

## FG Committed to Quality Tertiary Education

– Mal. Adamu Adamu @ Workshop on Honing Teaching Skills for Nigerian Academics

Honourable Minister of Education (HME), Mal. Adamu Adamu has reiterated the commitment of the Federal Government to continually improve the quality of Tertiary Education in Nigeria in line with the vision of the current administration.

Declaring open a Workshop on Professional Development for Leaders of Teaching and Learning in Nigerian Universities organised by the National Universities Commission (NUC) in collaboration with the University of Sussex, United Kingdom, last week, the minister added that government would continue to support initiatives towards quality university education.

The Minister, represented by the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Education (FME),



Mal. Adamu Adamu  
Hon. Minister of Education

Arch. Sunday T. Echono, said the ministry would continue to support efforts aimed at honing the pedagogic skills of lecturers. He said: “We will continue to

support initiatives which seek to enhance quality education in Nigeria. I understand that this training will cover up-to-date and informed approaches to meet the

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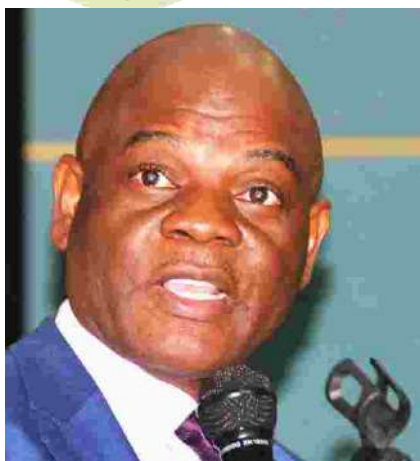
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Arch. Sunday Echono  
Permanent Secretary, FME, delivering the  
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contemporary competitive educational terrain.”

The Hon. Minister noted that the course objectives were congruent to Nigeria's National Policy on Inclusive Education and expressed optimism that the workshop would develop the skills and vision to lead cultural change in the Nigerian higher education sector. While urging the participants to take seriously the task of going back to cascade learning to their colleagues within their domain, the Honourable Minister said that the nation looked forward to its impact which should be evident by way of improved teaching and learning. This, he added, must be witnessed in the production of more competent graduates imbued with the requisite skills, knowledge and competence to drive national development.

He also acknowledged that the course aims to spotlight issues related to creating inclusive learning environments for diverse students including the areas of gender, ethnicity and disability.

Mal. AdamuAdamu said that the specialised training course for Nigerian universities was quite appropriate and timely given the country's desire to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) particularly Goal 4 which falls squarely under the purview of the Ministry. He also noted the centrality of Education to the achievement of the SDGs and the pivotal role which competent and knowledgeable academic staff were required to play in ensuring that higher education lived up to societal expectations.

According to him, this was one of the important reasons why efforts aimed at enhancing the pedagogical skills of lecturers received the unconditional support of the FME. He pledged that the Ministry would continue to promote and support initiatives that enhanced the quality of education in Nigeria, particularly those which in addition to quality improvement also enhance the mainstreaming of inclusiveness, equality and diversity in education at all



Dr. Suleiman Ramon-Yusuf  
Representative of Executive Secretary and  
Director, Research, Innovation and  
Information Technology, NUC



Prof. Abubakar A. Rasheed  
Executive Secretary, NUC

levels.

The Honourable Minister commended the Executive Secretary, NUC, Professor AbubakarAdamuRasheed, mni, MFR, FNAL, and his Management whose collective brainchild led to the pedagogical innovation and Vice-Chancellors, who had sponsored their academic staff to participate in the Workshop. He also used the forum to acknowledge the team of experts from the University of Sussex under the leadership of the Pro-Vice Chancellor for Research- Professor Michael Davies and the facilitators from the School of Education, who directly developed and implemented the Faculty Development Course.

Welcoming participants, Professor Rasheed whose speech was read by the Director, Directorate of Research, Innovation and Information Technology (DRICT), Dr. Suleiman Ramon-Yusuf said the acquisition of a Postgraduate Diploma in Education (PGDE) was never viewed as a prerequisite for the attainment of teaching excellence in the NUS







L-R: DRI & IT, Dr. Ramon-Yusuf; Sussex Director, International Recruitment and Development, Prof. Richards Follet; Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Education, Arch. Sunday Echono, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Research of Sussex, Prof. Micheal Davies; VC, Nile University, Prof. Saeed Seth and DVC Academics, Baze University, Prof. Peter Umoh

He said whereas pedagogical skill and competence were definitely necessary in the NUS, a systemic approach to continued pedagogical training on the basis of regular professional development such as this one are going to be pursued.

The NUC Scribe also declared that the Commission had embarked on the reform of various curricular of universities to improve the quality of education in the country. He said there was the resolve to ensure that Nigeria's curricula meets the present and future challenges, and equip graduates to fit into future roles makes them more capable of contributing to national development and global competitiveness.

The Executive Secretary said: "As part of concerted efforts at continuous improvement in the quality of university education in Nigeria, the Commission has already triggered the process of curricular reforms in the NUS,

cognizant of the very dynamic nature of the frontier of knowledge especially in today's technology-driven knowledgeable economy.

"The curricular reforms are also driven by the Commission's awareness of the complexity of the skill sets that will be required of graduates of our universities some of whom may be expected to function at jobs that may not be in existence."

"It is incontrovertible that a critical success factor in the

design and implementation of such contemporary and equally futuristic curricula is the availability of a critical mass of academics in Nigerian universities who have not only the cutting-edge content, subject matter knowledge, but who also possess up-to-date pedagogical skills and competencies to facilitate the realisation of the anticipated learning outcomes and desirable student learning achievements.

