

**FEDERAL MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION**

**REPORT OF THE VISITATION
PANEL TO FEDERAL UNIVERSITY
OF TECHNOLOGY, AKURE**

2016 – 2020

JUNE 2021

**REPORT OF THE VISITATION
PANEL ON THE AFFAIRS OF
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF
TECHNOLOGY
AKURE**

2016 - 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Constitution of The Visitation Panel

The Visitor to the Federal Universities, President Muhammadu Buhari, GCFR constituted Visitation Panels to thirty-eight (38) Federal Universities and four (4) Inter-University Centres in Nigeria covering two 5-year periods, namely: 2011-2015 and 2016-2020.

1.2 Inauguration and Swearing-In Ceremony

The Presidential Visitation Panel (PVP) to the Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA) was formally inaugurated along with the others on Tuesday, 13th April, 2021 by the Honourable Minister of Education, Mallam Adamu Adamu, who was ably represented by the Permanent Secretary, Arc. Sonny Echono at the Idris Abdulkadir Auditorium, National Universities Commission, Maitama, Abuja.

The Panels were given sixty (60) days from the date of inauguration to submit their Reports which must cover the two (2) separate 5-year periods under consideration: 2011 - 2015 and 2016 - 2020.

2.0 Brief History of the University

The Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA) was one of the seven specialized Universities of Technology established by the Alhaji Shehu Shagari-led civilian administration in the 1980s. The University commenced operations in a rented two-storey building located at No. 58, Oyemekun Road, Akure in 1981. It later moved into the campus of the old Federal Polytechnic (now in Ado Ekiti) in 1986 and inherited the facilities. The pioneer Vice Chancellor was Professor Theodore Idibiye Francis (1981-1987), a renowned Professor of medicine, who laid a solid foundation for the smooth take-off of the University. The University had produced seven substantive Vice-Chancellors up to date.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The Federal Ministry of Education advertorials in *THIS DAY* and *Vanguard Newspapers* of 11th January, 2021 conveyed the approval of the Visitor, President Muhammadu Buhari, GCFR for constitution of Visitation Panels to Federal Universities and Inter-University Centres. The advertorials stated the Terms of Reference. Call notices for written and oral submissions were sent out to the general University community by the Visitation Panel, FUTA on 29th April, 2021. Written and Oral memoranda were received from various organs of the University and Communities. The Panel took out time to inspect many of the facilities on the two campuses of the University. The outcome of the written submissions, interactions and observations from facility tour formed the crux of the synthesis giving rise to the Panel's findings, observations and recommendations.

3.1 Interactions

The Panel also interacted with various officers of the University Community and the unions.

3.1.1 Unions (SSANU, NAAT & NASU)

There were submissions bordering on issues of disbursement of Earned Allowance for these three unions (SSANU, NAAT & NASU). This should be resolved internally by the University Management using the already agreed template.

3.1.2 Assault on Mrs M. O. Olutayo-David (Chief Accountant)

The strike action by the Joint Action Committee (JAC) of three unions comprising of SSANU, NAAT & NASU between 2016 and 2017 resulted in the assault of Mrs M. O. Olutayo-David in her office culminating in hospitalisation. The Panel frowned seriously at this development.

3.1.3 Alleged Case of Fraud against Mr B. A. Durojaye (Principal Executive Officer II – Accounts)

A case of injustice and unfair treatment in the withdrawal of the postgraduate certificate awarded to Mr Kayode Bankole Omoniyi was brought to the notice of the Panel by the Centre for Rehabilitation of Exceptional Persons (CREP). But for the case in court Mr B. A. Durojaye should have been warned and suspended. The University should expedite action to return the withdrawn certificate to Mr Kayode Bankole Omoniyi.

3.1.4 Dr (Mrs) Modupe Olayinka Ajayi (Registrar: 2011 – 2017)

A case of Overseas Leave entitlement for the former Registrar, Mrs Modupe O. Ajayi was in contention on whether it included her spouse and four children. This should be treated administratively giving the funding status of the University.

3.1.5 Mr Owoeye, Joseph Ayodele (Porter, Students' Affairs Division)

The case of prolonged contract service of Mr Joseph Ayodele Owoeye was brought to the attention of the Panel by a law firm, Ekerete Udofat & Co. The University Management was advised to resolve the issue administratively.

4.0 TERM OF REFERENCE I

To inquire into the Level of Implementation of the White Paper on the last Report

The Federal University of Technology, Akure had worked extensively on the implementation of the necessary areas raised in the white paper on the last Visitation Report (2004 - 2011) to varying degrees and since there had not yet been a white paper on the 2011 – 2015 Visitation Panel Report, this formed part of the 2016 - 2020 Visitation Panel report.

4.1 Commendations

The University was commended on many projects which had been completed, fully equipped, functional and commissioned. They included: the Central Research Laboratory, New University Library complex, 2500 seating capacity Auditorium, other laboratories and lecture halls, FUTA's WAN network and the 27km Fibre Optics.

4.2 Admission Quota for Educationally Disadvantaged States

It was recommended that the University Management should intensify efforts to attract candidates by reaching out to governments of the states concerned.

4.3 General Funding Requirements

There was a general funding requirement for the entire University as there had been negligence over a period of time. The facilities in need of urgent attention included: the new Library Complex, Directorate of Works and Services, Medical Centre, Recreational centres, Staff Club and the Teaching and Research Farm. The recommended statutory allocation of 10% of the recurrent grant to the Library should be strictly adhered to in order to address the inadequacies in the Unit.

4.4 Medical Centre

The Medical Centre did not benefit the status of the University, even though additional buildings were acquired by the Centre following the Report of the Previous Visitation Panel (2004-2010). The Director of the Centre had spent more than 15 years because the tenured policy was not in operation at the Centre. He should be redeployed.

4.5 Membership of Congregation

The controversy over the membership of congregation still persisted. This was as a result of the ambiguous interpretation of the definition of "administrative staff". The University law should be amended to give

clarity to the definition of a degree holder for the purpose of admission into Congregation.

5.0 TERM OF REFERENCE II

To look into the Leadership Quality of the University in Terms of the Roles of the University Governing Council, the Vice Chancellor and other Principal Officers

5.1 The Role of the Governing Council

The Third Council chaired by Dr. Mohammed Shata, started in 2014 and ended in April, 2017. A new Governing Council was inaugurated in May, 2017 under the chairmanship of Senator Joseph K. N. Waku until his demise on 3rd February, 2019. After his demise, Hon. Idris Yahuza Yakubu acted as Chairman till May, 2021. This Council resolved the crisis of 2016/2017 on its assumption of office and was described as '**Council of Peace**'.

5.2 The Role of the Vice Chancellor

The period under review witnessed two Vice Chancellors: Prof. Adebisi Gregory Daramola (2012 – 2017) and Prof. Joseph Adeola Fuwape (2017 to date). Prof. A. G. Daramola was confronted with serious crisis spearheaded by the Joint Action Committee (JAC) comprising of the Senior Staff Association of Nigeria (SSANU), the Non-Academic Staff Union (NASU) and the National Association of Academic Technologists (NAAT). It was in the wake of the crisis that Professor Joseph Adeola Fuwape came on board as the 7th Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Panel noted the tremendous efforts of the Vice Chancellor, Prof. J. A. Fuwape in returning peace to the University.

5.3 The Role of Deputy Vice Chancellors:

Four Deputy Vice Chancellors existed between 2016 and 2020 (see DVC Academics and Development). They were Deputy Vice Chancellor-Academic, Prof. Olatunde Arayela (1st April, 2015 - 31st March, 2019) and

Prof. D. Rufus Ogunsemi (24th April, 2019 to date). Prof. Tolu L. Akinbogun (2012 - 30th September, 2016) was DVC Development.

A new DVC was not appointed until 2018, when Prof. Phillip G. Oguntunde assumed office on 1st April, 2018. The Panel was of the view that there was clear understanding of the role of the DVC in relation with the VC and they both enjoyed good working relationship.

5.4 The Role of the Registrar

The Registrar, Dr. (Mrs) M. O. Ajayi (2011 – 2017) whose tenure dovetailed into the period under review had a challenge on 'over-seas leave' at the completion of her tenure in 2017. This had been reported under interaction.

Mr. Richard A. Arifalo assumed office as Registrar in June, 2017. He had served effectively to execute all the directives of the Governing Council and the Senate, being the Secretary of these statutory organs of the University.

5.5 The Role of the Bursar

Mr. E. A. Oresegun (2014-2019) was prosecuted by Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) along with Prof. A. G. Daramola but was exonerated.

He was succeeded by Mr. Julius A. Adeshoba, a Chartered Accountant who assumed office on 1st August, 2019. The Bursar, who hitherto, was not submitting weekly financial report, should ensure its submission to the Management, in addition to the quarterly report submitted to the Governing Council.

5.6 The Role of the University Librarian

Dr. Belau Gbadamosi became the University Librarian in 2016 and had embarked on the consolidation of the gains of his predecessor, especially after the commissioning of a new Library Complex by the

University Management. The Panel observed that the Librarian who used to be in attendance in the Governing Council had been excluded from attending Council meetings. Considering the importance of the Library to the University, the Librarian should be restored to Governing Council to sit in-attendance, as stipulated in the law establishing the University.

6.0 TERM OF REFERENCE III

To look into the Financial Management of the University including Allocations and Internally Generated Revenue over the Recommended Periods and Determine Whether it was in Compliance with Appropriate Regulations

6.1 Federal Government (FGN) Capital Grant

There was a 67% decrease in capital grant to the University when compared to the corresponding previous period. This had a significant effect on the developmental efforts of Management.

Government should increase the capital grant to the University and ensure a prompt release of such grant to promote development in the University.

6.2 NEEDS Assessment Grant

During the period under review, the following projects were initiated from the NEEDS Assessment Grant:-

- (i) Completion of dedicated electricity to Leo Junction LOT 17A
- (ii) Construction of block of 8 classrooms for School of Health and Health Technology.
- (iii) Construction of new Postgraduate Hall

The University should be commended for the proper utilization of the Fund. Management should continue to prioritize the most critical needs of the University for inclusion in future allocations of the fund.

6.3 TETFUND Grant

Between 2016 and 2020, there was about 74.88% reduction in the total TETFund grant received, with significant implications on the development of the University. Government should give more attention to the development of the University by increasing funding of the institution.

6.4 Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)

A. Students' Fees

The total amount of students' fees received for the period 2016 to 2020 was Seven billion, six hundred and thirty-four million, one hundred and thirty thousand, three hundred and forty-two naira (₦7,634,130,342.00).

The students' fees formed a significant portion of the IGR. The University Management should continue to encourage initiatives that could increase the IGR.

B. FUTA Business Development Company (BDC)

A Business Manager had been engaged for FUTA BDC. The performance of the Company for the period 2016 to 2020 was impressive and progressive. It translated from losses in the previous periods to profit generation. The profit increased from One million, five hundred and fifty thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine naira (₦1,550,639.00) in 2016 to Fifteen million, eight hundred and twenty-four thousand, eight hundred and forty-two naira (₦15,824,842.00) in 2020.

C. Centre for Continuing Education (CCE)

The PGD programme which was one of the major sources of IGR for the Centre that was previously stopped had now be transferred to the School of Postgraduate Studies. The Centre had experienced dwindling revenues. The financial performance of the Centre nose-dived from surplus income in 2017 to excess expenditure over income in 2020.

This was occasioned by staff emoluments which were hitherto paid through the main stream Bursary of the University. The Centre should introduce more certificate programmes that would be beneficial to staff and other people outside the University community.

D. Investments

An Investment Unit was created under the Bursary for close monitoring of the stock market performance and investments, but lacked the staff with expertise in investment as well as appropriate support to help organise, manage and efficiently utilise the funds of the University in generating revenue.

6.5 Other Revenue Sources

Revenue from sources such as University Staff Secondary School and FUTA Teaching and Research Farms and Feed Mill were not disclosed. The Teaching and Research Farms and Feed Mill operated below capacity, and were like a self-accounting unit, spending the cash takings instead of payment of cash to the University central account.

Adequate measures should be put in place to monitor the proceeds from all revenue generating units of the University.

6.6 Budget Process and Management

There were prepared budgets for the period. However, there was no standing Budget Committee for proper collation of inputs from the various units in preparing the annual budget.

6.7 Accounting Systems

Proper Asset Register was not kept by the University. The implementation of Electronic Asset Management System and the use of an updated asset register would make timely financial information available to Management for decision making.

6.8 Cost Reduction Efforts

The University contracted the servicing of its vehicles to outsiders which could ordinarily be undertaken by direct labour. Several Air conditioners, fans and bulbs which were not functioning could be fixed using direct labour as a cost reduction technique. There were just six (6) Mechanics in the University Works Department.

6.9 Reconciliation of Account/Bank Statement

Some bank reconciliation statements were not counter-signed as evidence of review by superior officers. As a control measure, every reconciliation statement should be counter-signed by a higher-level officer above the Unit head.

6.10 Internal Audit/Adherence to Guidelines

The Internal Audit was functional, alive to its statutory responsibilities and reporting directly to the Vice Chancellor. The Budget Monitoring Committee was not functional. However, the Director of Audit ought to be a member.

6.11 External Audit

The books and records of the University were audited by its External Auditors for the respective years with accompanying Management letter/Domestic Report.

6.12 Take-off Grant

The take-off grant approved for the Institution had not been released to date. Government should review the issue and the approved take-off grant released to the University to assist in the developmental efforts of the Institution.

7.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE IV

To Investigate the Application of Funds, particularly the Special Grants and Loans meant for Specific Projects in order to determine the status of such Projects and their Relevance for further Funding

7.1 Revitalisation Grant

The University had utilised only 25% of the revitalisation fund leaving 75% unutilised.

Management should ensure a judicious application of funds and urgently prioritise the needs of the University to ensure that funds were not left idle in view of the time value of money.

7.2 Procurement Committee/ Budget Monitoring Committee

The Procurement Committee was well constituted and the 2007 Public Procurement Act was followed /complied with in the award of contracts at various times and the Federal Government approved threshold was also enforced. The Budget Monitoring Committee was not functional and there was Project Monitoring Committee for supervision and monitoring of all executed contracts.

Management should constitute a Project Monitoring Committee and activate the Budget Monitoring Committee.

7.3 Record of Acquisition/Procurement Act Challenges

The rather long and protracted circle of procurement processes enunciated in the 2007 Public Procurement Act had affected some contracts with negative economic consequence.

The 2007 Procurement Act should be reviewed with a view to shortening the time and circle of the process.

7.4 TETFund Grant

The percentage allocations of the TETFund Grant to Research, Training, Conference, Library and Projects were 14%, 20%, 8%, 23% and 35% respectively.

The allocation of funds for Conferences should be increased, considering the number of academic staff. The application of funds to the Library should be prioritised and judiciously used.

7.5 NEEDS Assessment Grants

There were unutilised funds during the period under review. However, there were several on-going projects in the University of which the percentages of completion were not disclosed.

Some other projects were currently receiving the attention of the vetting Committee of the Implementation Monitoring Committee (IMC)- NEEDS with regard to rescoping and re-prioritisation following price escalation.

Some of the completed projects were:-

- (i) Construction of staff offices
- (ii) Installation of 25 kilometres campus wide fibre optics cable and Equipment.

Some of the projects funded from NEEDS Assessment intervention were contested for poor quality.

The University had a lot of areas which required attention, therefore, efforts should be made to utilise funds promptly considering the time value of money.

The University should constitute a standing Project Monitoring Committee and ensure that due diligence was exercised in the award of contracts.

