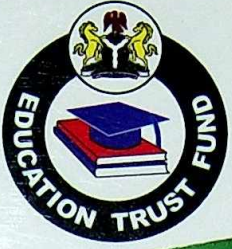


THE HOUSE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION TRUST FUND

ISSN 2006 - 9308



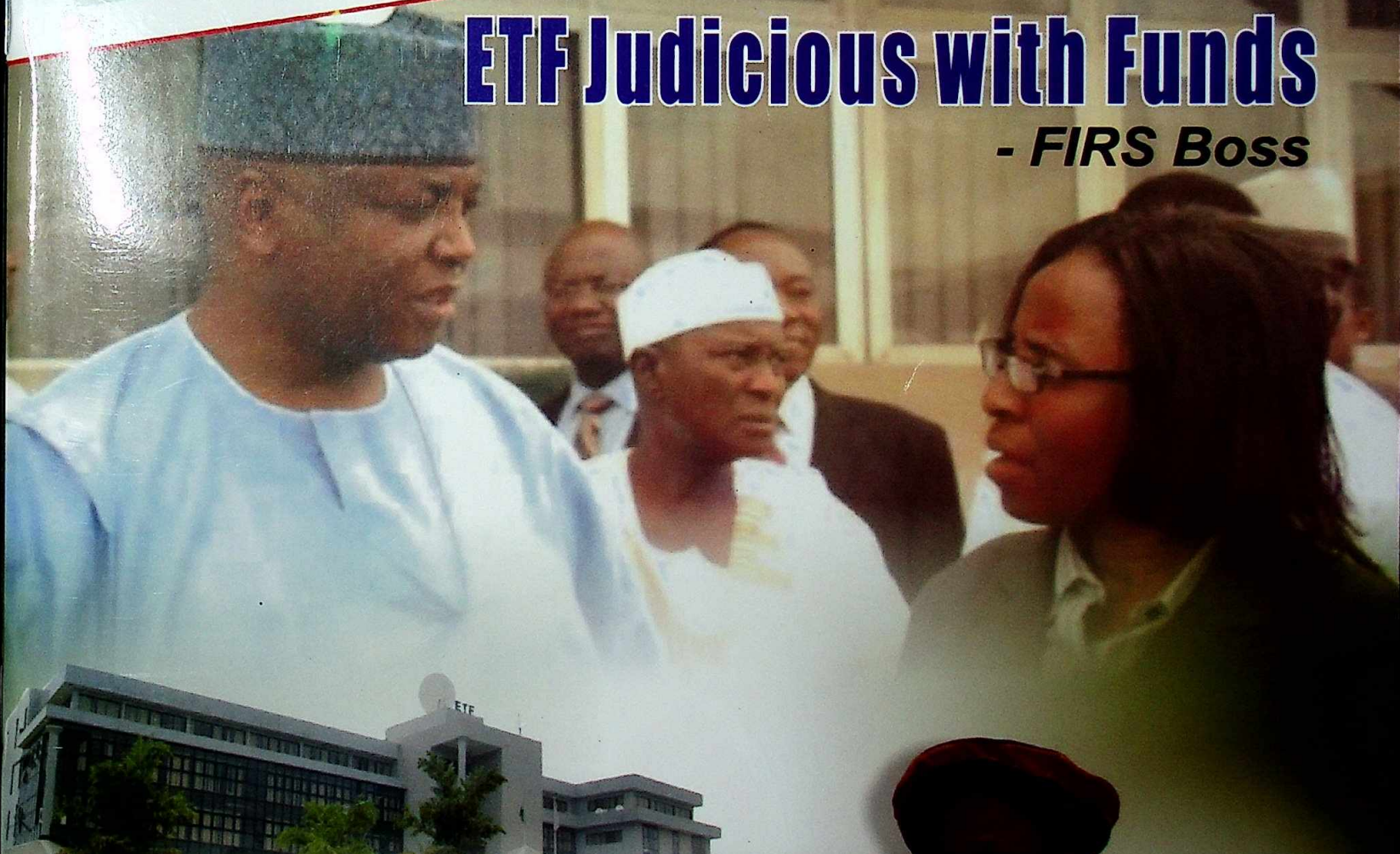
# ETF

News

Vol. 4 No 6, 2ND QUARTER EDITION, 2009

## ETF Judicious with Funds

- FIRS Boss



**Restoring the  
Original Concept of ETF**

**ETF ES Bags Yabatech  
Fellowship Award**







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## EDUCATION TRUST FUND

*For The Development of Sound*

*Minds and Skilled Hands*

*There is a need to have a strong...*

*...to ensure that the education sector...*

*...is able to meet the needs of the...*

*...and to provide quality education...*

*...for all Nigerians.*

*...and to ensure that the education sector...*

*...is able to meet the needs of the...*

*...and to provide quality education...*

*...for all Nigerians.*

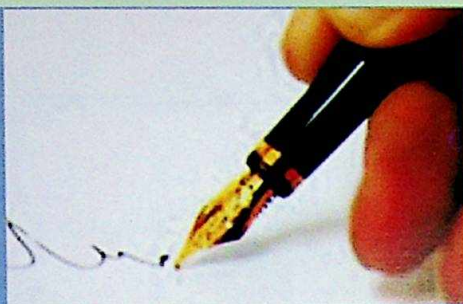
*...and to ensure that the education sector...*

*...is able to meet the needs of the...*

*...and to provide quality education...*

*...for all Nigerians.*

# From the Editor's Desk



**T**his is yet another bumper edition of the Fund's News Magazine which is aimed at highlighting the activities of the Fund to the general public.

The Fund as an agency of change has come up innovations which have impacted positively on the education sector in Nigeria.

To this end, we have chronicled a number of courtesy visits to the Executive Secretary of the Education Trust Fund by beneficiaries who still want more of the Fund's intervention.

As mentioned in one of our editions, the Fund has successfully set up Research and Book Development Committees, respectively. They are expected to bring to life the almost camatose state of research in our universities and make relevant books available for meaningful academic exercise. A list of the egg-head professors chosen as members of the Research Committee are contained in this edition.

Similarly, the Fund commenced the processes for the implementation of its special projects in the focal institutions chosen to which it would commit the sum of N41.4 billion. Formal letters of allocation would be made to the institutions in due course.

Finally, this edition contains series of interviews run by the Chairman of Board of Trustees of the Fund, Dr. Musa Babayo, and the Executive Secretary, Prof. Mahmood Yakubu.

As a responsive agency of Government, we have also enclosed in this edition tabulations of our allocations and disbursements to all our beneficiaries.

This is our own way of accounting to Nigerians our stewardship since we place great premium on accountability, transparency and efficient service delivery.

As usual, reactions and contributions are welcomed from our most esteemed readers.

Thank you.

*Alada*  
**Jacob Alada**



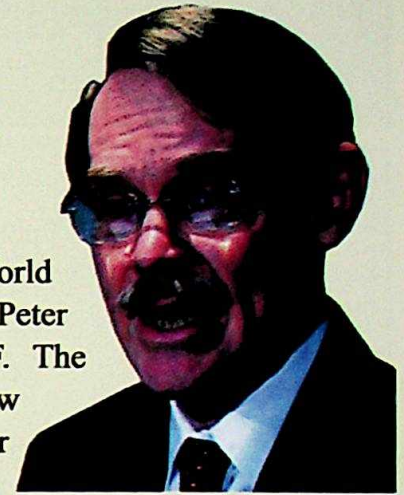
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## World Bank to Partner ETF

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A team of experts from the World Bank led by Professor Peter Meture recently visited ETF. The purpose of the visit was to see how modalities can be worked out for the World Bank and the ETF to collaborate with a view to supporting government's efforts in advancing education in Nigeria. The World Bank is interested in developing sustainable synergy with the ETF in the area of funding of equipment and content in higher education in Nigeria.



## FRCN Wants Stronger Relations With ETF

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The Director General of Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) Barrister Yusuf Nuhumi, recently paid a courtesy call on the Executive Secretary of the ETF, Professor Mahmood Yakubu. The purpose for the visit was to evolve partnership with the Fund in order to reach out not only to the Funds beneficiaries but also to the general public on the activities and achievements of the Education Trust Fund.

## ETF Spends N2bn On Book Project

Education Trust Fund (ETF) has injected the sum of two billion Naira into Book Development Intervention Programme for tertiary educational institutions in the country. The move was to drive the expected competitive edge for Nigeria in respect of production of reading materials that would meet international standards.

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## OUR SERVICE CHARTER

### VISION

"... to be a World Class Public Sector Intervention Agency in the Education Sector."

### MISSION

...to deliver competent and forward looking intervention programmes through funding, to all levels of the Nigerian education system, in line with the provisions of its enabling Act.

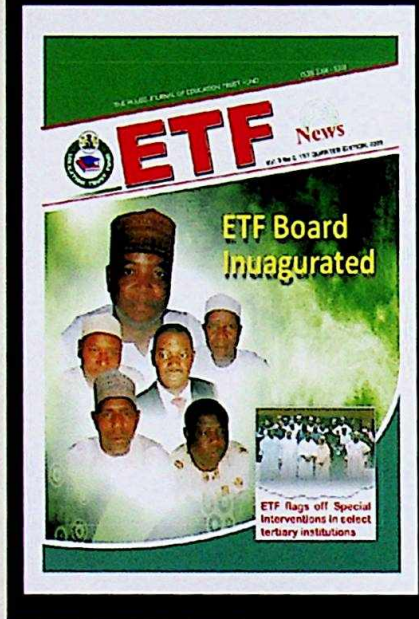
### OUR SERVICES

- Provide funding for educational facilities and infrastructural development.
- Promote creative and innovative approach to educational learning and services.
- Stimulate, support and enhance improvement activities in the educational foundation areas like Teacher Education, Teaching Practice, Library Development and Special Education Programmes.
- Champion new literacy enhancing programmes such as scientific, information and technological literacy.

### OUR CUSTOMERS

- Public Tertiary institutions
- Public Secondary and Primary Schools

# Mail Box



*Dear Editor,*

It is nice to know that the ETF now has a Board of Trustees. From your past good records, I definitely know that you would work harder with the new Board. Congratulations.

*Olalekan Fatuashe  
Leads City University  
Ibadan, Oyo State*

I am a graduate student in one of the universities in the southwestern part of the country. It was here I came across your magazine. At first, I thought it was for sale and not easy to get but I was wrong. Although the very first one I read was borrowed from my classmate, I couldn't stop wanting to have my own copy. I can't wait to lay my

hands on your next edition.

*Obozuwa Poga  
Lagos State University  
Lagos*

I have been a true lover of your news magazine. I have read every article, every interview and every news, but I must say I would like to see you feature some sporting events like you did in one of your editions.

*Agbodesi Pius  
The Federal Polytechnic, Auchi  
Edo State*

My grandmother used to say that anticipation is the tastiest part of any meal and when it comes to your News Magazine, this is true. The moment I lay my hands on it, I don't stop until I get to the last word. Thank you and keep up the good job.

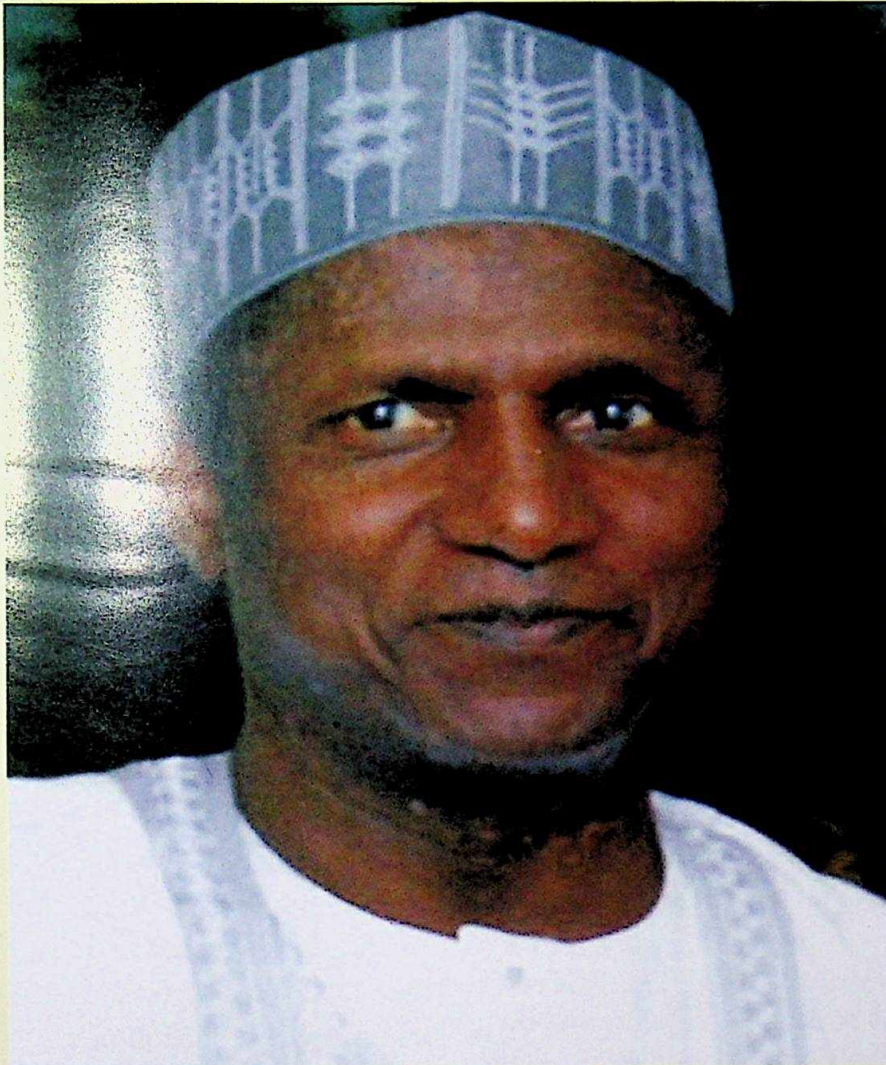
*Christabel Yakubu  
University of Benin  
Edo State*

I would like to thank you for the last edition of your news magazine. Am really glad to know that ETF has trained teachers on the use of labless science kits. I would like to use this medium to request the ETF to also come to the aid of my secondary school.

*Debbie Olukotun  
JSS1 Rep.  
Chapel Secondary School,  
Ilorin - Kwara State*



# Yar' Adua Tasks Varsities On Alternative Funding



*President Umaru Musa Yar'Adua*

**P**resident Umaru Musa Yar'Adua has called on the management of tertiary institutions in the country to explore alternative means of supplementing government funding through innovative and productive partners, alumni and other stakeholders.

The President, who was represented by the Minister of Education, Dr. Sam Egwu, stated this at the convocation ceremony

of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife. He said the alternative funding was necessary given the inescapable fact that government alone cannot fully meet the challenge of effectually funding education in the country.

“Given the inescapable fact that government alone cannot fully meet the challenge of effectually funding education in the country,

I enjoin the managements of our universities to explore alternative means of supplementing government funding through innovative and productive partnership with our development partners, alumni and all stakeholders. You can be assured that this administration stands ready at all times to offer the requisite support”, he said.

While stressing the commitment of the Federal Government towards restructuring and repositioning the educational sector, President Yar'Adua said government has put in place a long-term 10 years education plan, increased statutory allocation to education in the national budget and has streamlined the Education Trust Fund (ETF) to achieve enhanced focus on the critically important tertiary educational sector.

According to him, the Education Ministry has come up with a comprehensive framework of improvement strategies which have been initiated to make the nation's universities globally competitive and the access process more liberal and affordable.

Earlier in his remarks, the Vice Chancellor of the University Professor Michael Oladimeji Faborode expressed the need for diversification of the sources of funding for the university.

He said the university has already established two main organs, namely, the University Advance Office which is to coordinate the alumni and the University Ventures which has been re-organised and incorporated into OAU Investment Company Limited.





*From left Dr. Musa Babayo, Chairman BOT ETF, Barrister Umar Bin-Isa Member BOT ETF & Mrs Ifueko Okauru, Chairman FIRS during the courtesy visit*

## FIRS lauds ETF over judicious use of funds

The Board of Trustees and Management of the Education Trust Fund (ETF) led by the Chairman of the Board Dr. Musa Babayo recently paid a courtesy call on the Chairman of Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), Mrs. Ifueko Okauru.

The Chairman of FIRS, Mrs. Ifueko Okauru, while receiving the team from the Fund (ETF), lauded the ETF for the judicious utilization of the tax payers' money.

She told the team that her agency will work harder to ensure that revenue accruable to the ETF for intervention in education increases because without the development of the Education Sector, the quest for Vision 20:2020 will be lost. In his remark, Chairman of the ETF Board, Dr. Musa Babayo,

thanked the Chairman of FIRS for the cooperation it has been giving the Fund in its drive towards increased collections which has made it possible for the ETF to increase its allocation to its beneficiaries.

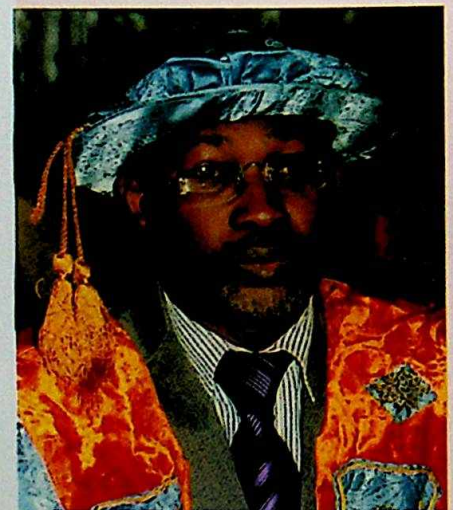
The Executive Secretary of ETF, Professor Mahmood Yakubu, in his own contribution said that since assuming office, he had noted that the money available for intervention had not been less than N50 billion per annum which can be attributed to the tax drive of the Federal Inland Revenue Service.

Professor Yakubu promised that with steady increase in revenue, the ETF will work harder to change the landscape of the education sector in Nigeria.

## WAUG: Buk thanks ETF

The Vice Chancellor of the Bayero University Kano Prof Attahiru Jega applauded the support given to his University by the ETF towards the successful hosting of the West African University Games Championships in Football and Hockey.

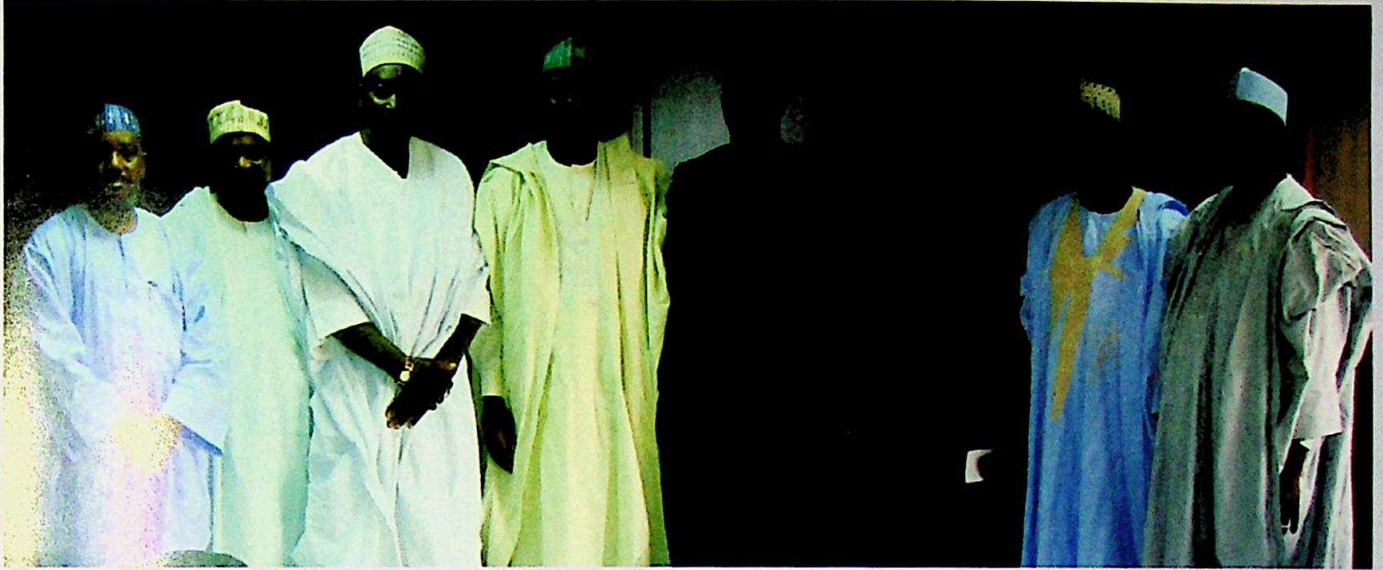
According to Jega, all the participants were full of appreciation and praise for the excellent hosting and officiating of the games and the ETF no doubt shares the credit for this in view of its financial contribution which ensured the success recorded. It will be recalled that the ETF gave the University the sum of N100 million towards the hosting of the games in view of the fact that sports is an integral part of education.



*Prof Attahiru Jega, Vice Chancellor, BUK*



## Bauchi State College Of Education Sends S.O.S To ETF



*From left: Dr. Musa Babayo Chairman BOT of ETF, 5th from right Professor Mahmood Yakubu E S ETF, 3rd from right Dr. Garba Ibrahim Chairman Governing Council of Bauchi State College of Education, Azare & Other Management Team of COE Azare*

The Chairman, Governing Council of Bauchi State College of Education Azare, Dr. Garba Ibrahim, accompanied by his Management Team, recently paid a courtesy call on the Chairman, Board of Trustees of ETF, Dr. Musa Babayo, and the Executive Secretary of ETF, Professor Mahmood Yakubu. The visit, the Provost said, was to congratulate the Chairman and the Executive Secretary on their appointments as well as to appreciate the contributions of the Fund to his College which he said still needed a lot of support.

According to Dr. Ibrahim, the National Commission for Colleges of Education (NCCE) in 2002 adjudged Bauchi State College of Education Azare as the last but one in the country but now the College ranks amongst the best. The College, he continued, which intends to start degree programmes in eight teaching subjects in affiliation with the University of Maiduguri, runs 27 programmes with almost all accredited by its regulatory agency.