The training, Professor Rasheed said, was meant to sharpen the



Some participants





Nigerian academics' skills to meet the contemporary challenges. He said: "Our belief is that if we organise periodical professional development courses for our lecturers in modular formats, we will achieve the same objective of quality. This quality will enable us to have better university graduates. "This partnership with the University of Sussex will ensure a quality hands-on training of our lecturers. It is also based on train-the-trainers as the delegates will return to their institutions to spread their skills." he concluded.

Earlier, the University of Sussex's Pro-Chancellor for Research, Professor Michael Davies said the training would expose the lecturers to "modern educational skills and facilities," which the University was known for. According to him, it would also enhance international collaborations and tackle pedagogical challenges confronting higher education in Nigeria.

At the technical sessions, some of the issues reviewed under the



Cross Section of participants

main theme 'Transformative Higher Education Pedagogy and Practice' include among others: What is Quality Professional Knowledge, Pedagogy and Practice in Higher Education Teaching; What Strategies can Strengthen and Enhance Approaches to Teaching and Learning in Higher Education; How Can We Develop Higher Education pedagogies and practice which are Inclusive and Supportive; What does Successful Assessment for Learning and Effective Feedback look like; and How can we Maintain our Momentum in Transforming Higher

Education Pedagogy and Practice.

The Workshop featured break-out sessions and parallel discussions on some topical issues, while participants had opportunities to prepare group poster presentations. The Facilitators were from the University of Sussex. They are the Director of International Recruitment and Development, Professor Richard Follett and Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Research, Professor Michael Davies.



Group photograph







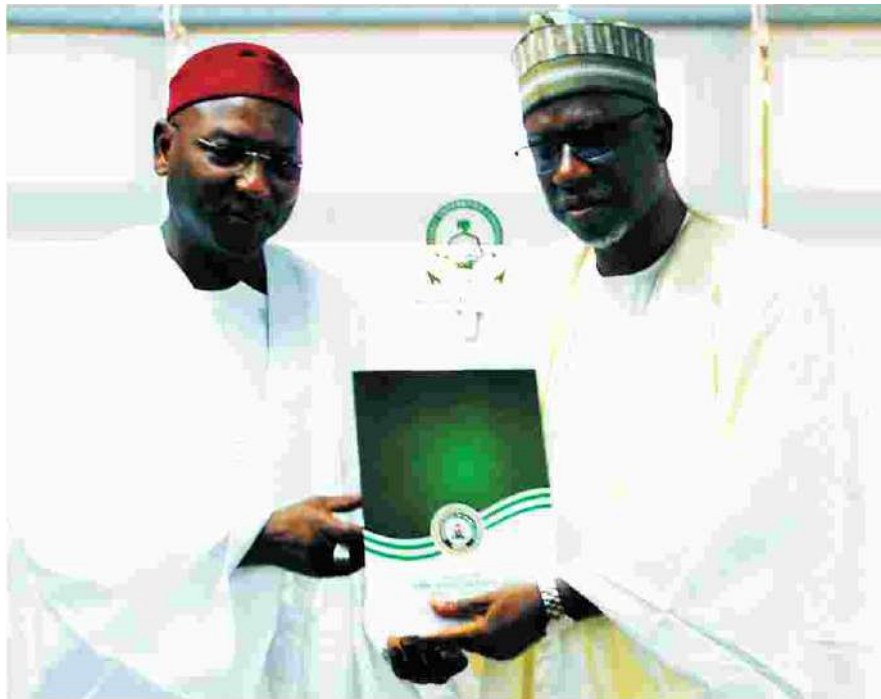
## Kano Dep. Governor Leads Nutrition Society to NUC

### *-Canvasses Harmonisation of Curriculum for B.sc Nutrition and Dietetics*

The Deputy Governor of Kano State and former Deputy Vice-Chancellor Academic, Bayero University Kano (BUK), Professor Hafiz Abubakar last Tuesday led a delegation of the Nutrition Society of Nigeria (NSN) to a courtesy call on the Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, MFR, FNAL, in his office.

Welcoming the team, Professor Rasheed described the Deputy Governor as a fellow passionate about Nigerian higher education and the university system in particular. He said that if the political structure of Kano State had given him space, he would be in the classroom due to his interest in advancing knowledge. He observed that it was not surprising that the visit of the team was purely on how to improve the quality of Nutrition and Dietetics, as a stand-alone programme.

In his address, Professor Hafiz Abubakar informed the Executive Secretary that the team came to solicit for the harmonisation of the curriculum on Nutrition and Dietetics studies developed by the Society and other stakeholders in the field, which was sponsored by UNICEF in 2016. He said the essence was to ensure that a clientele of knowledgeable people were produced in the Nigerian universities, using an



His Excellency, Deputy Governor, Kano State, Prof. Hafiz Abubakar and Executive Secretary, NUC, Prof. Abubakar A. Rasheed

approved Benchmark Minimum Academic Standards (BMAS) as prescribed by the NUC. He noted that the way Nutrition and Dietetics programme was currently structured in Nigerian universities allowed some to domicile it under the Medical Science and a few others in the Faculty of Agriculture. This, he said, led to some universities running the programme with bias in Agriculture and others inclined to the medical field.

The Deputy Governor referred Nutrition and Dietetics as one field that required concerted efforts to enhance its growth, as it involved the eating habits of the people, which by extension determines how healthy individuals can live at any point

in time. He noted with dismay that those in the medical sciences had not allowed the field to thrive independently due to what he described as 'protectionism' and or 'territory seeking.' He stated that Nigeria like other countries in the Western World should have introduced Clinical Nutrition in its residency programme in the medical field just as currently witnessed in Internal Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, among others.