7.6 Donated Projects

The University Fire Station and Solar Power Street Lights were projects donated by UBA and the NDDC respectively.

8.0 TERM OF REFERENCE V

To Examine the Adequacy of the Staff and Staff Development Programme of the University

8.1 Adequacy of Staff:

Based on the recommended teaching staff/student ratio, most Departments continued to be understaffed resulting in persistent inadequacy of staff. The adequacy of staff was considered from numerical and quality perspectives.

8.1.2 Numerical Staff Adequacy

There was numerical staff inadequacy in many Departments/Programmes following the staff/student ratio in academic staff that varied between 1:20 and 1:37, running contrary to NUC average guidelines of 1:15, 1:20 and 1:30 depending on the Discipline. There was gross understaffing in the University generally.

8.1.3 Quality of Staff

The quality of staff at all levels was still high but owing to the teaching load the manpower on ground was stretched beyond its limits.

8.2 Staff Development

The University had a staff development policy and had been sustaining a slow but progressive scheme for all cadres of staff. Staff Development Programme was grossly inadequate to meet the demands of training of staff in order to enable them deliver commensurately on their various mandates.

Conference support and sponsorship for staff reduced drastically in the period under review, resulting in undue hardship, which affected participation at local and international conferences as funding became a major issue. There was sharp decrease in actual amount from 2016/2017 to 2019/2020.

9.0 TERM OF REFERENCE VI

To Determine the Relationship Between the University and the Various Statutory Bodies it Interacts with According to its Law for the Purpose of Supervision, Planning, Finance, Discipline, Guidance and any other Relationship (i.e Governing Council, NUC, and the Federal Ministry of Education (FME):

9.1 Visitor

Acting on behalf of the Visitor, too many agencies appeared to be involved in checking the University books and activities like the Head of Service Office, National Assembly, Federal Characters Commission and others. It appeared that powers of approvals for staff replacement or recruitment generally, and other essential services at the University, were vested in Abuja thereby making the Management to embark on too many travels to Abuja to obtain such approvals.

More administrative autonomy should be granted the University to enable her address required urgent and essential services, such as staff replacement and so on, in line with the National Universities Commission's guidelines.

9.2 The University Governing Council

The immediate past Governing Council and the Management had cordial relationship. The Council, while exercising her powers to make regulation on staff conditions of service and so on, should always be cautious, modest, judicious and mindful of the financial implications of such

regulations; particularly as they related to severance benefits of Principal Officers vis-à-vis the dwindling finances of the University.

9.3 Federal Ministry of Education

The relationship between the Ministry and the University had been perfect. The Ministry had always been represented on the Governing Councils of the University. The good relationships between the Ministry and the University should be sustained.

9.4 National Universities Commission

The University maintained good relationship with the National Universities Commission. The NUC had been diligent in her oversight functions such as accreditation of courses, resource verification and approvals of new programmes.

9.5 Office of the Account General of the Federation

The University had been complying with circular directives from the office of the Accountant General. There was need for circulars and directives from the office of the Accountant General of the Federation to be consistent, always, with the extant Universities' miscellaneous provisions Act of 2012.

9.6 TETFund

The University had good relationship with the TETFund. Some notable projects in the University were undertaken through TETFund interventions, howbeit, the process of fund release was cumbersome.

9.7 Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP)

The Budget Monitoring Office, relying on the Procurement Act, made contract awards and procurement process cumbersome. Consequently, there were delays that made projects costlier than the projected cost due to instability of the value of naira.

9.8 Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB)

The University related very well with Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB) on students' admission issues. The relationship should be sustained.

9.9 Staff and Students' Unions

The University maintained good relationship with the Students' Union. The University had good and mature relationship with the Academic Staff Union (ASUU). Non-Teaching Staff Unions of the University embarked on strike with regards to the status of Staff Primary School and staff welfare issues between October 2016 and May 2017 during which some Senior Staff were assaulted and molested. The University, while encouraging and promoting grass-root unionism should ensure that extreme radicalism was not tolerated. The standing Disciplinary Committee should be strengthened to deal promptly and decisively with cases in order to avoid litigations.

9.10 "Town and Gown"

There existed cordial relationship between the University and the host community. The State Governor, Arakunrin Oluwarotimi Odunayo Akeredolu and the Deji of Akure land, Oba Aladetoyinbo Ogunlade Aladelusi assisted the University to secure a portion of the permanent site land of the University and obtained the Certificate of Occupancy.

10.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE VII

To Examine the Law Establishing the University Including the Relationship between the Various Internal Organs, Units and Offices and Indicate the Ways the Law has been Observed by the Competent Authority and also Suggest any Modifications to the Law Considered Necessary or Desirable to Enable the University to Better Achieve its Objectives.

10.1 Establishing Law

Federal University of Technology Act (1986) provided for the establishment, constitution and function of the various organs, units and offices of the Federal University of Technology, Akure.

There was the seeming perennial issue of the composition of Congregation in the University. This had led to several litigations and was a source of worry for peace within the University.

The definition of "administrative staff" should be made clear and unambiguous and this might entail an amendment to the enabling laws.

10.2. Appointment of the Vice-Chancellor.

There was an increasing tendency for the University and the local community to push for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor who was an indigene of the town. The appointment to the office of the Vice-Chancellor should henceforth be picked compulsorily out of the state and area of the locality of the institution to forestall biases in decision making.

10.3 Land Ownership

All the land holdings of the Institution were in order and properly documented.

10.4 Governing Council

The relationship between the University and its Governing Council had been smooth and seamless. Council should be chaired by personnel, who in addition to integrity, held the rank of a professor and had held a high administrative office in the University system. Retirees should be very much considered.

10.5 Library

The University Library had been massively underfunded. The librarian should be seriously considered as a permanent member in attendance

in council. His attendance should not be at the whims and caprices of the Vice-Chancellor.

11.0 Term of Reference VIII

To Trace the Historical Evolution of the University and Take Stock of its Net Achievements and Problems as well as its Style and Direction

11.1 The Evolution of the University:

The Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA) was one of the first sets of specialized Universities of Technology established by the Alhaji Shehu Shagari – led civilian administration in the 1980s. It formally came into being in 1981, but full-blown academic activities commenced in 1982. The University commenced operations in a rented two-storey building located at No. 58, Oyemekun Road, Akure in 1981 before moving into the campus of the old Federal Polytechnic, (now located in Ado-Ekiti).

The pioneer Vice Chancellor of the newly established University was Professor Theodore Idibiye Francis, a renowned Professor of medicine who laid the foundation for the take-off of the University in 1982.

By 1986, the Federal Polytechnic finally moved to its newly-built campus in Ado-Ekiti and its Akure infrastructural facilities were inherited by the Federal University of Technology, Akure. By 2015, the University had witnessed phenomenal growth from a modest University with three schools in 1982 to seven schools including the School of Postgraduate Studies. The University had about eleven (11) teaching support units. The University had two campuses: the Main Campus at Obanla and the Mini Campus at Ibule. There was a proposed site for the School of Health Sciences which was being developed, as the project was on-going.

11.3 The Chancellors, Pro-Chancellors and Vice Chancellors:

From the inception of the University, three (3) traditional rulers served as Chancellors of the University. Similarly, fourteen (14) eminent personalities had served as the Pro-Chancellors and Chairmen of the Governing Council of the University while seven substantive Vice

Chancellors had served from the inception of the University to the period under review.

11.4 Schools and Academic Programmes in FUTA

At inception, the University commenced academic activities with three Schools. By 2015, the University had expanded with seven Schools and a Postgraduate School. In the period under review, there were fifty (50) undergraduate degree programmes offered across the six schools and five Masters, Postgraduate Diplomas and PhDs in the School of Postgraduate Studies. Almost all the degree programmes offered in the University had obtained full accreditation status while a few had interim accreditation.

11.6 Record of Achievements in FUTA.

The University had successfully expanded its Schools from three at inception to nine in 2020. Staff and students had won laurels, awards and grants for the University across the globe. One of the main achievements which the University attained was becoming the foremost University of Technology in Nigeria. In 2016/2017 the University still retained its position as the best University of Technology in Nigeria since its ranking in 2004. The University Management acquired four (4) patents in both 2019 and 2020.

11.7 Problems Faced by the University

The greatest challenge faced by the University was in the area of inadequate funding from the Federal Government, which had affected service delivery and the overall development of the institution.

The University Management raised the issue of incessant establishment circulars emanating from different government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), eroding the autonomy of the institution.

The Federal Government should remove all obstacles in the recruitment of staff for FUTA especially the Policy of the IPPIS which eroded the right of the University to hire and fire.

11.8 The Style and Direction of the University Leadership

The University was headed by a very senior and experienced Vice Chancellor, Prof. J. A. Fuwape who was assisted by two Deputy Vice-Chancellors and other Principal Officers - Registrar, Bursar and the University Librarian. At the Schools and departmental levels, the Deans and Heads of Departments, as well as the several Directors of academic and non-academic units, represented the Vice Chancellor, as such authority was clearly delegated to help in administration.

12.0 TERM OF REFERENCE IX

To Examine the General Security in the University and How the University has dealt with it and Recommend Appropriate Measures.

12.1 The General Security in the University

The status report of security in FUTA was good but in the face of escalating and overwhelming security challenges in the nation, there was need for the Management to be proactive against unforeseen or inevitable security challenges. Fire Service Unit was without sufficient fire-fighting equipment.

Emergency number was not made known to the University community. In addition to the speed breakers on Akure-Ilesha road at the North Gate of the University, consideration should be given to the possibility of construction of an over-head bridge as recommended by the last Visitation Panel.

13.0 TERM OF REFERENCE X

To examine the processes and structures of the mechanism for discipline of students in the university in order to ascertain compliance with due process of the rule of law

13.3 Students Discipline

There were 3 disciplinary panels all headed by Senior University personnel. Between 2016 and 2020, 18 cases were treated and determined. 52 cases were dealt with for various examination malpractice offences. The institution should be commended for significant suppression of cult related activities.

14.0 CONCLUSION

The regular constitution of Panels for visitation in the system would impact greatly on the style of leadership and arrest the rot and the decay in the system. It was hoped that the prompt release of the white paper would facilitate a high level of implementation of the recommendations.

The Panel used this medium to express its gratitude for the opportunity given to the members to serve our dear country and remain committed to serving the fatherland at any other time.

1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.2 Constitution of The Visitation Panel

The Visitor to the Federal Universities, President Muhammadu Buhari, GCFR in exercise of his powers, constituted Panels for the conduct of Visitation Panels to thirty-eight (38) Federal Universities and four (4) Inter-University Centres in Nigeria covering two 5-year periods, namely: 2011 - 2015 and 2016 - 2020. The purpose of the Exercise was to review the performance of the institutions in the areas of governance, academic standards, quality assurance, management of finance, the relationship between management on the one hand, staff and students on the other, the conditions of physical infrastructure as well as instructional facilities and thereafter advice Government accordingly.

1.3 Inauguration and Swearing-In Ceremony

The Presidential Visitation Panel (PVP) to the Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA) was formally inaugurated along with thirty-seven (37) others and the four (4) Inter-University Centres on Tuesday, 13th April, 2021 by the Honourable Minister of Education, Mallam Adamu Adamu, who was ably represented by the Permanent Secretary, Arc. Sonny Echono at the Idris Abdulkadir Auditorium, National Universities Commission, Maitama, Abuja. The Panel was given up to sixty (60) days from the date of inauguration to submit its reports, which must cover the

two (2) separate 5-year periods under consideration: 2011 - 2015 and 2016 - 2020.

Following the indisposition of the Presidential Visitation Panel appointed Chairman to FUTA, Emeritus Professor Ilochi Augustine Okafor (SAN) and his inability to participate in the exercise and upon the directive of the Executive Secretary, NUC to the Secretary of the Panel, L. N. Achor (Mrs), the Panel held a brief post inaugural zoom meeting on Monday, 26th April, 2021 to select an acting Chairman.

The Panel arrived the University on Wednesday, 28th April, 2021 and commenced work on Thursday, 29th April, 2021 led by the newly selected acting Chairman, Prof. (Mrs) Ngozi Obiajulum Iloh of the University of Benin.

1.4 Composition of The Panel

Membership of the Visitation Panel was as follows:

- | | | |
|--|----------|-------------------------|
| 1. Professor (Mrs) Ngozi Obiajulum Iloh | - | Chairman |
| 2. Alhaji Abdulmumini Ayo Abdulmalik | - | Member |
| 3. Professor Mahmud Muhammad Lawan | - | Member |
| 4. Mr. Tokunbo Olugbenga Esq. | - | Member |
| 5. Dr. Emmanuel Emeakponuzo Daferighe | - | Member |
| 6. Mrs Laretta Nnenna Achor | - | Member/Secretary |

Members of the Panel received original copies of their Letters of Appointment dated 29th March, 2021 with reference no. FME/PS/606/C.1/111/183 earlier scanned and forwarded to them through Whatsapp by the Secretary.

1.5 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference of the Panel were:

- i. To inquire into the level of implementation of the white paper on the last visitation report;
- ii. To look into the leadership quality of each University in terms of the roles of Governing Council, the Vice-Chancellors and other Principal Officers;
- iii. To look into the financial management of each institution including statutory allocations and Internally Generated Revenue over the recommended period and determine whether it was in compliance with appropriate regulations;
- iv. To investigate the application of funds, particularly the special grants and loans meant for specific projects in order to determine the status of such projects and their relevance for further funding;
- v. To examine the adequacy of the staff and staff development programmes of each university;
- vi. To determine the relationship between the University and the various statutory bodies it interacts with according to its law for the purpose of supervision, planning, finance, discipline, guidance and any other relationship (i.e. Governing Council, NUC, and the Federal Ministry of Education (FME));
- vii. To examine the law establishing the University including the relationship between the various internal organs, units, and offices and indicate the ways the law has been observed by the

competent authorities and also suggest any modifications to the law;

- viii. To trace the historical evolution of the University and take stock of its net achievement and problems as well as its style and direction;
- ix. To examine the general security in the University and how the University has dealt with it and recommend appropriate measures; and
- x. To examine the processes and structures of discipline of students in each University in line with the due process of the rule of law.

2.0 Brief History of the University

The Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA) was one of the seven specialized Universities of Technology established by the Alhaji Shehu Shagari-led civilian administration in the 1980s. It came into full operations in 1981 with three foundation Schools: School of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology (SAAT), School of Earth and Mineral Sciences (SEMS) and School of Pure and Applied Sciences (SPAS).

FUTA commenced operations in a rented two-storey building located at No. 58, Oyemekun Road, Akure in 1981 and later moved into the campus of the old Federal Polytechnic (now in Ado Ekiti) in 1986 and inherited the facilities. The University thus established its mini campus in Obaekere and later in Obanla (now the main campus with the core Academic centre). Currently the mini campus is at Ibule, where the Centre for Continuing Education conducts its teaching and other academic activities. There was also a site for the School of Health Sciences which was being developed.

The pioneer Vice Chancellor was Professor Theodore Idibiye Francis (1981-1987), a renowned Professor of medicine, who laid a solid foundation for the smooth take-off of the University. The University had produced seven substantive Vice-Chancellors up to date.

By 2017, the University had witnessed a phenomenal growth from a modest University with three schools in 1982 to eight schools including the School of Postgraduate studies.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Preamble

The Visitation Panel to the Federal University of Technology, Akure adopted the following methodology in carrying out its assignment.

The Federal Ministry of Education placed advertorials in the National Newspapers, some of which appeared on *THIS DAY Newspaper* and *Vanguard Newspaper* on 11th January, 2021 conveying the approval of the constitution of Visitation Panels to the Federal Universities and Inter-University Centres by the President and Visitor to all Federal Universities, Muhammadu Buhari GCFR.