The Provost said the College supports the new focus of the Fund which emphasizes intervention in its

core mandate areas and thanked the ETF for its contribution to the growth of the College which for the past 10 years did not have any funding from any other source for capital projects except from the ETF.

In response, the Chairman, Board of Trustees of the Fund, Dr. Musa Babayo, welcomed the team, which, he said, was the first formal delegation he was receiving as ETF Chairman. He said he appreciated the challenges and needs of the College just like most Colleges across the country. He, however, assured that the Fund would look at the issues raised by the Provost with the view of addressing the critical ones in line with the mandate and focus of the ETF. He thanked the delegation for the visit and charged them to put in their best in order to help the President achieve his vision for Nigeria's education sector.

The Executive Secretary of ETF, Professor Mahmood Yakubu, on his part, said that the Fund, which would continue to support all public

*Cont next page*



# Naval Engineering College Sapele Seeks N100m Aid

The Commandant of the Naval Engineering College Sapele, Rear Admiral G. Amodu, recently paid a courtesy call on the Executive Secretary of ETF Professor Mahmood Yakubu. The visit, the Commandant said, was necessitated by the non approval of his institution's request for ETF to provide the sum of N100 million for the building and equipping of its mechanical laboratory.

In response, the Executive Secretary of the Fund, Professor Mahmood Yakubu, explained that the Fund intervenes in monotechnics on conditions that it has an Act establishing it, it is accredited by the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) and that it has commenced academic programmes based on the approval and accreditation of the NBTE. He however advised the team to make any submission to the ETF which must be education related for consideration.



2nd from left Professor Mahmood Yakubu Executive Secretary ETF 2nd from Right Rear Admiral G. Amodu the Commandant of the Naval Engineering College, Sapele & Other Management Team

The Executive Secretary stressed that the Fund is now being re-positioned to concentrate on the funding of Tertiary Institutions as soon as the Act establishing is amended.

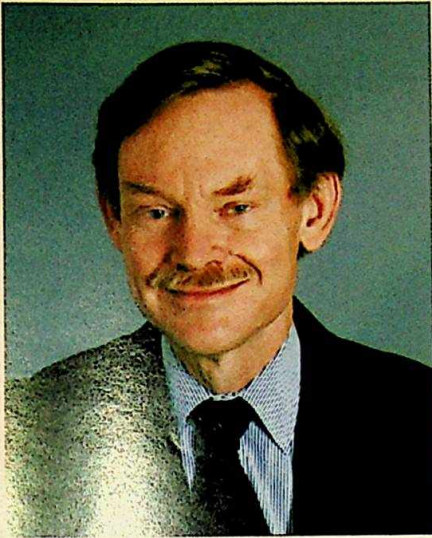
## Bauchi State College Of Education Sends S.O.S To ETF

benefitting institutions in Nigeria, has from 1999 to date disbursed to the Bauchi State College of Education, Azare the sum of sixty-one million naira (N61 million) to address critical areas of its needs. The Fund, the Executive Secretary continued, noted with satisfaction that the College does not have unaccessed funds and therefore called on its Management to come up with its most critical needs which should be within the Fund's mandate and its current thrust

## COPSHON CHANGES NAME

The Conference of Primary School Headteachers of Nigeria (COPSHON) has officially changed its name to the Association of Primary School Headteachers of Nigeria (AOPSHON) in consonance with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. This was communicated to the Executive Secretary of Education Trust Fund (ETF), Professor Mahmood Yakubu, vide a letter from the Association's National Headquarters signed by Mr. Oluwole Adeolu, its National Secretary.





*Robert G. Zoellick, World Bank President*

# World Bank To Partner ETF

institutions by Government Agencies and other donors like the World Bank.

The law establishing the ETF as of now allows it to fund education at all levels in Nigeria even when there are other Agencies of Government doing the same at different levels.

The ETF, through the Federal Executive Council, has sought for a review of the Law such that the Fund will focus only on higher education and a bill in that respect has been sent to the National Assembly for approval. If this is achieved, the Fund will have

more impact in its interventions in higher education.

For now however, the Executive Secretary continued, apart from its normal intervention for which the sum of N29.73 billion has been allocated to ETF beneficiaries for 2008 programmes, the ETF has allocated the sum of N41.4 billion for higher impact special projects in some selected institutions in the six-geo-political zones in the country. The objective of this

Special intervention is

A team of experts from the World Bank led by Professor Peter Meture recently paid a courtesy call on the Executive Secretary of the Fund, Prof. Mahmood Yakubu.

The purpose of the visit, according to Prof. Peter Meture, was to see how modalities can be worked out for the World Bank and the ETF to collaborate with a view to supporting government's efforts in advancing education in Nigeria. The World Bank, he said, is interested in developing sustainable synergy with the ETF in the area of funding of equipment and content in higher education in Nigeria.

The Executive Secretary, while welcoming the team, noted that a lot of money is being pumped into the education sector in Nigeria but without proper planning and synergy; which has resulted into duplication of projects in



*4th from right Professor Mahmood Yakubu Executive Secretary ETF 3rd from right Professor Peter Meture of World Bank and some ETF Management Staff*



for the establishment of standard central teaching and research laboratory in each of the institutions, programme upgrade in sciences such as Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture and Arts/Social Sciences and general improvement of the teaching and learning environment.

The ETF, according to Prof. Yakubu, could cooperate with the World Bank in areas where they are providing funding so that the institutions can maximize their benefits. Similarly, the Executive Secretary contended that another area of possible cooperation between the two organizations is funding research and publications.

A National Research Fund which is central and competitive could be set up to provide funding for research programmes in higher institutions. In the same vein a Book Development Fund could be set up whereby the best Ph.d thesis in Nigerian Universities and those of Nigerians in Universities abroad could be published and distributed free to Nigerian University Libraries. The World Bank commended the ETF on its high impact projects and canvassed for positive strategic relationships between Government Ministries and Agencies to avoid duplication of interventions.

## Fund's Youth Corps Member Makes Presentation On Disaster Management

A Youth Corps Member, Mr Jolayemi Oluwafemi (NYSC/ATB/2008/0441172) of the Operations department in conjunction with a Staff of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) delivered a lecture on disaster management to the staff of the Fund. The aim of the lecture

of disasters as well as their causes, effects and remedies.

Speaking also at the seminar, Mrs. Mariam Bala Hassan of the National Emergency Management Agency explained that the EMV Project is an effort towards advocacy for disaster risk reduction as the world at large had moved in that direction



Mallam Aminu Anas Deputy Director Human Resources Mr. Jolayemi Oluwafemi ETF Outgoing Corper, Mr. Joel Mambulan (NYSC) Mr. Manzo Ezekiel, Mrs Mariam Bala Hassan of EMV & Miss Isioma Igboh

was to sensitize the staff and youth corps members of the Fund on the issue of disaster and its management as well as to inculcate in them the culture of volunteerism.

The youth corps member, who is one of the pilots of Emergency Management Vanguard (EMV) project of NEMA, defined disaster as any destructive event which happens suddenly, causes serious loss and is beyond the scope of the affected community. He proceeded to speak on the types

already. She expressed NEMA's willingness to collaborate with the Fund on emergency evacuation drills as she also implored the Fund to support such visionary corps members in the achievement of their dreams and overall contribution to the nation.

Mallam Aminu Anas the Deputy Director Administration & Procurement, who represented the Executive Secretary Professor Mahmood Yakubu, described Oluwafemi's effort as proactive and responsible.



## ETF boss advises Alvan Ikoku COE on unaccessed funds

The Chairman Governing Council of Alvan Ikoku College of Education, Prof. James Alachi led a team comprising members of the Council, the Provost and Registrar of the college on a courtesy visit to the Fund. The Executive Secretary of the Fund, Prof. Mahmood Yakubu, while addressing the delegates, regarded the visit of the Council as a mark of seriousness on their part as the institution was one of the 311 schools with ETF unaccessed funds. He added that the secrecy concerning the Fund's projects in all institutions must be stopped as the entire institutions community reserves the right to be fully informed about ETF interventions. Professor Yakubu said that the excuse of the Fund's rules being too stringent was unacceptable as those same rules apply to all institutions of which several were up to date in utilizing their allocated funds.



Centre Prof Mahmood Yakubu ES ETF 4th from right Prof James Alachi Chairman Governing Council of Alvan Ikoku College of Education & Council Members

## Board Of Trustees Approves Composition Of Committees

The Board of Trustees of Education Trust Fund at its 50th Ordinary Meeting held recently approved the various composition of its Committees as follows:

### FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE (F & GPC)

Dr. Musa Babayo	-	Chairman
Dr. Hafiz Abubakar	-	Member
BOT Member Soth-West-	-	Member
Rep. of Permanent Sec. FMF	-	Member
Executive Secretary -	-	Member
Director, (F&A)	-	Secretary

### PROJECTS COMMITTEE (PC)

Mallam Abba Gana Tata	-	Chairman
Mallam Umar Bin-Isa	-	Member
Mr. Emeka Ekweremadu-	-	Member
Rep. of Permanent Sec. FME	-	Member
Executive Secretary	-	Member
Director of Operations	-	Secretary

### APPOINTMENT, PROMOTION AND DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE (AP&DC)

Dr. Hafiz Abubakar	-	Ag. Chairman
Dr. Tarilah Tebepah	-	Member
Rep. of Permanent Sec. FME	-	Member
Executive Secretary	-	Member
Dir, Admin & Procurement	-	Secretary

### STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMITTEE (SPC)

Mr. Emeka Ekweremadu	-	Chairman
Mallam Abba Gana Tata	-	Member
Dr. Hafiz Abubakar	-	Member
Executive Secretary	-	Member
Director, (PRS)	-	Secretary

### AUDIT COMMITTEE (AC)

Dr. Musa Babayo	-	Chairman
Dr. Tarilah Tebepah	-	Member
Rep. of Permanent Sec. FMF	-	Member



Dr. Musa Babayo, Chairman BOT

Mallam Umar Bin-Isa	-	Member
Executive Secretary	-	Member
HIA	-	Secretary

### NATIONAL RESEARCH FUND COMMITTEE (NRFC)

Dr. Tarilah Tebepah	-	Chairman
Mallam Abba Gana Tata	-	Member
Rep. of Permanent Sec. FMF-	-	Member
Executive Secretary	-	Member
Director, PRS	-	Secretary

### BOOK DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITTEE (BDFC)

Dr. Hafiz Abubakar	-	Chairman
Mr. Emeka Ekweremadu	-	Member
Hajiya N. Mudasiru	-	Member
Rep. of Permanent Sec. FME	-	Member
Executive Secretary	-	Member
Director of Operations	-	Secretary

### LEGAL MATTERS COMMITTEE (LMC)

Mallam Umar Bin-Isa	-	Chairman
Executive Secretary	-	Member
Asst. Director, (Legal)	-	Member
Mal. Abubakar Adamu (ACLO)	-	Secretary



## FRCN Wants Stronger Relations With ETF

The Director General of Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) Barrister Yusuf Nuhumi, recently paid a courtesy call on the Executive Secretary of the ETF, Professor Mahmood Yakubu. The purpose for the visit, he said, was to evolve partnership with the Fund in order to reach out not only to the Funds beneficiaries but also to the general public on the activities and achievements of the Education Trust Fund.

The Director General of FRCN, amidst accolades, said the Fund has paid its dues and has remained very efficient and transparent in its operations. The Fund, he continued, is a pride even to the Government of Nigeria and its activities must be given due publicity.

The FRCN, he enthused, broadcasts its programmes to Nigerians in English language as well as in several other Nigerian languages. Besides the fact that it has a wide reach, the FRCN has rates which are affordable and its programmes allow for audience participation.

In his response, Professor Mahmood Yakubu Executive Secretary of the Fund thanked the delegation for realizing the contributions of the Fund towards national development and for offering to assist the Fund in implementing its publicity strategies.

The ETF, he continued, believes in accountability and transparency in its dealings and



Centre Prof. Mahmood Yakubu, Executive Secretary ETF;  
3rd from Left Barr. Yusuf Nuhu, DG FRCN & Management Staff of Education Trust Fund & Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria

does not encourage shrouding its projects implementation in secrecy as being done by some of its beneficiaries. He buttressed this point by citing the action taken by the Fund in publishing names of defaulting ETF beneficiaries in the newspapers which prompted over 90% of the defaulters to clear all outstanding issues against them which has now qualified them to access their allocations with the Fund.

The ETF, as an intervention agency, the Executive Secretary enthused, has a unique style of operation

as it neither awards contracts for its projects in institutions nor choose projects to be executed by the beneficiaries. So it expects a high degree of transparency and accountability from its beneficiaries.

The Executive Secretary thanked the Director-General for the visit and said: "We are very proud of our achievements so far as an agency of government and are encouraged by your kind words but we will never be complacent". The modalities for the collaboration, he concluded, would be worked out by the ETF and FRCN



## Federal Poly Damaturu Canvases Aid For Accreditation

The Chairman, Governing Council of Federal Polytechnic Damaturu, His Royal Highness, The Agwatyap, Kataf, Kaduna State, Dr. Harrison Y. Bungon, accompanied by the Rector of the Polytechnic Dr. Bukar A. Abdullahi and the Bursar, Mohammed B. Lawan, paid a courtesy call on the Executive Secretary of Education Trust Fund, Professor Mahmood Yakubu. The visit, according to His Royal Highness, was to seek assistance of the ETF in order to get accreditation for the Polytechnic's Electrical Engineering Department.

The Executive Secretary of ETF, Prof. Mahmood Yakubu, while welcoming the visitors, said that ETF would do anything it can to assist the educational sector but cannot solve all the problems in the sector.

He therefore advised the Polytechnic to include its requests in its submissions for the normal intervention as the Fund does not

encourage such requests outside its normal interventions to beneficiaries.



From left Mr. Emmanuel Manasa, Director of Operations ETF; The Agwatyap HRH Dr. Harrison Bungon, Chairman Governing Council of Fed. Poly. Damaturu; Prof. Mahmood Yakubu, Executive Sec. ETF; Dr. Bukar Abdullahi, Rector Fed. Poly. Damaturu

## Fund Briefs Financial Consultants



ETF Staff with Financial Consultants after a meeting

The Fund has commenced the first phase of the year 2009 verification of accounts of its beneficiaries across the country. The Executive Secretary of the Fund, Professor

Mahmood Yakubu, who was represented by Mr. Femi Ojo Melefa, the Director of Admin and Procurement, while briefing the Financial Consultants engaged for the three weeks exercise, stated that the exercise is a pointer to the Fund's commitment to transparency and accountability in the delivery of its services.

Also speaking at the briefing, the Head, Internal Audit Unit, Mrs. Gloria Olotu, said the financial consultants are to verify all account books of the beneficiaries in order to ascertain that the funds disbursed to them have been utilized judiciously.

The quarterly verification exercise is aimed at achieving a better system of accounting and internal control for the funds released to beneficiary institutions.



## Delta State UBEB Appeals On Funds

The State Executive Chairman, Delta State Universal Basic Education Board, Chief (Mrs) Patricia Ejete, recently paid a courtesy call on the Executive Secretary of the Fund Professor Mahmood Yakubu. The visit, the State Executive Chairman said, was in recognition and appreciation of the immense contribution of the Fund to the growth and development of education in Nigeria as well as to familiarize herself with ETF. She said that though the ETF is doing a lot for States Primary

Schools, she discovered to her surprise that Delta State has not accessed ETF funds for a long time.

The reason for her visit therefore is to work out modalities for accessing the funds meant for Delta State.

She therefore promised that on getting back to Her base she will make sure that all the ETF on-going projects as they concern primary schools are completed so that they can access the 2007 and 2008 interventions.

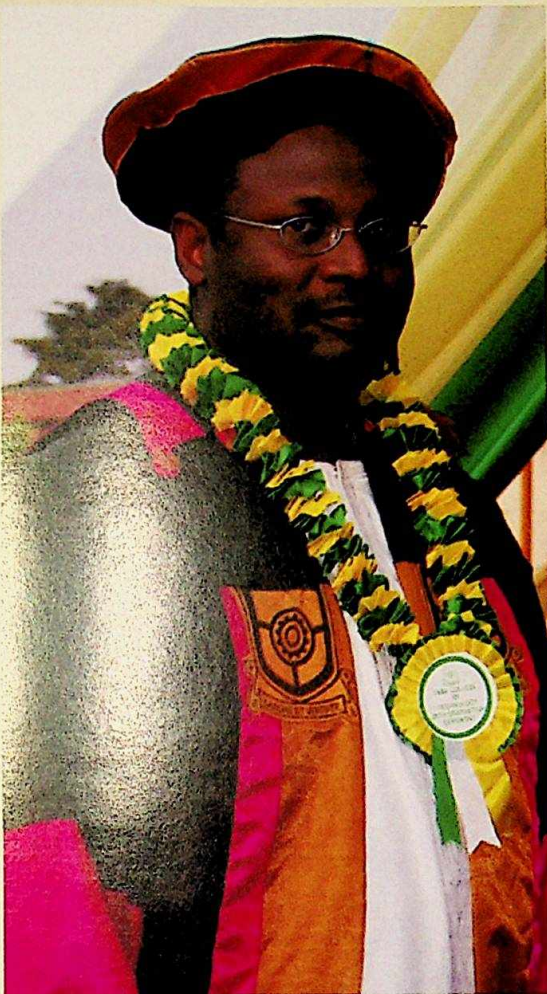
The ETF has from 1999 to date allocated to the Delta State Universal Basic Education Board the sum of N1,131,116,125 and disbursed the sum of N730,521,725 for its various programmes. It has an outstanding unaccessed fund to the tune of N400,594,783.00.



*1st from Left Professor Mahmood Yakubu Executive Secretary ETF Chief (Mrs) Patricia Ejete State Executive Chairman Delta State Universal Basic Education Board & Mr. Emmanuel Manasa Director of Operations of Education Trust Fund*



## ETF Executive Secretary Bags Yabatech Fellowship Award



*Prof. Mahmood Yakubu during the award*

The Executive Secretary, Education Trust Fund, Professor Mahmood Yakubu, has been conferred with a Fellowship Award by the Yaba College of Technology (Yabatech). He was honoured with the Fellowship during the 26th Convocation ceremony of the institution and the commissioning of N1.5 billion project funded by the ETF. Prof. Yakubu was conferred the award along with others, amongst whom were Governors of Ogun and Edo States, Otunba Gbenga Daniel and Comrade Adams Oshiomhole, respectively. Others are the Chairman, Yaba College Alumni Association, Chief Emmanuel Unachukwu, and the

Chairman of the Governing Council, Obafemi Awolowo University (OAU), Ile-Ife, Dr. Olumide Alabi.

Speaking during the convocation ceremony, the Hon. Minister of Education, Dr. Sam Egwu, expressed his satisfaction with the level of development at the institution, and said that, the Ministry has a lot of confidence in the college leading to its selection as one of the beneficiaries of the ETF Special Intervention Project

The Minister, who highlighted the challenges confronting the education

sector, stated that tertiary institutions in the country must begin to look inwards with a view to generating revenue through enterprise, research and res, the

development to complement government subventions. Education, the minister said, will continue to be a priority in government spending, but observed the burden cannot continue to rest on government's shoulders alone. Government, he said, would continue to respond positively to genuine demands for improvement in the conditions of service of workers in the sector. He congratulated the awardees, the graduates, as well as the outgoing Rector for the various awards conferred on them. In his valedictory address, the Rector of the institution Mr. Olubumi Owoso, thanked the Minister for finding time to attend the ceremonies and for choosing the college for the ETF special intervention. He therefore concluded that he was positive the funds for the ETF Special projects will be judiciously utilised to transform the institution into a Centre of Excellence.



*From R-L: Dr. Sam Egwu, Honourable Minister of Education & Prof. Mahmood Yakubu, ES ETF at the Award ceremonies.*



## JAMB undertakes sensitization tour



5th from right Prof. Dibo Ojerinde, Registrar JAMB 6th from right Prof. Mahmood Yakubu Executive Secretary ETF & JAMB & ETF Management staff During the sensitization on UTME

The Registrar/Chief Executive, Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board, Professor Dibo Ojerinde, recently paid a courtesy call on the Executive Secretary of ETF, Professor Mahmood Yakubu. The purpose of the visit, according to the JAMB helmsman was part of the Board's sensitization campaign on its

Universities Matriculation Examination (UME) for the selection of candidates into the Universities and the Monotechnics, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education Matriculation Examination (MPCEME) for the selection of candidates into the Monotechnics, Polytechnics and

Colleges of Education in Nigeria, respectively.

With the various reforms being undertaken in the education sector under the present leadership, the Board has been mandated to combine the two examinations into one which would be called the Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination (UTME).

This change in policy according to Professor Ojerinde came as a result of attempts by the Federal Government and all concerned stakeholders in the education sector to solve the problems of access and the quality of entrants into tertiary institutions in Nigeria.

This new policy he continues will also achieve cost reduction, expansion of access to tertiary institutions and opportunity of choice of six (6) institutions.

In response, the Executive Secretary, ETF, Professor Mahmood Yakubu thanked JAMB for the visit and assured them of the Funds continued cooperation.

## Northumbria University, UK Woos ETF

The Executive Secretary of ETF, Professor Mahmood Yakubu, met with Mr. Neil Slater, Head of International Student Recruitment from Northumbria University, Newcastle, United Kingdom at the Fund's headquarters.

Speaking during the visit, Mr. Neil Slater said he is in Nigeria for the purpose of establishing contact with Universities in Nigeria and Education Trust Fund so as to make information available to staff members who are willing to study in the United Kingdom both on long and short term training programmes. Mr. Neil Slater said that the Northumbria University is strong in research and has a lot of students because of the quality of its courses and stressed that the University which has a Honorary Fellow such as Tony Blair had received the current Minister of Education of Nigeria about 5 years. He said that the

University has programmes for long and short training both in Newcastle and in the countries of those who needed them. He said that the University would want to work with Education Trust Fund (ETF) on the



Right to left, Arc. Matthew Abu, Acting DOPs, Mr. Neil Slater, Head of International Student recruitment Northumbria University, Newcastle, UK; Prof. Mahmood Yakubu, Executive Secretary ETF

staff training programmes for University academic staff at Masters and Ph.D levels. Similarly, they could arrange training for other categories of staff depending on the needs of the client.