Professor Abubakar told the Executive Secretary that the worst case was the absence of a National Policy framework for addressing Nutrition challenges currently ravaging the country, disclosing that the national average in the country's





intervention programme on malnutrition only stood at 18 per cent. He said that the Federal Government could address some challenges inherent in the area of Nutrition if the National Policy document already developed was gazetted and implemented, which already gave a legal basis on how the yet-to be inaugurated team should function.

According to him, a team already named with the Vice-President of Nigeria as the Chairman of the Board if inaugurated would send a strong signal to the international community on the country's seriousness in tackling the challenge. He stressed that the most vulnerable groups are Children in the level 0-5 years and women.

While harping on the fact that Nigeria and some other African countries have the highest volume of knowledge in Nutrition due to the wide range of food specimen in their environment, the former DVC, BUK, decried that no Nutritionist

in the Government Circle had gone beyond level 14 in Civil Service. He said it had been difficult for any member of the Society to attain decision making level in government, thereby relegating the field in the scheme of things.

The Deputy Governor mentioned that a government decision taken to upgrade the terminal level of Nutritionists in the Civil Service Cadre to level 17 was yet to be gazetted due to the same bias. He disclosed that NSN was an umbrella body for all Nutrition professionals and practitioners founded in 1963 at the University of Ibadan.

The Society has interest to promote and foster the study and practice of nutrition in its widest sense, and provide a common forum for Nutritionists and Public Health professionals to liaise and co-operate with universities, research institutes, government departments, national commissions, corporate organisations and other similar

bodies for the exchange of professional and other relevant information for national development.

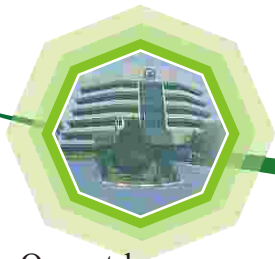
Speaking in the same vein, other members of the delegation re-echoed the need for the NUC to support the efforts of the Society to ensure that a curriculum to promote quality teaching and learning of Nutrition and Dietetics studies actually emerges soonest.

Responding, the Executive Secretary noted that the NUC Management had been adequately educated beyond argument on the relevance of Nutrition and Dietetics to the society. He congratulated the team for providing leadership to the NSN and for amassing the political and academic strength in the pursuit of their vision. He stated that with the intervention of the Nutrition Society, Nigeria was certainly walking on a solid path to economic revival and development.



Dep. Gov. Kano, Prof. Hafeez (3rd left) Executive Secretary, NUC, Prof. Rasheed (5th right) in a group photo with NUC, NSN Officials





On the curriculum harmonisation, Professor Rasheed assured that in October, the Society would be invited to make inputs for the finalisation of the BMAS. He, however, clarified that NUC does not encourage wholesale uniformity in the adoption of curriculum, as it is convinced that some zones may have some specifics that are peculiar and as such there ought to be room for innovations and adaptations.

He informed the team that Nutrition will be the subject of

focus and topical issue in the next NUC Distinguished Lecture Series to be hosted in December and called on them to participate fully in the discourse.

Both teams agreed on the proposal and the review was fixed for second week in October.

In the delegation were the current President of NSN, Dr. B.I.C. Brai; President of the Federation of African Nutrition Society (FANUS), Professor NgoziNnam and the Vice-

Chancellor Ambrose Alli University (AAU), Ekpoma and immediate Past President, Professor I.A. Onimawo.

At the meeting were the Directors of the Directorates of International Cooperation and Liaison Services, Mrs. Constance Goddy-Nnadi; Management Support Services, Barr. Victor Onuoha and Executive Secretary's Office, Mr. Chris Maiyaki as well as the Deputy Director, Information Division, Mr. Haruna Lawal Ajo.

## Sussex University Visits NUC on TTT

The Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, MFR, FNAL, last Tuesday hosted a four-man delegation from the University of Sussex, United Kingdom (UK) currently in Nigeria facilitating a Train-the Trainer (TTT) Workshop on Professional Development Course for Leaders of Teaching and Learning in Nigerian Universities.

Receiving the delegation, Professor Rasheed noted with delight that there was over 100 per cent participation at the Workshop by the universities with 82 in attendance from the proposed 80 and that it was a worthwhile programme for the entire Nigerian University System (NUS). While commending the facilitators for the collaboration with the NUC, he said the Commission would sit down with the Federal



Prof. Richard Follet, Director International Relations and Development University of Sussex Presenting a Plaque to Prof. Abubakar A. Rasheed

Ministry of Education to determine the future of the workshop outcome, with a bid to ensure that maximum benefit was derived from the partnership. He said that NUC

would sustain the relationship built with Sussex and therefore proposed the need for the workshop to be an annual programme in the NUS Calendar. On the relationship between







British universities and their counterparts in Nigeria, the Executive Secretary canvassed for UK universities to design their programmes to meet the needs of not just Nigeria but the entire Africa as that would enable them attract more patronage from the continent. This, he said, would enable Africans especially Nigerian students to address some of the local challenges in their various countries. He observed that a situation where UK universities' curricula do not take into consideration the peculiar challenges of the African continent would hamper patronage. He, however, said that University of Sussex was a good institution that the Commission would continue to work with closely as an outlet for postgraduate programmes for academics in the Nigerian universities.