3.2 Courtesy Calls

On arrival at the Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA), a courtesy visit was made to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor J. A. Fuwape, ably represented by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Development), Prof P. G. Oguntunde and other Principal and key Officers – the Registrar, Mr R. A. Arifalo; the Bursar, Mr J. A. Adesoba; the University Librarian, Dr. B. O. Gbadamosi; Deans of the various

Schools and Directors, Deputy Registrars; the Public Relations and Protocol Officer etc.

The Chairman of the Visitation Panel, Professor (Mrs) Ngozi O. Iloh explained the Mission of the Panel to the University Management and sought for their cooperation.

The Panel also paid a courtesy call on His Excellency, the Executive Governor of Ondo State, Arakunrin Oluwarotimi Akeredolu (SAN).

The Chairman appealed to the Governor and his cabinet to explore ways of easing the traffic logjam at the University entrance, and the possibility of assistance from the Federal Government in the construction of a flyover, to put an end to the various accidents at the Main Gate of the University. She also sought assistance for the completion of the 500 seating capacity Lecture theatre started by the Niger-Delta Development Commission (NDDC). The Governor thanked the Federal Government for the commencement of the Medicine and Surgery (MBBS) programme with effect from 2020/2021 academic session.

The Governor reiterated that his administration had partnered with FUTA, especially in the area of Technology, with the establishment of the Tech Hub in the Institution. He further promised to continue to prioritize education and to talk to the NDDC on the abandoned lecture theatre project. On the incessant accidents at the University's North Gate, the Governor suggested the relocation of the Main Gate to a safer place.

There was also a courtesy call on the Paramount ruler in the state, His Royal Majesty, Oba Aladetoyinbo Ogunlade Aladelusi, the Deji of Akure land and other traditional rulers.

3.3 Call for Memoranda from the University and Host Communities

In addition to the Federal Ministry of Education's advertorials in the National dailies, call notices for written and oral submissions were sent out to:

1. General University Community;
2. University Governing Council;
3. University Management;
4. University Senate;
5. University based Unions (Academic Staff Union of Universities – ASUU, Senior Staff Association of Nigerian Universities – SSANU, National Association of Academic Technologists – NAAT, Non-Academic Staff Union of Educational & Associated Institutions – NASU and Student Union.

The call for memoranda was also extended to the General public through the use of jingles in the local and established media houses. They were requested to make written submissions on the Terms of Reference and also to be prepared to meet with the Panel for oral submissions and interaction.

3.4 Interactions

The Panel also interacted with the various organs and officers of the University Community. Those interacted with included the Governing Council, Senate, Town Hall, Vice-Chancellors, Deputy Vice-Chancellors, Deans, Directors, Registrars, Bursars, Heads of Departments, Directors of Centres, Chief Security Officer (CSO), Leadership of Unions (ASUU, SSANU, NAAT, NASU & SU).

3.4.1 Unions (SSANU, NAAT & NASU)

3.4.2 Observations/Findings

There were submissions bordering on issues of disbursement of the Earned Allowances for these three unions (SSANU, NAAT & NASU).

3.4.3 Recommendation

This issue should be resolved internally by the University Management using the already agreed template.

3.4.4 Assault on Mrs M. O. Olutayo-David (Chief Accountant)

3.4.5 Observations/Findings

- (i) There was a strike by the Joint Action Committee (JAC) of three unions comprising of SSANU, NAAT & NASU between 2016 and 2017 in which some staff were molested. An example was the case of Mrs M. O. Olutayo-David who was seriously assaulted in her office culminating in hospitalisation (**Annexure A1**). The Panel frowned seriously at this development.
- (ii) Mrs. M.O. Olutayo-David had instituted a court case against JAC.

3.4.6 Recommendations

- (i) JAC should be cautioned against the use of violence as it was contrary to the trade union act.

- (ii) The University was advised to promote out-of-court settlement.

3.4.7 Alleged Case of Fraud against Mr B. A. Durojaye (Principal Executive Officer II – Accounts)

3.4.8 Observations/Findings

- (i) A case of injustice and unfair treatment in the withdrawal of the Postgraduate Certificate hitherto awarded to Mr Kayode Bankole Omoniyi for satisfying the requirements thereof was brought to the notice of the Panel by the Centre for Rehabilitation of Exceptional Persons (CREP).

From the Reports of the various University panels set up to look into the matter, a case of insubordination was established against Mr B. A. Durojaye.

- (ii) It was also established that the sum of One hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred naira only (₦119,500.00) paid by Mr Kayode Bankole Omoniyi to Mr B. A. Durojaye, as part payment for the former's school fees, was not remitted to the University account.
- (iii) Mr Durojaye was not reprimanded because of the Court case which he instituted against the University. **(Annexure A2)**

3.4.9 Recommendations

- (i) Mr B. A. Durojaye should be warned and suspended as soon as the Court case was disposed off.
- (ii) The University should expedite action to return the withdrawn Certificate to Mr Kayode Bankole Omoniyi, who duly earned it.

- (iii) The deduction of the sum of One hundred and nineteen thousand naira only (₦119,500.00) from Mr B. A. Durojaye, salary should be effected as soon as the Court case was disposed off.

3.4.10 Dr (Mrs) Modupe Olayinka Ajayi (Registrar: 2011 – 2017)

3.4.11 Observations/Findings

A case of over-seas Leave entitlement for the Registrar, Mrs Modupe O. Ajayi was in contention on whether it included her spouse and four children. Approval from the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J. A. Fuwape and clarifications from the Immediate Past Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A. G. Daramola (2012 – 2017) and former Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A. M. Balogun (2007 – 2012) tallied, which meant that only the Officer (Registrar) was entitled to the over-sea leave. The seeming approval given by the Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of the Governing Council, Senator Joseph K. N. Waku (2017 – 2019) was addressed to the Vice-Chancellor to be treated administratively. **(Annexure A3)**

3.4.12 Recommendation

This supposed entitlement of Principal Officers, other than the Vice-Chancellor, should be treated administratively and reasonably, giving the funding status of the University.

3.4.13 Mr Joseph Ayodele Owoeye (Porter, Students' Affairs Division)

3.4.14 Observations/Findings

The case of prolonged contract service of Mr Joseph Ayodele Owoeye was brought to the attention of the Panel by a law firm, Ekerete Udofat & Co. After several renewals of the contract appointment, at the point where other contract staff were being regularized, Mr Joseph Ayodele Owoeye could not be regularized because he was said to have exceeded the age of 50. **(Annexure A4)**

3.4.15 Recommendation

The University Management should resolve the issue administratively and reasonably too.

3.5 Facility Tour of the University

The Panel took time out to inspect many of the facilities on the two campuses of the University. The Main Campus of 640 hectares of land along Akure-Ilesha Express Road housing majority of the infrastructural development and the Ibule Annex Campus for Continuing Education were painstakingly visited. The site of the Medical Campus along Akure-Owo was equally inspected. Other facilities inspected included the Central Library, Health Centre, Teaching and Research Farms, ICT Hub, Computer Resource Centre (CRC), Works Department, Security Department and Fire Service Unit, Male and Female Hostels, Julius Okojie Central Research Laboratory, New Senate Building, the 2,500 Capacity Auditorium, etc.

3.6 Synthesis

Written and Oral memoranda received from the various organs and officers of the University and Communities included the followings:

The University Governing Council, University Management, Former Vice-Chancellors, Prof. A. M. Balogun (2007 – 2012), Prof. A. G. Daramola (2012 – 2017), Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J. A. Fuwape (2017 to date), Registrars: Dr Mrs M. O. Ajayi (2011 – 2017), Mr R. A Arifalo (2017 to date) and Bursars: Mr E. A. Oresegun (2014 – 2019), Mr J. A. Adeshoba (2019 to date), Deans of Schools and Dean of Students, Heads of Departments and Directors of Centres, Unions (ASUU, SSANU, NAAT, NASU), Members of Staff, Students, Civil Society Organizations, Minutes of Meetings (of Governing Councils and Senate), Documents from Registry, Bursary, Physical Planning, etc.

The outcome of the written submissions, interactions and observations from the facility tour formed the crux of the synthesis giving rise to the Panel's findings, observations and recommendations.

4.0

TERM OF REFERENCE I

To Inquire into the Level of Implementation of the White Paper on the Last Report

The Federal University of Technology, Akure had worked extensively on the implementation of the necessary areas raised in the white paper on the last Visitation Report (2004 - 2011) to varying degrees and since there had not yet been a white paper on the 2011 – 2015 Visitation Panel Report, this formed part of the 2016 - 2020 Visitation Panel Report. These were itemized below and recommendations made for each:

4.1 Admission Quota for Educationally Disadvantaged States

4.1.1 Observation/Finding

The quota for educationally disadvantaged states was usually not filled because not enough applications were received from these states and other states outside the catchment area.

4.1.2 Recommendation

The University Management should intensify efforts to attract candidates by reaching out to the governments of the states concerned.

4.2 Central Research Laboratory

4.2.1 Observation/Finding

The Central Research Laboratory had been completed, fully equipped and functional. It was commissioned in November, 2011 to serve the University community and outsiders.

4.2.2. Recommendation

The University was hereby commended.

4.3. Building and Equipment of new offices, Laboratories and Lecture Halls

4.3.1 Observation/Finding

The University had completed and commissioned the 2,500 seating capacity Auditorium, some laboratories and other lecture halls. However due to the increasing population of students, they had become inadequate.

4.3.2 Recommendation

The University should build additional lecture halls and theatres to meet the increasing population of students.

4.4. ICT Facilities

4.4.1 Observations/Findings

The backbone of FUTA's WAN network, the 27km Fibre Optics project had been completed and commissioned, however this was still inadequate. The limitations were due to inadequate funding, staffing and equipment, and epileptic power supply, which had damaged the available equipment.

Nonetheless, successes were recorded in the following areas:

- (i) The paperless-e-Senate solution was completed and deployed into production.

- (ii) Digital e-voting which could be utilized for the automation of voting activity was developed and deployed for the last Students' Union election.
- (iii) The deployment of VOIP phones in Schools and Units and the distribution of Wi-Fi bandwidth within schools, departments and centres;
- (iv) Proper coordination of on-going Bursary Unit computerization using SAGE ERP accounting software;
- (v) Re-engineering of the SPGS admissions, registration and result software;
- (vi) Rightful implementation of FIRARS solution being used for undergraduate student admission, registration, and result processing. **(Annexure B1)**

4.4.2 Recommendations

- (i) Adequate funding was needed for sufficient fibre optics and more equipment.
- (ii) The University should improve on power supply by acquiring a good heavy-duty generator to power the centre so as to avoid future damage of equipment.

4.5 New Library Complex

4.5.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) The new University Library complex had been completed and was in use. However, the library was generally hot and not conducive for reading and research because the air-conditioners were not functioning optimally. The books, journals and Newspapers were insufficient and out-dated.

- (ii) There was inadequate funding in the library. The 10% statutory allocation to the library had not been judiciously released over the years. **(Annexure B2)**

4.5.2 Recommendations

- (i) The University Management should pay more attention to the library and ensure that the recommended statutory allocation of 10% of the recurrent grant to the Library was strictly adhered to in order to address the inadequacies in the Unit.
- (ii) The issue of the functionality of the Bindery Section, New e-Library and air-conditioners as well as out-dated stock should be addressed urgently.

4.6. Restructuring of the Directorate of Works and Services

4.6.1 Observations/Findings

The Directorate of Works and Services had been overhauled and it maintained good working relationship with the Directorate of Physical Planning. However, the equipment and facilities in the Unit were inadequate as a result of insufficient funds. The staff were not properly kitted for the job.

4.6.2 Recommendations

- (i) The cordial working relationship between the Directorates of Works and Services and Physical Planning should be sustained to ensure efficiency.

- (ii) There was need for adequate funding of the Directorate of Works and Services.
- (iii) Additional one (1) 1,000 KA generator should be provided.

4.7 Medical Centre

4.7.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) The Medical Centre did not befit the status of the University, even though additional buildings were acquired by the Centre following the Report of the Previous Visitation Panel (2004-2010). Facilities were not functional, particularly the X-Ray machine that was in a state of dormancy.
- (ii) The Pharmacy lacked a befitting store for the storage of drugs.
- (iii) The air-conditioners were not effective.
- (iv) The Laboratory lacked modern equipment for testing.
- (v) Staffing was grossly inadequate.
- (vi) The Male and Female Wards were inadequate in size and capacity.
- (vii) There were four functional Ambulances, which were deemed adequate.
- (viii) The Director of the Centre had spent more than 15 years because of the tenured policy which was not in operation at the Centre.

4.7.2 Recommendations

- (i) The University Management should make more efforts to construct the new Medical Centre.
- (ii) Funding should be released to the Medical Centre for the

provision of adequate and functional facilities.

- (iii) A proper store should be provided in the Pharmacy for the storage of drugs
- (iv) Modern equipment for testing should be provided in the Laboratory.
- (v) Additional Professionals particularly Doctors and Nurses, should be employed urgently.
- (vi) The present Director of the Centre should be redeployed.

4.8 Recreational Facilities

4.8.1 Observation/Finding

The recreational facilities were inadequate in comparison to the increase in the University population particularly of students.

4.8.2 Recommendation

Additional recreational facilities for both in-door and out-door facilities should be provided as well as sports kits

4.9 Staff Club

4.9.1 Observation/Finding

The staff club was poorly equipped and had a low patronage.

4.9.2 Recommendation

In order to attract more patronage, the staff club should be properly equipped and members should be encouraged to patronize it.

4.10 Membership of Congregation

4.10.1 Observation/Finding

The controversy over the membership of congregation still persisted. This was as a result of the ambiguous interpretation of the definition of “administrative staff”.

4.10.2 Recommendations

- (i) The University Management should synchronize the conditions of service in line with the law establishing the University in order to capture the meaning of “Administrative Staff”.
- (ii) The University law should be amended to give clarity to the definition of a degree holder for the purpose of admission into Congregation.

5.0 TERM OF REFERENCE II

To Look into the Leadership Quality of the University in Terms of the Roles of the University Governing Council, the Vice Chancellor and other Principal Officers

5.1 The Role of the Governing Council

5.1.1 Observations/Findings

The Tenure of the third Governing Council in the period 2011 to 2015 led by Dr. Mohammed Shata dove-tailed into the period under review, because it started in 2014, and was completed in April, 2017. Thereafter, a new Governing Council was inaugurated in May, 2017 under the chairmanship of Senator Joseph K. N. Waku until his demise on 3rd February, 2019. After his death, a member of the Council, Hon. Idris Yahuza Yakubu was picked in acting capacity, as Chairman, whose tenure expired in May, 2021. The Visitation Panel

had a very brief interaction with the outgoing Council, because the Council was on the verge of exit when the Panel arrived Akure in April, 2021. Consequently, there was only one Council during the period under review. The outgoing Council resumed at the height of a crisis that engulfed the University between October, 2016 and May, 2017. Interestingly, the Council cleverly resolved the crisis on its assumption of office. In fact, the Council was described as '**Council of Peace**, for restoring peace to the University after the terrible crisis of 2016/2017. **(Annexure C1-4)**

5.1.2. Recommendations

- (i) The council should be commended for its wisdom in handling the crisis of 2016/2017.
- (ii) The Government should be proactive in appointing new Council members in good time once the tenure of the previous one was completed in order to prevent a vacuum in the governance of the University. This would also curb the likelihood of abuse of office by the Vice Chancellor in the absence of a Governing Council.