In response, the Executive Secretary, Professor Yakubu, said that Nigeria used to send its students to universities abroad on scholarships but this ceased after a while. He said

that the ETF's vision now is to resuscitate this by providing the resources. To achieve this, he said the Fund in 2008 gave all public Universities in Nigeria N50 million each, Polytechnics N25 million each and Colleges of Education N15 million each for training of their academic staff. He therefore thanked Mr. Slater for the visit which, he said, was commendable.



## ETF Promotes Staff

The Board of Trustees of the Education Trust Fund (ETF) has approved the promotion of the following staff:

**Ifiok Okon Edem Ukim** -

Assistant Director, Legal to Deputy Director, Legal

**Matthew Audu Abu**

Ag. Deputy Director, Operations to Deputy Director (Operations) Project Development

**Grace Okpotunimibofa Bello (Mrs)**

Chief Accountant, Final Accounts to Assistant Director (Final Accounts)

**Umar Dauda Kambari**

Chief Accountant, Management Account to Assistant Director (Management Accounts)

**Shehu Aminu**

Chief Procurement Officer to Assistant Director, Procurement

**Gloria Eseroghene Olotu (Mrs)**

Chief Internal Auditor to Assistant Director, Internal Audit

**Morrison Ramsey Umoh**

Chief Education Officer was promoted to the rank of Assistant Director (Education)

**Uchendu Ikemba Mbaegbulam Wogu**

Chief Architect to Assistant Director (Architect)

**Babatunde Oludapo Olajide**

Chief Architect (Operations) to Assistant Director (Architect) Operations

**Ngoba Priye Briggs (Mrs)**

Assistant Chief Accountant to Chief Accountant

**Mikailu Buhari**

Assistant Chief Quantity Surveyor to Chief Quantity Surveyor

**Inene Ebrupho Erivwo**

Assistant Chief Architect to Chief Architect

**Mustapha Gana Gotala**

Assistant Chief Engineer to Chief Engineer

**Argungu Ahmed Kabir**

Assistant Chief Internal Auditor to Chief Internal Auditor

**Abubakar, Adamu**

Assistant Chief Legal Officer to Chief Legal Officer

**Gbenga Bamidele Arolasafe**

Principal Programme Analyst to Assistant Chief Programme Analyst

**Abdulmumini Banji Oniyangi**

Principal Internal Auditor to Assistant Chief Internal Auditor

**Victoria Oluchukwu Ugbanu**

Principal Accountant to Assistant Chief Accountant

**Mary Ada Ndubuisi Isreal-Cookey**

Principal Executive Officer I (Operations) to Assistant Chief Executive Officer (Operations)

**Femi AbdulRasheed Oye**

Principal Executive Officer II (Audit) to Principal Executive Officer I (Audit)

**Catherine Uchechi Onuoha**

Principal Confidential Secretary II to Principal Confidential Secretary

**Samuel Chinenyeze Ezenwa**

Principal Executive Officer II (Media) to Principal Executive Officer I (Media)

**Leticia Kpenbeen Kor**

Admin Officer to Senior Admin Officer

**Veronica Onize Adedayo**

Senior Confidential Secretary to Principal Confidential Secretary

**Maltida, Gogwin**

Senior Confidential Secretary to Principal Confidential Secretary

**Micheal Agbudu Ogbu**

Data Processing Officer (Operations) to Higher Data Processing Officer (Operations)

## House Education Committee scores ETF 100% on budget implementation

The House of Representatives Committee on Education has lauded the management of the Education Trust Fund for the proper implementation of 2009 budgetary allocation. Speaking during an oversight visit to the Fund's Corporate Headquarters, the Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Education, Honourable Farouk Lawan, stated that of all the Agencies the Committee visited, only the ETF implemented its budget hundred percent. In

recognition of this, he said, his committee will give the Fund all the necessary support required to function as an Intervention Agency.

The Executive Secretary of the Education Trust Fund Professor Mahmood Yakubu thanked the Committee for the visit and conveyed the Fund's appreciation for the commendation from the House Committee. The Fund, he concluded, would continue to ensure adequate utilization of its budgetary allocations.



Dr. Musa Babayo, Chairman ETF & the ES ETF Prof. Mahmood Yakubu with members of the House Committee on Education.





**Port Harcourt**

*"If all Government Agencies were as transparent as ETF, Nigeria will become a great Nation"*

**Engineer Francis Orji**  
*Chairman, Port Harcourt Shareholders Association.*

**Ibadan**

*"we appreciate that our school is amongst those chosen for the ETF's special intervention programmes and assure you that the funds will be used judiciously for effective projects"*

**Prof. Olufemi Bamiro**  
*Vice Chancellor University of Ibadan.*

*"the university will continue to build human development capacity even as the ETF has approved N25million for staff development training of 32 staff of the institution in Phd and Masters programmes. I commend the support of the ETF so far"*

**Dr. Allwell Onukaogu**  
*Rector Abia State Polytechnic Aba*

**Taraba State**

*"ETF has been a responsible organization that has brought smiles & hope to the Nation"*

**His Excellency Danbaba Danfulani Suntai**  
*Executive Governor of Taraba State*

**Monitoring Group**

*"ETF is one of the few organization that would be asked to open its books and would gladly do"*

**Chima Amadi**  
*Chairman, Independent Service Monitoring Group*

*without the intervention of the ETF, education would have been dead and buried in Nigeria*

**Chima Amadi**  
*Chairman, Independent Service Monitoring Group*

**Kogi State**

*"...As for other issues like education, it is only the ETF that is making progress"*

**Alhaji Aminu Attah**  
*AC Kogi State chieftain*

*"The ETF should be commended for insisting on transparency and accountability in the administration and application of education tax"*

**Nigerian Tribune Editorial**



## ETF Opens Bids For Consultancy Services For Its Special Projects

Following its call for expression of interest from reputable and competent consultancy firms for its special intervention projects in selected tertiary institutions across the country, the Education Trust Fund recently in Abuja, invited all the companies that responded and the general public including members of the organised civil society to witness the opening of the bids received.

While welcoming all that graced the occasion, the Executive Secretary of the Fund, Professor Mahmood Yakubu, stated that the ETF has as its cardinal principle respect for transparency, equity, fairness and accountability in all its operations which informed the invitation extended to the general public to witness the opening process.

In line with the 2007 Procurement Act of Government, the Fund, he said, advertised the call for expression of interest in several national dailies including the Federal Government Tenders journal so as to give every interested firm a free and fair playing ground to compete with others. The bids when opened will be analysed and only those who meet the criteria set up by the Fund will be shortlisted for further consideration for the jobs.

The categories of consultancy services advertised, according to Professor Yakubu, are;

- a) Project Management Services
- b) Architectural Services
- c) Civil/Structural Engineering Services

d) Electrical/Mechanical Engineering Services

e) Instrument /Instrumentation Services

f) Quantity Surveying Services

He therefore called on all present to observe the process critically and make comments where they had reservations.

The bids, which were received from about 500 firms, were opened publicly to the satisfaction of all.

Reacting to the call for comments by the Executive Secretary, one of the observers who introduced himself as Engineer Francis Orji, the Chairman of Port Harcourt Shareholders Association and who spoke on behalf of all the bidders and observers, said that the process was the most transparent of all the ones he has witnessed in all his dealings with Government agencies in Nigeria. He claimed that he has followed with keen interest the activities of the Fund over the years and has come to know that it is one agency of Government that is transparent in its tendering and contract processes.

If all Government agencies were as transparent as the ETF, he enthused; Nigeria will become a great Nation. The ETF, he continued, has rekindled his hope in Government and prays that other Government agencies would emulate the transparent disposition of the Fund.

It would be recalled that sometimes ago the Honourable Minister of Education Dr Sam Ominyi Egwu, announced to the

public the approval of the Federal Government of Nigeria of the special intervention programme to be embarked upon by the ETF in some selected tertiary institutions in the 6 geo-political zones in the country, namely, University of Ibadan, University of Nigeria Nsukka, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, University of Benin, University of Maiduguri, University of Ilorin, Nigerian Defence Academy, Yaba College of Technology Lagos, Kaduna Polytechnic, Akanu Ibiam Polytechnic Unwana Afikpo, Federal College of Education (Technical) Omoku, Federal College of Education (Technical) Gombe and Federal College of Education Kontagora.

This Special intervention which is expected to cost **N41.5 billion** will focus mainly on the improvement of the teaching and learning environment in these selected institutions which might involve additional new facilities where applicable and/or the enhancement of existing facilities as Central Teaching Research Laboratories, Programme Upgrade and General Upgrade of academic facilities. The Central Teaching and Research Laboratories and other physical infrastructure such as classrooms/lecture theatres, workshops, studios in pure and applied sciences like Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture, etc and Humanities/Social Sciences, as the case may be, will be provided with equipment of world class standard in all the institutions so designated.



# Failing Forward

*By Dr. Musa Babayo, Chairman BOT ETF.*



**T**he difference between average people and achieving people is their perception of failure. There is no doubt in my mind that there are many ways to be a winner,

but there is really one way to be a loser, and that is to fail and not look beyond the failure.

Even an optimist has a very difficult time learning how to see failure positively. How a

person sees failure and deals with it, whether he possesses the ability to look beyond it and keep achieving impacts every aspect of his life. Yet, that ability seems difficult to acquire. Most people don't know where to start looking to get it.

Failure is far more common than success; poverty is more prevalent than wealth, and disappointment more normal than arrival. Training for failure is a great concept, and it is the idea that prompted me to write this piece. The objective is to help you learn how to confidently look at failure in the face and move forward anyway. In life, the question is not if you will have problems, but how you are going to deal with problems. The increase of divorce(s) separation(s), heartbreak(s) and even some forms of nervous breakdown(s) is evidence that many people are training for success, when they should be training for failure. Failure is far more common than success and therefore, deserves more time in our daily lives. Are you going to fail forward or backward?

I don't know what problems you are facing in your life right now. But whatever they are doesn't matter. What does matter is that your life can change if you are willing to look at failure differently. Every person has the potential and indeed capacity to overcome any problems, mistakes or misfortunes. All you need to do is to learn to fail forward. If you are ready to do that, then let us go. When I look at people who were able to look at trouble and s



forge ahead, one of the first who comes to mind is Ifeoma (not real name). She has built quite a small organization from nowhere. I admire Ifeoma. She overcame a lot of obstacles in her career, and she never let failure get the better of her. She also found out that it was difficult for a woman to progress in the corporate world, especially in Nigeria of the 90s. She decided on a building hardware business, a business that would give employees an unlimited opportunity. It didn't take long for her to hit her first obstacle. When she visited her attorney to register the business, he rebuffed her and predicted her failure. "Ifeoma", he said, "you are going to throw away your life savings, why don't you just go directly to the trash can? It will be much easier than what you are proposing". Her friends and indeed, her family spoke to her in similar terms.

Despite all their attempts to discourage her, she moved ahead. She invested her life savings and a small loan from her local bank. She put her fiancée in charge of finance and administration as she worked on the training manuals, training of staff and packaging design. A week before she was to open for business, her fiancée died of a heart attack right on her kitchen table.

Most people would have accepted defeat and faded away, but, not Ifeoma. The launch date was only delayed. She launched the business a month later. She kept going and the

business broke even in 3-months and reported a seven digits profit a year after. Despite adverse circumstances, obstacles and hardships, she failed forward. You should always realize there is one major difference between average people and achieving people. Look at the way any achiever in your neighbourhood approaches negative experiences, and you can learn about how to fail forward.

Think about a recent setback you experienced. How did you respond? No matter how difficult your problems are, the key to overcoming them doesn't lie in changing your circumstances. It's in changing yourself. If you are to do that, then you will be able to handle failure. You should make a commitment to do whatever it takes to fail forward.

One of the greatest problems people have with failure is that they are too quick to judge situations in their lives and label them as failures. They need to keep the bigger picture in mind. Someone like Mustapha (not real name) sees it within the context of a bigger picture. His perspective leads to perseverance, His perseverance brings longevity, and his longevity gives him the opportunity for success. Changing your perspective on failure will help you persevere and ultimately achieve your desires. Mustapha is a two time governor in the current political dispensation.

You should always keep in mind that failure is not the

following:

People think failure is avoidable it is not

People think failure is objective it is not

People think failure is an event it is not

People think failure is the enemy it is not

People think failure is irreversible it is not

People think failure is a stigma it is not

People think failure is final it is not

Faruq contested for the senate in the 2003 elections. He realized before the senatorial primaries were concluded that there was a determined plan to rig him out of the primaries even before the actual voting commenced. When he realized this, did he give up? No. When he went for the primaries knowing he had been rigged out, did he turn around and go home? No. Did he think he had failed when he tried to contest after 6-Months of uninterrupted campaign only to learn that the election had already been lost before the actual voting commenced? No. You see, he was just glad to be part of the process and celebration.

One of the greatest problems people have with failure is that they are too quick to judge isolated situations in their lives and label them as failures. Instead, they need to keep the bigger picture in mind. One should see it in the context of a bigger picture. Changing your perspective on failure will



help you to persevere and ultimately achieve your heart desires. Let's start by taking a look at those issues we said failure is not.

who correctly see failure take it in stride. As Tom Peters acknowledges: "If silly things were not done, intelligent things would never happen."

People think failure is a stigma. It is not. Mistakes are not permanent markers. When you make mistakes, don't let them get you down. And don't let yourself think of them as stigmas. Make each failure a step to success.

People Think failure is final. It is not. Even what may appear to be a huge failure doesn't need to keep you from achieving. Every person's life is filled with errors and negative experiences. But know this: Errors become mistakes when we perceive them and respond to them incorrectly. Mistakes become failures when we continually respond to them incorrectly.

People who fail forward are able to see errors or negative experiences as a regular part of life, learn from them, and then move on. They persevere in order to achieve their purpose in life. It's often argued, "Great minds have purposes; others have wishes. Little minds rise above them." The truth is that all roads to achievement lead through the land of failure. It has stood firmly between the human being who had a dream and the realization of that dream. The good news is that everyone can make it through failure. That is why it's often stated that tomorrow belongs to the failures.

Too many people believe that the process of getting things done is supposed to be easy. That is the general attitude among people. Failure is really a matter of conceit. People don't work hard because, in their conceit, they imagine they'll succeed without ever making an effort. Most people believe that they will wake up someday and find themselves rich. Actually, they've got it half right, because eventually they do wake up. Each of us has to make a choice.

Are we going to sleep life away, avoiding failure at all costs? Or are we going to wake up and realize this: failure is simply a price we pay to achieve success. If we learn to embrace that new definition of failure, then we are free to start moving ahead and failing forward.

## Why Public Tertiary Institut N20.8 billion, by ETF boss

*Professor Mahmood Yakubu is not a new name in the tertiary education sub sector in Nigeria. During the one year tenure of Mrs. Obiageli Ezekwesili as Education Minister, he served as the Head of Task Team that prepared the blue print which led to proposed merger of some tertiary institutions with contiguous federal universities, a job he accomplished successfully.*

*His second national outing was his appointment by the immediate past Education Minister, Dr. Igwe Aja-Nwachukwu as the Executive Secretary of the Education Trust Fund (ETF). Since his assumption, Yakubu has been busy carrying out a quiet re-organization of the agency.*

*Recently, he spoke to Education correspondents, including Mohammed Abubakar in Abuja, on what he has been doing since he assumed office in 2007. Excerpts:*

***For quite sometime now, there has not been information from the ETF on what has been happening. Why?***

*In 1993, when the law establishing the Fund was passed, it was a decree under the military, to become the Education Trust Fund, instead of the Higher Education Trust Fund. We were supposed to fund every level of public education in Nigeria, and it is impossible for us to make an impact that way. We can't fund every level of public education in Nigeria from basic to secondary to tertiary. So the first instruction we had when we came in here was that we should exit basic and secondary education and concentrate our intervention effort at the tertiary level based on the original conception of the fund.*

*And I'm sure you are aware that we took an amendment to the Federal Executive Council (FEC), which agreed to it and an executive bill is going to the National Assembly to amend the ETF Act, to enable us exit basic and secondary segments, so that we can*



# ions cannot access

there is little money going round, but I think there is need for us to make more impact than we have achieved.

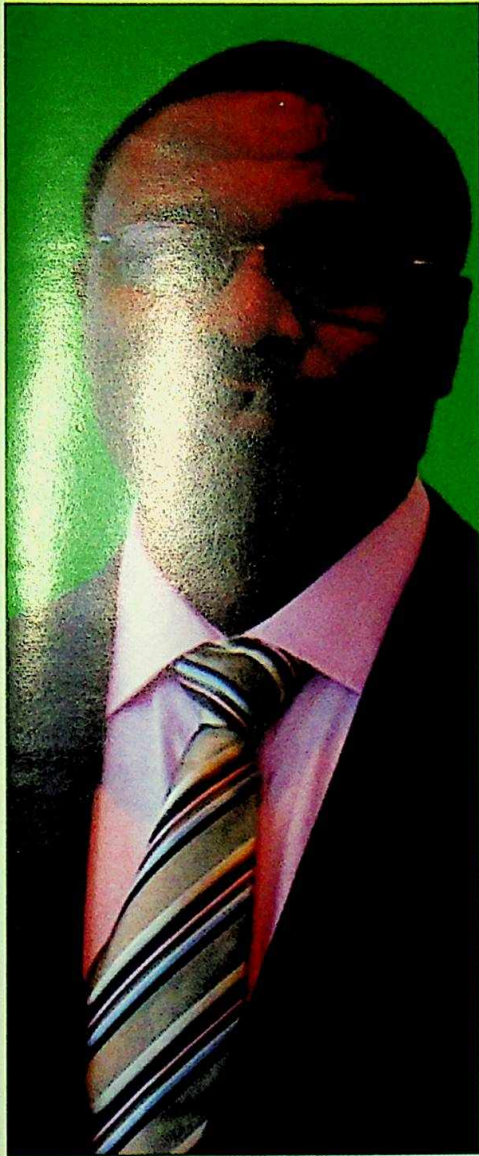
ETF was not originally conceived for the renovation of buildings, or provision of computers. It was conceived to carry out revolutionary innovation in the education system. This hasn't happened. Now, with the approval by FEC for us to exit basic and secondary education, the moment the law is enacted by the NASS, we will then concentrate on the tertiary level of education system.

You probably would have noticed that our 2008 budget was the highest ever allocation to the beneficiaries. This was mainly because we have stopped funding what I call tangential projects; projects outside our core area of mandate. For instance, the ETF was giving N850 million to the Ministry of Science and Technology for National Science Park and Museum; N300 million to the Ministry of Transportation for the second Maritime Academy in Badagry, Lagos; N160 million to the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) for a National Digital Planning; \$3 million dollars to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for Nigerian-UNESCO Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), at a time when we did not have a single N200 million project standing in any university in Nigeria. So fortunately for us, Mr. President vacated all the approvals and asked us to

concentrate the resources on our core area mandate, that is why we were able to achieve what I just told you; the highest ever allocation to our beneficiaries.

By the time we did the budget, each university, for the first time, got an equivalent of over a million dollars, the highest ever allocation. Before it was just about N50 million. Secondly, we looked at the system and we resolved that Funding agencies can only succeed, where the intervention is substantially high. But if you are spreading the money around, you are not likely to achieve that. In 2008, almost 80 percent of our income came from oil and gas sector. Whenever the price is favourable, we collect more, if it is not enough we collect less. But happily, in 2008, the telecommunication companies started paying after their five years tax holidays.

The MTN paid last year, Zain, and I think even Globacom will come on stream next year. However the oil and gas and the service est



*Professor Mahmood Yakubu,  
Executive Secretary ETF*

concentrate solely on tertiary level. Even the tertiary level has to be defined in terms of universities, polytechnics and colleges of education only. Now we fund the monotchnics, colleges of agriculture, colleges of theology and business studies, freshwater fisheries, forestry, veterinary medicine, water resources. At that level alone, we have over 60. So ct



sector constitute the largest chunk of our income. So, happily with improved collections, and with good and





*Professor Mahmood Yakubu, Executive Secretary ETF*

So, happily with improved collections, and with good relations with the Federal Inland Revenue Service, we will collect more and then we will be able to do more. For the first time as a feature of our budget, some amount of money has been allocated for staff training and development, I mean academic staff training. The only other time we intervened in that area was in 2005, where we gave each university about N1.7 million. I wonder what that amount will do for a university like Ibadan, or UNN or ABU in terms of development.

Go to our institutions, and you will see a terrible culture of in-breeding, where you have lecturers who did their first degree, second degree and even PhD in the same department and they rise from graduate assistant to Professorship in the same department. The consequence

is that our universities are no longer universal places of knowledge. They have become local places of knowledge. Some of us were attracted to the teaching profession because of the prospect of going overseas for postgraduate training. Most of the universities in Nigeria today are not in a position now to sponsor their staff. So, we thought that, as part of our 2008 budget and consistent with our national vision of becoming one of the greatest economies in the world by the year 2020, in order to export our academic staff to add intellectual tradition outside Nigeria, and we also need to export them to other intellectual traditions within Nigeria, so that somebody in Sokoto can go to Ibadan, or somebody from Port Harcourt can go to Maiduguri for postgraduate studies.

So we made a provision

of about N40 million each for every university and we expect them to sponsor the academic staff to universities outside Nigeria as much as the money can accommodate. And it is going to be a permanent feature of our subsequent intervention budgets.

There are series of proposals from the universities, the polytechnics and colleges of education. We have re-aligned the budget, and we shall convey to the institutions, what they need to do to address the intervention. Another major problem area that we are addressing is the inability of many of our beneficiaries to access the intervention. When people complain that the system is under-funded, we understand the system is under-funded, but there is so much money lying in the ETF that a lot of beneficiaries are not able to access in billions.

