of the new curriculum, the Commission will be organising a National training for Medical teachers in Nigerian Universities. Details of the training would be made available shortly.
5. Interested stakeholders are invited to send comments/suggestions on the above to: The Executive Secretary, NUC, rasheed3h@gmail.com and copy to chiedu.mafiana@gmail.com

MANAGEMENT

www.nuc.edu.ng





NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

RE: MORATORIUM ON PART-TIME PROGRAMMES

The National Universities Commission, cognizant of the need to streamline the operations of Part Time and Sandwich programmes in Nigerian universities, had through a publication in the print media, including the Guardian and Sun Newspapers of Monday, 19th March, 2012, placed a moratorium on admission into parttime programmes in Nigerian universities. In the publication, the universities were requested to fully disclose all Part-Time and Sandwich programmes, with respect to enrolment and staffing profile, within four weeks of the publication, and to conduct in-house staff and student audit and forward same to the Commission. As a follow up to this, the Commission vide a letter dated 14 January, 2013, sent a reminder to the universities requesting those that were yet to provide information on their Part-Time and Sandwich programmes as well as affiliation arrangements to do so on or before 15 February, 2013.

2.0. Universities That Made Submission

Based on the submissions received, a total of forty (40) universities indicated that they would run Part-Time and Sandwich programmes as detailed below:

A. Federal Universities

1. Federal University of Technology, Owerri
2. University of Benin, Benin
3. University of Calabar, Calabar
4. University of Lagos
5. Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka
6. University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt
7. University of Uyo, Uyo
8. University of Abuja, Abuja
9. Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta
10. Michael Okpara University, Umudike
11. Moddibbo Adamawa University of Technology, Yola
12. University of Agriculture, Markurdi
13. Usman Danfodio University, Sokoto
14. University of Jos, Jos

B. State Universities

1. Ambrose Ali University, Ekpoma, Edo State
2. Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State
3. Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State
4. Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko, Ondo State
5. Imo State University, Owerri, Imo State
6. Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ogun State
7. Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt

8. Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Enugu State
9. Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt
10. Delta State University, Abraka, Delta State
11. Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso
12. Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos State
13. Niger Delta University, Amasoma, Bayelsa State
14. Anambra State University, Uli, Anambra State
15. Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State
16. Cross River State University of Technology, Calabar
17. Abia State University, Uturu, Abia State
18. Osun State University, Osun State
19. Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nasarawa State

C. Private Universities:

1. Crescent University, Abeokuta, Ogun State
2. Caleb University, Imota, Lagos State
3. Igbinedion University, Okada, Edo State
4. Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State
5. Achievers University, Owo, Ondo State
6. Benson Idahosa University, Benin – City, Edo State
7. Tansian University, Umunya, Anambra State
8. Wesley University of Science and Technology, Ondo, Ondo State

3.0. APPROVALS GRANTED TO UNIVERSITIES TO RUN PART-TIME/ SANDWICH PROGRAMMES.

Up to date, a total of thirty six (36) universities forwarded their completed documents, based on the approved format. Following the analysis of the submissions by the Department of Academic Standards and having satisfied the laid down guidelines for running Part – Time programme and Sandwich courses in Nigerian universities, all the thirty six (36) institutions were recommended to the Executive Secretary for approval. Consequent upon Executive Secretary's approval, letters were communicated to the universities accordingly. The universities are:

A. Federal Universities

1. University of Lagos
2. University of Port Harcourt
3. University of Calabar
4. University of Benin
5. University of Abuja
6. University of Uyo
7. University of Jos
8. Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile – Ife
9. Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka





10. Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta
11. Federal University of Technology, Owerri
12. Usman Danfodiyo University, Sokoto
13. Bayero University, Kano
- B. State Universities
1. Ekiti State University, Ado – Ekiti, Ekiti State
2. Cross River State University, Calabar, Cross River State
3. Imo State University, Owerri, Imo State
4. Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rivers State
5. Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State
6. Ambrose Ali University, Ekpoma, Edo State
7. Enugu State University of Science & Technology, Enugu State
8. Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagan, Ogun State
9. Rivers State University of Science & Technology, Port Harcourt
10. Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Eboyi State
11. Benue State University, Makurdi, Benue State
12. Niger Delta University, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State
13. Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos State
14. Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba – Akoko, Ondo State
15. Anambra State University, Uli, Anambra State
16. Osun State University, Osogbo, Osun State
17. Abia State University, Uturu, Abia State
18. Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nasarawa State.

