

# **REPORT**

**OF THE**

# **6<sup>TH</sup>**

## **REGULAR MEETING**

*OF THE*

**NATIONAL COUNCIL ON  
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY  
(NCCT-6)**

**JUNE 12 CULTURAL CENTRE ABEOKUTA,  
OGUN STATE**

**19<sup>TH</sup> - 24<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2018**

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## **1.0 COMMUNIQUE**

### **Preamble**

1. The 6th regular Meeting of the National Council on Communication Technology (NCCT-06) was held at the June 12 Cultural Centre, Kuto, Abeokuta, Ogun State from 19th–24th November, 2018. The meeting which had “Leveraging Information Communication Technology as a veritable tool for Economic Recovery and Growth” as theme was declared open by the Executive Governor of Ogun State, His Excellency, Sen. Ibikunle Amosun *CON FCA* and was presided over by the Honourable Minister of Communications, Dr Abdur-Raheem Adebayo Shittu who was accompanied by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry, Mrs. Nkechi Ejele.

2. In attendance were members of the Council that included Hon. Commissioners and representatives of State Governments, Chief Executives of Agencies and Parastatals, in-charge of ICT in Federal and State levels, NGOs, Members of the Organized Private Sector (OPS) and other Stakeholders.

3. Council received a total of 105 memoranda out of which 84 were considered and 15 were stepped down. After extensive deliberations, the following 5 point Communique was adopted.

i. Endorsed :

- a. Government should fast-track the adoption of Internet of Things (IoT) through collaboration of the Ministry of Communications and Science and Technology at Federal and State levels.
- b. Local content Compliance Certificate should be included as part of the requirement for Government contractors for the award of contract
- c. All tiers of government should key into the digitization of Civil Service as a means of improving productivity and afford citizens access to government service.
- d. NITDA and Galaxy backbone should explore the use of block-chain technology in public service delivery.
- e. NICTIB should be used to deploy electronic dashboard to monitor EGRP progress and also ensure the rapid connection of town and cities via last mile connectivity links.
- f. There should be collaboration between the Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Women Affairs in the realization of Digital literacy on Women and Girls in the six geo-political zones in line with the ERGP objectives of the federal Government.
- g. There should be 10% slot for persons with disabilities for capacity building on ICT across all Government institutions.
- h. Transport data should be included into the National ICT policy which will help people use almost the same level of transport and ICT services that people enjoy in developed countries today.
- i. Forest Research Institute in collaboration with the National Space Research Development agency should formulate policies that will integrate web-based remote sensing to integrate anthropogenic and natural disasters.
- j. ICT staff should be pooled to the MDA responsible for ICT for the purpose of proper control, management and implementation of project and programmes of the states.

ii. Encouraged

- a. NITDA to render necessary assistance in providing support to states for agriculture value chain management.
- b. The states to key into the broadband penetration plan in Nigeria which will save costs and improve better relations.

- c. States governments to collaborate with relevant telecommunication companies and service providers so as to provide necessary support for easy implementation of the Digital Villages Project.
  - d. MDAs to develop individual digital business strategies and cloud backup systems which should be domiciled in the country.
  - e. Nigerian ICT professionals, professional bodies and ICT firms operating in the country and in diaspora to comply with the directives of the Presidential order 005 and make available the data of their experts to NOTAP as a component for the development of the national database. Council suggested that this should be limited within Nigeria
  - f. MDAs to pursue PPP options to secure the creation of digital platforms for citizen participation and enlightenment.
  - g. The rapid connection of towns and cities to NICTIB via last-mile connectivity links leading to the creation of new jobs opportunities in ICT across the country.
- iii. Advised
    - a. Federal government to issue a circular to all MDAs on the patronage of communications satellite requirement from NIGCOMSAT in compliance with Federal Executive Order 003 and 005.
    - b. The Ministry of communications to issue a circular to states to designate a desk officer/civil servant in the appropriate MDAs where there is no Ministry of Communications to handle ICT related matters.
  - iv. Encouraged States to establish their State Information Technology Development Agencies (SITDA);
4. Council expressed appreciation to His Excellency, the Executive Governor and the good people of Ogun State for hosting the 6th National Council meeting and for the excellent hospitality including the excellent facilities placed at the disposal of participants.
5. Council agreed that the 7th National Council on Communication Technology will be held in Bauchi State at a later date in 2019 yet to be decided.