5.2 The Role of the Vice Chancellor

5.2.1 Observations/Findings

The period under review witnessed two Vice Chancellors, namely: Prof. Adebisi Gregory Daramola who started his tenure in 2012 and completed it in 2017, and the incumbent, Prof. Joseph Adeola Fuwape who took over from him in 2017. During the course of the tenure of Prof. A. G. Daramola, there was a serious crisis spearheaded by the Joint Action Committee (JAC) comprising of the Senior Staff Association of Nigeria (SSANU), the Non-Academic Staff Union (NASU) and the National Association of Academic

Technologists (NAAT). The crisis was fuelled by the agitations for welfare of the members of the Unions and the allegations of fraud levelled against the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A. G. Daramola and the Bursar, Mr E. A. Oresegun culminating with their prosecution by Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC).

A strike was declared by the three Unions which lasted for seven months from October, 2016 to May, 2017. **(Annexure C2)**

During the strike, members of the three Unions embarked on picketing to ensure compliance, and in the process, it snowballed into unwarranted disruptions in the University; properties were vandalised such as the power house, while the University gate was under lock and key, thereby denying members of the University community and guests access to the University. Many senior academics and non-teaching staff were molested and assaulted. For example, there was the case of Mrs. Mofoluso Olutayo David, a Chief Accountant in the Bursary Department who was assaulted; and her rights as a staff of the University and a woman were infringed upon and violated. The case was presented as a separate petition to the Visitation Panel **(Annexure A1)**.

Another cause of the crisis was a circular from the Federal Ministry of Education which indicted the Management of FUTA on the funding of the Staff Primary school. This created bad blood between the Unions and the University, which generated into the seven months' disruptions of activities in the University **(Annexure C5)**.

Several efforts were made to reconcile the parties involved in the crisis and bring peace to the University, but to no avail. The Report of the seven months strike was clearly documented and archived in the University. The several

reconciliation efforts undertaken by stakeholders could not appease the striking workers to return to work. The Unions eventually returned to work on 9th May, 2017 following the decision

of the National Industrial Court of Nigeria. A Peace and Reconciliation Committee was set up by the Governing Council to examine the remote and immediate causes of the crisis. The Committee submitted a report, that was considered and approved by Council and was being implemented by the University Management (**Annexure C4**).

It was in the wake of the crisis that Professor Joseph Adeola Fuwape came on board as the 7th Vice-Chancellor of the University. On assumption of office, Prof. J. A. Fuwape who must have studied the prevailing atmosphere arising from the crisis, and being one of the oldest members of the University, applied a lot of diplomatic skills and political dexterity to administer the University towards the return of peace and stability. He had maintained some of the broad-based governance structures he inherited such as the Management Advisory Committee (MAC) and the Town Hall meeting every semester to bring on board all members of the University community and ensure inclusiveness. Almost all the organs of the University such as Senate, Committee of Deans, Committee of Heads of Department, etc, were all working assiduously to create the enabling environment for teaching, research and community service. Prof. J. A. Fuwape had reinvigorated the University on the path of peace and stability, after the ugly disruptions of 2016/2017. The Panel had noted the tremendous efforts of the Vice Chancellor, Prof. J. A. Fuwape in returning peace to the University, which was sine qua non to growth and development. (**Annexure C1 – 4**)

5.2.2 Recommendations

- (i) The Panel strongly recommended that Vice-Chancellors should continue to run an open-door policy and carry along all stakeholders in the management of the University.
- (ii) Vice Chancellors should be firm and decisive in the execution of the mandates granted by the Governing Council while operating within the ambit of the rules and regulations governing the University.
- (iii) The Panel strongly recommended that Unions should operate within the confines of the labour laws and avoid overstepping their boundaries in the pursuit of their legitimate demands.
- (iv) The Unions especially JAC should be educated on the principles of unionism and get familiar with the 1974 Trade Union Act of Nigeria; they should always employ dialogue and avoid confrontation in their agitations.
- (v) The University Management should provide a platform for regular interactions and exchange of ideas with the Unions in order to bridge gaps in communication between the former and the latter and build trust among all stakeholders in the University.

5.3 The Role of Deputy Vice Chancellors:

5.3.1 Observations/Findings

In accordance with the law establishing FUTA, the Governing Council was mandated to determine the number of Deputy Vice Chancellors as deemed necessary for the proper administration of the University.

Two Deputy Vice Chancellors existed between 2016 and 2020 (DVC Academics and DVC Development). They were appointed for two years in the first instance and subject to reappointment for a further period of two years and no more.

Prof. Olatunde Arayela, who was appointed DVC Academic on 1st April, 2015 completed his two terms of four years on 31st March, 2019. Thereafter, Prof. D. Rufus Ogunsemi took over on 24th April, 2019 as DVC, Academic. Prof. Tolu L. Akinbogun came on board in 2012 as DVC Development and completed his term of office on 30th September, 2016. A new DVC was not appointed until 31st March, 2018, when Prof. Phillip G. Oguntunde assumed office as the DVC Development on 1st April, 2018. This meant that there was no DVC, Development for two years, largely because of the 2016/2017 JAC strike which lasted for seven months. After the suspension of the strike, the Academic Staff Union of Universities insisted that Senate was not properly constituted and this stalled the process of appointing a substantive DVC Development until April, 2018. The Panel observed that there was clear understanding of the role of the Deputy Vice-Chancellor in relation to the Vice-Chancellor and a good working relationship existed between them.

5.3.2 Recommendations

- (i) The good working relationship that existed between the two DVCs and the Vice Chancellor should be maintained and strengthened.
- (ii) The University Management should always employ dialogue in its relationship with the Unions in order to avoid crisis, which was bound

to affect the workings of the organs of the University, for example, the Senate (in the above case in the appointment of the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Development).

5.4 The Role of the Registrar

5.4.1 Observations/Findings

Dr. (Mrs) M. O. Ajayi who became the Registrar in 2011 completed her term of office in May, 2017. However, there was an issue of 'over-sea leave' at the completion of her tenure in 2017 which had been reported under interactions above **(3.4.10). (Annexure A3)**

Mr Richard A. Arifalo assumed office as Registrar in June, 2017. He had served effectively to execute all the directives of the Governing Council and the Senate, being the Secretary of these statutory organs of the University. The Registrar was an experienced administrator with several working experience in the Registry where he also headed the Human Resource unit of the Department. There was no report of any friction or disaffection between the Vice Chancellor and the Registrar, Mr R. A. Arifalo.

5.4.2 Recommendations:

- (i) The Registrar should continue to support the Vice-Chancellor for the effective management of the affairs of the University.
- (ii) The cordial working relationship that existed between the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar should be maintained.

5.5 The Role of the Bursar

5.5.1 Observations/Findings

Mr E. A. Oresegun's tenure (2014-2019) dovetailed into the 2016 to 2020 period because his term expired in 2019. He was prosecuted by the Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) along with Prof. A. G. Daramola but both of them were later exonerated. He was succeeded by Mr Julius A. Adeshoba, a Chartered Accountant with several years of working experience, who assumed office on 1st August, 2019. Since Mr Adeshoba came on board, he had embarked on the reorganisation of the Department towards better performance, and had been supporting the Vice-Chancellor in the financial management of the University.

5.5.2 Recommendations

- (i) The Bursar should continue to support the Vice Chancellor for the effective management of the affairs of the University.
- (ii) The Bursar should continue to provide leadership and guidance in the Bursary towards greater performance of all staff in the Department.
- (iii) The Bursar should ensure the submission of weekly financial report to the Management, in addition to the quarterly report submitted to the Governing Council.

5.6 The Role of the University Librarian

5.6.1 Observations/Findings

Dr. Belau Gbadamosi became the University Librarian in 2016 and has embarked on the consolidation of the gains of his predecessor, especially after the commissioning of a new Library Complex by the University Management. However, there were still challenges of inadequacy of reading and office spaces, arising from inadequate funding as well as the epileptic power supply

to the Library which affected the optimal functioning of the air-conditioners there. Dr. Belau Gbadamosi as an experienced Librarian had provided guidance in the management of the Library services in the University.

The Panel observed that the University Librarian who used to sit in attendance at the Governing Council in the previous periods, was subsequently excluded from attending Council meetings, during the period under review.

5.6.2 Recommendations

- (i) The Librarian should continue to provide support to the Vice Chancellor and guidance to the library for effective management.
- (ii) There was need for increased funding to the Library from Government in order to improve facilities for learning and research in the library.
- (iii) Considering the importance of the Library to the University, the Librarian should be restored to Governing Council to sit in-attendance, as stipulated in the law establishing the University.

5.7 Other Key Departments of the University

5.7.1 Observations/Findings

Over the last forty years of its existence, the University had grown from strength to strength. Consequently, other relevant Departments had been established to assist in the governance and academic development of the University.

The Director, Academic Planning, though not a Principal Officer, was very central to the smooth working of the University system as an advanced institution for teaching and research. He was a Professor, answerable to the Vice-Chancellor for the co-ordination of all the processes for the accreditation

of academic programmes; provided the requisite templates for planning of academic programmes and activities, as well as quality assurance and control.

5.7.2 Recommendations

- (i) The Academic Planning should be supported and strengthened to continue with the good work.
- (ii) The Academic Planning should continue to drive the quality assurance templates for better and resourceful academic and research output

6.0 TERM OF REFERENCE III

To look into the Financial Management of the University including Allocations and Internally Generated Revenue over the Recommended Periods and Determine Whether it was in Compliance with Appropriate Regulations

The University received various grants from Government for the development of the Institution for the period under review.

6.1 Federal Government (FGN) Capital Grant

6.1.1 Observations/Findings

Two hundred and twenty-two million, twenty-two thousand, three hundred and four naira (N222,022,304.00) was the total capital grant received for the period, 2016 to 2020 which showed a 67% decrease in capital grant to the University when compared to the corresponding figure of Six hundred and seventy-five million, four hundred and sixty-four thousand, two hundred and seventy-four naira (N675,464,274.00) for the previous period. This had a significant effect on the developmental efforts of Management.

(Annexure D1)

6.1.2 Recommendation

Government should increase the capital grant to the University and also ensure a prompt release of such grant to promote development of the University.

6.2 NEEDS Assessment Grant

6.2.1 Observations

The sum of Two billion, two hundred and sixty-six million, nine hundred and sixty-two thousand, nine hundred and sixty-three naira (₦2,266,962,963.00) was received in 2016 as NEEDS Assessment grant. There were several projects initiated from the NEEDS Assessment grant such as:

- (i) Completion of dedicated electricity to Leo Junction LOT 17A
- (ii) Construction of block of 8 classrooms for School of Health and Health Technology
- (iii) Construction of new Postgraduate Hall – External works among others.

(Annexure D2)

6.2.2 Recommendations

- (i) The Council should be commended for proper utilization of the fund
- (ii) Management should not relent in its efforts; at prioritising the most critical needs of the University for inclusion in future applications and allocations of the funds.

6.3 TETFund Grant

6.3.1 Observations

During the Period under review, the total TETFund grant received was Two billion, four hundred and ninety-six million, eight hundred and ninety-four

thousand, six hundred and fifty-one naira, fifty-five kobo (₦2,496,894,651.55) with the lowest of One hundred and nine million, eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand, three hundred and ninety naira (₦109,869,390.00) in 2017 and highest of One billion, six hundred and nine million, three hundred and thirty-four thousand, two hundred and seventy-four naira, fifty-five kobo (₦1,609,334,274.55) in 2019. This however, nose-dived to Four hundred and four million, three hundred and thirty-three thousand, four hundred and twenty-five naira (₦404,333,425.00) in 2020 representing about 74.88% reduction with significant implications on the development of the Institution.

(Annexure D3)

6.3.2 Recommendations

Government should give more attention to development of the University by increasing funding to the Institution.

6.4 Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)

A. Students' Fees

6.4.1 Observations/Findings

The total amount of students' fees received for the period 2016 to 2020 was Seven billion, six hundred and thirty-four million, one hundred and thirty thousand, three hundred and forty-two naira (₦7,634,130,342.00). The highest annual receipt of Two billion, one hundred and forty-nine million, twenty-five thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five naira, fifty-one kobo (₦2,149,025,875.51) was in 2018 which dropped to One billion, twenty-nine million, two hundred and eighty-six thousand, six hundred and four naira, fifty-eight kobo (₦1,029,286,604.58) in 2020. **(Annexure D4)**

6.4.2 Recommendations

- (i) The students' fees formed a significant portion of the IGR. Management should look inward to areas of 'other income' in order to improve the financial position of the Institution in cases of reduction in students' fees.
- (ii) The University should continue to encourage initiatives that could increase IGR. Management should think outside the box by floating more programmes that would be attractive to the public thus making the University a destination of choice.

B. FUTA Business Development Company (BDC)

6.4.3 Observations

- (i) A Business Manager had been engaged for FUTA BDC.
- (ii) The performance of the Company for the period 2016 to 2020 was impressive and progressive. It translated from losses in the previous periods to profit generation. The profit increased from One million, five hundred and fifty thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine naira (₦1,550,639.00) in 2016 to Fifteen million, eight hundred and twenty-four thousand, eight hundred and forty-two naira (₦15,824,842.00) in 2020. However, the turnover dropped from Ninety-seven Million, five hundred and six thousand, sixty-seven naira (₦97,506,067.00) in 2019 to Seventy-four million, nine hundred and fifty-seven thousand, six hundred and two naira (₦74,957,602.00) in 2020 which may not be unconnected with the National lockdown as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

- (iii) The Company was principally engaged in production of FUTA water, Printing Press and Cleaning Services but had expanded its operations to include Bakery, Block Moulding, Paint Production and Scholars' Lodge (Hospitality).

6.4.4 Recommendations

- (i) The University Management should be commended for engaging a Business Manager for the Company.
- (ii) Management should be commended for efficient operation of the Company and the resultant positive financial outlook which should be sustained.
- (iii) The University Management should be commended for the initiatives of expanding the scope of operation of the Company.

C. Centre for Continuing Education (CCE)

6.4.5 Observations/Findings

- (i) The PGD programme which was one of the major sources of IGR for the Centre that was previously stopped had now be transferred to the School of Postgraduate Studies.
- (ii) The Centre had experienced dwindling revenue from Three hundred and ninety-five million, seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand, eight hundred and ten naira (₦395,789,810.00) in 2017 to Three hundred and seventy-seven million, five hundred and forty-nine thousand, five hundred and sixty-seven naira, fifty-one kobo (₦377,549,567.51) in 2018 and an abysmal low revenue of Eighty-nine million, eight hundred and

ninety-six thousand, seven hundred and fifteen naira, eighty-six kobo (₦89,896,715.86) in 2020.

- (iii) The financial performance nose-dived from surplus income of Three hundred and fourteen million, nine thousand, eight hundred and fifty-four naira, ninety-two kobo (₦314,009,854.92) in 2017 to One hundred and eighty-six million, one hundred and eighty-one thousand, seven hundred and sixty-one naira, eighty-seven kobo (₦186,181,761.87) in 2019 and excess of expenditure over income of Nine million, seven hundred sixty-one thousand, three hundred and twenty-eight naira, forty-two kobo (₦9,761,328.42) in 2020. This was occasioned by Staff emoluments of Twenty-nine million, four hundred and sixty-seven thousand, seven hundred and eighty naira, fourteen kobo (₦29,467,780.14) and Thirty-one million, six hundred and fifty-four thousand, four hundred and thirty-three naira, ninety-one kobo (₦31,654,433.91) for 2019 and 2020 respectively. These emoluments were hitherto paid through the main stream Bursary of the University.