C. Private Universities

1. Crescent University, Abeokuta, Ogun State
2. Caleb University, Imota, Lagos State
3. Igbinedion University, Okada, Edo State
4. Lead City university, Ibadan, Oyo State
5. Achievers University, Owo, Ondo State
6. Benson Idahosa University, Benin – City, Edo State
7. Wesley University of Science and Technology, Ondo, Ondo State
8. Fountain University, Osogbo

Dr. Gidado Kumo

Director, Academic Standards

For: Executive Secretary

GUIDELINES ON PART-TIME AND SANDWICH PROGRAMMES IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

Below are guidelines for conducting Part-time and Sandwich programmes in Nigerian universities. All universities currently operating Part-time programmes are expected to comply with the guidelines on programme by programme basis.

Consequently, universities still interested in running Part-time programmes are advised to forward fresh applications to the NUC on programme by programme basis.

This is, however, subject to the readiness of the university to comply with the following extant guidelines on part-time programmes:

1. The admission and graduation requirements, Staffing, Library and physical facilities requirements must be in line with the Benchmark Minimum Academic Standards (BMAS) for the various full-time academic programmes;
2. For a programme to be eligible to run on part-time basis, the approved full-time equivalent must be available in the university, must have earned full accreditation and must be run within approved campuses;
3. The enrolment into part-time programmes must not exceed 20% of total students' population in the programme;
4. The minimum duration of the part-time programmes must be 150% of the approved duration of the Full-Time equivalent;
5. Approval shall not be granted for part-time programmes in Environmental Sciences, Engineering/Technology, Law, Medicine/Medical Sciences, Pharmacy /Pharmaceutical Sciences, Dentistry; and Veterinary Science;
6. All admissions into part-time programmes must be through the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB). Part-time programmes must be run within approved campuses of universities where the human and material resources for the teaching of the programmes are domiciled, i.e. on the main campus of the university;
7. Part-time programmes shall be subjected to the NUC accreditation assessment upon maturity of the programme;
8. For any programme to be eligible for part-time mode, it must have produced two (2) sets of graduates and satisfied the Resource Verification Requirements.
9. Commencement of a part-time programme MUST be subject to NUC's approval. Approval of commencement of all parttime programmes must be obtained.

The National Universities Commission shall not hesitate to apply appropriate sanctions on any university which violates any of the stipulated Guidelines on Part-Time and Sandwich Programmes.