## **2.0 TECHNICAL OFFICIALS/EXPERTS SESSION**

The Council meeting was preceded by a 2 day meeting of officials on the 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2018 under the Chairmanship of the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Communications Mrs. Nkechi Ejele. Present at the meeting of officials were representatives of 25 States of the Federation and the FCT, Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (OSGOF) Federal Ministry of Information and Culture, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing Federal Ministry of Niger Delta, Bureau of Public Service Reforms, Nigeria Custom Service, Office of the Surveyor General of the Federation Federal Road Safety Commission, Heads of Parastatals and ICT Agencies at both Federal and State levels. The Session also featured Exhibitions. The meeting deliberated on the minutes of the 5<sup>th</sup> NCCT meeting and 59 Matters Arising from the minutes and decisions taken were discussed. 86 out of the 105 memos were considered.

### **3.0 COMMENCEMENT OF THE COUNCIL MEETING.**

#### **3.1 OPENING**

The Council meeting was declared open by the Executive Governor of Ogun state, Sen. Ibikunle Amosun.

3.2 The Hon. Minister of Communications, Dr. Abdur-Raheem Adebayo Shittu, Permanent Secretary (FMoC), Nkechi Ejele, Honourable Commissioners, Directors General, Directors and Officials of ICT, Science and Technology and other related areas from 25 states of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) attended the meeting.

3.3 Also present were Directors and representatives of the Federal Ministries and Departments including the Office of the Surveyor General of the Federation (OSGF), National Planning Commission, Federal Road Safety Corps.

3.4 Heads of various Federal Parastatals, ICT Directorates/Agencies, Private Sector/Industry representatives, and representatives of Professional Associations e.g Institute of Software Practitioners of Nigeria (ISPON), Association of Licensed Telecommunication Operators of Nigeria (ALTON), Association of Telecommunication Companies of Nigeria (ATCON) and other stakeholders were also in attendance. A list of Delegates is attached to this Report as Annex I.

3.5 The Council deliberation was preceded by an official opening ceremony, which commenced with an opening prayer and the National Anthem at 8:40a.m This was followed by welcome address by the Special Adviser on (SA) ICT to the Governor of Ogun State Mr. Bunmi Adebayo who also headed the State Local Organising Committee. The SA, while welcoming members informed them of the State Governor's commitment to use ICT for development and improved service delivery. He urged members of NCCT to see the meeting as a clarion call to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. Finally, he thanked the Governor and Honourable Minister of Communications for the opportunity given to the state to host the event.

3.6 A Goodwill message was delivered from the Post Master General NIPOST. He highlighted the gains of the newly revamped postal agency and thanked the Minister for his painstaking devotion to the NIPOST digital/financial inclusion vision.

3.7 In his message, the President of the Institute of Software Practitioners of Nigeria (ISPON) stated that there couldn't have been a better time and place to host the NCCT than now. He further said that Nigeria has come to a stage where they have to stop software importation and create enabling environment for software industry to thrive.

3.8 The Director/CEO of National Mathematical Centre in his message said that Mathematics is the mother of all science and ICT cannot thrive without maths. He noted that over 100 Laptops had been supplied by NCC to boast ICT at the centre. The last goodwill message was delivered by the President of Certified Computer Manufacturers of Nigeria (CCMON) who said that there is need for more patronage of local content and manufacturers should be given the opportunity to produce locally.

3.9 Delivering a key note address, the Hon. Minister of Communications Dr. Abdur-Raheem Adebayo Shittu welcomed participants to the 6<sup>th</sup> National Council on Communication Technology. He thanked His Excellency, the Executive Governor of Ogun State, Senator Ibikunle Amosun, and the good people of the State for hosting the conference in Abeokuta, the State capital whose choice was due to the many transformation programmes initiated by the current administration.

3.10 He noted that the Governor's recent approval of Ogun State's ICT policy and his efforts at extending ICT penetration in Ogun State through Public-Private Partnership are clear testimonies that he has embraced ICT as a veritable vehicle for development.

3.11 He said that the Nigerian ICT sector today is one of the fastest growing and has contributed 9.8% of the GDP in 2014. The challenge however, is how to leverage the opportunities thrown up by the new economy powered by ICT to address the issues of revenue, investments, cost savings, employment generation and national productivity.

3.12 He pointed out that the National Council on Communication Technology is the highest Governmental policy advisory body in the ICT Sector whose membership comprised of the Federal Minister in charge of ICT, State Commissioners and highest State officials in charge of ICT matters in the states of the Federation with the Minister of Communications as Chairman.

3.13 According to him, NCCT meeting enhances national inter-governmental co-ordination in the ICT sector and provides platform for networking and experience sharing towards harmonized sector development.