The Executive Secretary disclosed that NUC was working towards receiving the Vice-Chancellor of the UK University and his team in December when the gathering of their Nigerian Alumni's would take place in

Abuja. According to him, the Commission intend to bring together members of the Alumni of the university resident in Abuja to work with the team to make the planning the biggest gathering of Alumni in December. He recalled that the likes of the present Vice-Chancellor, National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN), Professor AbdallahUbaAdamu and the Managing Director of NIMET were among the list of personalities in the Alumni.

Earlier, the leader of the delegation and the University's Director of International Recruitment and Development, Professor Richard Follett said that the familiarisation visit was to interface with the Executive Secretary on how productive and worthwhile the programme had been for the participants. He said it was also to open up channel for closer collaboration with the NUS in the areas of teaching, partnership and faculty training especially on the blended learning mode where academics would be trained on Higher Education Pedagogy. He explained that the University of

Sussex was strong in the Arts and Humanities, emphasising that a good number of Nigerians students were resident in the University undertaking various programmes. He disclosed that the University recently hosted a Creative and Critical Writing Workshop in Abuja and that the team would be back in Abuja in December for the Conference of its Alumni in Nigeria.

In the team were Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Research, Professor Michael Davies; Regional Officer, West Africa, IfyUdofia and Senior International Officer Africa/ Middle East, Mr. TosinAdebisi.

At the meeting were Directors of the Directorates of Research, Innovation and Information Technology, Dr. Suleiman Ramon-Yusuf; International Cooperation and Liaison Services, Mrs. Constance Goddy-Nnadi; Finance and Accounts, Mr. Sam Onazi and the Deputy Directors, Information Division, Mr. HarunaLawalAjo and International Cooperation, Mrs. FlorenceAsemadahun.



Prof. Rasheed and Follett (4th and 5th right) in a group photo with NUC and Sussex officials







## NUC's Dr. Saliu Elected Vice President AfriQAN at 9th ICQAHEA



L-R: Prof. Johnathan Mba; Prof. Etienne Ehile; Prof. Bertrand Mbachi; Prof. Juma Shabani; Dr. Yohannes Woldertensae, Mr. Olin O Oedekoven and Prof. Peter Okebukola

The 9th International Conference on Quality in Higher Education in Africa (ICQAHEA), held in Accra, Ghana, ended last Thursday on a high note with the Director, Directorate of Accreditation of the National Universities Commission (NUC), Dr. Noel BiodunSaliu, elected by the General Assembly of the African Quality Assurance Network (AfriQAN), to represent Nigeria in the Board as the Vice-President. He will hold this position on behalf of the Commission for the next 2 years. Before now, Nigeria served as the President of the Network for two terms and had Professor Chiedu Felix Mafiana, who is currently on Sabbatical at the National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN), held the position.

The 9th ICQAHEA was organised under the theme

“Quality Higher Education, Harmonisation and Attainment of Sustainable Development Goals in Africa”, and took stock of the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the 8th Conference while identifying the strategies required in order to consolidate the results achieved in enhancing quality and accelerating regional harmonisation.

It was therefore a follow up to the 8th ICQAHEA and addressed the role of quality assurance and regional harmonisation in higher education in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 in order to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all.

Other sub-themes woven around

the main theme of the Workshop include: Recent regional developments in enhancing quality and accelerating harmonisation; lessons from other region; Regional Quality assurance and harmonization Initiatives in Africa: the continental strategy for Education for Africa 2015-2025 (CESA); the Harmonisation of African Higher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation (HAQAA) Initiative; Tuning and Erasmus +; The role of quality assurance and harmonization in higher education institutions in attaining the SDGs in Africa and beyond; and the role of research and development and ICT in higher education institutions in attaining the SDGs.

The objectives of the 9th ICQAHEA and Workshops were to:





1. Review recent developments/achievements in enhancing quality and promoting regional harmonisation in Africa and beyond;

2. Promote awareness among the African higher education community of recent developments in enhancing quality assurance and accelerating regional harmonisation under the Africa – EU partnership, including the continental strategy for Education for Africa 2015-2025 (CESA); the Harmonisation of African Higher Education Quality Assurance and Accreditation (HAQAA) Initiative; Tuning and Erasmus;

3. Provide a platform for discussing the role of quality assurance and harmonisation in higher education in attaining sustainable development goals in Africa;

4. Document best practices from other regions of the world on quality assurance and



Dr. Noel Biodun Saliu  
Newly Elected Vice-President, AfriQAN and NUC Director, Accreditation

harmonisation in higher education in attaining the SDGs and draw lessons for the African region;

5. Foster the acquisition of skills in (a) the implementation of the revised Arusha Convention; (b) measurement and modelling of quality in higher education; (c) quality assurance of open and distance learning delivery systems; (d)

strengthening effective implementation of LMD reforms; (f) setting up and running effective quality assurance units at the institutional level; and (g) Tuning and Credit Transfer.

Declaring the Workshop open, the Secretary-General, Association of African Universities (AAU), Accra,



DRI & IT, Dr. Suleiman Ramon-Yusuf (seated 1st left) with other participants at the Conference







Ghana, Professor Etienne EhouanEhile, expressed appreciation to the Government of Ghana for constructing the Secretariat for the Association. He also thanked participants that were able to join the AAU for its Golden Jubilee Celebrations and the 14th General Conference. He reminded participants of the various quality assurance initiatives in the continent, noting that the 9th ICQAHEA would enable the conference take stock of how it has fared on the recommendations from the 8th Conference.

Earlier the Chairman, ICQAHEA, Professor Juma Shabani, who welcomed participants on behalf of the International and Local Organising Committee (LOC) of the Conference, reminded participants that during the Conference, the Workshops on Quality Assurance, the General Assembly of AfriQAN, Symposium of Rectors, Vice-Chancellors and Presidents of Universities would hold and further enrich participants' knowledge on quality assurance.