Signed

Management



LIST OF APPROVED UNIVERSITIES IN NIGERIA

FEDERAL			STATE			PRIVATE		
S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.	S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.	S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.
1	University of Ibadan, Ibadan	1948	1	Rivers State University of Science & Technology, Port Harcourt	1979	1	Babcock University, Ilishan Remo	1999
2	University of Nigeria, Nsukka	1960	2	Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma	1980	2	Madonna University, Okija	1999
3	Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife	1962	3	Abia State University, Uturu	1981	3	Igbinedion University, Okada	1999
4	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	1962	4	Enugu State University of Science & Tech, Enugu	1982	4	Bowen University, Iwo	2001
5	University of Lagos, Lagos	1962	5	Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye	1982	5	Covenant University, Ota	2002
6	University of Benin, Benin City	1970	6	Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti. (formerly University of Ado-Ekiti)	1982	6	Pan-Atlantic University, Lagos	2002
7	Bayero University, Kano	1975	7	Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos	1983	7	Benson Idahosa University, Benin City	2002
8	University of Calabar, Calabar	1975	8	Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho	1990	8	American University of Nigeria, Yola	2003
9	University of Ilorin, Ilorin	1975	9	Imo State University, Owerri	1992	9	Redeemers University, Ede, Osun State	2005
10	University of Jos, Jos	1975	10	Benue State University, Makurdi	1992	10	Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo	2005
11	University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri	1975	11	Delta State University, Abraka	1992	11	Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin	2005
12	Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto	1975	12	Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba - Akoko	1999	12	Caritas University, Amorji-Nke, Enugu	2005
13	University of Port-Harcourt, Port-Harcourt	1975	13	Kogi State University, Anyigba	1999	13	Bingham University, Auta-Balefi, Karu, Nasarawa State	2005
14	Federal University of Technology, Owerri	1980	14	Niger-Delta University, Yenagoa	2000	14	Al-Qalam University, Katsina	2005
15	Federal University of Technology, Akure	1981	15	Anambra State University, Uli	2000	15	Renaissance University, Enugu	2005
16	Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola	1981	16	Kano University of Science & Technology, Wudil	2000	16	Bells University of Tech, Ota, Ogun State	2005
17	Federal University of Technology, Minna	1982	17	Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki	2000	17	Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State	2005
18	Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna	1985	18	Nasarawa State University, Keffi	2002	18	Crawford University, Igbesa, Ogun State	2005
19	University of Abuja, Abuja	1988	19	Adamawa State University, Mubi	2002	19	Kwararafa University, Wukari (formerly Wukari Jubilee Uni.)	2005
20	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi	1988	20	Gombe State University, Gombe	2004	20	Crescent University, Abeokuta	2005
21	University of Agriculture, Makurdi	1988	21	Kaduna State University, Kaduna	2004	21	Novena University, Ogume, Delta State	2005
22	Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta	1988	22	Cross River University of Technology, Calabar	2004	22	University of Mkar, Mkar	2005
23	University of Uyo, Uyo	1991	23	Plateau State University, Boko	2005	23	Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Osun State	2006
24	Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka	1992	24	Ondo State University of Technology, Okiti Pupa.	2008	24	Caleb University, Lagos	2007
25	Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike	1992	25	Ibrahim Babangida University, Lapai, Niger State	2005	25	Fountain University, Osogbo	2007
26	National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos	2002	26	Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun	2005	26	Obong University, Obong Ntak	2007
27	Fed. Univ. of Petroleum Resources, Effurun	2007	27	Umaru Musa Yar'Adua University, Katsina	2006	27	Salem University, Lokoja	2007
28	Federal University, Lokoja, Kogi State	2011	28	Yobe State University Damaturu, Yobe State	2006	28	Tansian University, Umunya, Anambra State	2007
29	Federal University, Lafia, Nasarawa State	2011	29	Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero	2006	29	Veritas University, Abuja	2007
30	Federal University, Kashere, Gombe State	2011	30	Osun State University, Osogbo	2006	30	Wesley University of Science & Technology, Ondo	2007
31	Federal University, Wukari, Taraba State	2011	31	Taraba State University, Jalingo	2008	31	Western Delta University, Oghara, Delta State	2007
32	Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State	2011	32	Kwara State University, Ilorin	2009	32	The Achievers University, Owo	2007
33	Federal University, Dutse, Jigawa State	2011	33	Sokoto State University, Sokoto	2009	33	African University of Science & Technology, Abuja	2007