3.14 He explained that the theme for the 2018 meeting which is **"LEVERAGING ICT AS A VEHICLE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH"** is very apt, considering the Federal Government's objective to restore economic growth, invest in our people and build a competitive economy, with ICT as a major plank.

3.15 According to him, it is in pursuit of the National agenda, that the ICT sector is being repositioned in the areas of infrastructure and industry development, local content optimization, enabling policy, legal and regulatory framework to mainstreaming ICT into all spheres of national life.

3.16 He mentioned some of the achievements recorded by the Ministry and its agencies to include development of policy instruments such as the Nigeria ICT Roadmap and the National Addressing Policy, the provision of Internet access to about 400 MDAs, over 11,000 nodes of wireless LAN to all MDAs at the Federal Secretariat and over 40,000 email addresses for Government officials under the gov.ng & mil.ng domains by Galaxy Backbone. This had ensured that government data is hosted locally on a secured website with data back-up to MDAs and 200 servers hosting 94 MDAs.

3.17 Furthermore, the Hon. Minister noted that, the performance of the telecommunications industry has also improved as there is a positive increase in the number of active telecoms subscribers with an increase from 148.70 million in August 2015 to 162.05 million as at September 2018, which is an increase of 7%. In the same vein, Teledensity rose from 107.67% in August 2015 to 115.76% in September 2018, thus recording an increase of 2.47%. He added that Government has licensed 6 slots of the 2.6MHz Spectrum for the deployment of 4G-LTE Services while the Ministry of Communications has issued and renewed a total of 668 licenses from November 2015 to September 2016, generating about 500M as government revenue.

3.18 He informed the meeting that the implementation of the recently approved e-government Master Plan will be pursued with vigour with a lot of emphasis on e-government applications that will help solve many of the country's existing socio-economic challenges.

3.19 He told the participants that expectation from the ICT sector as a vehicle for economic recovery and growth is very high and charged them to use the opportunity to discuss and harvest feasible and implementable recommendations that can inform policy.

3.20 In his opening address, the Executive Governor of Ogun State, Sen. Ibikunle Amosun welcomed the Hon. Minister of Communications, Barr. Abdur-Raheem Adebayo Shittu and other dignitaries to the 6th Meeting of the National Council on Communications Technology (NCCT) adding that the theme "Leveraging ICT as the veritable vehicle for Economic Recovery and Growth" was not only apt, but was also a step in the right direction towards ensuring that Nigeria takes its rightful place in the comity of advanced nations.

3.21 The Governor highlighted positive steps taken by the State in its quest to build an ICT Ecosystem by leveraging on the benefits of technology, part of which is the standardization of the Geographic Information System (GIS) for land acquisition and the creation of a One-Stop-Shop that provides details of Industrial potentials and mineral resources endowments to prospective investors coming into the State. He also informed the Meeting that the Ogun State Executive Council approved an ICT policy document which identifies: the need for the development of human resources; provision of infrastructure; the roles of Government and other stakeholders; and, strategies to be adopted in the deployment of ICT towards the development of vital economic sectors such as Education, Health, Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Tourism, etc. According to him, this bold move received immediate acceptance of the ICT community as the State had reached agreement with one of the biggest Telecoms companies in Africa, "MainOne Cable Nigeria", on laying of 250km optic fibre cables around the State and has made the State a major investment destination for Technology investment. Finally, he wished all fruitful deliberations that would yield improved and practical solutions towards the development of ICT in Nigeria.

3.22 Giving the Vote of thanks, the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Communications Mrs. Nkechi Ejele thanked the Governor for hosting the event and the hospitality extended to participants since the beginning of the programme. She also thanked the Honourable Minister for the moral and financial support that has made the event possible. She thanked the Commissioners and participants for their robust discussions which she hoped would translate to policies that would move the sector forward.

#### **4.0 CONSIDERATION OF MEMORANDA**

##### **4.1 MATTERS ARISING FROM THE 5<sup>TH</sup> NCCT MEETING**

Matters arising from the 5<sup>th</sup> NCCT Meeting were presented to Council for consideration and were subsequently adopted as presented. However, before the adoption, some Council members complained of non-receipt of the report of the 5<sup>th</sup> NCCT Meeting before this Meeting.

The Director, PRS of the Ministry of Communications, informed Council that the Reports were forwarded to all the States through their Liaison Offices in Abuja.