At the moment, there is about N20.8 billion of such intervention fund. This is mainly because the beneficiaries are not able to account for what they have collected earlier as basis for accessing subsequent allocations. So what we have decided to do is to fast track it, and the Minister of Education, on behalf of the Board, has given approval for us to actually name and shame those who have huge backlog. We are just tidying up the reports. You will see the number of Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education that have huge amount of money that they are unable to access.





*Graduates of tertiary institution*

At the SUBEB level, we have about seven states with over half of a billion naira that they have not accessed, and ETF, unlike UBEC does not require counterpart matching grant from the states. It is money gratis, so we felt that honestly, there is no reason why we should be keeping so much money and the money is losing value, yet beneficiaries are not accessing. We have appealed to them, we came up with the policy of merging the interventions. For instance, we can merge 2003, 2004 and 2005 and execute projects, yet they have not been accessed as they should.

So universities that are in arrears to the tune of hundreds of millions, we will publish the names of these institutions in the papers. What we are going to do is to give them marching orders. If they fail to reconcile the projects by next month, and start accessing

the monies by July, we will not consider them in our 2009 budget. So any beneficiary with huge arrears that is unable to start accessing by the first week of July this year will not be eligible for further allocation, and then if the situation remains the same by the end of this year, we will mop up all the monies these institutions have not accessed and plough them into our 2010 budget, so that we can give it to institutions that can access them.

The biggest culprit at the university level is the Niger Delta University (NDU) Wilberforce Island. That university has over N350 million that it hasn't accessed. The condition is, please account for what you have collected as a way collecting more. But the Niger Delta University hasn't complied, and like I said we will make available details of other

university universities, polytechnics and colleges of education.

We need to organize another interaction where I will have the documents and we will give you so that you help us inform the public and the beneficiaries. It is one thing to quite another for the beneficiaries to access and to judiciously utilize the money.

The next step is the utilization of these resources. You know there is so much money going to the institutions, and when you look at the kind of projects they are undertaking, you will start embarking on the construction of car parks, drainages, fencing of campuses, when there are empty, not pertaining to development? However, when we addressed them in December last year, at a stakeholders' workshop, we told them that there is no more of these kinds of projects. So we have forged a special relationship with the regulatory agencies such as the National Universities Commission (NUC); National Board for Technical Education, (NBTE) and the National Commission for Colleges of Education (NCCE) that henceforth, ETF intervention to the regulatory agencies.

You can't have a programme that requires some money to buy equipment for teaching and research, collect the money from the ETF, and you spend the money on fence. We will make sure that they no

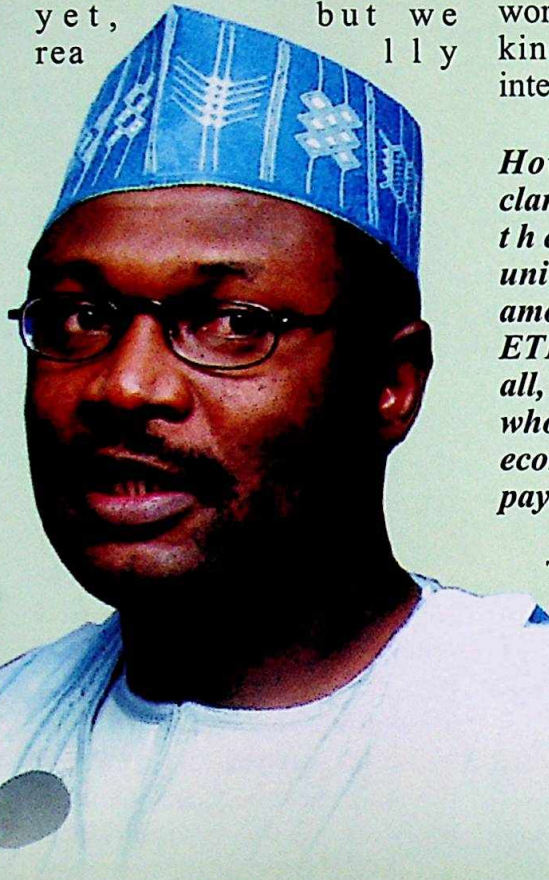


longer use the resources on these kinds of project.

For the taxpayers, we intend to organize a taxpayers' forum. The companies that dutifully pay their taxes should know what the money they have been paying is being used for. Towards the middle of this year, we intend to organize a taxpayers' forum and it will become a yearly event, to show them what we have done with the monies that they have contributed and also recognize their contributions.

But the major issues now are the amendments to our enabling Act so that we finally exit basic and secondary schools and concentrate the resources on the tertiary level as originally conceived. We cannot make impact by throwing these resources on the 774 local governments including the six Area Councils of the FCT, 37 States SUBEBs, 36 States Ministries of Education and 230 tertiary institutions. We can't make impact like that. Importantly, Ghana, which borrowed the idea of using tax to fund education from Nigeria, they came and understudied the ETF and established a GETF (Ghana Education Trust Fund) in 2002 and it is making more effective use of GETFUND than we have made of our ETF, because theirs is for a specific purpose; tertiary, unless otherwise directed by the

Ghanaian government. And so you go to the University of Legon and see what their Fund has done. We are considering special intervention in select tertiary institutions. No approval has been given yet, but we really



considering such. We take one university in each geo-political zone and see how we can upgrade the teaching and learning environment, so that we can begin to say yes, in Nigeria, we have world class-University. If you see the recent world ranking of universities, you will see that there is no Nigerian University among the first 50 universities in Africa. The most recent ranking is Ilorin, but as of December last year, the best

Nigerian University was Obafemi Awolowo University (OAU) and it was number 67 in Africa and number 7704 in the world. We don't have any laboratory in Nigeria that can rank among the top 1,000 in the world and we believe this is the kind of facility that our intervention should provide.

*How do you respond to clamour by the operators of the privately owned universities to be included among the beneficiaries of the ETF? They argue that after all, they are equally Nigerians who also contribute to the economy of the country by paying taxes?*

The law is for the funding of public educational institutions, not private. As the law exists today, we fund tertiary and non-tertiary educational public institutions. If the private proprietors of universities want to be included as beneficiaries, nothing stops private proprietors of secondary schools from asking for the same thing because just as we have private universities, we have private polytechnics, private colleges of education. For now, the law says public, and that is what we are following. Secondly, public institutions are guided more by social considerations rather than profit. Of course, there are some private institutions that are not necessarily driven by profit, such as the faith-based



institutions, but at the same time, they are free to charge the kind of fees that cannot be contemplated in public tertiary institutions and as it is today, latest statistics from the NUC has shown that only three percent of Nigerian students are enrolled in the private universities, which means about 97 percent are enrolled in public institutions, with the majority being in the Federal Universities.

And so, if somebody has convinced the NUC that he or she has the capacity to establish a private university, there is no reason why he or she should go through the backdoor now and agitate for a government agency to fund its projects. So the law doesn't permit the funding of private educational institutions, whether it is tertiary or non tertiary, and even the proposed amendment hasn't contemplated that at all.

***Shed more light on the N40 million allocations to universities for staff training and development in your 2008 budget. Is it for each university?***

Each university has been allocated the sum of N40 million for staff training and development. Each polytechnic, whether Federal or State, has been allocated N22.4 million and each college of education has been allocated N10 million. The criteria used for the sharing formula are 2:1:1. 50 percent of the entire budget goes to the universities,

and the polytechnics and colleges of education will be sharing the remaining 50 percent.

But the polytechnics are getting marginally higher than the colleges of education. We are funding about 50 polytechnics and we are funding over 60 colleges of education. We made some money available for Research, N10 million to each university and N5 million to each polytechnic and college of education. But from the proposal we have received so far from the institutions shows no serious Research. So we again asked for the minister's approval in the absence of our Board of Trustees to re-align the budget, so that the money meant for research of N10 million per university could be added to staff training and development, which means each university will now get N50 million for staff training; each polytechnic will get N27.24 million and each college of education will get N15 million for staff training and development.

***How does the ETF address complaints about secrecy surrounding allocation to the institutions, especially from the unions against the authorities of such institutions? What sanctions do you have against the authorities of institutions that embark on projects outside your core mandates?***

Let me tell you something, I'm not sure that any Vice Chancellor or Head of tertiary institutions can do car parks or fences anymore. We can't sit here in Abuja and determine what the Universities of Maiduguri or Ibadan need and you have people there as VCs, professors who know where the shoe pinches and so we will allocate based on the resources available and based on the allocation formula attached to each university.

The mistake we made in the past was to accept whatever proposals made by the universities. But now, we do not accept such proposals, so you can't construct the drainages and car parks again, because you are required to propose the project and for us to grant the approval in principle. We have to review the project and once we do that, it will be easier for us to monitor such projects. We will not give you the money 100 percent. If it is construction, we give you 50 percent first tranche; 35 percent second tranche and 15 percent retention, and we will not give the remaining 15 percent until we are satisfied that it has been satisfactorily completed. So it is impossible now for institutions to propose projects outside their core mandates. Secondly, we have reports from all institutions at the tertiary level from the Regulatory Agencies. We have information on programmes that have been accredited; programmes that have been



## FROM THE PRESS

granted partial accreditation and those denied accreditation and the regulatory agencies will state the reasons why. So when they make proposals, we compare such proposals with the accreditation reports. For instance, one of the VCs proposed to ETF to construct e

select an academic programme.

Secrecy is a major source of problem. I had cause to address all our beneficiaries between late November and early December last year at the NUC. We invited the Vice

funds are handled by some heads of institutions, not all. Where we have given letters of allocation, they collect the letters and then there isn't an open process of how much has been received. Let's sit down and decide what we are going to use the money for. I believe there should never be secrecy in the handling of Public Funds. I told them that we should do away with that culture. That is why we called a press conference sometimes where we announced to you how much we have allocated to each university. Again, what we want to do is to promote the culture of openness and to insist that each beneficiary must establish a committee for the handling of ETF projects. The committee should be

*The mistake we made in the past was to accept whatever proposals made by the universities. But now, we do not accept such proposals, so you can't construct the drainages and car parks again, because you are required to propose the project and for us to grant the approval in principle. We have to review the project and once we do that, it will be easier for us to monitor such projects.*

an Administrative block. I said not under my watch will you do that. He had to re-prioritize and said he wanted to use it to construct a Servicom Office. I

said no, I wouldn't allow that. It is only when we rejected the proposals twice that he discovered that he had three programmes that were denied accreditation, that he wanted to

use the money to address the deficiencies. It is very sad that somebody from Abuja should tell a Vice Chancellor that between an academic programme and a Servicom

Chancellors and I addressed them under the auspices of NUC; in Kaduna, I spoke to the Rectors and Provosts of Monotechnics under the

auspices of the NBTE and then in Abuja again, we addressed the Provosts of Colleges of Education under the auspices of the NCCE. One of the major problems is the culture of secrecy in the way ETF

broadly representative of the entire strata of the institutions, including most importantly, the unions, particularly the academic staff union. It may interest you to know that I relate very well with my colleagues in the universities, ASUU, COEASU and ASUP. So that people must know what a particular institution has collected from the ETF and what use such collections have been put to.



*Graduation day*



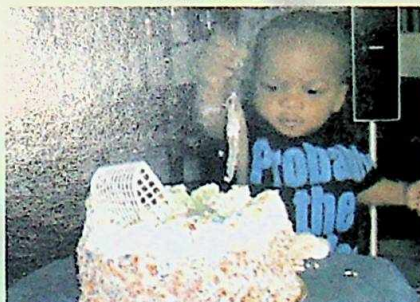
## BIRTHDAYS



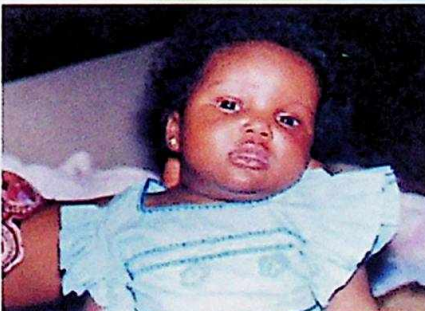
Delight Godswill Eshiojieme Adewole  
14th March 2009



Wisdom Jude Emenike  
14th June 2009



Phillip Fiyinfoluwa Olakunri  
February 6th 2009



Michelle Anibe Ojima Ojo Abraham  
18th April 2009



Adeyinka Ahmad Taiwo  
21st March 2009

Baba Mohammed	2nd March	Admin & Procurement
Abdulkadir S. Onuh	3rd March	Admin & Procurement
Solomon O. Agunbiade	3rd March	Planning, Research & Statistics
Goni Bulama	13th March	Internal Audit
Femi O D. Melefa	15th March	Admin & Procurement
Kabir A. Ahmed	16th March	Internal Audit
Hameed A. Muhammed	25th March	Finance and Accounts
Umar D. Kambari	30th March	Finance and Accounts
Ann Ann	31st March	Admin & Procurement
Atogwe F. Asemokhai	1st April	Operations
Mansur Alhaji Tanko	2nd April	Admin & Procurement
Abdulrasaki A. Jimoh	3rd April	Admin & Procurement
Muhammed Hammawa	3rd April	Admin & Procurement
Ifeanyi Okolo	3rd April	Operations
Abu Matthew Audu	4th April	Operations
Yau Buhari	4th April	Admin & Procurement
Abdullahi H. Bunza	6th April	Admin & Procurement
Mabel O. Abraham	7th April	Admin & Procurement
Akinniyi A. Taiwo	18th April	Planning, Research & Statistics
Alakia O. George	20th April	Operations
Ibekwe Kate Ekaette	29th April	Internal Audit





**ETF Intervention in Imo State University Owerri.**



**ETF Intervention Nwafor Orizu College of Education Anambra State.**

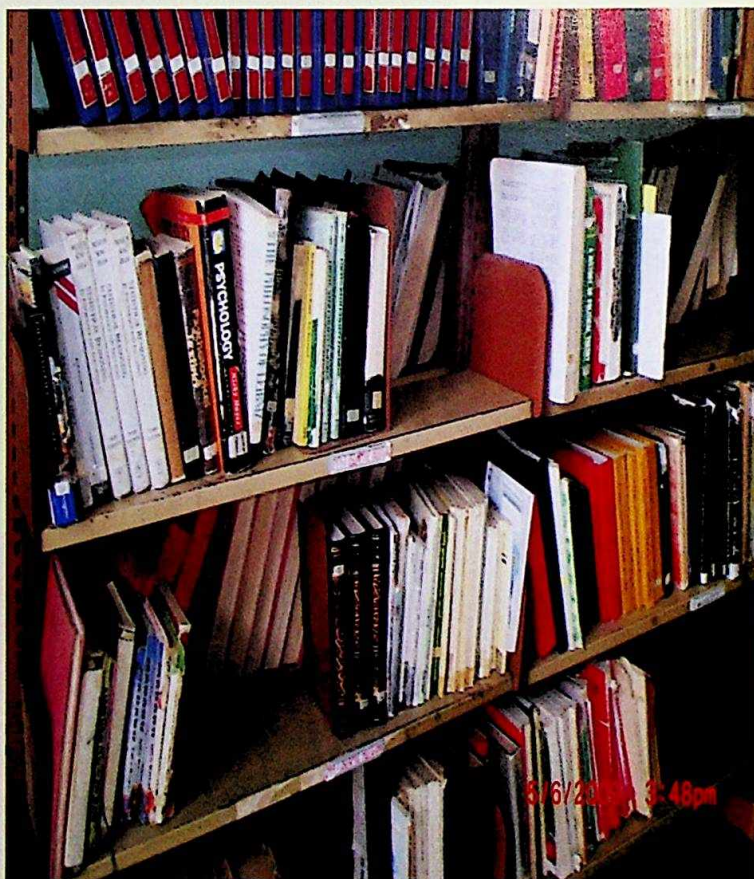


**ETF Intervention Fed. Polytechnic Oko Anambra State.**

# ETF PRO



**ABU College of Agric Kabba, Kogi State**



**ETF Intervention in COE Kumbosto Library Kano State**



# PROJECTS



**ETF Interventions in Anambra State University Uli.**



**ETF Intervention in Kano State Polytechnic Kano**



**ETF Intervention in Min. of Higher Education Hqrs. Iyaro Benin Edo State.**



**ETF Intervention - ICT Centre Abia State Polytechnic, Aba.**



## FROM THE PRESS

public tertiary education institutions in Nigeria and other related matters”

This amendment is being proposed by the Board of Trustees (BOT) of ETF, a household name within the education sector. It is the Federal Government intervention agency that collects education tax and administers it for development of the sector. This agency has done and maintains a no abandoned project status for long.

Little wonder then that most agencies in the education sector depend largely on ETF for their developmental quest. This is why when you go to most of the universities, polytechnics and colleges of education around the country and even some government owned agencies, you are bound to see buildings, lecture theaters, campus shuttle-buses, and libraries, among other things, bearing the inscription 'ETF Project'.

The presence of projects, including lecture halls, classrooms, laboratories, libraries, equipment, among others, in every school, primary, secondary and tertiary and inter-university centres remain a welcome development given the state of decay and near collapse of infrastructure in almost every public campus; and study centers in Nigeria.

These beneficiaries include the Ministries of Education in all the States and all the State Universal Basic Education Boards (SUBEBs) even the private institutions stormed the National Assembly recently seeking funding from the ETF. It would be pertinent to recall that until about 2004, the ETF was addressed as Education Tax Fund

and not Education Trust Fund but the then Education Minister, Professor Fabian Osuji, had argued that if the money is collected from firms, companies rendering services in the country and was to be used for the good of Nigerians, then it should no longer be seen as a tax but rather a Trust Fund for the education sector.

Then, Osuji had maintained that the money is a

remained the most contentious issue as far as education and its delivery is concerned. While many have argued that money does not guarantee quality education, another school of thought is of the opinion that it will at least provide quantitative education.

For example, the ETF Executive Secretary, Prof. Mahmood Yakubu, earlier this year disclosed that over N50

***In line with the vision of the ETF to encourage manpower development, N50 million was earmarked for academic staff training and development. "This money is going to be used to sponsor lecturers for post graduate studies within Nigeria and outside the country,"***

trust fund for Nigerians and that once the companies are made to consciously see their contributions as a trust fund for the development of the education sector and not as another means of government levy; they will gladly contribute to it as part of their social responsibility.

As a pointer to what formed the decision to exit funding at some level, ETF as is known today, may not have actually performed as well as many people would have wished. This is a mere confirmation of the saying that “too many cooks spoil the broth”. There are too many people wishing to eat the popular local delicacy (suya-meat) from one cow. Definitely at the end of the day, nobody will be able to point at any large chunk of meat for proper cooking as the only evidence likely to come out of the suya-meat eating exercise will be that people will be seen picking their teeth.

Even at that, funding has

billion was available as allocation to Universities, Polytechnics, Colleges of Education, State Ministries of Education, SUBEBs, the 774 Local Government Education Authorities as well as the six area councils in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). He added that there will be about N7.23billion for the 57 public universities in the country for 2009 ETF interventions.

Prof. Yakubu who spoke at the ETF 2009 Annual Strategic Planning Workshops for Federal, States Universities and Inter-University Centers, stated that the global economic recession notwithstanding, each of the universities will be getting the same amount of N127million each which they got in the 2008 allocation.

Stating that the allocation is aimed at improving on teaching and learning facilities in the nation's tertiary institutions, the ETF boss gave a breakdown

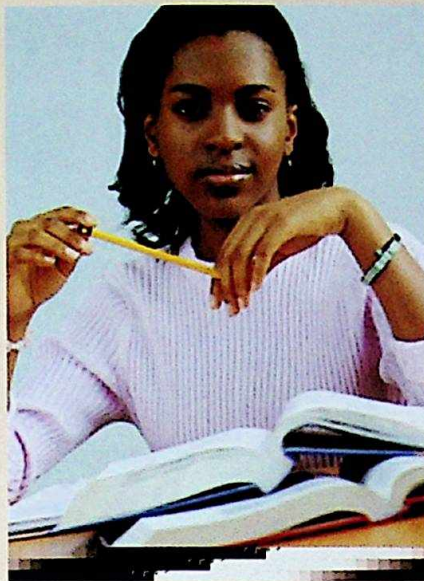


of the allocation to show that each university is being given opportunity to develop equally.

In the breakdown, Yakubu said a total of N127 million was allocated to each of the 57 public universities-Federal and States-on equality basis, explaining that out of the N127 million, N57 million was allocated for projects, including new construction, procurement of construction materials, procurement of classroom furniture, computers, among others, while N10 million would be for library development.

In line with the vision of the ETF to encourage manpower development, N50 million was earmarked for academic staff training and development. "This money is going to be used to sponsor lecturers for post graduate studies within Nigeria and outside the country," the ETF boss said. Other allocations according to Yakubu, were N7 million earmarked for local-based research and N3 million for establishment or sustenance of a maximum two university based journals. He gave an indication that the number of beneficiary institution may go higher next year with the new Taraba State University, Kwara State University, Sokoto State University and Ondo State University of Science and Technology that have just been established. State Ministries of Education as well as State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) are to get N13.2billion.

He also gave a breakdown of the money, stating that states ministries of education will get N117million for projects as well as N5million for library development bring it to a total of



N122million for each state ministry of education.

The SUBEBs will get the same amount of money while the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) will get half of what is due to the state. By this, each state ministry of education and its SUBEB will get an allocation of N244million each. The 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs) including the Six Area Councils in the FCT were not left out as each of them will get N5million for projects and additional N700,000 for library development.

On the polytechnics, Yakubu disclosed N3.7 billion will be released to 54 polytechnics nationwide for developmental projects. Out of the amount, each of the 54 polytechnics got N72.34 million. The breakdown of the said amount showed that while N25 million is penciled down for staff training and development, N3million is for research, N1 million for publication of journals as well as N38.34 million for other expenses. Already, the same ETF recently disclosed that

plans for the construction of N15billion world class Central Teaching and Research Laboratories to be located in the six-geopolitical zones of the country is now at advanced stage. According to ETF, the said laboratories will complement the upgrading efforts of the Federal Government for selected universities in Nigeria and is not prejudice to the N5.5billion earmarked for intervention to upgrade other selected institutions by the government.