Its outcome, according to him, would be consolidated in a document to the 2018 UNESCO World Conference on Higher Education. The LOC comprised a consortium of Organisations; the AAU, AfriQAN, GUNi Africa, Peregrine Academic Services and Okebukola Science Foundation.

In his welcome remarks, the President of AfriQAN, Professor Chiedu Felix Mafiana commended participants for the Conference, which has consistently held from inception without fail and for the fact that the Conference has provided the platform for AfriQAN General Assembly. He expressed appreciation to AAU for hosting the Secretariat of AfriQAN and also thanked members of AfriQAN for their cooperation during his tenure. He prayed for the extension of the same level of cooperation to a new President that would be elected during the General Assembly.

Goodwill Messages were delivered at the Conference including those from the Senior Education Expert, African Union

Commission, Dr. Yohannes Woldertensae, and President and CEO, Peregrine Academic Services, Mr. Olin O Oedekoven; AAU and Peregrine Academic Services and AfriQAN Coordinator, Professor Jonathan Mba.

The Keynote Address on the main theme was given by the Chairman of Council, Federal University, Lokoja, Nigeria and Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Port Harcourt, Professor Nimi Briggs.

Other highlights of the Conference included a symposium for Rectors, Vice-Chancellors and Presidents of universities that enabled them to share information on the achievements, challenges, opportunities and prospects of their respective institutions in the use of quality assurance and regional harmonisation in attaining the SDGs in Africa. There was also a discussion on the AfriQAN work plan 2017-2018 as well as subscription and membership dues. The climax was the General Assembly and



More participants





the election into the Board of AfriQAN. The full composition and representation of countries in the Board is as follows:

President - CAMES, Burkina Faso

Vice-President - NUC, Nigeria

Treasurer - CNAQ, Mozambique  
Member representing Southern Africa - CHE Lesotho.

Member representing East Africa - TCU, Tanzania

Member representing West Africa - ANAQ-SUP, Senegal.

Meanwhile, Northern and Central Africa were requested to send the institutions representing them to the Secretariat.

The Conference proceeded in 6 Plenaries, 2 Special Sessions, a

Workshop (Parallel Session) and a Parallel Session for Contributed Paper Presentations with a total of 28 reports and papers presented. The presentations were followed with discussions during which the sub-themes of the conference were thoroughly examined and far-reaching recommendations made.

It was attended by 150 Participants from 22 countries that included Ministers in charge of Education/Higher Education/Science and Technology/ICTs and Labour; Permanent Secretaries/Directors-General of Education and Senior Officials; Heads and management teams of national

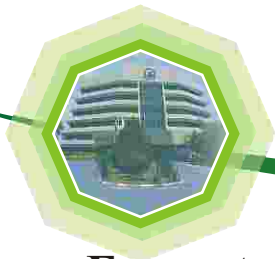
and regional quality assurance agencies; Vice-Chancellors, Rectors and Provosts of higher education institutions; Officers and Members of AfriQAN; Officers in charge of higher education at the African Union Commission; Quality Assurance practitioners; Experts in ICT, teaching and research in higher education; Civil society; Staff Unions; Students and Students' Associations; Professional associations; Employers or employers' associations; Development Partners including the ADEA and the European Union; Stakeholders in education in Africa; and Stakeholders in higher education from other regions of the world.



Delegates in a group photograph in front of AAU Secretariat Accra, Ghana







## Excerpts of the Communiqué at the End of the Conference

### Communiqué

We, the participants at the 9th International Conference on Quality Assurance in Higher Education in Africa (ICQAHEA) with the theme Quality Higher Education, Harmonisation and Attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa held at the Secretariat of the Association of African Universities (AAU) from 18 – 22nd September, 2017 agree as follows:

#### Progress Since the 8th ICQAHEA: Recent Developments in Quality Assurance in Higher Education in Africa

##### Note

- That the 8th ICQAHEA held in Windhoek, Namibia was very successful and that since the conference many African countries have made remarkable progress in higher education quality assurance.
- The East African Community Common Higher Education Area launched in May 2017 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania involving 6 East Africa member States of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan.
- The strong regional quality assurance system in East Africa with several programs already harmonized with focus on Students learning outcomes and that regular Audits are now compulsory in all the EAC countries as part of the implementation of the EAC Higher Education area.
- The progress made in the AU-EU initiatives of Tuning-Africa, HAQAA, AQRM and others.
- Implementation of the Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA) higher education Cluster and quality assurance sub-cluster.
- The progress made by the West Africa Health Organisation (WAHO) in the harmonization of the curricular of the health professional education.

- The capacity building efforts of AfriQAN, AAU, CAMES, National Quality Assurance Agencies, Higher Education Institutions and Private Leadership Organisations.

- The global wake-up call on the issue of academic corruption and the efforts of African higher education institutions in sanitizing their systems.

- The progress made by Zimbabwe Council for Higher Education (ZIMCHE) on the harmonisation of higher education project.

- The strong quality assurance agency in some countries in West African and the progress made in the development of quality assurance Network in the sub-region.

- The implementation of the PAQ-CAMES in 2016-2017, which made it possible to achieve notable progress in terms of governance, tools, organization of validation workshops or stakeholder capacity building and partnership.

- That harmonization is difficult at the continental level but that great advances could be made from internal harmonization at the national level.

##### Recommend

- Resolutions of ICQAHEA should be well circulated amongst stakeholders to facilitate their implementation.