(Annexure D5)

6.4.6 Recommendations

- (i) The Centre should introduce more certificate and conversion programmes that would be beneficial to both Staff and other people outside the University community.
- (ii) The University should liaise with relevant professional bodies in order to float professional programmes and training so as to improve the revenue position of the Centre.

- (iii) The Board should effectively manage the overhead and emoluments of the Centre to make it profitable.

D. Investments

6.4.7 Observations/Findings

- (i) An Investment Unit was created under the Bursary for close monitoring of the stock market performance and investments, but lacked staff with expertise, as well as the appropriate support to help organise, manage and efficiently utilise the funds of the University in generating revenue.
- (ii) The Ledgers of the University did not properly take into account all investments owned by the Institution. The total amount of investment was not shown in the ledgers.

6.4.8 Recommendations

- (i) The University should engage or redeploy professionally qualified staff to the Investment Unit to ensure the proper management of the revenue of the Institution.
- (ii) The Investment Unit should work in close relation with the Final Accounts Unit and ensure that all movements and transactions relating to investments of the University are promptly and accurately recorded.

6.4.9 Other Revenue Sources

6.4.10 Observations/Findings

- (i) Revenue from sources such as University Staff Secondary School and FUTA Teaching and Research Farms and Feed Mill were not disclosed.

- (ii) The Research Teaching and Farms and Feed Mill were operating below capacity.
- (iii) The Farms were operating like a self-accounting unit, spending the cash takings instead of payment of cash to the University central account.

6.4.11 Recommendations

- (i) Adequate controls should be put in place to monitor the proceeds of all revenue generating units of the University. All revenues generated should be reported appropriately.
- (ii) A Bursary staff should be deployed to the Farms to work with the Farm Manager so as to ensure proper processing of financial data and documentation of farm transactions.
- (iv) The non-disclosure of the financial position of the University Staff Secondary School, Feed Mill and the Teaching and Research Farms under any guise amounted to under-statement of the income of the University.
- (iv) Additional investment and upgrade was required for the Teaching and Research Farms and Feed Mill to enhance teaching and learning, promote the development of Agriculture and enhance food production in Nigeria.

6.5 Budget Process and Management

6.5.1 Observations/Findings

There were prepared budgets for the period. However, there was no functional Budget Committee for proper collation of inputs from the various units in preparing the annual budget.

6.5.2 Recommendations

- (i) Management should adopt a participatory approach in the preparation of its budget.
- (ii) The Budget Committee should put in place a proper budget process originating from the user Department and coordinated by the Committee.
- (v) The Budget Committee should pass vetted budget requests to the Finance and General Purpose Committee of Council, charged with the responsibility of making recommendations to Council, for approval before final submission to Government.

6.6 Accounting Systems

6.6.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) Proper Asset Register was not kept by the University. The use of an updated asset register would make timely financial information available to Management for decision making.
- (ii) The cost of buildings completed during the period did not include cost of professional services paid to Architects, Structural Engineers and other professionals, thus, resulting in the understatement of the value of the University's Assets.
- (iii) The University Pharmacy Store was not manned by a professionally trained Store Keeper, but instead, by the Pharmacists who did not understand the rudiments of store keeping.
- (iv) It was observed that not all the stocks purchased during the period under review passed through the Central store, thus, making it difficult to ascertain the actual value of the stock purchased.
- (vi) Purchase advances received by individual staff for use on behalf of the University were not retired promptly within the time frame of 30 days as

stipulated by the Financial Regulations. Unremitted advances increased from Fifty-five million, three hundred and thirty-one thousand, one hundred and sixty-one naira (₦55,331,161.00) in 2015 to One hundred and fifty-three million, four hundred and forty-eight thousand, six hundred and eight naira (₦153,448,608.00) at the end of 2016. It was Eighty-four million, two hundred and forty-two thousand, six hundred and thirty-one naira (₦84,242,631.00) as at 31st December, 2019 but some of the balances were brought forward to 2013, 2014 and 2015 accounting years.

- (vi) Some purchase advance retirements were used for Non-Current Assets procurement and in most cases the expenditures were not properly classified as non-current Asset but were expensed.
- (vii) Some of these non-current Assets were not properly brought into the University through the Central Store with Goods Received Notes (GRN).
- (viii) Schedules of receipts of capitation paid by Health Maintenance Organisations (HMOs) to University Health Centre were not available. Hence, effective audit trail and monitoring was lost and loss of revenue from the University Health Centre was imminent.

6.6.2 Recommendations

- (i) In line with modern technology, the University should implement an Electronic Asset Management System
- (ii) The University Procurement Officer and Physical Planning Unit should liaise with the Asset Schedule Officers to ensure that all assets were adequately captured including all incidental costs which should be capitalised with the initial cost of assets.

- (iii) A qualified store keeper should be engaged in the Pharmacy store and all staff in charge of stock/store should be properly trained on store operations and store keeping.
- (iv) All stock purchased should pass through the Central Store. Standard procedures for transferring stock items to end users should be adopted and implemented. This would ensure effective inventory management.
- (v) University funds meant to be used for other projects were held by individual staff without proper accounting. Management, as a matter of urgency, should recover all unretired purchase advances from defaulting staff. The Procurement Unit should be in charge of any advance meant for goods and services.
- (vi) Not properly classifying assets acquired would understate the value of non-current Assets of the University. Therefore, all expenditures should be properly classified.
- (vii) All purchases of Assets should be done in line with the provisions of the 2007 Procurement Act as well as Financial Regulations of the Federal Government.
- (viii) There should be adequate supervision of the cash unit of the Health Centre. The unit should keep memorandum of expenditures from the various Funds heads.

6.7 Cost Reduction Efforts

6.7.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) The University contracted the servicing of its vehicles to outsiders which could ordinarily be undertaken by direct labour.

- (ii) Several Air conditioners, fans and bulbs which were not functioning could have been fixed using direct labour as a cost reduction technique.
- (iii) There were just six (6) Mechanics in the University Works Department.

6.7.2 Recommendations

- (i) More Mechanics should be recruited for the Works Department.
- (ii) The servicing of the University vehicles should be undertaken by direct labour to save cost.
- (iii) The rich manpower across the various Schools and Departments in the University should be harnessed to service and maintain the air conditioners, fans, electrical appliances and other equipment.

6.8 Reconciliation of Account/Bank Statement

6.8.1 Observations/Findings

The level of Bank Reconciliation was examined. It was discovered that some reconciliation statements were not counter-signed as evidence of review by superior officers.

6.8.2 Recommendation

As a control measure, every reconciliation statement should be counter-signed by a higher-level officer above the Unit head.

6.9 Internal Audit/Adherence to Guidelines

6.9.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) The Internal Audit was functional, alive to its statutory responsibilities and reporting directly to the Vice Chancellor.
- (ii) The Budget Monitoring Committee was not functional. Nonetheless, the Director of Audit ought to be a member.

6.9.2 Recommendations

- (i) The Internal Audit Unit should be commended.
- (ii) The Budget Monitoring Committee should be made functional with Director of Audit as a member.

6.10 External Audit

6.10.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) The books and records of the University were audited by its External Auditors for the respective years with accompanying Management letter/Domestic Report.
- (ii) Appropriate observations and recommendations were made to Management. However, there were no reported cases of fraud, embezzlement or misappropriation. **(Annexure D6)**

6.10.2 Recommendation

Management should note all observations made and promptly implement the various recommendations.

6.11 Take-off Grant

6.11.1 Observations/Findings

Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA) was established in 1981. The University had been in existence for about forty (40) years, unfortunately the take-off grant approved for the Institution was yet to be released.

6.12.2 Recommendations

Government should revisit the issue and the approved take-off grant released to the University to assist in the developmental efforts of the Institution.

7.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE IV

To Investigate the Application of Funds, particularly the Special Grants and Loans meant for Specific Projects in order to determine the status of such Projects and their Relevance for further Funding

7.1 Revitalisation Grant

7.1.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) The sum of Three hundred and ninety-two million, nine hundred and fifty-four thousand, five hundred and forty-five naira, thirty-nine kobo (₦392,954,545.39) was received in 2019 of which Ninety-eight million, seven hundred and twenty-two thousand, twenty-two naira, ten kobo (₦98,722,022.10) was utilised in 2020 leaving a balance of Two hundred and ninety-four million, two hundred and thirty-two thousand, five hundred and twenty-three naira, twenty-nine kobo (₦294,232,523.29).
- (ii) The University had only utilised 25% of the revitalisation fund leaving 75% unutilised.

- (iii) There were many projects listed as currently receiving attention of the vetting sub-committee of the Implementation Management Committee (IMC) NEEDS with regards to rescoping and reprofiling as a result of price escalation due to the global COVID-19 pandemic.

7.1.2 Recommendations

- (i) Management should ensure a judicious application of the fund.
- (ii) Management should urgently prioritise its needs and ensure that funds were not left idle considering the time value of money.
- (iii) The IMC NEEDS should as a matter of urgency conclude the reprofiling/rescoping of the affected projects to avoid a further price escalation.

7.2 Procurement Committee/ Budget Monitoring Committee

7.2.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) The Procurement Committee was well constituted and the 2007 Public Procurement Act was complied with in the award of contracts at various times while the Federal Government approved threshold was also enforced.
- (ii) The Budget Monitoring Committee was not functional.
- (iii) There was no Project Monitoring Committee for the supervision and monitoring of all executed contracts.

7.2.2 Recommendations

- (i) The Budget Monitoring Committee should be made functional and active.

- (ii) The University should constitute a Project Monitoring Committee to ensure that contracts were executed timely and according to specification.

7.3 Record of Acquisition/Procurement Act Challenges

7.3.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) The 2007 Public Procurement Act sought to promote transparency, accountability, competitiveness and value for money within the procurement environment in all Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).
- (ii) The rather long and protracted circle of procurement processes enunciated in the Procurement Act had affected some contracts with economic consequences.
- (iii) This had resulted in challenges in the implementation/completion of some capital projects funded from NEEDS Assessment and 2013/2016 Merged TETFund grants. Some of these projects were:
 - (a) Construction of School of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology (SAAT) Building (TETFund).
 - (b) Construction of School of Engineering and Engineering Technology (SEET) Building (NEEDS).
 - (c) Construction of School of Health and Health Technology (SHHT) Building (TETFund).
- (iv) For the projects in (c) above, the bid process started in 2017 but the approval from the Federal Executive Council (FEC) was received in 2019.

7.3.2 Recommendations

- (i) The time and circle of the Procurement process on projects needing approval by the Federal Executive Council (FEC) and/or Ministerial Tenders Board should be shortened so as not to provide basis for contractors to hide and pressure the clients for variation due to changes in the Market prices.
- (ii) The 2007 Procurement Act was ripe for review and various stakeholders, professionals and operators in the MDAs should be given the opportunity to share their experiences.

7.4 TETFund Grant

7.4.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) The total of Two billion, four hundred and ninety-six million, eight hundred and ninety-four thousand, six hundred and fifty-one naira, fifty-five kobo (₦2,496,894,651.55) grant was received from TETFund for the period 2016 to 2020 out of which Two billion, two hundred and ninety-three million, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand, two hundred and eighty-five naira (₦2,293,297,285.00) was applied as follows:

Table 1: Percentage Distribution of the TETFund Grant

Research	₦ 323,567,948.00	14%
Training	₦ 461,788,887.00	20%
Conference	₦ 188,953,586.00	8%
Library	₦ 519,183,914.00	23%
Project	₦ 799,802,950.00	35%
Total	₦ 2,293,297,285.00	100%

- (i) The Table showed that only 8% was allocated for Conferences which
was grossly inadequate considering the number of academic staff.
- (ii) Library was allocated 23% of the utilised fund. However, it was observed that the 10% Recurrent Grant (overhead) component of the University Allocation, which should statutorily be released to the Library, was not implemented.
- (iii) Some of the TETFund funded projects on the University campus were of poor quality and poor finishing. It was discovered that there was no Project Monitoring Committee for periodic evaluation of projects.
- (iv) The unutilized TETFund grant for the period was Two hundred and three million, five hundred and ninety-seven thousand, three hundred and sixty-six naira (₦203,597,366). **(Annexure D3)**

7.4.2 Recommendations

- (i) The allocation of funds for Conference should be increased considering the number of academics and the need for an update of knowledge in their respective fields.
- (ii) The application of funds allocated to the Library should be prioritized and judiciously used. The statutory 10% overhead allocation to the Library should be implemented as the Library was the major hub of the University.

- (iii) Management should as a matter of urgency set up a Project Monitoring Committee comprising of all stakeholders of the Institution in order to ensure quality execution and delivery of projects.
- (iv) The University had a lot of areas in need of attention; therefore, efforts should be made to utilise funds promptly considering the time value of money.

7.5 NEEDS Assessment Grants

7.5.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) A total of Two billion, two hundred and sixty-six million, nine hundred and sixty-two thousand, nine hundred and sixty-three naira (₦2,266,962,963.00) NEEDS Assessment grant was received in 2016, added to the unutilised fund of One billion, nine hundred and fifteen million, four hundred and eighty-seven thousand, eight hundred and seventy-six naira (₦1,915,487,876.00) of the previous period gave a total available fund of Four billion, one hundred and eighty-two million, four hundred and fifty thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine naira (₦4,182,450,839.00). It was partly utilised as follows:

(Annexure D2)

Table 2: Utilisation of the NEEDS Assessment Grant by Year

2016	₦707,633,966.00
2017	₦856,634,287.00
2018	₦515,754,544.00
2019	₦630,949,410.00
2020	₦302,034,460.00

Total	₦3,013,006,667.00
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The unutilised funds as at December 2020 was One billion, one hundred and sixty-nine million, four hundred and forty-four thousand, one hundred and seventy-two naira (₦1,169,444,172.00). However, there were several on-going projects in the University of which the percentages of completion could not be disclosed.

- (ii) Some other projects were currently receiving the attention of the Vetting Committee of IMC NEEDS with regard to rescoping and reprioritization following price escalation.
- (iii) Some of the completed projects were:
 - (i) Construction of staff offices
 - (ii) Installation of 25 kilometres campus wide fibre optics cable and equipment.
- (iv) Some of the projects funded from NEEDS Assessment intervention were contested for poor quality. **(Annexure D2)**

7.5.2 Recommendations

- (i) The University had a lot of areas in need of attention; therefore, efforts should be made to utilise funds promptly considering the time value of money.
- (ii) The Physical Planning unit should be up to its duty in assessing the state and level of completion of every project.

- (iii) The IMC NEEDS should, as a matter of urgency conclude the reprofiling/rescoping of the affected projects to avoid a further price escalation.
- (iv) The Council and Management should be commended for the already completed projects.
- (v) The University should have a standing Project Monitoring Committee and due diligence should be exercised in award of contracts. Also, aside from the lowest bidder criterion in the bidding process; other factors such as capacity and credibility of the contractors should be considered.

7.6 Donated Projects

7.6.1 Observations/Findings

The following projects were donated to the University during the period under review:

- (i) Construction of University Fire Station (Donated by UBA)
- (ii) Provision of Solar Power Street Lights (Donated by NDDC)

7.6.2 Recommendation

The respective Institutions should be commended for the donations which they made as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

8.0 TERM OF REFERENCE V

To Examine the Adequacy of the Staff and Staff Development Programme of the University

8.1 Adequacy of Staff

8.1.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) Based on the recommended teaching staff/student ratios, most Departments continued to be understaffed resulting in persistent inadequacy of staff.
- (ii) The creation of more Programmes/Schools aggravated the understaffing situation. Recruitment of new staff was prohibited and the difficulty in replacing retired, deceased and disengaged staff further heightened the dearth of manpower despite the astronomical rise in students' population.
- (iii) The adequacy of staff was considered from the numerical and quality perspectives.