LIST OF APPROVED UNIVERSITIES IN NIGERIA

FEDERAL			STATE			PRIVATE		
S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.	S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.	S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.
34	Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State	2011	34	Akwa Ibom State University, Ikot Ikpaden	2010	34	Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State	2009
35	Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State	2011	35	Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni	2010	35	Godfrey Okoye University, Ugwuomu-Nike, Enugu State	2009
36	Federal University, Otuoke, Bayelsa	2011	36	Bauchi State University, Gadau	2011	36	Nile University of Nigeria, Abuja	2009
37	The Nigeria Police Academy, Wudil, Kano State	2012	37	Northwest University, Kano	2012	37	Oduduwa University, Ipetumodu, Osun State	2009
38	Federal University, Birnin-Kebbi, Kebbi	2013	38	The Technical University, Ibadan.	2012	38	Paul University, Awka, Anambra State	2009
39	Federal University, Gusau, Zamfara	2013	39	Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa	2013	39	Rhema University, Obeama-Asa, Rivers State	2009
40	Federal University, Gashua, Yobe	2013	40	Ondo State University of Medical Sciences	2015	40	Wellspring University, Evbuobanosa, Edo State	2009
			41	Edo University, Iyamho	2016	41	Adeleke University, Ede, Osun State	2011
			42	Eastern Palm University, Ogboko	2016	42	Baze University, Abuja	2011
			43	University of Africa, Toru-Orua	2016	43	Landmark University, Omu-Aran, Kwara State	2011
			44	Borno State University	2016	44	Samuel Adegboyega University, Ogwa, Edo State	2011
						45	Elizade University, Ilara-Mokin, Ondo State	2012
						46	Evangel University, Akaeze, Ebonyi State	2012
						47	Gregory University, Uturu, Abia State	2012
						48	McPherson University, Seriki Sotayo, Ajebo, Ogun State	2012
						49	Southwestern University, Okun Owa, Ogun State	2012
						50	Augustine, University, Ilara, Lagos State	2015
						51	Chrisland University, Owode, Ogun State	2015
						52	Christopher University, Mowe, Ogun State	2015
						53	Hallmark University, Ijebu, Itele, Ogun State	2015
						54	Kings University, Ode Omu, Osun State	2015
						55	Michael and Cecilia Ibru Uni., Owhrode, Delta State	2015
						56	Mountain Top University, Ogun State	2015
						57	Ritman University, Ikot Ekpene, Akwa Ibom State	2015
						58	Summit University, Offa, Kwara State	2015
						59	Edwin Clark University, Kiagbodo, Delta State	2015
						60	Hezekiah University, Umudi, Imo State	2015
						61	Anchor University, Ayobo, Lagos State	2016
						62	Arthur Jarvis University, Akpabuyo, Cross River State	2016
						63	Clifford University, Owerinta, Abia State	2016
						64	Coal City University, Enugu, Enugu State	2016
						65	Crown Hill University, Eiyenkorin, Kwara State	2016
						66	Dominican University, Ibadan, Oyo State	2016
						67	Koladaisi University, Ibadan, Oyo State	2016
						68	Legacy University, Okija, Anambra State	2016

- BOOK OF THE MONTH -

Book Title: OVERCOMING CHALLENGES IN RETIREMENT

Author: Mbah, Aniekan

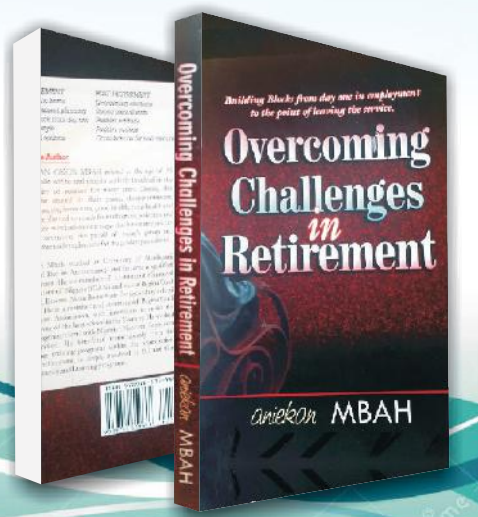
Publisher: Basic Company Ltd.

Place of Publication: Lagos, Nigeria.

Year of Publication: 2013

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45	Elizade University, Ilara-Mokin, Ondo State	2012
46	Evangel University, Akaeze, Ebonyi State	2012
47	Gregory University, Uturu, Abia State	2012
48	McPherson University, Seriki Sotayo, Ajebo, Ogun State	2012
49	Southwestern University, Okun Owa, Ogun State	2012
50	Augustine, University, Ilara, Lagos State	2015
51	Chrisland University, Owode, Ogun State	2015
52	Christopher University, Mowe, Ogun State	2015
53	Hallmark University, Ijebu, Itele, Ogun State	2015
54	Kings University, Ode Omu, Osun State	2015
55	Michael and Cecilia Ibru Uni., Owhrode, Delta State	2015
56	Mountain Top University, Ogun State	2015
57	Ritman University, Ikot Ekpene, Akwa Ibom State	2015
58	Summit University, Offa, Kwara State	2015
59	Edwin Clark University, Kiagbodo, Delta State	2015
60	Hezekiah University, Umudi, Imo State	2015
61	Anchor University, Ayobo, Lagos State	2016
62	Arthur Jarvis University, Akpabuyo, Cross River State	2016
63	Clifford University, Owerinta, Abia State	2016
64	Coal City University, Enugu, Enugu State	2016
65	Crown Hill University, Eiyenkorin, Kwara State	2016
66	Dominican University, Ibadan, Oyo State	2016
67	Koladaisi University, Ibadan, Oyo State	2016
68	Legacy University, Okija, Anambra State	2016