- Governments of African countries, Quality Assurance Agencies, Higher Education Institutions and relevant stakeholders should be committed to implementing the resolutions of ICQAHEA

- The Senate of higher education institutions should always live up to their quality assurance responsibilities by showing commitment to very strong internal quality assurance mechanisms.





- African higher education institutions should begin to consider proficiency in teaching as one of the criteria for promotion.
- The issue of academic corruption in all its forms should be taken seriously by all higher education institutions and adequately tackled whenever such challenges emerge.
- The effort of Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda in tackling its recent case of academic corruption should be commended and recommended to African Heads of higher education institutions.
- African higher education institutions and quality assurance agencies should ensure that they provide the conference with feedback on the level of implementation of the resolutions of ICQAHEA through AAU.

### **Strategic Options for Attaining the SDGs in Africa through Quality Higher Education**

#### **Note:**

- That the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is a set of 17 "Global Goals" with 169 targets between them, spearheaded by the United Nations through a deliberative process involving its 193 Member States, as well as the global civil society.
- Each goal has specific targets to be achieved in 15 years.
- Higher education institutions have very critical roles to play in driving the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- The role of the higher education in facilitating the realisation of the goal is predicated on quality and quality assurance.
- Africa's effort at meeting the erstwhile MDGs was not encouraging.
- Quality assurance in higher education institutions goes hand-in-hand with discipline.

#### **Recommend**

- Higher education institutions should mount programmes in Quality Assurance to entrench the culture of quality in Africa's educational institutions.
- African nations should develop labour market observatories for adequate data on graduates and their disciplines for the identification of gaps that should be bridged to meet labour market requirements.
- Quality assurance should be operated in such a way that higher education institutions are positioned to address the numerous challenges of the people.
- Higher education institutions should discipline themselves to meet the requirements of the national, regional and continental minimum standards and even go the extra-mile.
- ECOWAS should play leadership role outside its intervention in Health professional education through the West Africa Health Organisation (WAHO) by facilitating the harmonisation of the curriculum of other disciplines in the sub-region.
- Structured approach should be embraced in building capacity for quality assurance rather than the fragmented approach that is common with higher education institutions and the quality assurance agency.
- Higher education institutions should formalise the operations of their quality assurance Units/Directorates.

### **Quality higher Education for graduate employability in Africa: Can we get it right?**

#### **Note:**

- UNESCO's charge to higher education institutions to "develop entrepreneurial skills and initiative in order to facilitate graduate employability and to make them job creators instead of job seekers.







- The British Council project for Sub Sahara Africa that identified a range of challenges faced in the region that limit the positive impact of higher education on society, and particularly to constrain its ability to produce employable graduates.

- Employability is the ability of an individual to gain and maintain employment.

- Employability included job-specific skills, generic work skills, personal qualities (such as reliability and time management), knowledge and understanding of society, and moral values.

- That Africa can get it right on quality higher education that guarantees graduate employability.

- Strong internal quality assurance will improve employability of graduate of higher education institutions.

### **Recommend**

- That African countries should work in collaboration and benchmark at the national, regional and international levels.

- Effective governance processes, support and commitment to provisions, services and activities that will ensure quality higher education should be embraced by higher education institutions to promote graduate employability.

- African universities should invest in their programmes.

- African higher education institutions should begin to lay emphasis on building appropriate skills and competences of graduates in order to improve their employability.

- Strong internal quality assurance should be used to monitor programmes of higher education institutions.

- Institutional offices for the documentation of information on graduates of higher education institutions should be established.

- Universities should conduct employability survey of their graduates from time to time.

- The needs assessment of labour market expectation on graduates should be conducted periodically for the purpose of curriculum review and to address the gap in the training of the graduates for employability.

- The industry should contribute to the training of the students to tailor their training to their employment requirements.

- Every student should be made to learn a foreign language that will improve his or her employability.

The HAQAA Initiative: Progress made on PAQAF, AQRM and ASG

### **Note:**

- The vision of the African Union Commission (AUC) to build an integrated Africa through harmonised education system.

- That the General Assembly committed members to establishing a harmonised mechanism to ensure comparable higher education in Africa.

- That Member States were requested to establish mechanisms for harmonisation and quality assurance processes in June 2015.

- Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA) recognises the importance of harmonisation and quality.

- The major AU quality assurance initiatives which are PAQAF and AQRM

- That PAQAF was validated by national/regional QA agencies, endorsed by Ministers of Education and adopted by AU Assembly at the 2016 January Summit

- That AQRM is an instrument in PAQAF for quality improvement through self-evaluation and external validation and not a ranking instrument.

- That Institutional Evaluation is underway in 15 HEIs using the AQRM





- The instruments of PAQAF to include African Standards and Guidelines for QA; Continental Qualifications Framework; African Quality Rating Mechanism; Addis Convention; African Credit Accumulation and Transfer System; Continental Register for QA agencies and quality assured higher education institutions.
- That the implementing Agency is the proposed Pan-African QA and Accreditation Agency
- That the HAQAA initiative which has an implementing consortium and an Advisory Board with AUC, EU, and regional organisations, aims to support PAQAF and will be implemented from 2016 – 2019.
- The main outcomes of HAQAA to include an African Standards and Guidelines for QA; Institutional assessments of 15 HEIs using AQRM; Provision of Training Course on QA.
- The update on the ongoing activities on HAQAA and the progress so far made in the development of the ASG for quality assurance at the continental level.
- The high commitment to the ratification of the Addis convention.