(A) Numerical Staff Adequacy

There was numerical staff inadequacy in many Departments/Programmes following the staff/student ratios in academic staff that varied between 1:19 and 1:44, running contrary to NUC average guidelines of 1:15, 1:20 and 1:30 depending on the School. The work-loads for the academic staff were burdensome, because generally, Academic Staff and Technologists were grossly inadequate during the period under review (**see Tables 3 – 6 below**).

The establishment of School of Health and Health Technology (SHHT) in 2015/2016 took off with a shortfall in Academic staff while there was neither Non-academic staff nor technologists at inception and throughout the period under review; the School of Computing (SOC) which was established in 2017/2018 also had a shortfall in staffing. Students' population increased astronomically while there was embargo on the recruitment of new staff during the period under review. There was gross understaffing in the entire University.

Table 3: Academic Staff by School 2016 - 2020

School	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
SAAT	151	163	163	164	158
SEET	146	175	171	163	161
SET	133	149	143	134	127
SEMS	81	90	83	82	80
SMAT	62	71	67	66	55
SOC	-	-	30	30	30
SOS	233	250	225	223	216
SHHT	2	18	20	21	18
LIBRARY	15	15	15	15	14
TOTAL	823	931	917	898	859

Note *Including Library Staff for each academic session

Table 4: Student Enrolment by School 2016 - 2020

School	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
SAAT	2677	3556	3676	3801	NA

SEET	3010	3111	3278	3475	NA
SET	2888	2673	2600	2529	NA
SEMS	1834	1829	1844	1853	NA
SMAT	1276	1577	1378	1224	NA
SOC	-	-	1087	1328	NA
SOS	3619	3780	3180	3339	NA
SHHT	229	436	594	673	NA
TOTAL	15533	16962	17637	18222	NA

Note: Information on students' statistics for 2019/2020 Academic Session could not be provided because of the Covid-19 pandemic and the strike embarked upon by the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU).

Table 5: Staff/ Student Ratios by School

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	FUTA RATIO	NUC RATIO
1	School of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology	1:23	1:15
2	School of Engineering and Engineering Technology	1:21	1:15
3	School of Environment Technology	1:19	1:15
4	School of Earth and Mineral Sciences	1:23	1:20
5	School of Management Technology	1:19	1:30
6	School of Computing	1:44	1:20
7	School of Sciences	1:15	1:20
8	School of Health and Health Technology	1:32	1:15

Table 6: NUC Approved Ratio for Technical Staff, Administrative staff

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	RATIO
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1.	Senior Technical staff to teaching staff	1:4 in Science based disciplines
2.	Senior administrative staff to teaching staff	1:12 in Academic Units

NOTE: The approved NUC Staff-Student ratio as stipulated above (table 6), ratio 1:4 of Technical Staff to Academic Staff, ratio 1:12 of administrative staff to Academic Staff.

(B) Quality of Staff

The quality of staff at all levels was still high but owing to the teaching load the manpower on ground was stretched beyond its limits.

8.1.2 Recommendation

The FGN should lift the embargo on recruitment of more staff particularly academic staff and academic technologists to at least fill vacant posts and subsequently reduce the extra workload and stress on the existing staff.

8.2 Staff Development

8.2.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) The University had a Staff Development Policy and had been sustaining a slow but progressive Staff Development Programme for all cadres of staff. The Staff Development Programme was grossly inadequate to meet the demands of training relevant staff in order to enable them deliver commensurately on their various mandates.

- (ii) The funding had been majorly through TETFund special intervention, conference, training grants, awards, collaborative programmes/linkages and University Internally Generated Revenue (IGR).
- (iii) Special attention was given to the application of “In-breeding” training for Higher Degree Programmes. “In-breeding staff” was one who was running a higher degree programme in his/her University (home institution) especially PhD. The challenge was that the “in-breeding” staff was completely excluded from TETFund sponsorship.
- (iv) Conference support and sponsorship for staff reduced drastically in the period under review, as funding became a major issue resulting in undue hardship, which affected participation at local and international conferences. The Federal Government Circular in 2012/2013 preventing the University from supporting Professional Bodies’ conferences/workshops still persisted. Except for TETFund and NEEDS Assessment sponsored in-service training, the University had completely stopped sponsorship to conferences, workshops and seminars for staff. Budgetary allocation did not necessarily translate to actual funds disbursed/released for local conferences; therefore, there were sharp decreases in actual amounts during the period.

Table 7: Budgetary Allocation & Actual Expenditure for Local Conference and Workshops from 2016/2017 to 2019/2020

Year	Budgeted	Actual
2015/2016	₦70,830,016.00	₦17,696,668.00
2016/2017	₦82,143,017.00	₦6,577,642.00
2017/2018	₦80,979,618.00	₦4,771,418.00
2018/2019	₦80,979,618.00	₦14,205,246.00
2019/2020	₦80,979,618.00	₦4,009,940.00

8.2.2 Recommendations

Accessibility to TETFund Intervention should be made less cumbersome.

- (i) TETFund should review the submission time to allow for conferences with 3 to 4 months notices.
- (ii) The University and TETFund should allow scholars (In-breeding staff) who were taking higher degree programmes in home institution to benefit from TETFund PhD Sponsorship. This would enhance the acquisition of the relevant equipment for the programme which would eventually be domiciled in the home Department/ University.
- (iii) Academic Technologists should be included as beneficiaries of higher degree programmes.

- (iv) The University could do more to improve on staff developments, if the TETFund funding included a total package for research project, laboratory support and tuition.
- (v) Conference grants should be reinstated to improve conference attendance.

9.0 TERM OF REFERENCE VI

To Determine the Relationship Between the University and the Various Statutory Bodies it Interacts with According to its Law for the Purpose of Supervision, Planning, Finance, Discipline, Guidance and any other Relationship (i.e. Governing Council, NUC, and the Federal Ministry of Education (FME):

9.1 Visitor

9.1.1 Observations/Findings

- i) The University had a warm and genial relationship with the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Federal Republic of Nigeria as the Visitor who was mostly represented at important functions of the University, such as the Convocation ceremonies.
- ii) The Visitor had been appointing, for the University members of the Governing Councils promptly.
- iii) Acting on behalf of the Visitor, too many agencies, appeared to be involved in checking the books and activities of the University. For example, the Head of Service Office, National Assembly, Federal Characters Commission and others.

- iv) Similarly, it appeared that powers of approvals for staff replacement or recruitment and generally other essential services at the University were vested in Abuja; thereby making the Management to embark on too many travels to Abuja to obtain such approvals. **(Annexure E1)**

9.1.2 Recommendations

- i) The warm and genial relationship existing between the Visitor and the University should be sustained.
- ii) Visitation Panel should be set up for the Federal Universities five yearly as provided by the statute
- iii) Funds allocated to the University through approved budgetary provisions should always be promptly released to take care of essential services and projects.
- iv) More administrative autonomy should be granted the University to enable her address required urgent and essential services such as staff replacement and so on, in line with the National Universities Commission's guidelines.

9.2 The University Governing Council

9.2.1 Observations

- (i) The immediate past Governing Council and the Management had a cordial relationship.
- (ii) Consequently, there was a prevailing peaceful atmosphere in the University.

- (iii) The Council facilitated the smooth exit of the former Vice-Chancellor and the rancour-free selection of the incumbent in the year 2017.
- (vi) Similarly, other Principal Officers were appointed seamlessly about the same time.
- v) The Council worked tirelessly to secure approval for the commencement of the Medical programme for the University.
- vi) The Council ensured the development of a number of infrastructures and completion of some key projects.
- vii) The Council secured the possession of 200 hectares out of the 6,000 hectares of land at the Permanent site of the University as well as its Certificate of Occupancy from the Ondo State Government.
- viii) The Council, among others, regulated the University Staff Conditions of Service/Memorandum of Appointments, Career Structure/Career Progress, severance packages, especially for Principal Officers and so on in accordance with the University laws.

9.2.2 Recommendations

- i) The immediate past Council's harmonious relationship with the Management, which resulted in a number of significant achievements in the University, should be commended.
- ii) The Council, while exercising her powers to make regulation on staff conditions of service and so on, should always be cautious, reasonable, judicious and mindful of financial implications of such regulations; particularly as they relate to severance benefits of Principal Officers vis a vis the dwindling finances of the University.

9.3 Federal Ministry of Education

9.3.1 Observations/Findings

- i) The relationship between the Ministry and the University had been perfect.
- ii) The Ministry had always been represented on the Governing Councils of the University.
- iii) The Honourable Minister of Education had been representing the Visitor at the University's important events, notably the Convocation ceremonies.

9.3.2 Recommendation

The good relationship between the Ministry and the University should be sustained.

9.4 National Universities Commission

9.4.1 Observations

- i) The University maintained a cordial working relationship with the National Universities Commission (NUC).
- ii) NUC had been diligent in her oversight functions such as accreditation of courses, resource verification for the approval of new programmes.

9.4.2 Recommendations

- i) The cordial relationship between the University and NUC should be sustained.
- ii) The NUC should continue with her oversight functions in as diligent a manner as before.

9.5 Office of the Account General of the Federation

9.5.1 Observation/Finding

The University had been complying with circular directives from the office of the Accountant General.

9.5.2 Recommendation

There was need for circulars and directives from the office of the Accountant General of the Federal to be consistent, always, with the extant Universities' miscellaneous provisions Act of 2012.

9.6 TETFund

9.6.1 Observations

- i) The University had good relationship with the TETFund
- ii) Some notable projects in the University were undertaken through The TETFund interventions, howbeit the process of fund release was cumbersome.
- iii) TETFund also supported the University Staff Development Scheme through grants, though laden with stringent process.

9.6.2 Recommendations

- (i) The good relationship existing between TETFund and the University should be sustained.
- (ii) TETFund should simplify the process of release of funds for projects and research grants so as to ensure timeliness in the use and value, considering the prevailing depreciation of the naira.

9.7 Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP)

9.7.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) The Budget Monitoring Office, relying on the Procurement Act, made contract awards and procurement process cumbersome.
- (ii) Consequently, there were delays that made projects costlier than the original projected cost due to instability of the value of naira.

9.7.2 Recommendations

- (i) Implementation of Procurement Act should be simplified to ensure that its operation did not become counterproductive as the cost of goods and services continued to sky-rocket.
- (ii) Funds approved through budgetary provision should be regularly cleared for prompt release to the University.

9.8 Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB)

9.8.1 Observation/Finding

The University related very well with the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB) on students' admission issues.

9.8.2 Recommendation

The cordial relationship should be maintained.

9.9 Staff and Students' Unions

9.9.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) The University maintained good relationship with the Students' Union.
- (ii) There were inadequate students hostel facilities due to the limitation of funds.
- (iii) The University had good and mature relationship with the Academic Staff Union (ASUU)
- (iv) There was inadequate staff office accommodation, also, due to the limitation of funds.
- (v) Non-Teaching Staff Unions of the University embarked on strike with regards to the status of the Staff Primary School and staff welfare issues between October 2016 and May 2017 during which some Senior Staff were assaulted and molested.
- (vi) The then University Governing Council rose to the occasion and setup a Peace and Reconciliation Committee to adequately resolve the matter. **(Annexure C2)**
- (vii) The Peace and Reconciliation Committee did well to restore normalcy to the University. **(Annexure C4)**

9.9.2 Recommendations

- (i) The good relationship between the University and the Students' Union, as well as ASUU, should be sustained.
- (ii) More funds should be released to the University to address the

problems of inadequate students' hostels, lecture halls and staff offices.

- (iii) The University should continue to encourage and promote grass-root Unionism towards ensuring adequate staff welfare as well as conducive environment for learning, teaching and research; but extreme radicalism, unknown to labour laws, particularly by non-academic Unions, should be discouraged.
- (iv) The University should strengthen the standing Disciplinary Committee(s) to deal with relevant cases promptly and decisively in order to pre-empt such cases from becoming court litigations.

9.10 The "Town and Gown"

9.10.1 Observations/Findings

- i) There existed cordial relationship between the University and the host community as confirmed by the State Governor, Arakunrin Oluwarotimi Odunayo Akeredolu and the Paramount ruler, Deji of Akure land, Oba Aladetoyinbo Ogunlade Aladelusi, along with other traditional chiefs, during courtesy visits of our Panel.
- ii) The State Governor, Arakunrin Oluwarotimi Odunayo Akeredolu and the Deji of Akure land assisted the University to secure a portion of the permanent site of the University as well as the Certificate of Occupancy.
- iii) Some projects in the University were endowed by Government and some prominent members of the community.
- iv) The University's Continuing Education Centre ran some community-based diploma and certificate courses which were beneficial to the community.
- v) The University also ran a community based radio station, called FUTA FM, which was informative and educative.

9.10.2 Recommendation

- (i) The cordial relationship existing between the University and Ondo State Government, as well as traditional institutions should be sustained.
- (ii) The State Governor, Arakunrin Oluwarotimi Odunayo Akeredolu and the Deji of Akure should be commended for their interests in the progress of the University.
- (iii) The University should be encouraged in her community development through the Continuing Education programme.

10.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE VII

To Examine the Law Establishing the University Including the Relationship between the Various Internal Organs, Units and Offices and Indicate the Ways the Law has been observed by the Competent Authority and also Suggest any Modifications to the Law Considered Necessary or Desirable to Enable the University to Better Achieve its Objectives.

10.1 Establishing Law

Federal University of Technology, Act (1986) provided for the establishment, constitution and function of the various organs, units and offices of the Federal University of Technology, Akure. **(Annexure F1)**

These objectives had been substantially complied with by the University in line with the existing law.

10.1.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) There was the seeming perennial issue of the composition of Congregation in the University. This had led to several litigations and was a source of worry for peace within the University.
- (ii) Article 4, 3rd schedule of the FUT Act stated the composition of the Congregation.
- (iii) Sub-section (h) of this section stated that, "every member of the administrative staff who holds a degree can be a member".
- (iv) Subsection 3 also fixed the quorum as "one third of the whole number nearest to one third of the total number or 50 whichever is less".

The interpretation of these phrases had led to a lot of litigations and bad blood in the Institution. The latest of the litigation judgement was via suit no NICN/AK/46/2018 at the National Industrial Court, Akure Division, dated 9th July, 2019 where the court held amongst others that members of the NASU and SSANU who were in the employment of the University and who were administrative staff and held a degree (other than a honorary degree) from recognized universities were to be members of the Congregation.

What drove this problem was the provision that a member of the congregation must be in the University Council. The feeling of exclusiveness by administrative staff or non-academic staff led to a loss of sense of belonging, which in turn, led to a need to assert themselves. This was because non academic staff could only have a single member

in Council via the Congregation process while academic staff had a minimum of 4 members in Council via the University Senate.

10.1.2 Recommendations.

- (i) The definition of 'administrative staff' needed to be made clear and unambiguous.
- (ii) Clause 4:1(h) of the Act stated that an administrative staff who had a degree could be a member of the congregation. The question was at what point of the acquisition of the degree, could such a person qualify as a member of congregation? Should that be at the point of entry or in the course of employment? These required some clarification.
- (iii) It would also be helpful to have a bit more clarity on the specific numbers required for membership of the congregation.
- (iv) All the above recommendations could only be achieved by amendment in the enabling laws.

10.2. Appointment of the Vice Chancellor

10.2.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) There was an increasing tendency for the University and the local community to push for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor who was an indigene of the town. This was not only obnoxious but rather abhorrent in respect to anything representing an academic community, in particular a University.