List of Universities with Approved Postgraduate Programmes

The National Universities Commission (NUC) has observed with great concern that some Nigerian universities are running unapproved postgraduate programmes, leading to the award of Masters and PhD degrees. The Commission has also observed that some Parastatals and Institutes are awarding these same Postgraduate degrees, either on their own or through unapproved affiliations with Nigerian and foreign Universities. Such practices are not only unethical, but also antithetical to time-tested quality assurance best practices. The qualifications/awards resulting therefrom are not recognized. The Commission hereby notifies the general public that only the following universities have approval to offer postgraduate programmes at the Masters' and Ph.D levels in Nigeria, as of 30th July, 2012:

Federal Universities :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi | 14. University of Agriculture, Abeokuta |
| 2. Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria | 15. University of Agriculture, Makurdi |
| 3. Bayero University, Kano | 16. University of Benin, Benin City |
| 4. Federal University of Technology, Akure | 17. University of Calabar, Calabar |
| 5. Federal University of Technology, Minna | 18. University of Ibadan, Ibadan |
| 6. Federal University of Technology, Owerri | 19. University of Ilorin, Ilorin |
| 7. Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike | 20. University of Jos, Jos |
| 8. Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola | 21. University of Lagos, Akoka |
| 9. National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos. | 22. University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri |
| 10. Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna | 23. University of Nigeria, Nsukka |
| 11. Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka | 24. University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt |
| 12. Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife | 25. University of Uyo, Uyo |
| 13. University of Abuja, Gwagwalada | 26. Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto |

State Universities :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Abia State University, Uturu | 14. Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso |
| 2. Adamawa State University, Mubi | 15. Lagos State University, Ojo. |
| 3. Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko | 16. Nasarawa State University, Keffi |
| 4. Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma | 17. Niger-Delta University, Wilberforce Island |
| 5. Anambra State University, Uli | 18. Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye |
| 6. Benue State University, Makurdi | 19. Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt |
| 7. Cross River University of Technology, Calabar | 20. Umaru Musa Yar'Adua University, Katsina |
| 8. Delta State University, Abraka | 21. Gombe State University, Gombe |
| 9. Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki | 22. Ibrahim Babangida University, Lapai |
| 10. Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti | 23. Kano State University of Science and Technology, Wudil |
| 11. Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Enugu | 24. Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero |
| 12. Imo State University, Owerri | 25. Kwara State University Malete |
| 13. Kogi State University, Anyigba | |

Private Universities :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. African University of Science and Technology, Abuja | 10. Caleb University, Lagos |
| 2. American University of Nigeria, Yola | 11. Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Osun State |
| 3. Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo | 12. Nigerian Turkish Nile University, Abuja |
| 4. Benson Idahosa University, Benin City | 13. Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State |
| 5. Bowen University, Iwo | 14. Lead City University, Ibadan, (MSc. only) |
| 6. Covenant University, Ota | 15. University of Mkar, Mkar (MSc. only) |
| 7. Igbinedion University, Okada | 16. Madonna University Okija (MSc. only) |
| 8. Pan-African University, Lekki | 17. Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin (MSc. only) |
| 9. Redeemer's University, Mowe, Ogun State | |

Employers of labour, educational institutions and other stakeholders are to note that only certificates issued by these universities, for their approved programmes, are valid for employment, further studies and other purposes. When in doubt about the status of any programme or certificate, the National Universities Commission should be contacted through webmaster@nuc.edu.ng and the following telephone numbers: 08027455412, 07054407741, 08067787753, 07039254081 and 07082024412 (FAX). Further information can also be obtained from the Commission's website: www.nuc.edu.ng

Signed:
MANAGEMENT

Fourteen-Step Process for the Establishment of Private Universities in Nigeria

The National Universities Commission (NUC), wishes to announce to the general public, especially prospective promoters of private universities, the fourteen-step procedure for establishing private universities in Nigeria.