For the benefit of doubt, the stated benefiting institutions are: University of Ibadan and Yaba College of Technology, University of Benin and Federal Polytechnic, Omu, Rivers, University of Nigeria Nsukka and Federal Polytechnic, Afikpo, as well as Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and Kaduna Polytechnic.

Others are University of Maiduguri and Federal College of Education Technical Gombe, University of Ilorin and, Federal College of Education Kotangora.

Prof. Yakubu had explained that Nigeria as a nation must embark on something huge in the areas of science and technology to make any meaningful impact in the areas of development among the comity of nations especially that none of its universities is currently ranked among the top 1000 in the world.

"The ETF has been reviewing its processes and procedure in the last eight years and we have realized that to succeed as a nation that wants to be part of the world's 20 biggest economies by the year 2020, we need world class manpower, world class universities and world class infrastructure. That is why we

*Continued on page 50*





# ETF Spends N41.4bn On Special Projects

## Amendment Of ETF Act To Improve Tertiary Education

The Chairman, Senate Committee on Education, Senator Joy Emordi, has said that streamlining the activities of the Education Trust Fund will improve the rating of Nigeria's tertiary institutions.

Emordi, who said this on the telephone on Sunday, spoke against the background of ongoing efforts to amend the ETF (Establishment) Act.

She noted that her committee supported the view that removing primary and secondary schools from the ETF's intervention list would make more funds available to Nigerian universities.

According to her, this will make them to take their pride of place among the world's best universities.

Emordi's position was informed by the submission of an action plan on

repositioning Nigeria's education sector by a technical committee chaired by Prof. Olu Aina.

The Aina committee was inaugurated after the National Summit on Education in 2008.

Emordi said, "We want to remove it from an omnibus funding agency. You know primary and secondary schools have multiple sources of funding, including state governments, local governments, MDGs, UBEC, UNDP and other donor agencies. For the universities, after what they get from the government, the only other source is ETF".

The committee also recommended the establishment of a scholarships commission to handle scholarship-related matters.

*Punch, Monday, November 30, 2009. Pg 4.*

The Education Trust Fund has spent N41.4bn on special intervention projects in tertiary institutions in the country, a top official has told the *News Agency of Nigeria*.

The Executive Secretary, ETF, Prof. Mahmood Yakubu, told NAN that the Fund would continue its special intervention in all the institutions.

He said, "This intervention does not in any way replace the normal ETF grants to all federal and state institutions".

He said in order to harness the country's great potential, the institutions must be systematically upgraded, especially at the tertiary level.

"No Nigerian university ranks among the top 50 in Africa and no Nigerian laboratory ranks among the top 1,000 in the world.

"Our ability to produce world class manpower and conduct serious research for national development is adversely affected; the

situation is unacceptable".

Yakubu warned that institutions which showed a lack of commitment to the success of the intervention would be replaced.

The Chairman ETF Board of Trustees, Dr. Muse Babaye, also said that the implementation of the special projects would go on alongside regular intervention.

He said, "We shall not only maintain the tempo but increase the allocation while paying greater attention to proper conceptualisation, prompt access to funds, judicious use of resources, among other things".

It was learnt that six universities, the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, three polytechnics and three federal colleges of education benefited from the special intervention fund.

*The Punch, Monday, September 14, 2009. Pg 11r*





## ETF Spends N2bn On Book Project



*Dr. Musa Abubakar, Chairman, Book Development Committee*

**E**ducation Trust Fund (ETF) has injected the sum of two billion Naira into Book Development Intervention Programme for tertiary educational institutions in the country.

The Chairman, Board of Trustees of ETF, Dr. Musa Babayo, who disclosed this during an interactive session with Technical Advisory Group (TAG) on the Fund's Book Development Intervention Programme Blueprint Document in Tertiary Education Institutions (TELs), said the move was to drive the expected competitive edge for Nigeria in respect of production of reading materials that would meet international standards.

According to him, with the blueprint already developed by the ETF, the intervention was intended to be a vehicle for stimulating and piloting growth in book development related programmes, projects, among others, geared towards advancing

the nation's economy.

The meeting, he noted, was a quest for wider consultations from a wide range of stakeholders to ensure its smooth implementation. He charged the participants to deliberate, fine-tune the blueprint and generate more ideas, project strategies and evolve a strategic document that would clearly spell out the administrative procedures, frameworks and guidelines for intervention in TELs.

The Chairman of the ETF Book Development Project, Dr. Hafiz Abubakar, in a speech at the occasion, said the meeting was a

gathering of the nation's "think tank" who would in addition to critiquing ETF blueprint document, also touch all aspects of book development including operational guidelines for addressing book development programmes in the nation's tertiary institutions.

On his part, the Executive Secretary of ETF, Professor Mahmud Yakubu, while welcoming the participants, said the government had taken a bold step by approving the fund for the resuscitation of journals which, he explained, had suffered neglect over the years.

*New Nigerian Friday  
September 11, 2009. Pg 40.*

## ETF, Academics Devise Strategies To Revive Book Production, Reading Culture

**A** small percentage of Nigeria's respected professors, their colleagues from several tertiary institutions across the country, and senior officials of the education sector regulatory bodies, spoke with one voice, last week, against the dearth of locally produced academic textbooks and the prevalence of handouts in the academia.

Brushing protocols aside, with some sounding somewhat prophetic, they declared that constant indulgence in the production of handouts by some teachers across the universities, polytechnics and colleges of education was regrettable, demeaning and should be halted

with immediate effect. Instead, they called on all academics to follow the path of honour and do what is expected of them: Produce credible books.

The statement formed part of the robust arguments that dominated an interactive meeting organized by the Education Trust Fund (ETF) in Abuja, for the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) on the Fund's Book Development Intervention Programme. The membership of this group was drawn from regulatory agencies and relevant stakeholders from the tertiary institutions.

According to Dr. Hafiz Abubakar, who chairs the ETF Book Development Committee, the meeting "is a collaboration of

*Continued on next page*



brains to chart strategic efforts and guidelines to address the issue of book development in Nigeria". Besides, he said the round table was designed to fine-tune the ETF Book Development blueprint and generate intervention project types. An implementation and action plan "that will stimulate the advancement of book development programmes" in the country's tertiary institutions, was also expected.

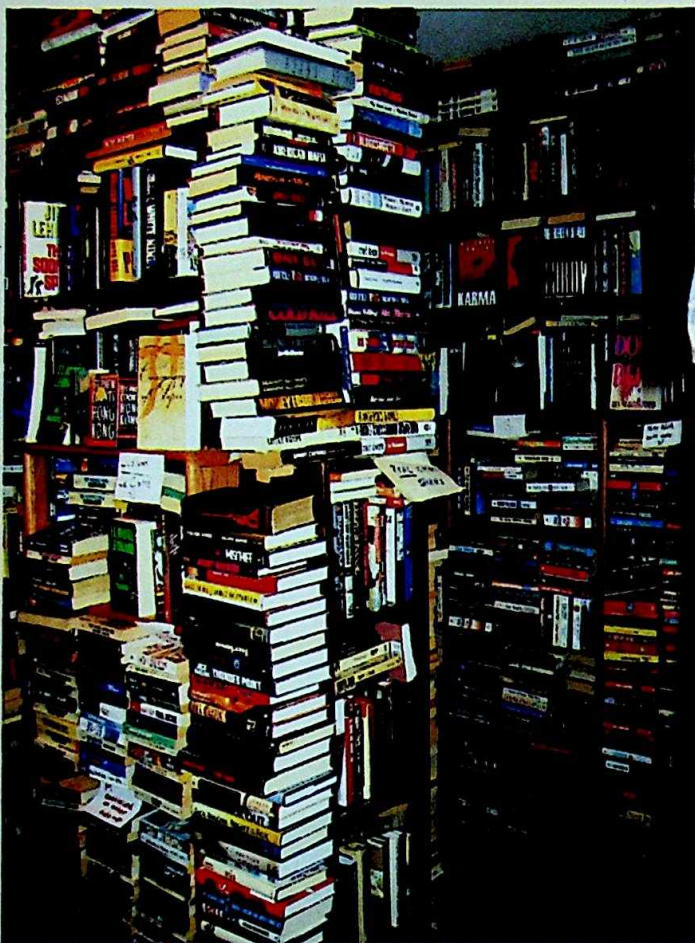
Already, the Federal Government has allocated N2 billion for the initiative for the current year. However, if this allocation is not spent by December 31st, the ETF would be required to return it to the treasury. With this at the back of the participants minds, Abubakar observed that the meeting was expected to generate support and facilitate the resuscitation of journals and production of books in the tertiary institutions.

The assignment of the TAG, according to him, "is to interact, brainstorm and generate a strategic communique and blueprint".

Executive Secretary of the ETF, Prof. Mahmood Yakubu implored the participants to regard their assignment as a national one. He explained that the membership of the group was arrived at painstakingly, due to the importance and sensitive nature of its assignment. He observed that

the latest initiative, unlike the previous ones, was designed to encourage the production and consumption of internally generated books and journals.

The blueprint prepared by the ETF's experts contains several assumptions. For instance, it



declared that book scarcity had approached crisis proportions "which is reflected not only in the quantity of books available, but also in the quality of locally produced books". It traced the country's book development crisis to the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) of the 80s. It noted that the overall under-funding of libraries robbed both lecturers and their students of the opportunity of following developments in their various disciplines. It declared that the

very high cost of book production, due to the scarcity of book print as a consequence of the near collapse of both Oku Iboku and Iwopin paper mills, had made things very difficult. It also assumed that lecturers were reluctant to write because of the absence of incentives, and that publishers were not willing to take the risk of publishing unsolicited manuscripts. Instructively, among the legion of other assumptions, the document also pointed to the growing decline in the absence of reading culture among Nigerians within and outside the school system.

The blueprint listed seven areas for possible intervention. It stated that a lack of indigenous authorship had been noticed and should be corrected. "An indigenous book industry is needed to provide opportunities for the nation's writers, thinkers and artists to express them," it declared.

The document identified the collapsed University Presses as one of the areas begging for attention. It stated: "Publishing houses have a vital role to play as preservers of national literature and heritage. University Presses are supposed to facilitate the production of research findings, journals and specialized tertiary textbooks. Unfortunately, many of these Presses have been closed down and those that manage to stay alive have been reduced to publishing school textbooks or



publishing school textbooks or materials that have prospects of generating handsome profits." Besides, the document underscored the shortage of writers and editors, for which a number of workshops, to be anchored by the ETF was proposed. Closely associated with this is the lack of personnel/training for electronic publishing with the blueprint suggesting that some training be organized. Absence of committed stakeholders, lack of funds for new presses and over dependence on foreign books were equally identified as areas needing attention.

After taking in the contents of the blueprint, the meeting established five syndicate groups to consider five themes: Literacy and the promotion of Reading Culture (Group A); Workshops (Group B); Production of Journals (Group C); Revitalizing University Presses (Group D); and Book Publishing (Group E).

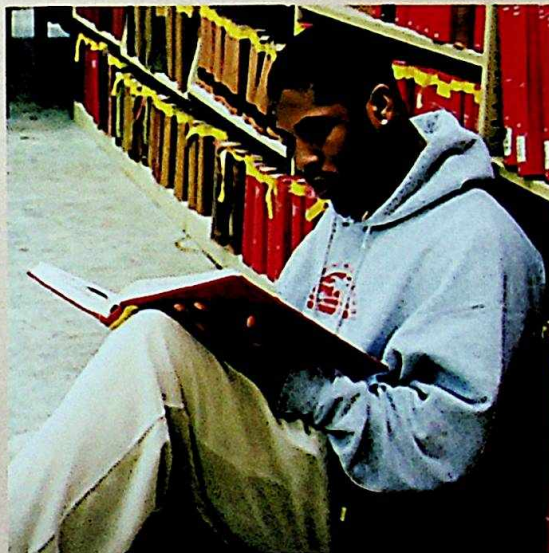
After putting their heads together, the groups came up with individual resolutions. Group A identified the paucity of reading materials as being primarily responsible for the poor reading culture in the country. It suggested continual campaign to encourage and nurture the culture among staff and students of tertiary institutions. Those who should constitute the target of such campaigns, according to the group, should be: school youths, pre-tertiary education students, lecturers, parents, administrators and policy makers. It also suggested that the campaign be

waged through the mass media, interpersonal communication, drama, town hall meetings, exhibition, focus groups,

***"Publishing houses have a vital role to play as preservers of national literature and heritage. University Presses are supposed to facilitate the production of research findings, journals and specialized tertiary textbooks. Unfortunately, many of these Presses have been closed down..."***

advocacy visits and reading competitions.

Group B suggested two categories of workshops: interactive-for literary writers,



*A student reading*

professional and academic associations and capacity building workshops for writers.

Group C recommended that the ETF identifies amongst

professional journals in the country with the help of professional bodies and provide funds for such. To revive University presses, Group D suggested that state of the art equipment be purchased and installed; requisite skill for printing and publishing of academic text be developed and contemporary marketing strategies within and outside the country be acquired amongst others. But it also advised that such interventions should be phased.

Group E suggested that National Editorial Committees be set up in 10 broad areas: Medicine and Pharmacy; Engineering and Technology; Arts and Humanities; Social Sciences; Education. Others include: Agriculture; Physical Sciences; Life Sciences; Law and Veterinary Medicine. The textbooks to be produced should

be useable in tertiary institutions. The mandate of the committees, according to the group, should cover survey for available materials across the institutions in the respective area; needs assessment and identification of gaps; means of filling such gaps; peer review and assessment of manuscripts; and identification of foreign textbooks that are critical to the core areas for local adaptation.

Members of the TAG were also informed that they would be called upon regularly until the objectives of the intervention are completed.

***The Guardian, Thursday September 17, 2009 Pg43.***



# 36 Professors, Others Produce Book Development Project Blueprint

- By Rotimi Oyekanmi Of The Guardian

**A**fter three major sessions and a few minor ones spanning several weeks, a group of intellectuals from federal universities, polytechnics, colleges of education, federal

Federal Government to revive and encourage the production and consumption of academic texts in tertiary institutions across the country should be utilized. The ETF, which is holding the money

production and journals in Nigeria's educational institutions. Academic Journals of Professional Associations are to be reactivated and sustained. University publishing houses are to be resuscitated and strengthened. Basic tertiary level textbooks, manuscripts and doctoral these are also to be published.

With Prof. Abubakar Rasheed, a Deputy Vice-Chancellor at the Bayero University Kano as the Chairman, the TAG had approached the assignment by establishing five working groups to treat five different identified segments. Group A, which handled Literacy and Promotion of Reading Culture, came up with four major recommendations. The first is to design and carry out a National Reading campaign, with the goal of sensitizing the nation on the need to promote the reading culture. President Umaru Yar'Adua is to lead the campaign.

Under this first recommendation, six major activities have been lined up to hold between November 30 and January next year. The first is to organize an essay competition for students in tertiary institutions in the various zones. This will be undertaken by both the TAG and the Federal Ministry of Education.

The second plan is to invite the President, in conjunction with National Assembly and top judicial officers to launch a National Reading Campaign. In the third phase, a book week, book fairs and exhibitions for students and lecturers, in partnership with publishers are to be organized. A competition of short essays will

in trust for the country, had quickly assembled various stakeholders under the Technical Advisory Group (TAG), to deliberate on the best options to adopt for maximum benefits.

And at the end of deliberations last week in Abuja, not only did the TAG come up with an Implementation Plan, it also issued a communiqué, which outlined the activities to be embarked upon as the project unfolds. According to the document, a national campaign will be launched to revive the reading culture in tertiary institutions, through Reading Competitions and formation of Reading Clubs within the next few months. Capacity building workshops are to be organized in all the geopolitical zones to enhance capacity for indigenous book



regulatory agencies, the private sector and the media have finally come up with a draft blueprint on how the Education Trust Fund (ETF) Book Development Project could be executed.

But the blueprint did not emerge that easily, at each full session, the intellectuals had behaved true to type: engaging one another in several robust, informed arguments and counter arguments, that had led to either a frown or general laughter, but at the end of which everybody appeared fulfilled.

The crux of the matter, really, is how the N2 billion set aside by the



also be unveiled at the fourth stage, to entice students. Prizes will be awarded. In the final activity, students will be exposed to book production processes.

With regard to the second recommendation, a programme will be carried out to revive the reading culture at all levels. Under this, six zonal stakeholders' forums are to be organized, with students, alumni associations, authors and publishers as the target audience.

The third recommendation involves the mass media campaign to promote the reading culture in the six zones. Bill boards are to be produced, adverts placed, television and radio campaigns will also be embarked upon using jingles. Formation of Reading Clubs in the Universities, Polytechnic and Colleges of Education is the final recommendation.

Group B, which handled Sensitization and Capacity Building, arrived at three recommendations with a time frame of between November 2009 and March 2010. The first action will be to sensitize and promote the need for indigenous Nigerian book production and reading culture, by holding workshops in the six geo-political zones. The target audience would include Vice Chancellors, Rectors, Media Executives, Book Publishers, Professional Associations, Authors, Parastatals and indigenous language translators. Media Executives, Book Publishers, Professional Associations, Authors, Parastatals and indigenous language translators.

The second action will be to prepare a training manual to be

used for the zonal workshops for the writers and editors of tertiary books and journals. The final activity will be to organize capacity building workshops to address "the obvious inadequate skills within tertiary institutions for the writing and editing of books and journals".

For Group C, the members of which brainstormed on Journals Publication, three recommendations were made. Under the first, which advocated the provision of grants to identified professional associations/societies' journals, the goal is to upgrade the quality of professional journals across the country's tertiary institutions. Members of this group are to identify the various professional associations, their journals, establish contact with them, meet with presidents and editors-in-chief of such identified journals, and demand presentation of copies published over the last five years. It will also disburse funds and inspect produced journals and their websites.

The group's second recommendation involves capacity building for production, indexing, abstracting and accessing of the journals. The third action would be the purchase and distribution of the identified professional journals. The goal here will be to sustain the production of such journals and achieve increased circulation and readership. Time frame is between November 2009 and November 2010.

Enter Group D, which was saddled with the responsibility: Revitalizing University Presses. Members of this group made four

recommendations. According to them, the capacity of institutions of higher learning to produce e-quality academic manuscripts for publishing should be enhanced. The envisaged goals are to: Update knowledge, skills and competence for academic publishing in tertiary institutions; help higher institutions develop and nurture the culture of serious academic research and publishing; encourage the emergence of credible publishing houses in tertiary institutions, and enhance capacity for interface with printing and marketing outfits.

The second recommendation: "Steps should be taken to enhance capacity of tertiary institutions for e-publishing". The goals here are to: bring academic publications in line with the current state of the art technology; empower Nigeria higher institutions to participate in the global trend of knowledge, and to, among others, increase the visibility and enhance the webometric rating of Nigeria's institutions of higher learning, to enhance capacity of tertiary institutions for e-publishing". The goals here are to: bring academic publications in line with the current state of the art technology; empower Nigeria higher institutions to participate in the global trend of knowledge, and to, among others, increase the visibility and enhance the webometric rating of Nigeria's institutions of higher learning.

The group also suggested that steps should be taken to develop a framework for the circulation and distribution of published academic materials. The last recommendation:



## FROM THE PRESS

“Provision should be made for monitoring and evaluation.” The time frame for the execution of the recommendations is between December this year and March 2010.

The last Group E, covered Books Publications. Five major steps are to be taken between this month and December 2010. The first recommendation was that, Ph.D theses, positively assessed by the National Universities Commission (NUC), 'should be published'. The step here is for all NUC assessed theses that scored 70 percent and above to be collected. A re-evaluation of

selected theses will be carried out to determine their suitability for publication.

The group's second recommendation was that Ph.D theses not assessed by the NUC should also be published. Universities will be asked to set up assessment committees to determine suitability for publication. Advertisements are also to be placed in three major newspapers to sensitize Ph. D graduates, just expert assessors are to be identified among others.

The group also recommended an intervention in the publication of quality nt

manuscripts in specialized subject areas. Besides, it submitted that textbooks is higher education should be produced in many disciplines. The Nigerian edition of some relevant but rare expensive basic textbooks published abroad the group also recommended, should be produced. Universities presses are to be assisted to acquire publication rights of every relevant textbooks that are not available locally.

Roll call of 36 Professors who were part of the ETF Technical Advisory Group (TAG) that drew up the document is as follows:-

1.	Prof. Abubakar Rasheed	Bayero University, Kano
2.	Prof. M. Y. Bello	Bayero University, Kano
3.	Prof. Tanimu Abubakar	Ahmadu Bello University
4.	Prof. Sani Aliyu	Ahmadu Bello University
5.	Prof. O. V. Ekechukwu	National Universities Commission
6.	Prof. S. Y. Ingawa	National Commission for Colleges of Education
7.	Prof. O. C. Aworh	University of Ibadan
8.	Prof. L. S. Bilbis	Usman Dan Fodio University, Sokoto
9.	Prof. Mary Kolawole	Obafemi Awolowo University
10.	Prof. Ahmed Yerima	National Arts Theatre, Lagos
11.	Prof. Abubakar Kibon	University of Maiduguri
12.	Prof. Barth Ekweme	University of Calabar
13.	Prof. John Illah	University of Jos
14.	Prof. Dauda Enna	University of Jos
15.	Prof. H. N. Ene-Obong	University of Nigeria, Nsukka
16.	Prof. M. O. Iwe	University of Agriculture, Umudike
17.	Prof. Yakubu Muktar	University of Maiduguri
18.	Prof. H. Mohammed	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi
19.	Prof. Saminu Ibrahim	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi
20.	Prof. Magaji Garba	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
21.	Prof. Chike Anibeze	ABUS
22.	Prof. Salim Matawal	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi
23.	Prof. J. O. Igene	University of Benin
24.	Prof. Joshua Adebayo	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
25.	Prof. Shegun Baiyewu	University of Ibadan
26.	Prof. M. S. Sule	Bayero University, Kano
27.	Prof. Zakari Mohammed	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
28.	Prof. Cheidu Mafiana	National Universities Commission, Abuja
29.	Prof. Ibrahim D. Mohd	University of Maiduguri
30.	Prof. Bashir Usman	Federal University of Technology, Yola
31.	Prof. Mabel Ewviera	University of Abuja
33.	Prof. Michael Maduagu	National Institute of Policy & Strategic Studies, Kuru, Plateau State
34.	Prof. S. E. Bogoro	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi
35.	Prof. K. K. Imananagha	Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa
36.	Prof. Day S. Zibokere	Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa





## Ghana Borrowed ETF Idea From Us But...

**-Prof. Yakubu**

*In this interview with Correspondent, Erasmus Alaneme, the Executive Secretary of the Education Trust Fund (ETF), Prof. Mahmood Yakubu, insists that the fund must exit interventions in all level except tertiary institutions. Yakubu urged providers of private university to forget about ETF funding even when the ETF Act is amended.*

*Excerpts...*

***As at today what is the latest stage of the problem of unaccessed funds?***

We have made tremendous progress on the accumulated unaccessed funds; let me put it in context for you. We had problems with some beneficiaries not all, out of 311 beneficiaries, 102 of them were not able to access which comes to about 36% of the total number of beneficiaries. When they did not heed our appeal for them to come forward and access, we took the extraordinary step of publishing their names in the newspapers and within two months almost all of them responded and have now started to access the allocation.