- (ii) The down side of such perspective was that it actually dredged up substandard and not too qualified candidates whose major qualification was their indigeneship.

10.2.2. Recommendation

The appointment to the office of the Vice-Chancellor should henceforth be picked purposely outside of the state and location of the institution to avoid interference and prejudice in decision making.

10.3 Land Ownership

10.3.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) All the land holdings of the Institution were in order and properly documented. No parcel of the University land had been sold out.
- (ii) However, there was the existing issue of the 10,000 hectares of land granted to the Institution by the State Government. Unfortunately, due to the failure of Government to pay compensation to the original land owners, the University could take possession of only 200 hectares, which was then covered by a Certificate of Occupancy.
- (iii) Later, it became clearly impossible to get back the full 10,000 hectares because a sizeable part of the land was now within Ekiti State territory.

10.3.2 Recommendation.

Government should, as a matter of urgency, pay for some more hectares by way of compensation and get proper title cover for them to assist the University in future expansion.

10.4 Governing Council

10.4.1 Observation/Finding

The relationship between of the University and its Governing Council had been smooth and seamless.

10.4.2 Recommendation

- (i) For the purpose of proper understanding of the unique nature of the University system, Council should be chaired by personnel, who in addition to their integrity would have held the rank of a Professor and high administrative office in the University system. Retirees should be very much considered.

10.5 Library

10.5.1 Observation/Finding

- (i) The University Library had been massively underfunded. This was possibly because of general lack of adequate funding.

- (ii) The Librarian was not a permanent Council member in attendance where he could properly champion the cause of a Department as important as the Library. During the period under review, the University Librarian was not in attendance at the University Council. His attendance was at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor.

10.5.2 Recommendations

- (i) There should be a significant increase in the funding to the University Library.
- (ii) The librarian should be seriously considered as a permanent member in attendance in council. His attendance should not be at the whims and caprices of the Vice-Chancellor

11.0 Term of Reference VIII

To Trace the Historical Evolution of the University and Take Stock of its Net Achievements and Problems as well as its Style and Direction

11.1 Philosophy and Objectives of the University

It was imperative to begin with by describing the philosophy, objectives, vision and mission of the University, before we could explain the historical evolution of the University.

The philosophy of the Federal University of Technology, Akure was to among other things:

- (i) Solve problems which require the knowledge of more than one subject area;
- (ii) Undertake a thorough identification of indigenous technology;

- (iii) Identify those that can be upgraded and modernized and;
- (iv) Harness technological resources [equipment and technical know-how] in servicing as well as provide leadership to industrial and technological development

The Federal University of Technology, Akure was established to clearly give prominence to technological training and provide the required impetus for rapid industrial and technological development in Nigeria.

The primary objectives of the University as set out in the Federal Universities of Technology Act 1986 were as follows:

- (i) To encourage the advancement of learning and to hold out to all persons without distinction of race, creed, sex, or political conviction the opportunity to acquiring a higher education in technology;
- (ii) To develop and offer academic and professional programmes leading to the award of diplomas, first degrees, post graduate research and higher degrees which emphasise planning, adaptive, technical, maintenance, developmental and productive skills in the engineering, scientific, agricultural, medical and allied professional disciplines with the aim of producing socially mature men and women with capability not only to understand, use and adapt existing technology, but also to improve on it and develop new ones;
- (iii) To act as agents and catalysts, through postgraduate training, research and innovation for the effective and economic utilization, exploitation and conservation of the country's natural, economic and human resources;

- (iv) To offer to the general population, as a form of public service, the results of training and research and to foster the practical applications of these results;
- (v) To establish appropriate relationships with other national institutions involved in training, research and development of technologies;
- (vi) To identify the technological problems and needs of the society and to find solutions to them within the context of overall national development;
- (vii) To provide and promote sound basic scientific training as a foundation for the development of technology and applied sciences, taking into account indigenous culture and the need to enhance national unity; and finally
- (viii) To undertake any other activities appropriate for a University of technology of the highest standard. **(Annexure F1)**

Vision:

To be a World Class University of Technology and a Centre of Excellence in training, research and service delivery.

Mission:

To promote technological advancement by providing an environment conducive for research, teaching and learning which engenders development of products that are technologically oriented, self-reliant and relevant to the society.

11.2 The Evolution of the University:

The Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA) was one of the first set of specialized Universities of Technology established by the Alhaji Shehu Shagari

– led civilian administration in the 1980s. In fact, FUTA formally came into being in 1981, but full-blown academic activities commenced in 1982 with the admission of the first set of students into the three foundation Schools, School of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology (SAAT); School of Earth and Mineral Sciences (SEMS); and the School of Pure and Applied Sciences (SPAS).

The University commenced operations in a rented two-storey building located at No. 58, Oyemekun Road, Akure in 1981 before moving into the campus of the old Federal Polytechnic, now located in Ado-Ekiti.

The pioneer Vice Chancellor of the newly established University was Professor Theodore Idibiye Francis, a renowned Professor of medicine who laid the foundation for the take off of the University in 1982. He served the University meritoriously for seven years between 1981 and 1988. He developed the vision and mission, as well as the academic briefs, master plan, policies and guidelines which gave the University the direction for its future growth and development.

By 1986, the Federal Polytechnic finally moved to its newly – built campus in Ado-Ekiti and its Akure infrastructural facilities were inherited by the Federal University of Technology, Akure. Soon after this development, most of the core units of the then University such as the Engineering workshop, new Library complex; three new School buildings; the Senate building; the Students' Centre (Zulkanaini Gambari) complex, three new lecture theatres; the Sports Complex and administration moved to the Mini-campus at Obakekere and later to the new Senate building at Obanla.

The founding Academic Secretary was Dr. Benedict I. C. Ijomah who served the University from 1982 to 1983 at inception and worked closely with the Vice Chancellor to nurture the Federal University of Technology, Akure.

By 2020, the University had witnessed phenomenal growth from a modest University with three schools in 1982 to nine schools, including the School of Postgraduate Studies.

There existed the law establishing the University, i.e. Federal Universities of Technology Act 1986 which was promulgated to cover all the then five Universities of Technology.

FUTA had developed effective policies and guidelines for the administration of the University. Policy documents such as University Schedule of Service; the Approved Scheme of Service for Administrative and Professional Staff, Appointments and Promotions Guidelines; Condition of Service for both Senior and Junior Staff, Memorandum of Appointment for Vice Chancellor and other Principal Officers, etc existed for good governance and administration.

The University had the following Teaching Support Units:

- Teaching and Research Farm
- Industrial Training Unit (SIWES)
- Centre for Research and Development (CERAD)
- Computer Resource Centre (CRC)
- Centre for Gender issues in Science and Technology (CEGIST)
- Centre for Entrepreneurship (CENT)
- Centre for Space Research and Applications (CESRA)
- Central Research Laboratory (CRL, named after Julius Okojie)

- Centre for Renewable Energy Technology (CRET)
- Industrial Park and Incubation Centre (IPIC)
- Zoological Park

As part of the efforts by the University to foster Town and Gown relationship, the University had instituted several programmes to cater for the needs of the immediate environment and also generate resources for the institution.

These were as follows:

- Centre for Continuing Education (CCE)
- University Staff Primary School
- FUTA Staff Secondary School
- FUTA Business Development Company (BDC)
- Computer Resource Centre (CRC)

11.3 The University Campuses

The University had two campuses, the main campus at Obanla and the mini campus at Ibule. The Obanla campus was the core Academic centre of the University which was about 640 hectares and accommodated virtually all the nine schools including the Postgraduate School as at 2020. The Ibule campus was a Mini Centre where the Centre for Continuing Education conducted its teaching and other academic activities. There was also a site for the School of Health Sciences which was being developed.

11.4 The Chancellors, Pro-Chancellors and Vice Chancellors

From the inception of the University, the following traditional leaders served as Chancellors of the University who normally chaired the University Convocations.

Table 8: Chancellors (1981 – Date)

S/No	NAME	PERIOD OF TENURE
1.	HRH Alhaji Zukarnaini Gambari Mohammed, Emir of Ilorin	1981 – 1992
2.	HRH Sir [Dr] Chukwuemela Nnam Obi II, OON, Oba [Eze-Ogba of Ogbaland	1993 – 2000
3.	HRH Alhaji [Dr.] Isa Mustafa Agwai I, Emir of Lafia	2000 – 2015
4.	HRH Alhaji [Dr.] Rilwan Suleiman Adamu, Emir of Bauchi	2015 to Date

Similarly, for the same period the following in Table 9 served as the Pro-Chancellors who were also the Chairmen of the Governing Council of the University.

Table 9: Pro-Chancellors (1981 – 2021)

1.	High Chief [Dr.] Gabriel Akin-Deko	1981-1983
2.	Alhaji Y. A. B. Olatunji	1983-1984
3.	Mr. S. M. Onekutu, OON	1984-1986
4.	Chief Gray A. E. Longe	1986-1993
5.	Dr. Dalhatu Yakubu Araf	1993-1997
6.	Chief E. S. Yusufu	1997-1999
7.	Prof. Jadesola Akande	2000-2004
8.	Chief (Dr.) Dejo Raimi, JP	2005-2007
9.	Brig. Gen. (Rtd) Raji Rasaki	2007 – 2012

10.	Mr. Mahmoud Yahaya, SAN	9 th April, 2013 – 15 th Nov. 2013
11.	Chief Joel Madaki (Acting)	5 th Dec. 2013 – June, 2014
12.	Dr. Mohammed Shata	2014 – 2017
13.	Senator Joseph K. N. Waku	May, 2017 – February, 2019
14.	Hon. Idris Yahuza Yakubu (Acting)	February, 2019 – April, 2021

In similar manner, the following in table 10 were the Vice Chancellors from the inception of the University to the period under review.

Table 10: Vice-Chancellors (1981 – Date)

1.	Prof. Theodore Idibiye Francis	1981 – 1987
2.	Prof. Albert Adeoye Ilemobade	1987 – 1995
3.	Prof. Lawrence Babatope Kolawole	1996 – 1999
4.	Prof. Ekundayo Olayinka Adeyemi (Acting)	Jan.2000 – Sept. 2001
5.	Prof. Robert Adebawale Ogunsusi (Acting)	Oct. 2001 – Dec. 2001
6.	Prof. Peter Olufemi Adeniyi	2002 – 2006
7.	Prof. Adebisi Moshood Balogun	2007 – 2012
8.	Prof. Emmanuel Adedayo Fasakin (Acting)	March, 2012 – May, 2012
9.	Prof. Adebisi Gregory Daramola	2012 – 2017
10.	Prof. Joseph Adeola Fuwape	2017 - to Date

11.5 Schools and Academic Programmes in FUTA

At inception, the University commenced academic activities with three Schools, as at 2019, the University had expanded with eight Schools and a Post Graduate School. The eight Schools with their years of establishment were as follows: The foundation Schools were the School of Agriculture and Agricultural technology (1982/83); the School of Pure and Applied Sciences [now referred to as the School of Sciences, (1982/83); and the School of Mines and Earth Sciences (1982/83); later renamed as the School of Earth and Mineral Sciences in (2002/03). In the years that followed other schools were added such as the School of Postgraduate Studies (1985/86); the School of Engineering and Engineering Technology (1988/89); the School of Environmental Technology (1989/90); and the School of Management technology (2009/10); School of Health and Health Technology (2015/16) and School of Computing (2016/17).

In the period under review, there were fifty (50) undergraduate degree programmes offered across the eight schools and five Masters, Postgraduate Diplomas and PhDs in the School of Postgraduate Studies. **(Annexure G1-2)**

The University ran Diploma and Certificate courses in the Centre for Continuing Education at the Ibule Mini campus in Akure. Between 2016 and 2020, almost all the degree programmes offered in the University had obtained full accreditation status while a few had interim accreditation.

(Annexure G3)

11.6 Record of Achievements in FUTA.

11.6.1 Observations:

The University over the years had recorded some significant milestones in the area of infrastructural facilities, academic attainments, research activities, linkages and collaborations as well as endowments.

- (i) The University had successfully expanded its Schools from three at inception to nine in 2020.
- (ii) The University had established linkages and collaborations with both foreign and local Universities, research institutions, corporate organisations etc. Similarly, staff and students had won laurels, awards and grants for the University across the globe for example; Professor David Babatunde Olufolaji clinched a Professorial award in Phytopathology and Plant Protection at New Delhi, India. Similarly, FUTA students won the 2016 8th National Mathematics competition in Abuja.
- (iii) The Central Research Laboratory which was fully equipped with modern state-of-the-art facilities had enhanced research activities and uplifted the University's standing in teaching and research.
- (iv) The institution had good record of completing its entire project with a few on-going and only one abandoned project, the NDDC hostel initiated in 2005.
- (v) The University had excellent community relationship with its host community and the Ondo State Government.

The community participated in almost all programmes of the University such as the Inaugural Lectures, Foundation Day lectures and Convocations.

- (vi) The University inherited, initiated and completed several infrastructural projects such as the landscaping and renovation of campus roads. In

addition, facility upgrade and maintenance were undertaken and completed, included students' hostels, laboratories and workshops.

- (vii) The University instituted and consolidated several University Lecture Series such as Foundation Day lectures; Inaugural Lectures; Convocation Lectures, as well as Schools Lecture Series and the Registry Annual Lecture Series (See Tenure Report of Prof. Adebisi Balogun in the **Annexure G**)
- (viii) The institution had developed its Strategic Plan, Action Plan and Research Agenda and also instituted these at the level of each School in the University.
- (ix) The University had developed effective free flow of information through several communication channels such as the Weekly Bulletins, Quarterly Magazine, and University Giant Strides, Alumni and Development News and the establishment of the FUTA Radio (93.1FM).
- (x) One of the main achievements which the University attained was becoming the foremost University of Technology in Nigeria. In 2016/2017 the University still retained its position as the best University of Technology in Nigeria since its ranking in 2004.
- (xi) FUTA and the Alumni Association had enjoyed a cordial relationship. The University received immense support from the Alumni, such as facilitating Career initiative Centre for FUTA students. The Advancement Centre was also established to facilitate the link between the Alumni and the University management.
- (xii) The University Management acquired four (4) patents in both 2019 and 2020.

- (xiii) The University Management established a Block industry, Bakery and Scholars' Lodge under the FUTA Business Development Company.
- (xiv) The Bursary Department adopted the SAGE 300 accounting software for management of University finances. **(Annexure G4-7)**

11.6.2 Recommendations

- (i) The University should be commended for the massive expansion witnessed in infrastructural and Academic programmes.
- (ii) The University should be commended for the high level of linkages and collaborations entered into with other institutions and were encouraged to sustain and explore more.
- (iii) FUTA should be commended for sustaining the tradition of Foundation Day Lectures, Inaugural Lectures, etc, which were very regular and had fostered as well as enhanced Town and Gown relationship.
- (iv) The cordial relationship between FUTA and her host community as well as the Ondo State Government should be maintained.
- (v) The communication channels established by the University should be strengthened to enhance free flow of information from the University to the host community and back.
- (vi) The University Management should explore more avenues for funding outside Federal Government allocations and TETFund interventions, in order to increase the tempo of Staff Development and physical projects.
- (vii) The facilities and equipment installed in the Julius Okojie Central Research Laboratory and the Albert Ilemobade Library Complex should

be constantly maintained and regularly upgraded to serve the purposes for which they were established.

- (viii) The University should be commended for the establishment of the block industry, bakery and scholars' lodge which also served as another source of income for the University.