### **Recommend**

- Increased advocacy of the AUC quality assurance initiatives to increase awareness in the continent.
- Consensus should be built amongst all stakeholders who are going to operationalize the ASG.
- That effort should be made to translate PAQAF into Arabic and Portuguese to facilitate continental ownership.
- AUC should facilitate the operationalization of PAQAF as soon as possible.
- African countries should be committed to the information centres to mitigate the challenge of

data in the continent.

### **Contributed Paper Presentation**

#### **Note:**

- The effects of teaching and quality assurance in higher education on the achievement of the Sustainable Development goals (SDGs).
- That quality assurance is a multidisciplinary approach that goes hand-in-hand with ethics.
- That ethics and quality assurance are major requirements for the implementation of the SDGs.
- That university research and the digital economy are catalysts for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in Africa.
- That the digital economy is being fueled by the growing need for personal computers.
- The university is a service business in the digital economy in terms of investment in human capital development and research output.
- The implication of normative evaluation of teaching by undergraduate students for internal quality assurance mechanism for sustainable development.
- The evaluation of teachers to identify their strengths and weakness is very critical to quality.

### **Recommend**

- Teaching should count in the evaluation of teachers for promotion.
- Higher education institutions should give teachers the necessary pedagogical training at regular and short intervals to improve their teaching skills and competences.
- Modern methods of teaching should be embraced by higher education institutions in line global best practices.
- Senior academics should provide adequate mentoring and supervision to the junior ones to





develop their pedagogical skills.

### **Academic Corruption as Depressant of Quality in the Attainment of SDGs: Crushing the Octopus**

#### **Note:**

- That any type of cheating that accords a person undue advantage in an academic enterprise is academic corruption.
- Academic corruption presents in various forms and shades.
- Academic corruption produces half-baked students of low quality thus hindering the attainment of SDG 4.
- Academic corruption leads to the production of fake research findings, which jeopardizes the attainment of all SDGs.

#### **Recommend**

- The establishment of clear policies on academic corruption stating what is considered to be corruption and the penalties. Such policies should be widely disseminated and every student and staff made to sign agreement on such policies.
- Sanctions should be applied regardless of the status of the offender and such sanctions should be well publicised.
- The conduct of annual capacity-building workshops on avoiding academic corruption for all staff and students
- Use plagiarism checker software.
- A signed statement by the student confirming no plagiarism should accompany all assignments, term paper and thesis. The university should be indemnified of any plagiarised material.
- The conduct student assessment of lecturers at the end of the course.
- Publicise university policy on fake journals and publish names of such journals.
- Encourage graduate students to patronise

high-impact and good quality journals.

- The fight against academic corruption should continue to be intense until won.

### **Symposium of Rectors, Presidents and Vice-Chancellors**

The Symposium discussed the Role of Higher Education Institutions in the Attainment of the SDGs with the following recommendations emerging:

- Students should be encouraged to play active roles in the attainment of the SDGs.
- Higher education institutions should show a link between every programme offered to the attainment of the SDGs.
- Workshops should be organized for higher education institutions to further equip them for the attainment of the SDGs.
- Universities should give agriculture prominence so that they will be self-sufficient in food production and also sell to the public.
- Managers of higher education institutions and relevant stakeholders should identify areas that need to be improved and take steps to make the necessary changes in order to contribute to the realization of the SDGs.
- Entrepreneurship should be entrenched in African higher education institutions in all programmes so that graduates will be job creators rather than job seekers.
- Cutting-edge research should be carried out in higher education institutions leading to national development. Commercialization of research results should be given high priority.
- Higher education institutions should collaborate with the Academies towards the attainment of the SDGs.
- African leaders should show the desired political will for the attainment of the SDGs.
- There should be documentation of good







practices, which can be shared amongst higher education institutions.

### Appreciation

Finally, participants express gratitude to the Global University Network for Innovation GUNI-Africa, the African Quality Assurance Network (AfriQAN)

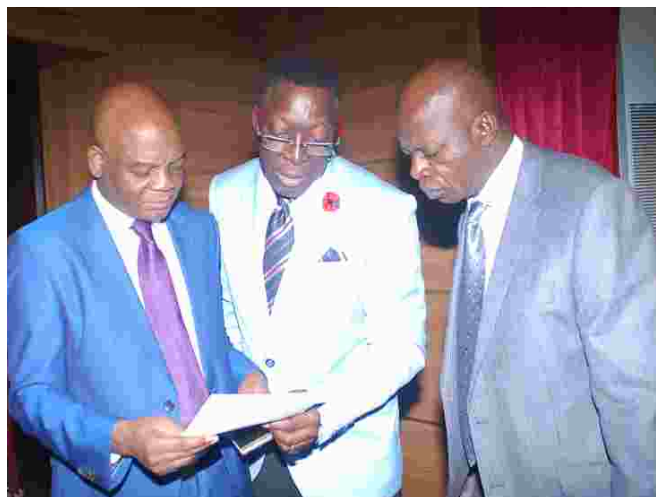
and the Association of African Universities (AAU) for organising the 9th International Conference on Quality Assurance in Higher Education in Africa on Quality Higher Education, Harmonisation and Attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa. We also appreciate Okebukola Science Foundation (OSF) and Peregrine Academic Services, USA for their support to the Conference

**Dr. Biodun Saliu**  
**RAPPORTEUR GENERAL**  
**September 21, 2017**

## Photo Gallery



Deputy Governor Kano State, Prof. Hafiz Abubakar, conferring with the ES NUC, Prof. Abubakar Rasheed sandwiched from the left by President, Nutrition Society of Nigeria, Dr. B.I.C. Brai and President, Federation of African Nutrition Society, Prof. Ngozi Nnam when the team visited the Commission