We told them that if any beneficiary did not tell us what he wanted to do with the accumulated and unaccessed fund by April 2009, they don't begin to access by July and if by the end of December, they don't tell us and begin accessing the fund we will mop up the money but I am so happy to report that we have had no cause, to mop up any amount because all the beneficiaries without exception has started accessing their money.

So in other word, we don't have the huge problem of

unaccessed fund as we used to before.

***Other West African countries have similar intervention agency like ETF, do you think your agency has achieved its mission and is on the right path?***

Yes ETF has achieved its mandate; the major problem of the fund in my opinion is its enabling law. The law requires a small agency like the ETF to fund every level of public education in Nigeria. This is very impossible to achieve particularly where we are looking for impact. At present we are funding 57 Universities, Federal and State, 50 Polytechnics, Federal and State, over 60 Colleges of Education, over 60 Monotechnics, all Universal Basic Education institutions across the country and all Senior

Secondary Schools and this is a huge country. On the whole you have 311 beneficiaries. We can't achieve impact, what we have achieved is visibility but now that we are moving to concentrate the resources at the tertiary level, we hope there will be more than visibility, there will be impact.

Now I am not sure how many countries in West Africa have similar agency but I know



that the Ghanaians borrowed the idea of using levy, tax to fund education from our ETF and in 2002 they established their GHET Fund but they decided to concentrate, unless they are directed by the government of Ghana, they concentrated the resources at the tertiary level. If you see the kind of achievements they have made at the tertiary level sub-sector it is more than what we achieved through our own education trust fund.

***What is the concept of Book Development Fund all about?***

The purpose of book development is to achieve the following, one, to help publish academic scholarly materials that are the products of our own people's thinking and imagination. For a long time we are buying books from other places but we believe that we can look inwards and see those critical materials developed from our PhD system which are in the various Nigerian universities.

We also believe that we should support the resuscitation of journals for professional associations. Our institutions have basically two categories of instructional materials, one journal, and two books. So the National Book Development Fund is intended to provide opportunity for Nigerians who have manuscripts of good quality to access the resources available to publish these materials. Now we complement what we are doing with the book development with the National Research Fund.

Now having made provision for research in the regular budget for research at the level of education, and having the



***Prof. Mahmood Yakubu, ES, ETF)***

made this substantial provision at the level of institutions and having made substantial provision for research at the national level, what follows after research? It is publication! While people are able to conduct research they will like to share the outcome of the research with the wider world, so we felt that the Book Development will now complement the National Research Fund and also the projects and research that are conducted by individual institutions.

So the idea is not just to accept manuscript from anybody, the idea is to use the resources available to support the publication of academic journals and the publication of books that are developed out of PhD thesis or some books that we can develop to address critical areas of needs that we do not have the thesis ready.

***Why the move for special funding of six focal institutions across the geo-political zones?***

The idea is to take the oldest university in each of the six geo-political zones of the country and see what we do in these universities to attempt turning them around, and that we are not just turning them around in all areas but in the critical core areas of their responsibility. So we took six universities, one from each zone and we want to do three things.

The first one is to improve the teaching and learning environment so that in none of these universities will you find our students sitting on the floor while taking lectures because there are not enough seats or there are enough lecture theaters. The second one is to look at specific programmes, let us say at least four programmes per focal university; medicine, agric, engineering, maybe the management sciences, so that we fund them from the resources to bring them to the level that we can say we are developing them into centres of excellence. If you



take medicine, for instance, I am not sure there is any Nigerian university which specializes in any branch of medicine. But we want to see if with this intervention we can say university A, develop expertise in cardiology, university B you develop expertise in pediatrics, so this is the purpose. The third objective is to provide this country with world class laboratories so that we can now conduct research at cutting edge level. Right now as I speak to you no Nigerian laboratory ranks among the 10000 of the world.

For a nation committed to the national vision of becoming one of the top 20 economies by the year 2020, there must be deliberate channeling of resources to provide the critical facilities to do serious research. Nations can only prosper where there is world class high quality research and world class high quality research cannot take place without adequate facility. So for the first time ETF is committed to providing this country with six zonal laboratories.

They are zonal laboratories domiciled in the focal or host universities, in other words they are not facilities just for the host university. In fact the facilities that we are going to provide will be far beyond what the individual university needs but when we say zonal, we are not also restricting the use of the facility to only institutions in that zone. Any

Nigerian from any part of the country can go to any of these facilities, after all our scientists take their samples overseas to do their experiments but if you bring the equipment closer home we will have at least six good laboratories for them not to run around looking for where to run their samples.

*Setting up such world class facility may not be the problem, where is the manpower/expertise to use and maintain them?*

We are approaching the issue of laboratories in a number of ways. One, the construction of physical



infrastructure to house the equipment; two furnishing, three the equipment but equally critical is the manpower both to man the laboratory and also the academics that will use the facility for good outcome, for conducting research, and then sustainability. Are you going to provide such laboratory and surrender it to the university and then you go back two years down the line and say my God we haven't done a good investment.

So what we intend to do in this respect is as follows. One, we will train the lab scientists and technologists that will man these laboratories, there will be on the job training and the training before the installation of the equipment, during the installation of the equipment and post installation. We will train them within the country and outside the country so there will be that element of sustainability. Secondly once it is finished, the laboratories are completed we will not just hand over to the institutions and leave them to their own devices, we would work out an arrangement whereby the

ETF will continue to support the system over time even if it means we will be scaling down our involvement as the universities are assuming greater responsibility.

In this respect they must link up with the industry, NAFDAC, for instance, for the examination of the integrity of drugs. Instead of going to laboratories outside they can now use facilities within and also

other agencies that may wish to patronize the services. And then we also need to train the academic staff because we are going to bring state of the art equipment. Some of the lecturers will be seeing such equipment for the first time, for those who do not have the opportunity of going to study abroad, they will also be trained. And then we are going to insist, for the major suppliers of



the equipment we are going to insist that they must open a maintenance center in Nigeria so that we don't have to take these equipments overseas or fly in an expert from somewhere to come and repair these equipments.

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And then we are going to insist, for the major suppliers of the equipment we are going to insist that they must open a maintenance center in Nigeria so that we don't have to take these equipments

overseas or fly in an expert from somewhere to come and repair these equipments.

So it is not that we are going to just construct a facility, equip it and then handover to universities and then two years down the line everything goes back to where the existing laboratories are, we will not make that mistake.

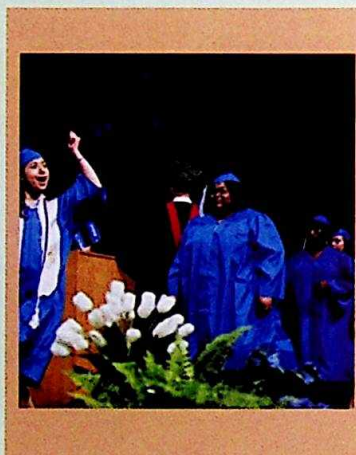
***Aside this, the ETF promised to train Nigerians so as to produce the critical mass of academics needed in the sector?***

Well the idea when we started in the 2008 is to achieve two first degree, second degree and PhD in

objectives. One, to break the circle of in-breeding where you have lecturers who did their first degree, second degree and PhD in the same department, and they rise from Graduate Assistant to Professor in the same department. Secondly, it was about our National Vision. If we want to be among the top economies in the world by the year 2020 we have to be in touch with what is the best in the world.

That is what the Chinese, the Indonesians, the Malaysians and the Indians did in the 70s and

***We are so excited that within six months, that between May and November 2009, we were able to sponsor a total of 1,365 lecturers so far. Out of these, 207 are right now studying for various courses at Masters and PhD levels outside the country, so this is our scorecard on academic staff training.***



80s. So we want to expose some of these academic staff to the best and ensure we achieve the same feat in Nigeria. That is why we made some substantial provision in our 2010 budget for that purpose and we requested the institutions to nominate their candidates. So the institutions are responsible for nominating their candidates and the candidates nominated to a very large extent are responsible for securing their admission knowing full well that there will be resources to sponsor them.

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sponsor a total of 1,365 lecturers so far. Out of these, 207 are right now studying for various courses at Masters and PhD levels outside the country, so this is our scorecard on academic staff training.

***ETF may soon restrict its funding and interventions at the tertiary level only; does that not portend danger for other levels of education in Nigeria?***

Well this would have been the case if we were talking in 1999

but this is 2009 and approaching 2010. When ETF was established by law in 1993 and by its intervention in 1999, there are other agencies that now existed that were not around then. When the ETF started there was no Universal

Basic Education Commission (UBEC), so there is a whole commission now in Nigeria that is funding basic education. Again when the ETF was established there were no Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and they have clearly defined goals, one of which is the basic education.

So government decided that it will be futile for all agencies to be duplicating their efforts instead of complementing one another and hence the decision by government that ETF should exit basic and secondary education and concentrate the resources at higher level. I also



part of the ASUU-FG negotiation, a case was made for the introduction of education tax to fund higher education; this was the origin of ETF.

So right from conception ETF was never intended to fund every level of public education, it was intended to fund higher education only. So the amendment of our Act that is now before the National Assembly merely seeks to restore the original idea of ETF and once we do that there will be greater impact. I also want to say this; at the basic and secondary education there are three areas that we used to deploy resources; infrastructure, instructional materials and then teacher quality and supply.

Now ETF is exiting basically from the first two component, infrastructure and instructional materials but we are not exiting from teacher quality and supply because we are funding, in fact we will enhance the allocation to the colleges of education that produce the teachers for the basic level, and to the universities, within the universities there are faculties of education that produce the teachers for basic education level. So to that extent we are not exiting completely from basic education level because we will continue to train the critical mass of teachers not lonely just the critical mass but also high quality needed for other levels of education. Other agencies can complete what we are doing.

***How about the call by Private Institutions for ETF funding and intervention?***

Well, I told them what my opinion is at the public hearing in the fund



*Prof. Mahmood Yakubu, ES, ETF)*

Senate. My position is this, everybody is convinced that government alone cannot fund education, everybody is convinced. Hence the idea of introducing the move to use tax to fund education to support what comes from appropriation. Secondly, alternative idea of allowing those who are interested in providing education not just at the basic and secondary levels even at the universities to operate, hence the idea of licensing private universities so that they can complement the efforts of government for government alone can't do it.

Now if you have private universities established on the basis of that logic and understanding but now wants to benefit from the public fund, that defeats the idea of having private universities because government alone can't do it and they accepted.

As a condition for licensing private universities, they convinced the NUC that they have the resources to run, establish and sustain the university. They cannot now

come around to say it is too expensive, no give us money.

But what was most amazing for me from the submissions made by the proprietors of private universities is that they wanted government to do everything for them. From municipal services to payment of staff salaries and what have you. Right now ETF is only involved at the level of capital projects. ETF even in public institutions is not responsible for municipal services and emoluments, these are recurrent activities not capital but in case of municipal there may be element of capital. So in other words they want a government take over by default. Once we do that they are no longer private universities, they can as well say they are an extension of the public institutions.

But private universities provide opportunities for those who have no access to public institutions and those who can afford to do so just like the private healthcare or private security. You have right now 41 private universities, almost 20 private polytechnics, almost 30 private colleges of education also at the tertiary level, then you have private monotronics. The Executive Secretary of National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) said there are over 90 of them, they will also want to be part of the ETF intervention. So we exit from basic and secondary and instead of concentrating fund for impact at the public tertiary institutions we will now spread resources so thinly even at that level, it will defeat the effort.

Those who establish private universities should find the means of running these posal



universities but nothing stops them from collaborating with the public universities and say an agency like the ETF in the area of National Research Fund or in the area of Book Development. Any good thesis produced by any Nigerian in any university whether private or public will be published under that arrangement. Any good Nigerian who has a proposal that is worth funding and he submits to the ETF for consideration, we will consider irrespective of whether it comes from public or private university.

But it is not only this number and it is rising, in the last 10 years this country has established so far 41 private universities, in the last 10 years the Federal Government has established only two universities; the National Open University of

Nigeria (NOUN) and the University of Petroleum Resources at Efurun. Who knows in the next 10 years we have an equal number of private universities and we will be talking about 82 private universities and each one of them will clamour and it will also encourage the mushrooming and proliferation of these universities.

But look at this statistics, only three percent of Nigerian students that enroll in the universities for undergraduate and post graduate programmes come from the private universities, 97%, according NUC records, are still enrolled in public universities and majority of them in federal universities. So it is good to open the opportunity

but also if money comes from a common patrimony, from the public purse it should support those who may not have the opportunity to go to private university.

Am not against private universities at all, they are doing a good job but the amendment of the ETF Act is not about the good job that they are doing, the idea is that the ETF should do an even better job, since they are doing a good job let them continue doing their good job but we feel that we at the ETF can do a better job if we are refocused. So the intervention is for us to ensure that we do a better job, not for them to now partake in what we are doing because if we do so we will just spread the resources so thinly and we will go back to square one.

*Continued from page 37*

### **Battle for Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETF)**

have come up with this intervention" he said.

"We will train the technicians, technologists and even some of the academic staff about the equipment. The ETF would make provision for long term sustainability of this equipment. They are going to be national edifices we are not just going to construct and hand over to the universities."

Each State Ministry of Education got N122million from ETF fund for 2009. each State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) gets N122million, each of the 774 local government councils in the country got N5.7million for 2009!

Why the need for an amendment to the ETF Act so that it will stop funding the primary, secondary

and other category of tertiary institutions? This question is necessary given that at present; cries of woes are still tailing the public primary and secondary schools in the country. Some of the cries are that there is need for increased funding to primary and post-primary schools; we have the problem of dearth of classrooms, reading and teaching materials, desks and chairs. That of untrained teachers aside insufficient teaching force is still there, why then the move to stop funding them?

Chairman, House Committee on Education, Hon. Farouk Lawal, had recently while visiting the ETF office as part of over-sight function urged the ETF to concentrate its interventions at the specific institutions so as to

make positive impact.

Hon. Lawan who led other lawmakers on an over-sight function visit to the Education Trust Fund (ETF) urged that interventions in the sector should be focused at specific critical areas so as to develop centers of excellence in the country.

The committee whose main aim of visiting the ETF was to ascertain the level of utilization of the 2008 budgetary allocation to the fund reiterated that the positive efforts of the ETF in the sector should be emulated and encouraged so that more positive avenues for revenue generation can be developed.

Calling for alternative source of funding from all stakeholders to complement the efforts of the Federal Government, the lawmaker had advised ETF that if its interventions are channeled to

*Continued on page 52*

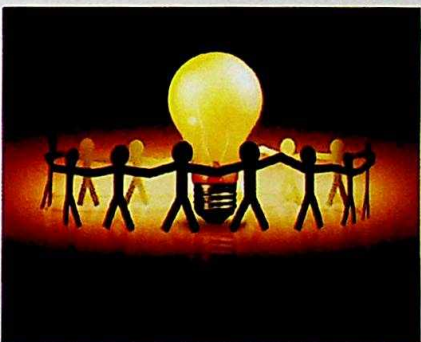


# ETF Accountability For Access

Members of the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) have just ended a strike which lasted four months. One of the reasons the university lecturers went on strike was poor funding of the universities by the government. Stakeholders in the education sector agreed with the position of the people of the ivory tower on the strike.

Hundreds of public secondary and primary schools across the country are calling for attention. Very many pupils in primary schools sit under trees which serve as their classrooms. Many secondary schools are without science laboratories and instructional materials. Yet, many of these schools are having millions of Naira idle in the vault of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) at the instance of the Education Trust Fund (ETF). The amount runs into N23.6 billion. Earlier in the year, the ETF published names of higher institutions which had unaccessed funds with it. It recently published a list of states and their outstanding unaccessed funds lying idle at the CBN. The ETF said those institutions and states which failed to access such funds by the end of the year would forfeit them.

ETF is a Federal Government intervention initiative aimed at improving the state of educational infrastructure in the country. The Act setting up the Fund redirects



some resources from the private sector of the economy to production of social goods and services in the education sector. The ETF sources fund by way of a specific tax on the profits of companies doing business in Nigeria. All that an educational institution needs to do to access fund from the ETF is to produce a proposal on infrastructural

improvement or a project it wishes to execute. Beneficiaries of the Fund are to use it purposely for rehabilitation, restoration and consolidation of educational infrastructure and facilities and other learning resources in public schools.

To access the fund, institutions that had previously benefitted from it are required to render a satisfactory account of expenditure they incurred with earlier releases. A satisfactory and credible explanation on how previous allocations were spent is more or less an automatic qualification to get new allocations. That would appear to be a rather simple condition but unfortunately, accountability appears to be a serious issue for some beneficiaries.

States and tertiary institutions that have idle and yet to be accessed fund with the ETF are those that are allegedly yet to give account of previous allocations. Whether or not this state of affair is deliberate or inadvertent, it is shameful and unacceptable.

We cannot understand why some universities and other higher institutions which are complaining of poor funding find it difficult to access easy fund they have with the ETF. What this simply means is that some university administrators are not really sincere about inadequacy of infrastructure and facilities in their schools.

One would have expected a situation whereby the beneficiaries would be the ones running after the fund to access their shares to take care of their obvious needs, but the reverse is the situation. It is the ETF that is pressuring the defaulting states





and institutions to access the funds to help alleviate their floundering education infrastructure.

The apathy of the elite and the legislatures of the affected states towards this unwholesome development is worrying. At this challenging time of global economic meltdown, every serious and reasonable culture in

***We cannot understand why some universities and other higher institutions which are complaining of poor funding find it difficult to access easy fund they have with the ETF. What this simply means is that some university administrators are not really sincere about inadequacy of infrastructure and facilities in their schools.***

government agency is expected to make use of any opportunity to improve its cash flow to be able to deliver social goods and services to the populace. But it appears that the states that are yet to access the ETF funds are not bothered even if the infrastructure in their educational institutions is in shambles.

The ETF should be commended for insisting on transparency and accountability in the administration and application of the education tax. It is apparent that some states and institutions are not comfortable with accounting for allocations from ETF even when such accountability attracts access to

fresh allocations. One can then imagine what has been happening to hefty allocations from the Federation accounts to the three tiers of government with regard to transparency and accountability.

The ETF should continue to publish the list of states that have idle money with it while the education facilities in their institutions are collapsing. Authorities of educational application of the ETF fund should be referred to the anti-corruption agencies for investigation and prosecution. institutions that have failed the accountability test with respect to the application of the ETF fund should be referred to the anti-corruption agencies for investigation and prosecution.

The ETF has threatened that the states and institutions that fail to draw on the facility before december 31st 2009 will forfeit their allocation. This is a welcome punishment but it should be noted that the public will still be the loser since a forfeiture will further worsen the state of infrastructure in public schools in the affected states. The panacea for this ugly development is to hold the individual tertiary institutions and their operators accountable for the use of public fund. Those who are found wanting should be made to face the wrath of the law.

***Nigerian Tribune  
Editorial***

*Continued from page 50*

specific but critical areas of the education sector, more pronounced positive results will be achieved.

Disclosing that his Committee had been reviewing the Fund's intervention in all Federal and State Government institutions of education including State Ministries of Education, he warned the ETF against being 'jack of all trade, master of non' while challenging the management of the Fund to maintain a good level of transparency in the management of the Fund accruing to them so as to lead the beneficiaries by example.

"I want ETF to concentrate intervention in few but critical sectors rather than distributing the lean resources to many institutions where it will be very difficult for benefitting institutions to use it to achieve tremendous feat", he urged the fund.

He had maintained that there is no way all the institutions can be developed at once given the paucity of resources at the disposal of government and the enormous fund needed to achieve such feat. For him even if the entire budget for one fiscal year is devoted to the sector, it will not solve all the problems, why not pick specific institutions and upgrade them to world standard and then face another set? Lawmaker queried.

***Erasmus Alaneme  
Daily Champion,  
Wednesday Dec. 30 2009  
Page 37***





# ETF ... changing the educational landscape in Nigeria



ETF Instructional Material (Cockpit) S.A.F Flight School, Kano



2,008 Academic Staff on ETF Sponsored Training & Development Programme within & outside Nigeria



Queen of the Rosary College, Onitsha (Ministry of Education), Anka Anambra State



Ambrose Alli University Ekpoma, Edo State



Community Education Resource Centre, Kano, Kano State



College of Agricultural, Lafia, Nasarawa State



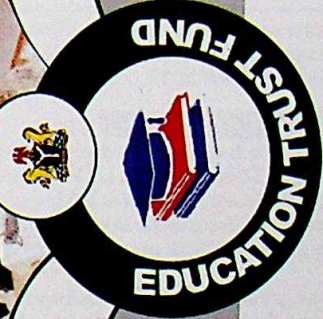
ETF Funded Labless Micro Science Kit



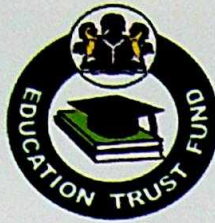
FCE Akoka, Lagos State



College of Education Kumbeso, Library, Kano State







A6 Zambezi Crescent, Off Aguliyi Ironsi Street, Maitama, Abuja  
Tel: 09-4139100, 4139101, 4139111, 4139112

## **UPDATE ON ACCUMULATED UNACCESSED FUNDS**

### **BACKGROUND**

Recently, we published the names of institutions with a backlog of unaccessed funds amounting to N22.6 billion. We took this unusual step as a last resort after our appeal to individual beneficiaries, and collectively through a series of stakeholder national workshops held in November and December 2008, went largely unheeded.