The Hon. Minister of Communications, who is also the Chairman of Council, directed that reports of NCCT Meetings should be forwarded to the States latest two months before the commencement of the next NCCT Meeting



S/N	Memo No/ Title of Memo	Council Decision/Approval	Action by	Reports by members
1	2017/NCCT(5)02 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HARMONISED RIGHT OF WAY IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AS IT AFFECTS INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH PLAN	i. Approved that stakeholders should adopt the use of shared duct strategy for public utility infrastructure. ii. Support the ministry of communications in the development of acceptable standards guidelines through sharing of ideas and offering useful suggestions.	MOC, State Govts	i. Director, TPS informed the meeting that there is a multi-stakeholder committee in the six geo-political zone (Lagos, Abia, Bauchi, Rivers, Kaduna and Kogi) to develop the standard for this strategy. ii. Abia has not concluded while Lagos has no representation
2	2017/NCCT(5)03 THE ROLE OF STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL ADDRESSING STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES	Encouraged States and LGAs to set up governance structures for the implementation of National Addressing System. NAS.	States,	i. Taraba representative reported that the Matters Arising from the last Council was not brought to their attention. PS MCT noted that when reports are distributed, additional copies should be sent to the schedule officers.
3	2017/NCCT(5) 04, 78 & 79 (the 3 Memos were merged) PROPOSITION FOR INTERNET AND COMPUTING CORE CERTIFICATION (IC3) DIGITAL LITERACY AS STANDARD OF DIGITAL LITERACY IN NIGERIA  EMPOWERMENT OF 2 MILLION NIGERIANS WITH DIGITAL LITERACY FOR EMPLOYMENT AND DIVERSIFICATION OF THE ECONOMY.  ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE DIGITAL LITERACY COMMITTEE	. i. Approved IC3 Digital Literacy as the standard of Digital Literacy in Nigeria and the requirement for employment and promotion in Nigeria effective from 2018; ii. IC3 Digital Literacy as Basic ICT standard and prerequisite to further trainings and capacity development in Nigeria; iii. the initiation of contact with the Ministry of Education to begin an inclusive stakeholder's process for the adoption of council approval on digital Literacy standard	MOC, State Governments	i. Edo State has set up a Digital Literacy Committee and will submit report in a few weeks.

		<p>and work out a framework for its implementation nationally through relevant regulators of the Ministry of Education;</p> <p>iv. the initiation of contact with the National Council on Establishment in the Office of the Head of Service of the Federation and States for the adoption of IC3 Certification to ensure its adoption in the public service jobs specification requirements for entry point in the services, promotion and leadership of Units and Departments;</p> <p>v. an intervention training and certification to empower 2 million Nigerians with a Digital Literacy using IC3 Digital literacy as standard; and</p> <p>vi. the establishment of state Digital Literacy implementation Committees to achieve a speedy and uniform implementation of Digital Literacy across the states of the nation and FCT.</p>		
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4	<p>2017/NCCT(5)05</p> <p>LEVERAGING GOVERNMENT PRINCIPLES TO ACHIEVE ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH PLAN ACROSS THE COUNTRY</p> <p>E-</p>	<p>i. Approved that all States and MDAs should actively work towards website standardization especially moving to the .gov.ng domain;</p> <p>ii. that States should work towards joining the OGP and commit to publishing their non-sensitive data to the Open Data Portal; and</p> <p>iii. that States should include e-government courses in the Capacity Building Program of their officers.</p>	MOC, Govts and MDAs	<p>D e-gov informed the meeting that it has been approved and FMC has a note to present to the meeting. He also noted that substantial progress has been made at the Federal level.</p> <p>Enugu state representative informed the meeting that the state introduced emergency call centers, revenue collection, for ease of doing business as well as automation of payment as part of their e-Government implementation process.</p> <p>Edo state representative informed the meeting that they have introduced the implementation of the e-government process by way of training civil servants in e-governance and providing them with computers. They have also computerized payment of salaries.</p> <p>Gombe state has fully automated their revenue collection process.</p> <p>Bayelsa state is in the process of implementing SIFMIS in collaboration with World Bank.</p> <p>Oyo state has commenced the implementation of e-governance in their budget process.</p> <p>Ondo state is using e-government to drive government processes, including financial management, human resources and they are on the .gov.ng domain.</p> <p>Taraba state has reactivated their website on the .gov.ng and they are also implementing IPPIS in both the state and LGAs.</p> <p>Anambra state has integrated all processes through a Central Integrated System for tax and non-tax processes.</p>
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5	<p>2017/NCCT(5)06</p> <p>INFORMATION MEMO ON DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL E-HEALTH STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ICT FOR SAVING ONE MILLION LIVES</p>	<p>i. Approved that all States MDAs in charge of ICTs throughout the Federation should key into the initiative and encourage adoption and replication of the National e-Health Strategic Framework for implementation by their respective State Governments;</p> <p>ii. that all States MDAs responsible for ICTs to initiate the process of getting involved in the shared responsibility of the implementation process of the Framework by intimating their respective counterpart States Ministries of Health if not yet briefed by same;</p> <p>iii. that Local Governments should be involved and encouraged by the State Governments to participate actively in the programme in whichever way possible in order to ensure even spread, equitable access and full coverage.</p>	<p>MOC, States Govts and Fed Min Health</p>	<p>Edo state has implemented the hospital management system which is currently running record process as well as payment processes.</p> <p>Abia state has carried out a lot of initiatives under the e-health strategy where they are reaching out to doctors. Their health record management is in incubation stage and everybody will soon be connected to the system.</p> <p>Anambra state has launched their e-health scheme on the 14th September, 2018 with a 24hr state of the art Call Center with computers and high speed internet.</p> <p>Gombe state has set up a committee with members drawn from the Ministry of Science and Technology as well as the Ministry of Health of the state to upgrade their e-health services.</p> <p>Director e-gov informed the meeting that the Federal Ministry of Communications is intervening with the connecting of 2 general hospitals through NCC and that states that have not been briefed should do so and key into the already existing data structure and shared services.</p>
6	<p>2017/NCCT(5)07</p> <p>MEMORANDUM FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AFTER-SALES AND SERVICE CENTERS IN MDAs: A LOCAL CONTENT PERSPECTIVE</p>	<p>i. Approved the establishment of an after-sales and service centers in MDAs; and</p> <p>ii. that SLA must have mandatory provisions for staff on first level after sales support services.</p>	<p>MOC, MDAs</p>	<p>The representative of CCMON, informed the meeting that the center has been set up at the Federal Secretariat and it is running. The centre has trained technicians to train others and that the centre is available for MDAs to take</p>