Perm. Sec. FME, Arch. Echono reviewing the a document along with the NUC Directors of Research, Innovation and Information Technology, Dr. Ramon-Yusuf and Finance and Accounts, Mr. Sam Onazi during the Workshop on honing the skills of Nigerian Academics held at Nile University, Abuja



Dr. Ramon-Yusuf responding to newsmen at the sideline of the Workshop



NUC Director, Management Support Services, Barr Victor Onuoha with another participant at the Workshop





## **RE: FORWARDING OF BROCHURES OF THE KOREA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (KAIST)**

The National Universities Commission (NUC) is in receipt of a letter from the Federal Ministry of Education (FME) with reference number FME/HE/SU/179/II/255 forwarding a notice from the KAIST inviting interested and eligible persons who wish to undertake postgraduate studies in the global IT Technology programme (ITTP) for 2018 Spring.

The Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) Global IT Technology Programme (ITTP) which commenced in 2006, is aimed at building a global network of IT leaders and is sponsored by the Korea Ministry of ICT, Science and Future Planning Korea and African Development Bank.

Interested applicants are advised to access the online application forms at <http://apply.kaist.ac.kr/intergradapply>.

N.B: For further details, please log on to <http://admission.kaist.ac.kr/international> or contact the Coordinator, Ms. Hyesong Jeong, on 82423506845 or [hsjeong88@kaist.ac.kr](mailto:hsjeong88@kaist.ac.kr)

## **NUC EXTENDS DEADLINE FOR THE PUBLICATION OF NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES YEARBOOK**

The National Universities Commission is in the process of publishing a Directory/Handbook of Nigerian Universities (Nigerian Universities Yearbook).

The Yearbook will essentially serve as a handbook of reference on Universities in Nigeria and is expected to provide easy access to one-stop information on principal officers, programmes available, entry requirements, list of academic staff, especially the professorial cadre and contact officers for strategic operations within the university system.

Pursuant to the achievement of this objective, Vice Chancellors of Nigerian universities were requested since 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to furnish the Commission with information in a prescribed format duly forwarded to all Universities with an initial deadline of 28<sup>th</sup> July which was later extended to 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2017. Regrettably, however many Universities are yet to supply the requisite information.

Consequently, the Commission has decided on **final** extension which will terminate on **15<sup>th</sup> September, 2017**.

Vice-Chancellors of Nigeria universities should please note that the Commission will go ahead with the publication of the year book at the end of this deadline whether or not all universities have supplied the required data.

The Commission counts on the prompt response of defaulting universities to ensure that all Nigerian Universities are accounted for in the 2017 (maiden) edition of the Nigerian University Year book/Directory.

**Dr. Suleiman Ramon-Yusuf**  
**Director, Research Innovation & Information Technology**  
**For: Executive Secretary**





## NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION IPSAS IMPLEMENTATION



Nexia  
Agbo Abel & Co

### Introduction:

The Federal Executives Council at its meeting held on 28<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2014.
- Adoption of IPSAS Accrual effective from 1<sup>st</sup> 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

• Results Based Management  
• Easy Comparison  
• Competitive Advantage

• Quality  
• Consistency  
• Comparability

**IPSAS**

• Transparency  
• Accountability

### 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:

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

## 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. Ladoke Akintola University of Technology Open and Distance Learning Centre, Ogbomosho.
8. Distance Learning Centre, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

## 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, Corporate Communications

[www.nuc.edu.ng](http://www.nuc.edu.ng)

## **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](http://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](mailto:rasheed3h@gmail.com) and copy to [chiedu.mafiana@gmail.com](mailto:chiedu.mafiana@gmail.com)





## 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. Modibbo 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 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, Eboyi 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, Ijagun, Ogun State
9. Rivers State University of Science & Technology, Port Harcourt
10. Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Ebonyi 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 Planning

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, Bokkos	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	Moshood Abiola University of Science and Technology, Abeokuta	2017	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., Owode, 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, Owerrinta, 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. Ladoké Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho              |
| 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](mailto: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](http://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, FNAL**  
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, Mbaize, Imo State or any of its campuses in Nigeria
- 33) Houdegbe 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, FNAL***  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION  
ANNOUNCER





## This Week's Birthdays



NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	DEPT.
UKAMAKA LAWRENSIA IBEAJAA	2 Oct.	DICT
PAMELA NDIDIAMAKA EJIOFOR	3 Oct.	DQA
CHIBUZO CHIZOBA EBIGBO	3 Oct.	DQA
IDRIS MAMMAN	5 Oct.	DIM
OMOTAYO KATE ONAIYEKAN	5 Oct.	DAS
LAWAL MOHAMMED FARUK	6 Oct.	DRI
MARYANN NKEM BIGWAN	6 Oct.	DQA
TARILA ISAAC AYABA	7 Oct.	DAS
AISHA SHEHU BELLO	8 Oct.	DFA
MUSA USMAN	8 Oct.	DIM

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



**TAKE RESPONSIBILITY**  
DO YOUR BIT TO MOVE THE  
COMMISSION TO GREATER HEIGHTS

***Dress Well and Earn  
Respect.***

*Courtesy: Directorate of Management Support Services*

***SHUN CORRUPTION.  
It Does not Pay***

*Courtesy: Anti-corruption and Transparency Division*







**NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION  
AJA NWACHUKWU HOUSE  
No 26, Aguiyi Ironsi street,  
Maitama District, P.M.B 237, Garki G.P.O,  
Abuja-Nigeria.  
[www.nuc.edu.ng](http://www.nuc.edu.ng)**