1. Application in writing stating the intent for the establishment of the university
2. Interview of prospective proprietors
3. Collection of application forms
4. Submission of application forms and relevant documents
5. Intensive review/analysis of documents by experts in relevant NUC departments
6. Revision of documents by proprietors, based on report of SCOPU

7. Interactive meeting of SCOPU with the proposed university
8. First site assessment visit
9. Finalisation of document
10. Second (final) site assessment visit
11. Security screening of proprietors and Board of Trustees
12. Approval by NUC Management
13. Approval by NUC Board
14. Approval by FEC

Prof. Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, *mni*, MFR
Executive Secretary, NUC
Announcer





NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

List of Illegal Universities Closed Down by NUC

The National Universities Commission (NUC) wishes to announce to the general public, especially parents and prospective undergraduates, that the under-listed "Degree Mills" have not been licensed by the Federal Government and have, therefore, been closed down for violating the Education (National Minimum Standards etc.) Act CAPE3 Law of the Federation of Nigeria 2004. The "Universities" are:

- 1) University of Accountancy and Management Studies, operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 2) Christians of Charity American University of Science & Technology, Nkpor, Anambra State or any of its other campuses
- 3) University of Industry, Yaba, Lagos or any of its other campuses
- 4) University of Applied Sciences & Management, Port Novo, Republic of Benin or any of its other campuses in Nigeria
- 5) Blacksmith University, Awka or any of its other campuses
- 6) Volta University College, Ho, Volta Region, Ghana or any of its other campuses in Nigeria
- 7) Royal University Izhia, P.O. Box 800, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State or any of its other campuses
- 8) Atlanta University, Anyigba, Kogi State or any of its other campuses
- 9) United Christian University, Macotis Campus, Imo State or any of its other campuses.
- 10) United Nigeria University College, Okija, Anambra State or any of its other campuses.
- 11) Samuel Ahmadu University, Makurdi, Benue State or any of its other campuses.
- 12) UNESCO University, Ndoni, Rivers State or any of its other campuses.
- 13) Saint Augustine's University of Technology, Jos, Plateau State or any of its other campuses
- 14) The International University, Missouri, USA, Kano and Lagos Study Centres, or any of its campuses in Nigeria
- 15) Collumbus University, UK operating anywhere in Nigeria
- 16) Tiu International University, UK operating anywhere in Nigeria
- 17) Pebbles University, UK operating anywhere in Nigeria
- 18) London External Studies UK operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 19) Pilgrims University operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 20) Lobi Business School Makurdi, Benue State or any of its campuses in Nigeria.
- 21) West African Christian University operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 22) Bolta University College Aba or any of its campuses in Nigeria.
- 23) JBC Seminary Inc. (Wukari Jubilee University) Kaduna Illegal Campus
- 24) Westlan University, Esie, Kwara State or any of its campuses in Nigeria.
- 25) St. Andrews University College, Abuja or any of its campuses in Nigeria.
- 26) EC-Council University, USA, Ikeja Lagos Study Centre.
- 27) Atlas University, Ikot Udoso Uko, Uyo Akwa Ibom State or any of its campuses in Nigeria
- 28) Concept College/Universities (London) Ilorin or any of its campuses in Nigeria
- 29) Halifax Gateway University, Ikeja or any of its campuses in Nigeria
- 30) Kingdom of Christ University, Abuja or any of its campuses in Nigeria
- 31) Acada University, Akinlalu, Oyo State or any of its campuses in Nigeria.
- 32) Fifom University, Mbase, Imo State or any of its campuses in Nigeria