11.7 Problems Faced by the University

11.7.1 Observations/Findings

- (i) The greatest challenge faced by the University was in the area of inadequate funding from the Federal Government, which had affected service delivery and the overall development of the institution.
- (ii) The University was grossly understaffed particularly in the academic departments. There were also shortages in the Registry, Bursary and the Computer Resource Centre of the University.
- (iii) Research funding and Conference Attendance were hard to come by and difficult to access especially from TETFund.
- (iv) The Albert Ilemobade Library Complex WAS faced with insufficient power supply, insufficient reading and office spaces and lack of maintenance of facilities in the library.
- (v) Cult activities existed in the University and would require proactive measures to deal with it.
- (vi) There was the crisis between the University Management and the Unions in 2016/2017 which disrupted activities in the University with dire consequences. **(Annexure C2)**

- (vii) The Computer Resource Centre was faced with the problems of inadequate staffing, inadequate internet bandwidth, and erratic power supply and office space. **(Annexure B1)**
- (viii) The University Management raised the issue of incessant establishment circulars emanating from different government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), eroding the autonomy of the institution.
- (ix) Technologists and other Technical Staff working in the laboratories, workshops and studios etc were exposed to hazards which threatened their health and welfare conditions, they were neither properly kitted for the job nor adequately compensated.
- (x) The Directorate of Works and Services faced the problems of inadequate funding, obsolete equipment, shortage of staff and bureaucratic inertia, hampering its operations.

11.7.2 Recommendations

- (i) The Federal Government should give serious priority to tertiary education particularly University education because of its significance in transforming life and societies. Consequently, government should provide sufficient funding to the Universities of Technology for quality university education to Nigerians.
- (ii) The Federal Government should remove all obstacles in the recruitment of staff for FUTA especially the Policy of the IPPIS which eroded the right of the University to hire and fire.
- (iii) The University Management and the Unions should be considered as partners in Progress, in the drive to govern the Universities. Therefore,

dialogue and regular consultation rather than confrontation should be employed in the management of any crisis involving Unions.

- (iv) The University Management should put in place measures to protect staff exposed to hazards in the laboratories, workshops and studios and fields.
- (v) The attention of the Niger Delta Development Commission should be drawn to the need to complete the 500-capacity abandoned hostel.
- (vi) There was the need to provide adequate funding, procure new equipment and remove bureaucratic bottlenecks in the operations of the Directorate of Works and Services to enable her perform the mandate of servicing and maintenance of facilities and infrastructures in the University.

11.8 The Style and Direction of the University Leadership

11.8.1 Observations:

The University was headed by a very senior and experienced Vice- Chancellor, Prof. J.A. Fuwape who was assisted by two Deputy Vice- Chancellors and other Principal Officers- Registrar, Bursar and the University Librarian. At the Schools and departmental levels, the Deans and Heads of Departments, as well as the several Directors of academic and non-academic units, represented the Vice Chancellor, as such authority was clearly delegated to help in administration.

In the pursuit of the vision and mission of the University, the leadership in the University was consultative and participatory, through the organs established to govern the University, such as the Senate; Management Advisory Committee (MAC); Principal Officers Meeting, etc. The administration was focused, had a sense of direction and was very resourceful.

(i) There were meetings of the Principal Officers twice in a week and the

Committee of Deans met once in a month while the Management Advisory Committee met once in a quarter. The Senate, being the highest academic decision-making organ of the University, met once every month.

(ii) The University had established and maintained several linkages both

in Africa and beyond as well as external collaborations.

(iii) The Institution attracted endowments from individuals, corporate organisations and the friends of the University.

(iv) The staff were heavily involved in the affairs of the University through the Committee System. **(Annexure G7)**

11.8.2 Recommendations:

(i) The meetings of the various organs of the University should be sustained and further strengthened where possible.

(ii) The University should sustain all the linkages and collaborations and explore some others for the benefit of the institution.

(iii) The University Management should be commended for providing participatory and focused leadership in the University.

12.0

TERM OF REFERENCE IX

To Examine the General Security in the University and How the University has dealt with it and Recommend Appropriate Measures.

12.1 The General Security in the University

Insecurity could simply be referred to as absence of safety (of lives and property), threat of danger and existence of anxiety as well as fear. Invariably, any community or society in such a situation would not be able to thrive meaningfully in anything and would find it difficult to be productive, efficient and effective.

Relating this situation to a University or any institution of learning and because of anxiety as well as lack of peace that always went along with insecurity, therefore, learning, teaching and research could be affected negatively.

To stem this possibility, therefore, no effort should be spared to ensure that security (and its corollaries of peace and absence of fear) was constantly guaranteed in the Federal University of Technology, Akure.

The status report of security in FUTA was good but in the face of escalating and overwhelming security challenges in the nation, there was need for proactiveness against unforeseen or inevitable security challenges.

(Annexure H)

12.1.2 Observations/Findings

- (i) The security architecture in FUTA which provided for a standing Campus Security Committee was commendable.
- (ii) The mandate of the Committee was well thought-out.
- (iii) The enlistment of private security outfits (Sheriff Deputies) and local hunters' service to compliment the services of the University security services was also commendable.
- (iv) Occasional interface with the Myetti Allah Association towards solving the problem of herders' incursion into the campus was equally commendable.
- (v) The security control office was located at the Vice-Chancellor's office while the Security Unit office, which housed the Chief Security Officer, was in a remote corner: equipped with only two functional motor bikes which were inadequate.
- (vi) Security emergency number(s) were not provided in the campus in case of emergencies.
- (vii) The Fire Service Unit had only one Hilux Fire Fighting vehicle with a small water tank of 300 litres capacity to service the two campuses.
- (viii) The North Gate of the University was located close to a busy Akure-Ilesha trunk 'A' road, with a motor-park also.

12.1.3 Recommendations

- i) There was need to awaken the security consciousness among staff and students in the University through constant seminars, workshops, summits, handbills and tips on FUTA radio.

- ii) There was need for the relocation of the Security command and control office to the Chief Security Officer's office. It should be equipped with necessary facilities.
- iii) An office should be provided for the Chairman, Campus Security Committee at the Security office for oversight functions.
- iv) Training and retraining of security personnel with the support of the police, DSS and the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence should be embarked upon.
- v) Regular consultations with security agencies of Police, DSS and Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) on security matters should be institutionalized.
- vi) Representatives of security agencies should be co-opted into the campus security committee as resource persons.
- vii) The Intelligence gathering and analysis unit should be strengthened and made more pro-active with periodic seminars and lectures on intelligence gathering and analysis for the University with the assistance and support of the DSS.
- viii) Security studies should be made compulsory in Nigerian Universities.
- ix) The DSS should be engaged to routinely vet private security personnel detailed to work in the University and allowing those so vetted to be on the campus for not less than six months before being redeployed from the campus.
- x) Intensification of foot, cycle and vehicle patrols should be embarked upon regularly.

- xi) Provision should be made for additional and modern communication gadgets to facilitate communication among security personnel and between various security points; in case there was need for calls for assistance or mobilization as well as to ensure synergy.
- xii) CCTV coverage should be extended gradually to cover the whole campus.
- xiii) The University should prioritise the completion of the perimeter fence of the University to enhance security on the campus as previously recommended by the last Visitation Panel.
- xiv) Constant observation of the perimeter fence line should be embarked upon periodically to ensure that it was still intact.
- xv) Planting of thorny shrubs along the perimeter fence line should be commenced immediately.
- xvi) Fencing of all hostels and provision of barbed wire along the fence should be given urgent attention in view of the upsurge in the attacks of schools and colleges, especially by kidnappers.
- xvii) Maintenance of a well-lit campus always should also be given priority.
- xviii) Periodic dialogue and interaction with the Road Transport Workers' Union operating outside the North Gate should be done to avert crisis.
- xix) Blockage of all illegal routes leading into the campus should be embarked upon in line with the recommendation of the past Visitation Panel.
- xx) Provision should be made for additional fire fighting vehicles and sophisticated equipment for the Unit towards ensuring protection of lives and property.
- xxi) There should be training and retraining of the staff of the Fire Service Unit and other supporting Units/Departments.

- xxii) Consideration should be given to the construction of a fly-over in front of the North Gate on the ever-busy Akure-Ilesha trunk 'A' road.

13.0 TERM OF REFERENCE X

To examine the processes and structures of the mechanism for discipline of students in the university in order to ascertain compliance with due process of the rule of law

13.1 Observations/Findings

13.1.1 Student Affairs Division

The Student Affairs Division was a Division under the office of the Vice-Chancellor. It was responsible for coordinating all matters relating to students' welfare and discipline. From inception up till 1999, the Division was headed by the Student Affairs Officer and it was under the Registry. In 1999 however, the office of the Dean of Students was created and Division became directly responsible to the Vice-Chancellor.

Other members of staff in the Division included the Student Affairs Officer, the Unit Head of Guidance and Counselling, other Senior Administrative Staff, Counsellors, NYSC/General Matter Officers, Executive Officers, Clerks and Staff in the Hostels including the Hall Supervisors and Porters.

The division comprised three units, namely, the Office of the Dean and General Administrative unit, the Counselling unit, and the Halls of Residence and Off-campus bureau. The General administrative unit took care of students' identity cards, NYSC mobilization and other administrative matters of the Division. The Counselling unit handled counselling issues.

Several students were counselled on matters relating to their courses of study, their health, their academic performance and their general conduct within and outside the University. They also dealt with cult matters, deviant students, and several other matters involving both staff and students. The Halls of Residence and Off-campus bureau of the Division was involved in the accommodation of students both within and outside the campus.

13.1.2 General Misconduct on Campus

It was clearly noted that the University frowned at General Student misconduct on campus. This covered any conduct capable of disrupting social or academic activities including smoking, singing, rude and impolite behaviour to University staffs, physical assault, and wilful damage to University properties and such like behaviour. Penalties of such behaviour ranged from issuing letter of warning, followed by single semester suspension, to expulsion from the University. **(Annexure I)**

13.1.3 Peaceful Demonstrations

Peaceful demonstrations were permitted within the campus provided it followed the laid down procedure and the University authorities were fully informed in writing 48 hours before commencement of such peaceful demonstration. No Student should be compelled to participate and there should be no obstruction of any kind to the free movement of vehicles or persons, in any part of the University during the demonstration. A violation of the terms of demonstration was suspension of participants for two semesters.

13.1.4 Examination Malpractices

Examination malpractices were strictly dealt with in the University. These ranged from being involved in any form of examination leakages, leaving the examination hall without the permission of the invigilator and a host of other conducts before, during and after the examination. **(Annexure I)**

13.1.5 Students' Discipline

The procedure for discipline of students was not without the involvement and intervention of the Student Affairs Division. When a student was accused of an offence, his or her case was referred to the Student Affairs Division either through the Vice-Chancellor's Office, the Security Unit or the School. Certain students also reported directly to the Division whenever they were aggrieved. The Dean of Students set up an investigatory panel to determine the case. The report of the case of such an investigatory panel was then forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor and may be referred to the University Disciplinary Committee for further investigation. For a culpable student, the outcome of the Disciplinary committee was communicated to the student by the Registrar of the University.

Details of student's disciplinary cases are in the table below.

Table 11: Discipline of Students from 2016 to 2020

The table below shows the various cases of students' misconduct investigated by the Disciplinary Panel on students' misconduct during the period under review.

S/N	Name and Matric No. of Students' Culpable	Type of Misconduct	Sanction	Year of Offence
1.	Akinnusi Dolapo (FWT/12/0961)	Physical Assault	One Semester suspension	2016

2.	Fowobaje Oluwaseun (MNE/12/9853)	Riotous behaviour on off campus	Letter of warning	2016
3.	Ilesanmi Oluwatosin (APH/13/3059)	Riotous behaviour on off campus	Letter of warning	2017
4.	Ojo Seriki Oladayo (APH/11/4070)	Riotous behaviour on off campus	Letter of warning	2017
5.	Olaseinde Adeyinka (AGY/14/7183)	Embezzlement of FUTASU fund	One semester suspension and payment of fund embezzled	2019
6.	Oni Samuel Bankole (QSV/15/3021)	Embezzlement of FUTASU fund	One semester suspension and payment of fund embezzled	2019
7.	Oladele Segun PHY/13/5363	Financial misappropriation of FUTASU fund	One semester suspension and payment of fund misappropriated	2019
8.	Ishola, Olaoluwa Samuel (CSP/18/5439)	Theft of phone	Two semesters suspension	2019
9.	Ojukutu Abiodun O. MEE/15/2546	Molestation and vandalization of car	One semester suspension and Repair of vandalized car	2019
10.	Ganiyu – Raji Bashiral ECN/16/9596	Psychotic behaviour involving Olayemi Pelumi	Indefinite suspension	2019
11.	Adesina Enoch EWM/17/1818	Psychotic behaviour involving Olayemi Pelumi	Indefinite suspension	2019
12.	Popoola Olaniyi O. IDD/16/8600	Physical Assault	Two semester suspension	2019

13.	Ibrahim Kolawole MNE/14/8242	Theft of phone	Two semester suspension	2019
14.	Popoola Olaniyi O. IDD/16/8600	Trending Video assault and battery on another student	Expulsion	2019
15.	Oluwadare F. Tobiloba FST/17/2040	Trending Video assault and battery on another student	Expulsion	2019
16.	Nanad Yohanna Jessica IPE/17/3300	Trending Video assault and battery on another student	Expulsion	2019
17.	Emmanuel Funmilayo T. FAT/18/5576	Trending Video assault and battery on another student	Expulsion	2019
18.	Alao Olabimpe Cecilia CSP/18/5415	Trending Video assault and battery on another student	Expulsion	2019
19.	Ajuwon T. Emmanuella FAT/18/5558	Trending Video assault and battery on another student	Letter of warning	2019

Between 2016 and 2020, 23 cult related cases were investigated and determined mostly leading to an indefinite suspension or expulsion. Fifty-two (52) cases were dealt with for various examination malpractice offences.

13.1.6 Recommendation

There was substantial compliance with due process in the investigation and disciplinary actions of the institution. The University exercised zero tolerance to proven cases of general misconduct and exam malpractices. All cases of such were fairly and thoroughly investigated and appropriate disciplinary measures were taken. The Institution should be commended for significant suppression of cult related activities.

14.0 CONCLUSION

The Visitation Panels at their inauguration by the Honorable Minister of Education, Mallam Adamu Adamu were given a period of sixty days (60) to complete and submit two reports, covering the periods 2011-2015 and 2016-2020.

The Panel adhered strictly to the ten terms of reference, though some members of the University Community complained of lack of time to produce their written memoranda. The period used for courtesy calls and interactions were also moments of enlightenment from the communities.

The regular constitution of Panels for visitation in the system would impact greatly on the style of leadership and arrest the rot and the decay in the system. It was hoped that the prompt release of the white paper would facilitate a high level of implementation of the recommendations.

The Panel used this medium to express its gratitude for the opportunity given to its members to serve our dear country and remain committed to serving the fatherland at any other time.

**Prof. (Mrs) Ngozi Obiajulum Iloh
(Chairman)**

.....
(Signature)

**Alhaji Abdulmumini Ayo Abdulmalik
(Member)**

.....
(Signature)

**Professor Mahmud Muhammad Lawan
(Member)**

.....
(Signature)

**Mr. Tokunbo Olugbenga Esq.
(Member)**

.....
(Signature)

**Dr. Emmanuel Emeakponuzo Daferighe
(Member)**

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(Signature)

**Lauretta Nnenna Achor (Mrs)
(Member/Secretary)**

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(Signature)

DATED.....