### **PROGRESS MADE**

Since the publication, there has been a tremendous response from the beneficiaries. Out of 112 of them listed two months ago, 109 (over 97%) have now submitted proposals for admissible projects and some have actually begun to access the funds. Only 3 Institutions have failed to meet our April deadline. The Institutions are as follows:

S/No.	Institution	Amount (Naira)
1.	Rivers State University of Science & Technology, Port Harcourt	204,550,000.00
2.	Maritime Academy, Oron	43,950,000.00
3.	School of Agriculture, Ikorodu, Lagos	38,950,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>287,450,000.00</b>

While we commend the efforts being made by the beneficiaries, we wish to reiterate that after submission of proposals, all beneficiaries are expected to begin to access all their funds (including the year 2008 allocation) by July 2009 to make way for a new allocation for 2009.

### **CAUSE OF THE BACKLOG**

The reason for the backlog is simply the inability of the institutions involved to properly account for the funds already released to them. This leaves the ETF with no choice but to withhold further disbursement in order to ensure that the purpose for which the funds are released is achieved. **ETF funds are public funds.** Our principal responsibility as a funding agency is the **protection of the public interest.** We shall therefore never release funds perfunctorily to beneficiaries without **strict, satisfactory and verifiable accountability.**

For those who believe that ETF conditions are too stringent, they may wish to note that at present, we support a total of 311 beneficiaries at Federal and State levels nationwide made up of 236 tertiary institutions, 38 Federal and State Ministries of Education/FCT Education Secretariat for senior secondary education and 37 State/FCT Universal Basic Education Boards for basic education. Out of this, only 112 beneficiaries (36%) were listed in our earlier publication. The remaining 199 institutions (64%) have been able to meet the set guidelines. **We therefore see no reason to lower our standard for the convenience of a minority of beneficiaries.**

### **ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND ACCRUED INTEREST**

For purposes of clarification, ETF wishes to state that the unaccessed funds are neither trapped nor deliberately held in commercial Banks for pecuniary reasons. The funds are kept in ETF's sole Project Account with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and, in accordance with our enabling law, invested in National Treasury Bills, Treasury Bonds and the FG Bonds issued by the Federal Government from time to time. The interest earned is ploughed back into the same account for further allocation to all our beneficiaries.

### **DISCLAIMER**

It has come to our notice that while we are fervently working towards clearing the backlog of funds, some unscrupulous groups and individuals have been going round claiming that they are consultants appointed by ETF to assist the institutions in accessing the funds for a percentage of the total sums involved. We urge our beneficiaries to be aware and report such opportunists to the security agencies.

### **APPRECIATION**

ETF wishes to use this medium to express profound appreciation to all those who have assisted in no small measure in ensuring that these funds are accessed. They include State Governors, the House of Representatives for passing a resolution urging the beneficiaries to take immediate steps to access and utilize the funds, the Delta State House of Assembly for doing the same in respect of beneficiaries from the State, Governing Councils of tertiary institutions, the EFCC for promising to go after those who have not properly accounted for the funds earlier disbursed, labour and student unions, International Development Partners, civil society organizations, the media for adding their voice, and the entire Nigerian public for all the tremendous support to ETF for the benefit of the education system. Already, many of the capital projects standing in our institutions are ETF-funded. We shall continue to sustain the momentum.

**Professor Mahmood Yakubu**  
Executive Secretary



**YEAR 2009 INTERVENTION BUDGET (FINAL)**  
**N29,993,000,000.00**

**Sectoral Allocation**

A.	Monotechnics & Inter University Centres		3%	0.900b
B.	Direct Disbursements		97%	29.093b
			100%	<b>N29.993b</b>
<b>1.0</b>	<b>DIRECT DISBURSEMENT TO INSTITUTIONS</b>			
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Tertiary Institutions (50% of 97%) = 14.763</b>			
	<b>Universities (25% of 97%) =7.239</b>			
	Projects : 57nos @ N57m	-	3.249	
	Research: 57nos @ Nm7	-	0.399	
	Library Dev. 57nos @ N10m	-	0.570	
	Staff Training & Development: 57nos @N40m	-	2.850	
	Publications of Journals	-	0.171	
				<b>7.239</b>
	<b>Politechnics (12.5% of 97%) =3.762</b>			
	Projects: 52nos @ N38.34m	-	1.994	
	Lib. Dev. 52nos @ N5m	-	0.260	
	Staff Training & Development: 52nos @N25m	-	1.300	
	Research Grant: 52nos @N3m	-	0.156	
	Publications of Journals	-	0.052	
				<b>3.762</b>
	<b>Colleges of Education(12.5% of 97%) =3.762</b>			
	Projects: 62nos @ N37.16m	-	2.304	
	Lib. Dev: 62nos @ N5m	-	0.310	
	Staff Training & Development: 62nos @N15m	-	0.930	
	Research Grant: 62nos @N2.5m	-	0.155	
	Publication of Journals: 62nos@N1m	-	0.062	
				<b>3.762</b>
	<b>Inter University</b>			
	Projects: 3nos @ N20m	-	0.060	
	Lib. Dev: 3nos @ N4m	-	0.012	
	Staff Training & Development: 3nos @ N6m	-	0.018	
				<b>0.090</b>
	<b>Monotechnics</b>			
	Projects:61nos @ N10.5m	-	0.641	
	Lib. Dev. 61nos @ N1m	-	0.061	
	Staff Training & Development: 61nos@N1.77m	-	0.108	
				<b>0.810</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Secondary Institutions ( 20% of 97%) =5.464</b>			
	Senior Secondary-36nos @ N117m & FCT @N58.5m		4.271	
	Lib. Dev. 36nos @N5m and N2.5m for FCT		0.183	
	Fed. Unity Schools.: 83nos @N5m		0.415	
	Fed. Tech. Colleges: 19nos @N5m		0.095	
				<b>5.464</b>
	<b>Military and Para-military Institutions</b>		<b>0.500</b>	
	Nigerian Army			
	Nigerian Navy			
	Nigerian Air Force			
	Nigerian Police			
	Nigerian Intelligence Agency			
	State Security Service			
				<b>5.464</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>UBE Institutions (30% of 97%)= 8.866</b>			
	Junior Secondary: 36nos@N117m + FCT @N58.5m		4.271	
	Lib. Dev. 36nos @N5m and N2.5m for FCT		0.183	
	Primary: 774 LGAs nos @ N5m		3.870	
	Lib. Dev. (Pry) N0.7m per L.G.A. x 774		0.542	
				<b>8.866</b>
	<b>Total</b>			<b>29.993</b>



## ALLOCATIONS & DISBURSEMENT

### ETF INTERVENTION PROJECTS IN INSTITUTIONS NATIONWIDE FROM 1999 – 2008 DISBURSEMENT AS AT 30/6/2009 0:00

	INSTITUTIONS	Total Allocation	Total Disbursement	Total Outstanding
1	UNIVERSITIES	26,439,877,960.12	15,705,503,511.93	10,734,374,448.19
2	POLYTECHNICS	13,505,479,288.00	9,169,512,231.45	4,335,967,056.55
3	COLLEGES OF EDUCATION	13,786,121,430.00	9,944,817,430.00	3,841,304,000.00
4	MONOTECHNICS	4,205,350,000.00	3,220,480,000.00	984,870,000.00
5	SSEs	16,608,299,569.75	11,831,596,419.65	4,776,703,150.10
6	SPEBs	33,554,302,747.90	22,165,386,610.99	11,388,916,136.91
		108,099,430,995.77	72,037,296,204.02	36,062,134,791.75



# ALLOCATIONS & DISBURSEMENT

## ETF INTERVENTION PROJECTS IN UNIVERSITIES FROM 1999 – 2008 DISBURSEMENT AS AT 30/6/2009 0:00

S/N	UNIVERSITY	TOTAL		
		Total Allocation	Total Disbursement	Total Outstanding
1	Abia State University, Uturu	545,277,776.67	416,552,776.67	128,725,000.00
2	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi	595,380,776.67	361,330,776.67	234,050,000.00
3	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	545,460,776.67	376,755,776.67	168,705,000.00
4	Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma	545,277,776.67	421,536,552.67	123,741,224.00
5	Bayero University, Kano	545,623,776.67	312,648,776.67	232,975,000.00
6	Benue State University, Makurdi	520,277,776.67	372,227,776.67	148,050,000.00
7	Delta State University, Abraka	545,993,776.67	451,143,776.67	94,850,000.00
8	Ebonyi State University, Ikwo	486,551,000.00	280,901,000.00	205,650,000.00
9	Enugu State University of Science & Technology, Enugu	605,277,776.67	351,202,776.67	254,075,000.00
10	Fed. Univ. of Agric (Now Michael Okpara Univ.of Agric), Umudike	520,277,776.67	305,852,776.67	214,425,000.00
11	FUT Akure	520,277,776.67	428,977,776.67	91,300,000.00
12	FUT Adana	520,277,776.67	383,872,776.67	136,405,000.00
13	FUT Owerri	520,277,776.67	297,502,776.67	222,775,000.00
14	FUT Soko	520,348,776.67	191,046,000.00	329,302,776.67
15	Imo State University, Owerri	545,579,776.67	324,829,776.67	220,750,000.00
16	Kano State University of Tech., Wudil	461,250,000.00	319,895,000.00	141,355,000.00
17	Kogi State University, Anyingba	461,250,000.00	282,250,000.00	179,000,000.00
18	Lagos State University, Ojo	545,866,776.67	312,141,776.67	233,725,000.00
19	LAUTECH, Ogbomoso	545,277,776.67	276,227,776.67	269,050,000.00
20	Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island.	691,250,000.00	364,250,000.00	327,000,000.00
21	Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna	580,277,776.67	518,727,776.67	61,550,000.00
22	Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka	545,277,776.67	379,859,736.67	165,418,040.00
23	Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife	545,348,776.67	358,348,776.67	187,000,000.00
24	Ogun State University, Ago-Iwoye	545,653,776.67	358,403,776.67	187,250,000.00
25	Ondo State University, Akungba Akoko	461,250,000.00	231,812,592.48	229,437,407.52
26	Rivers State Univ. of Science & Tech. Port Harcourt	520,508,776.67	315,958,776.67	204,550,000.00
27	University of Abuja, Gwagwalada	520,277,776.67	291,002,776.67	229,275,000.00
28	University of Ado - Ekiti, Ado -Ekiti	521,740,776.67	253,990,776.67	267,750,000.00
29	University of Agric. Abeokuta	595,277,776.67	517,227,776.67	78,050,000.00
30	University of Agriculture, Makurdi	520,337,776.67	363,887,776.67	156,450,000.00
31	University of Benin, Benin City	547,494,776.67	411,969,776.67	135,525,000.00
32	University of Calabar, Calabar	605,743,776.67	423,303,776.67	182,440,000.00
33	University of Ibadan, Ibadan	545,277,776.67	373,837,776.67	171,440,000.00
34	University of Ilorin, Ilorin	621,287,776.67	433,762,776.67	187,525,000.00
35	University of Jos, Jos	545,277,776.67	348,027,776.67	197,250,000.00
36	University of Lagos, Akoka	546,308,776.67	311,808,776.67	234,500,000.00
37	University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri	545,277,776.67	481,002,776.67	64,275,000.00
38	University of Nigeria, Nsukka	620,277,776.67	363,277,776.67	257,000,000.00
39	University of Port -Harcourt, Port - Harcourt	620,277,776.67	380,802,776.67	239,475,000.00
40	University of Uyo, Uyo	545,869,776.67	290,819,776.67	255,050,000.00
41	Usman Dan Fodio University, Sokoto	620,777,776.67	423,027,776.67	197,750,000.00
42	Adamawa State University, Mubi	344,250,000.00	172,000,000.00	172,250,000.00
43	Nasarawa State University, Keffi	344,250,000.00	157,250,000.00	187,000,000.00
44	Kaduna State University	275,500,000.00	90,500,000.00	185,000,000.00
45	Anambra State University, Uli	275,500,000.00	94,025,000.00	181,475,000.00
46	Gombe State University, Gombe	230,500,000.00	136,695,000.00	93,805,000.00
47	IBB University, Lapai, Niger State	230,500,000.00	45,500,000.00	185,000,000.00
48	Plateau State University, Bokkos	103,500,000.00	4,250,000.00	99,250,000.00
49	Akwa Ibom State University of Tech., Uyo	230,500,000.00	45,000,000.00	185,500,000.00
50	Bukar Abba Ibrahim University, Damaturu	185,500,000.00	57,525,000.00	127,975,000.00
51	Cross River State University of Science & Technology Calabar	230,500,000.00	4,250,000.00	226,250,000.00
52	Tai Solarin University of Education Ijebu-Ode	230,500,000.00	43,775,000.00	186,725,000.00
53	Katsina State University, Katsina	185,500,000.00	49,725,000.00	135,775,000.00
54	Osun State University, Osogbo	185,500,000.00	26,000,000.00	159,500,000.00
55	Federal University of Petroleum Resources, Effurun, Delta State	627,000,000.00	75,000,000.00	552,000,000.00
56	Ekiti State University of Education	127,000,000.00	0.00	127,000,000.00
57	Kebbi State University of Science & Technology	127,000,000.00	42,000,000.00	85,000,000.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,439,877,960.12</b>	<b>15,705,503,511.93</b>	<b>10,734,374,448.19</b>



# ALLOCATIONS & DISBURSEMENT

## ETF INTERVENTION PROJECTS IN POLYTECHNICS FROM 1999 – 2008 DISBURSEMENT AS AT 30/6/2009 0:00

S/N	POLYTECHNICS	TOTAL		
		Total Allocation	Total Disbursement	Total Outstanding
1	Abdu Gusau Poly, Talata Mafara	269,299,302.00	225,084,302.00	44,215,000.00
2	Abia State Polytechnic, Aba	269,299,302.00	194,059,302.00	75,240,000.00
3	Adamawa State Polytechnic, Yola.	269,299,302.00	134,659,302.00	134,640,000.00
4	Akanu Ibiam Polytechnic, Nwana	344,299,302.00	226,724,902.00	117,574,400.00
5	Akwa Ibom Polytechnic, Ikot Osurua	344,299,302.00	256,419,302.00	87,880,000.00
****	Anambra State Polytechnic, Uli	110,959,302.00	110,959,302.00	0.00
6	Benue State Polytechnic, Ugbokolo	269,299,302.00	148,249,902.00	121,049,400.00
7	Fed. Poly, Kaura Namoda	269,299,302.00	185,309,302.00	83,990,000.00
8	Federal Polytechnic Mubi	269,299,302.00	204,505,964.00	64,793,338.00
9	Federal Polytechnic, Ado Ekiti	344,299,302.00	228,869,302.00	115,430,000.00
10	Federal Polytechnic, Auchi	269,299,302.00	194,409,302.00	74,890,000.00
11	Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi	269,299,302.00	181,539,302.00	87,760,000.00
12	Federal Polytechnic, Bida	269,299,302.00	158,084,302.00	111,215,000.00
13	Federal Polytechnic, Birnin Kebbi	269,299,302.00	187,584,302.00	81,715,000.00
14	Federal Polytechnic, Damaturu	269,299,302.00	185,534,302.00	83,765,000.00
15	Federal Polytechnic, Ede	269,299,302.00	128,094,302.00	141,205,000.00
16	Federal Polytechnic, Idah	329,299,302.00	212,319,302.00	116,980,000.00
17	Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro	269,299,302.00	189,919,302.00	79,380,000.00
18	Federal Polytechnic, Nassarawa	344,299,302.00	236,584,302.00	107,715,000.00
19	Federal Polytechnic, Nekede	269,299,302.00	138,634,302.00	130,665,000.00
20	Federal Polytechnic, Offa	269,299,302.00	135,809,302.00	133,490,000.00
21	Federal Polytechnic, Oko	269,299,302.00	161,584,302.00	107,715,000.00
22	Federal School of Surveying, Oyo	169,350,000.00	165,250,000.00	4,100,000.00
23	Hussaini Adamu Poly, Kazaure	344,299,302.00	269,059,302.00	75,240,000.00
24	Institute of Management & Technology, Enugu.	269,299,302.00	137,159,302.00	132,140,000.00
25	Kaduna State Polytechnic, Zaria	269,299,302.00	218,584,302.00	50,715,000.00
26	Kano State Polytechnic, Kano.	269,299,302.00	183,059,302.00	86,240,000.00
27	Katsina Polytechnic, Katsina	269,299,302.00	230,759,302.00	38,540,000.00
28	Kogi State Polytechnic, Lokoja	269,299,302.00	210,349,302.00	58,950,000.00
29	Kwara State Poly, Ilorin	269,299,302.00	216,575,052.00	52,724,250.00
30	Lagos Polytechnic Isolo	269,299,302.00	171,614,302.00	97,685,000.00
31	Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta	269,299,302.00	203,169,302.00	66,130,000.00
32	Niger State Polytechnic, Zungeru	269,299,302.00	228,034,302.00	41,265,000.00
33	Ondo State Polytechnic, Owo	269,299,302.00	167,169,302.00	102,130,000.00
34	Osun State College of Technology, Esa Oke	269,299,302.00	180,484,302.00	88,815,000.00
35	Osun State Polytechnic Iree	329,299,302.00	251,459,302.00	77,840,000.00
36	Plateau State Polytechnic, Barkin Ladi	269,299,302.00	165,459,302.00	103,840,000.00
37	Ramat Polytechnic, Maiduguri	344,299,302.00	288,868,633.45	55,430,668.55
38	Rivers State Polytechnic, Bori	269,299,302.00	160,709,302.00	108,590,000.00
39	Taraba State Polytechnic, Jalingo	329,299,302.00	245,059,302.00	84,240,000.00
40	Tatari All Polytechnic, Bauchi	269,299,302.00	183,459,302.00	85,840,000.00
41	The Polytechnic, Kaduna	269,299,302.00	167,834,302.00	101,465,000.00
42	The Polytechnic, Calabar	165,459,302.00	109,259,302.00	56,200,000.00
43	The Polytechnic, Ibadan	269,299,302.00	164,784,302.00	104,515,000.00
44	Yaba College of Technology, Yaba.	269,299,302.00	163,894,302.00	105,405,000.00
45	Polytechnic of Sokoto, Farfaru	186,590,000.00	134,400,000.00	52,190,000.00
46	Nigeria Army School of Military Engineering, Makurdi	111,350,000.00	111,350,000.00	0.00
47	Nasarawa State Polytechnic, Lafia	173,090,000.00	95,850,000.00	77,240,000.00
48	Delta State Polytechnic, Ozoro	173,090,000.00	65,460,000.00	107,630,000.00
49	Delta State Polytechnic, Ogwashi Uku	158,340,000.00	72,810,000.00	85,530,000.00
50	Delta State Polytechnic, Otefe	158,340,000.00	70,100,000.00	88,240,000.00
51	320 Technical Training Group, Nig. Airforce, Kaduna	83,100,000.00	83,100,000.00	0.00
52	Yobe State Polytechnic	75,240,000.00	29,450,000.00	45,790,000.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,505,479,288.00</b>	<b>9,169,512,231.45</b>	<b>4,335,967,056.55</b>