- 33) Houdegebe North American University campuses in Nigeria.
- 34) Atlantic Intercontinental University, Okija, Anambra State
- 35) Open International University, Akure
- 36) Middle Belt University (North Central University), Otukpo
- 37) Leadway University, Ughelli, Delta State
- 38) Metro University, Dutse/Bwari, Abuja
- 39) Southend University, Ngwuro Egeru (Afam) Ndoki, Rivers State
- 40) Olympic University, Nsukka, Enugu State
- 41) Federal College of Complementary and Alternative Medicine, Abuja.
- 42) Temple University, Abuja
- 43) Irish University Business School London, operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 44) National University of Technology, Lafia, Nasarawa State.
- 45) University of Accountancy and Management Studies, Mowe, Lagos - Ibadan Expressway and its Annex at 41, Ikorodu Road, Lagos.
- 46) University of Education, Winneba Ghana, operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 47) Cape Coast University, Ghana, operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 48) African University Cooperative Development (AUCD), Cotonou, Benin Republic, operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 49) Pacific Western University, Denver, Colorado, Owerri Study Centre.
- 50) Evangel University of America & Chudick Management Academic, Lagos
- 51) Enugu State University of Science and Technology (Gboko Campus)
- 52) Career Light Resources Centre, Jos
- 53) University of West Africa, Kwali-Abuja, FCT
- 54) Coastal University, Iba-Oku, Akwa-Ibom State
- 55) Kaduna Business School, Kaduna
- 56) Royal University of Theology, Minna, Niger State
- 57) West African Union University, in Collaboration with International Professional College of Administration, Science and Technology Nigeria, operating anywhere in Nigeria.

In addition to the closure, the following Degree Mills are currently undergoing further investigations and/or ongoing court actions. The purpose of these actions is to prosecute the proprietors and recover illegal fees and charges on subscribers.

- 1) National University of Nigeria, Keffi, Nasarawa State
- 2) North Central University, Otukpo, Benue State
- 3) Christ Alive Christian Seminary and University, Enugu
- 4) Richmond Open University, Arochukwu, Abia State.
- 5) West Coast University, Umuahia.
- 6) Saint Clements University, Iyin Ekiti, Ekiti State
- 7) Volta University College, Aba, Abia State.
- 8) Illegal Satellite Campuses of Ambrose Alli University.

For the avoidance of doubt, anybody who patronises or obtains any certificate from any of these illegal institutions does so at his or her own risk. Certificates obtained from these sources will not be recognised for the purposes of NYSC, employment, and further studies.

The relevant Law enforcement agencies have also been informed for their further necessary action.

** This list of illegal institutions is not exhaustive.*

Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, mni, MFR
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION
ANNOUNCER





This Week's Birthdays



NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	DEPT.
JAMES SUNDAY EDWARD	5 Dec.	DICT
ROTIMI OLUMIDE MAJEKODUNMI	6 Dec.	DPP
BONIFACE CHEKWUBECHUKWU ODUM	8 Dec.	DESO
DAVID ONWE EGWURUBE	8 Dec.	DFA
JIME ADAMU MOHAMMED	8 Dec.	DMSS
ADAKU SHIRLEY OBIJURU	9 Dec.	DSSS
UGOCHUKWU ANDREW EZEObA	9 Dec.	DODE
MUHAMMAD AKAWU-DANRANGI	10 Dec.	DMSS
ABDUL-RAHEEM MUSA AHMAD	11 Dec.	DIM
GABRIEL ITIYEMEKA ODAMA	11 Dec.	DAS
HADIZA BABA KAIGAMA	11 Dec.	DMSS

Wishing You Many happy returns! Best Wishes for the week.

“VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY”

A Television Documentary Programme

This is a National Universities Commission (NUC) -sponsored television documentary programme for Nigerian Universities to celebrate outstanding researchers, showcase their findings and promote their linkage with the industry.

The programme is aired every week on:

(a) Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) on

Mondays 1.30-2.00pm

(b) African Independent Television (AIT) on

Tuesdays 4:30 - 5.00 pm



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It Does not Pay

Courtesy: Anti-corruption and Transparency Division





**NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION
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