# ALLOCATIONS & DISBURSEMENT

## ETF INTERVENTION PROJECTS IN COLLEGES OF EDUCATION FROM 1999 – 2008 DISBURSEMENT AS AT 30/6/2009 0:00

S/N	COLLEGES OF EDUCATION	TOTAL		
		Total Allocation	Total Disbursement	Total Outstanding
1	Abia SCOE, Arochukwu	221,898,965.50	157,972,715.50	63,926,250.00
2	Adeniran Ogunsanya COE, Ijanikin	217,898,965.50	127,400,215.50	90,498,750.00
3	Adeyemi COE, Ondo	212,898,965.50	150,243,965.50	62,655,000.00
4	Alvan Ikoku COE, Owerri	290,517,965.50	201,831,715.50	88,686,250.00
5	Anambra SCOE, Nsugbe	213,503,465.50	116,960,965.50	96,542,500.00
6	COE Hong, Adamawa State	218,428,965.50	182,553,215.50	35,875,750.00
7	COE, Afaha Nsit, A- Ibom	217,898,965.50	151,583,965.50	66,315,000.00
8	COE, Abbor	289,118,965.50	223,770,215.50	65,348,750.00
9	COE, Abampa, CRS	126,531,965.50	85,156,965.50	41,375,000.00
10	COE, Akwanga	213,436,965.50	147,871,965.50	65,565,000.00
11	COE, Akpa, Kogi State	218,924,965.50	181,286,215.50	37,638,750.00
12	COE, Alkudu, Kebbi State	213,183,965.50	141,172,965.50	72,011,000.00
13	COE, Alkudu, Bauchi State	218,342,965.50	196,892,965.50	21,450,000.00
14	COE, Alkudu, Edo State	213,234,965.50	144,244,965.50	68,990,000.00
15	COE, Alkudu, Yobe State	213,043,965.50	172,863,965.50	40,180,000.00
16	COE, Alkudu, Plateau State	213,742,965.50	128,662,965.50	85,080,000.00
17	COE, Alkudu, Jigawa State	213,042,965.50	154,209,715.50	58,833,250.00
18	COE, Alkudu, Orangun	219,340,965.50	144,575,965.50	74,765,000.00
19	COE, Alkudu, Ibadan	219,681,965.50	182,511,965.50	37,170,000.00
20	COE, Alkudu, Ala	218,877,965.50	182,077,965.50	36,800,000.00
21	COE, Alkudu, Kofor, Kano	213,077,965.50	122,860,465.50	90,217,500.00
22	COE, Alkudu, Kwara State	226,117,965.50	163,762,965.50	62,355,000.00
23	COE, Alkudu, Benue State	218,374,965.50	144,084,965.50	74,290,000.00
24	COE, Alkudu, Kwara State	214,689,965.50	174,939,965.50	39,750,000.00
25	COE, Alkudu, PH	218,864,965.50	177,764,965.50	41,100,000.00
26	COE, Waka Biu, Borno State	213,070,965.50	181,608,965.50	31,462,000.00
27	COE, Warri	213,432,965.50	186,802,965.50	26,630,000.00
28	EI Kanemi COE, Bama	218,190,965.50	185,008,965.50	33,182,000.00
29	FCE (Special), Oyo	300,234,965.50	237,554,965.50	62,680,000.00
30	FCE (T) Obudu, CRS	212,898,965.50	118,618,965.50	94,280,000.00
31	FCE (Technical) Akoka, Lagos	226,898,965.50	161,708,965.50	65,190,000.00
32	FCE (Technical) Asaba	227,375,965.50	157,477,215.50	69,898,750.00
33	FCE (Technical) Bichi, Kano	227,153,965.50	140,973,965.50	86,180,000.00
34	FCE (Technical) Gombe	227,268,965.50	198,038,965.50	29,230,000.00
35	FCE (Technical) Gusau	302,208,965.50	233,918,965.50	68,290,000.00
36	FCE (Technical) Omoku	227,275,965.50	164,595,965.50	62,680,000.00
37	FCE Kano	212,898,965.50	139,592,965.50	73,306,000.00
38	FCE Katsina	213,426,965.50	140,755,715.50	72,671,250.00
39	FCE Kotangora	212,898,965.50	132,002,965.50	80,896,000.00
40	FCE Okene	287,898,965.50	216,741,965.50	71,157,000.00
41	FCE Osiele, Abeokuta	214,728,965.50	143,788,965.50	70,940,000.00
42	FCE Yola	289,764,965.50	229,220,465.50	60,544,500.00
43	FCE Zaria	214,663,965.50	167,720,965.50	46,943,000.00
44	FCE, Eha -Amufu	213,717,965.50	124,137,965.50	89,580,000.00
45	FCE, Pankshin	223,742,965.50	154,552,965.50	69,190,000.00
46	FCE (T), Potiskum, Yobe State	227,318,965.50	163,763,965.50	63,555,000.00
47	FCE (T), Umuunze	227,351,965.50	156,151,965.50	71,200,000.00
48	FCT COE, Zuba	212,898,965.50	143,768,965.50	69,130,000.00
49	Isa Kaita COE, Dutsin ma	212,898,965.50	150,843,965.50	62,055,000.00
50	Kaduna SCOE, Gidan Waya	218,402,965.50	151,337,965.50	67,065,000.00
51	Kashim Ibrahim COE, Maiduguri	212,898,965.50	169,786,465.50	43,112,500.00
52	Kwara State COE, Ilorin	217,898,965.50	166,830,965.50	51,068,000.00
53	LACOPEC, Naforija, Epe	213,308,965.50	120,600,215.50	92,708,750.00
54	Niger State COE, Minna	218,520,965.50	151,740,965.50	66,780,000.00
55	Nigerian Army School of Education, Ilorin	212,997,965.50	190,695,965.50	22,302,000.00
56	Ondo SCOE, Ikere Ekiti	218,620,965.50	118,440,965.50	100,180,000.00
57	Osun State COE, Ilesha	219,500,965.50	138,783,465.50	80,717,500.00
58	Shehu Shagari COE, Sokoto	218,769,965.50	189,754,965.50	29,015,000.00
59	Emmanuel Alayande CEO, Oyo	220,759,965.50	180,582,965.50	40,177,000.00
60	Tai Solarin COE, Ijebu - Ode	111,744,965.50	109,994,965.50	1,750,000.00
61	Zamfara COE	168,955,000.00	153,103,000.00	15,852,000.00
62	COE, Ikwo, Ebonyi	129,580,000.00	71,028,000.00	58,552,000.00
63	Delta State Coll. of Physical Education, Mosogar	107,580,000.00	45,525,000.00	62,055,000.00
64	Enugu State College of Education (Technical)	61,680,000.00	0.00	61,680,000.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,786,121,430.00</b>	<b>9,944,817,430.00</b>	<b>3,841,304,000.00</b>



# ALLOCATIONS & DISBURSEMENT

## ETF INTERVENTION PROJECTS IN MONOTECHNICS FROM 1999 – 2008

DISBURSEMENT AS AT 30/6/2009 0:00

S/N	MONOTECHNICS	TOTAL		
		Total Allocation	Total Disbursement	Total Outstanding
1	Adamawa State COA, Mubi	74,450,000.00	48,550,000.00	25,900,000.00
2	A.D Rufal College of Legal & Islamic Studies, Misau	61,950,000.00	49,300,000.00	12,650,000.00
3	Akporan Orshi COA, Yandev	74,450,000.00	38,800,000.00	35,650,000.00
4	Akwa-Ibom COA, Obio Akpa,	74,450,000.00	59,350,000.00	15,100,000.00
5	Aminu School of Islamic Legal Studies, Kano	61,950,000.00	53,200,000.00	8,750,000.00
6	Anambra State COA, Igbariam	74,450,000.00	57,600,000.00	16,850,000.00
7	Audu Bako SOA, Kano	74,450,000.00	48,605,000.00	25,845,000.00
8	COA & Animal Science, Kaduna	74,450,000.00	57,405,000.00	17,045,000.00
9	COA, DAC/ABU, Kabba.	74,450,000.00	59,350,000.00	15,100,000.00
10	COA, Garkawa, Plateau State	74,450,000.00	59,850,000.00	14,600,000.00
11	COA, Jalingo	74,450,000.00	71,150,000.00	3,300,000.00
12	COA, Lafia	74,450,000.00	61,605,000.00	12,845,000.00
13	COA, Maiduguri	74,450,000.00	70,655,000.00	3,795,000.00
****	COA, Ozoro, Delta State	25,500,000.00	25,500,000.00	0.00
14	COA, Zuru, Kebbi State	74,450,000.00	63,455,000.00	10,995,000.00
15	College of Arabic & Islamic Legal Studies, Ilorin	61,950,000.00	35,000,000.00	26,950,000.00
16	College of Arabic & Islamic Legal Studies, Minna	61,950,000.00	42,455,000.00	19,495,000.00
17	College of Islamic and Legal Studies, Ringim, Jigawa	61,950,000.00	60,300,000.00	1,650,000.00
18	College of Legal & General Studies, Katsina	61,950,000.00	60,150,000.00	1,800,000.00
19	College of Legal & Islamic Studies Nguru(Atiku Abubakar)	61,950,000.00	49,300,000.00	12,650,000.00
20	College of Legal Studies, Yola, Adamawa	61,950,000.00	50,150,000.00	11,800,000.00
****	Ebonyi State COA, Ikwo	25,500,000.00	25,500,000.00	0.00
21	Edo State COA, Iguorhiakhi	74,450,000.00	61,800,000.00	12,650,000.00
22	FCA, Akure	74,450,000.00	61,800,000.00	12,650,000.00
23	FCOA, Ishlgu	74,450,000.00	61,605,000.00	12,845,000.00
24	Fed. Coll. Of Animal Health & Production Tech. Ibadan	74,450,000.00	59,750,000.00	14,700,000.00
25	Fed. Coll. Of Animal Health & Production Tech. Vom	74,450,000.00	56,605,000.00	17,845,000.00
26	Fed. Coll. Of Fisheries & Marine Technology, Vi, Lagos	74,450,000.00	67,100,000.00	7,350,000.00
27	Fed. Coll. Of Forestry Mechanisation, Afaka, Kaduna	74,450,000.00	61,800,000.00	12,650,000.00
28	Fed. Coll. Of Fresh Water Fisheries Tech. New Bussa	74,450,000.00	58,400,000.00	16,050,000.00
29	Fed. Coll. Of Freshwater Fisheries, Baga, Maiduguri	74,450,000.00	61,650,000.00	12,800,000.00
30	Fed. Coll. Of Land Resource Tech. Kuru	74,450,000.00	47,800,000.00	26,650,000.00
31	Fed. Coll. Of Land Resources Technology, Owerri	74,450,000.00	60,500,000.00	13,950,000.00
32	Fed. Coll. Of Wildlife Management, New Bussa	74,450,000.00	61,305,000.00	13,145,000.00
33	Federal Coll. Of Chemical & Leather Tech. Zaria	74,450,000.00	38,800,000.00	35,650,000.00
34	Federal College of Agriculture, Ibadan	74,450,000.00	60,500,000.00	13,950,000.00
35	Federal College of Forestry, Ibadan	74,450,000.00	67,705,000.00	6,745,000.00
36	Federal College of Forestry, Jos	74,450,000.00	61,455,000.00	12,995,000.00
37	Federal College of Veterinary & Medical Lab. Tech. Vom	74,450,000.00	61,605,000.00	12,845,000.00
38	Federal Cooperative College, Enugu	74,450,000.00	54,710,000.00	19,740,000.00
39	Federal Cooperative College, Ibadan	74,450,000.00	55,000,000.00	19,450,000.00
40	Federal Cooperative College, Kaduna	74,450,000.00	72,455,000.00	1,995,000.00
	IBB COA, Obubra	47,500,000.00	31,500,000.00	16,000,000.00
41	Jigawa State COA, Hadejia	74,450,000.00	66,605,000.00	7,845,000.00
42	Michael Okpara COA, Owerri	74,450,000.00	48,305,000.00	26,145,000.00
43	Mohammed Goni College of Legal & Islamic Studies	61,950,000.00	55,550,000.00	6,400,000.00
44	National Water Resources Institute, Kaduna	74,450,000.00	53,500,000.00	20,950,000.00
45	Niger State COA, Mokwa	74,450,000.00	58,155,000.00	16,295,000.00
46	Nigerian Army School of Finance & AdmIn. Lagos	74,450,000.00	71,150,000.00	3,300,000.00
47	Nigerian Maritime Academy, Oron.	74,450,000.00	18,175,000.00	56,275,000.00
48	Petroleum Training Institute, Effurun, Warri	74,450,000.00	27,200,000.00	47,250,000.00
49	Samaru COA, Zaria	74,450,000.00	52,405,000.00	22,045,000.00
50	School of Agric, Tatarl Ali Poly, Bauchi	74,450,000.00	52,805,000.00	21,600,000.00
51	SOA, Zonkwa, Kaduna State	74,450,000.00	54,005,000.00	20,445,000.00
52	Sokoto State College of Islamic & Legal Studies	61,950,000.00	58,650,000.00	3,300,000.00
53	Yobe State COA, Gubja	74,450,000.00	65,105,000.00	9,345,000.00
54	COA IKORODU, Lagos	53,950,000.00	15,000,000.00	38,950,000.00
55	Nigerian Army School of Signals, Apapa Lagos	53,950,000.00	44,700,000.00	9,250,000.00
56	Nigerian Army Medical Corps Training School, Ojo, Lagos	43,950,000.00	28,050,000.00	15,900,000.00
***	Arch. Bishop Vining College of Theology	31,300,000.00	5,000,000.00	26,300,000.00
57	College of Agric. & Animal Science, Bakura, Zamfara	37,950,000.00	34,650,000.00	3,300,000.00
58	Shehu Idris College of Health Science & Technology, Makarfi, Kaduna	26,950,000.00	20,150,000.00	6,800,000.00
59	Federal School of Surveying, Oyo	12,650,000.00	0.00	12,650,000.00
60	Nigeria Army School of Military Engineering, Makurdi	12,650,000.00	9,350,000.00	3,300,000.00
	Airforce Institute of Technology (320 Technical Training Group, Nig.			
61	Airforce, Kaduna)	12,650,000.00	10,850,000.00	1,800,000.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,205,350,000.00</b>	<b>3,220,480,000.00</b>	<b>984,870,000.00</b>



## ALLOCATIONS & DISBURSEMENT

ETF INTERVENTION PROJECTS IN THE STATE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION FROM 1999 – 2008  
DISBURSEMENT AS AT 30/6/2009 0:00

S/N	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	TOTAL		
		Total Allocation	Total Disbursement	Total Outstanding
1	MOE ABIA	432,605,479.50	283,925,479.50	148,680,000.00
2	MOE ADAMAWA	439,305,479.50	377,565,479.50	61,740,000.00
3	MOE AKWA IBOM	436,605,479.50	280,005,479.50	156,600,000.00
4	MOE ANAMBRA	534,805,479.50	365,004,979.50	169,800,500.00
5	MOE BAUCHI	433,805,479.50	243,958,479.50	189,847,000.00
6	MOE BAYELSA	446,805,479.50	253,380,479.50	193,425,000.00
7	MOE BENUE	438,605,479.50	303,665,479.50	134,940,000.00
8	MOE BENDU	433,805,479.50	248,160,479.50	185,645,000.00
9	MOE CROSS RIVER	536,305,479.50	296,880,479.50	239,425,000.00
10	MOE DELTA	438,105,479.50	371,430,479.50	66,675,000.00
11	MOE EBONYI	434,805,479.50	270,130,479.50	164,675,000.00
12	MOE EDO	438,105,479.50	302,500,479.50	135,605,000.00
13	MOE EKITI	432,105,479.50	280,685,479.50	151,420,000.00
14	MOE ENUGU	447,305,479.50	399,155,479.50	48,150,000.00
15	MOE FCT	329,802,739.75	265,252,739.75	64,550,000.00
16	MOE GOMBE	543,805,479.50	511,615,479.50	32,190,000.00
17	MOE IMO	435,105,479.50	237,005,479.50	198,100,000.00
18	MOE JIGAWA	426,876,907.50	290,526,907.50	136,350,000.00
19	MOE KADUNA	446,876,907.50	318,916,907.50	127,960,000.00
20	MOE KANO	532,876,907.50	405,626,907.50	127,250,000.00
21	MOE KATSINA	432,876,907.50	406,576,907.50	26,300,000.00
22	MOE KEBBI	432,876,907.50	294,386,907.50	138,490,000.00
23	MOE KOGI	430,805,479.50	372,295,479.50	58,510,000.00
24	MOE KWARA	426,305,479.50	256,015,479.50	170,290,000.00
25	MOE LAGOS	432,105,479.50	278,390,479.50	153,715,000.00
26	MOE NASSARAWA	423,305,479.50	266,705,479.50	156,600,000.00
27	MOE NIGER	530,305,479.50	402,780,479.50	127,525,000.00
28	MOE OGUN	432,105,479.50	297,425,479.45	134,680,000.05
29	MOE ONDO	531,805,479.50	347,315,479.50	184,490,000.00
30	MOE OSUN	431,805,479.50	265,965,479.45	165,840,000.05
31	MOE OYO	436,805,479.50	380,745,479.50	56,060,000.00
32	MOE PLATEAU	450,805,479.50	255,930,479.50	194,875,000.00
33	MOE RIVERS	438,105,479.50	306,965,479.50	131,140,000.00
34	MOE SOKOTO	432,876,907.50	298,436,907.50	134,440,000.00
35	MOE TARABA	438,305,479.50	411,255,479.50	27,050,000.00
36	MOE YOBE	435,805,479.50	304,030,479.50	131,775,000.00
37	MOE ZAMFARA	432,876,479.50	380,980,829.50	51,895,650.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,608,299,569.75</b>	<b>11,831,596,419.65</b>	<b>4,776,703,150.10</b>



# ALLOCATIONS & DISBURSEMENT

## ETF INTERVENTION PROJECTS IN THE STATES PRIMARY EDUCATION BOARDS FROM 1999 – 2008

DISBURSEMENT AS AT 30/6/2009 0:00

S/N	STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION BOARD	TOTAL		
		Total Allocation	Total Disbursement	Total Outstanding
1	SPEB ABIA	772,871,234.45	289,365,484.45	483,505,750.00
2	SPEB ADAMAWA	911,993,877.85	606,605,502.85	305,388,375.00
3	SPEB AKWA IBOM	1,259,800,486.35	945,890,486.35	313,910,000.00
4	SPEB ANAMBRA	911,993,877.85	498,023,877.85	413,970,000.00
5	SPEB BAUCHI	877,213,217.00	585,126,467.00	292,086,750.00
6	SPEB BAYELSA	491,845,286.80	175,747,286.80	316,098,000.00
7	SPEB BENUE	981,555,199.55	723,146,449.55	258,408,750.00
8	SPEB BORNO	1,120,677,842.95	1,030,702,355.45	89,975,487.50
9	SPEB CROSS RIVER	807,651,895.30	411,858,470.89	395,793,424.41
10	SPEB DELTA	1,051,116,521.25	659,231,646.25	391,884,875.00
11	SPEB EBONYI	633,748,591.05	328,985,578.55	304,763,012.50
12	SPEB EDO	807,651,895.30	555,081,320.30	252,570,575.00
13	SPEB EKITI	738,090,573.60	385,816,573.60	352,274,000.00
14	SPEB ENUGU	772,871,234.45	329,807,984.45	443,063,250.00
15	SPEB FCT	297,803,965.10	170,701,115.10	127,102,850.00
16	SPEB GOMBE	564,187,269.35	378,227,269.35	185,960,000.00
17	SPEB IMO	1,120,677,842.95	623,214,592.95	497,463,250.00
18	SPEB JIGAWA	1,124,677,842.95	992,882,355.45	131,795,487.50
19	SPEB KADUNA	981,555,199.55	834,360,199.55	147,195,000.00
20	SPEB KANO	1,711,949,077.40	1,281,742,727.40	430,206,350.00
21	SPEB KATSINA	1,364,142,468.90	1,047,652,468.90	316,490,000.00
22	SPEB KEBBI	911,993,877.85	602,715,165.35	309,278,712.50
23	SPEB KOGI	911,993,877.85	645,441,540.35	266,552,337.50
24	SPEB KWARA	738,090,573.60	363,666,573.60	374,424,000.00
25	SPEB LAGOS	877,213,217.00	479,925,717.00	397,287,500.00
26	SPEB NASSARAWA	633,748,591.05	413,664,341.05	220,084,250.00
27	SPEB NIGER	1,022,467,771.25	728,135,271.25	294,332,500.00
28	SPEB OGUN	877,213,217.00	617,731,467.00	259,481,750.00
29	SPEB ONDO	807,651,895.30	359,851,395.30	447,800,500.00
30	SPEB OSUN	1,225,019,825.50	849,396,075.50	375,623,750.00
31	SPEB OYO	1,329,361,808.05	1,055,574,058.05	273,787,750.00
32	SPEB PLATEAU	772,871,234.45	487,957,984.45	284,913,250.00
33	SPEB RIVERS	981,555,199.55	377,858,449.55	603,696,750.00
34	SPEB SOKOTO	981,555,199.55	901,280,949.55	80,274,250.00
35	SPEB TARABA	738,090,573.60	499,499,173.60	238,591,400.00
36	SPEB YOBE	772,871,234.45	522,725,484.45	250,145,750.00
37	SPEB ZAMFARA	668,529,251.90	405,792,751.90	262,736,500.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,554,302,747.90</b>	<b>22,165,386,610.99</b>	<b>11,388,916,136.91</b>



# President Yar'Adua's Seven-point Agenda

## POWER AND ENERGY

The infrastructural reforms in this critical sector through the development of sufficient and adequate power supply be to ensure Nigeria's ability to develop as a modern economy and an industrial nation by the year 2015.

## FOOD SECURITY

This reform is primarily agrarian based. The emphasis on the development of modern technology, research, financial injection into research, production and development of agricultural inputs will revolutionize the agricultural sector leading to a 5-10 fold increase in yield and production. This will result in massive domestic and commercial outputs and technological knowledge transfer to farmers.

## WEALTH CREATION

By virtue of its reliance on revenue from non-renewal oil, Nigeria has yet to develop industrially. This reform is focused on wealth creation through diversified production especially in the agricultural and solid mineral sector. This requires Nigerians to choose to work, as hard work by all is required to achieve this reform.

## TRANSPORT SECTOR

The transportation sector in

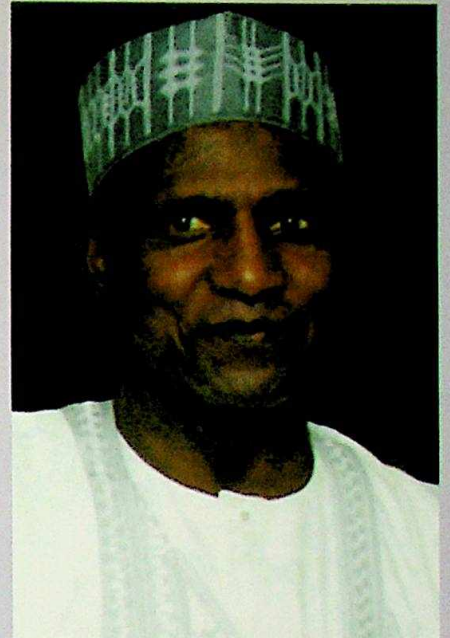
Nigeria with its poor roads networks is an inefficient means of mass transit of people and goods. With a goal of a modernized industrialized Nigeria, it is mandatory that Nigeria develops its transport sector. The PDP government has already started this process by the ongoing rehabilitation and modernization of the railway. While the reforms might take some time to take effect, it is a need that must be addressed.

## LAND REFORMS

While hundreds of billions of dollars have been lost through unused government-owned landed asset, changes in the land laws and the emergence of Land reforms will optimize Nigeria's growth through the release of lands for commercialized farming and other large scale business by the private sector. The final result will ensure improvements and boosts to the production and wealth creation initiatives.

## SECURITY

An unfriendly security climate precludes both external and internal investment into the nation. Thus, security will be seen as not only a constitutional requirement but also as a necessary infrastructure for the development of a modern Nigerian economy. With its



particular needs, the Niger Delta security issue will be the primary focus, marshaled not with physical policing or military security, but through honest and accurate dialogue between the people and the Federal Government.

## EDUCATION

The two-fold reforms in the educational sector will ensure firstly the minimum acceptable international standards of education for all. With that achieved, a strategic educational development plan will ensure excellence in both the tutoring and learning of skills in science and technology by students who will be seen as the future innovators and industrialists of Nigeria. This reform will be achieved through massive injection into the Education sector.

*Released by the Presidency, August 1, 2007*