				<p>advantage of as well as encouraged to buy made in Nigeria computers and devices. This will discourage procurement of foreign products and build trust in local products</p> <p>He suggested that the MDAs should sign SLAs with the local manufacturers to ensure 24hours replacement of any faulty systems purchased.</p>
7	2017/NCCT(5)8 IMPROVING ACCESS TO EDUCATION THROUGH ICTs	Approved the setting up of a committee in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Education for the development of an all-inclusive framework for harnessing ICTs in formal education.	MOC, FME	Director e-gov informed the meeting that it is an FME's memo but the FMC was involved and that a committee, in which NITDA and FMC are members, has been set up to see how to equip schools with ICT and a robust framework has been put in place for implementation.
8	2017/NCCT(5)9 MEMORANDUM FOR THE PROPOSITION FOR MDAS TO SIGN SERVICE-LEVEL AGREEMENT (SLA) WITH VENDORS AND SUPPLIERS OF ICT DEVICES	Approved that MDAs and their vendors and suppliers of ICT devices mandatorily sign an SLA for their contracts, for transparency in contract terms/specifications as well as improved quality of service delivery.	NITDA, MDAs at all levels.	<p>NITDA informed the meeting that the idea is to improve the quality of ICT devices and encourage local content. NITDA on behalf of government enforces SLAs through its IT clearance process. MDAS now request SLAs from contractors.</p> <p>NOTAP informed the meeting that they are considering signing SLA with GBB.</p>
9	2017/NCCT(5)10 PROPOSE A BILL ON LOCAL CONTENT ADOPTION AND TO CRIMINALIZE BREACHES OF THE LAW BY PUBLIC SERVANTS	Approved that the ongoing amendment process of the NITDA Act and Nigerian Content Act should include a clause to criminalize the breach of local content as an economic crime.	NITDA	NITDA informed the meeting that it is an ongoing process that was began in 2013 and that through stakeholders' engagement, it is undergoing review. NITDA is working with relevant stakeholders to ensure that the revised local content guidelines come into action.

10	2017/NCCT(05)11 POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR PROMOTING EXPORT ORIENTATION IN THE ICT SECTOR	Approved development of ICT Export Strategy in collaboration with relevant stakeholders	MOC, Agencies	No action
11	2017/NCCT(5)13 USE OF ICT FOR AGRICULTURE IN NIGERIA	Approved an accelerated mainstreaming of ICT in Agriculture by all tiers of government in Nigeria.	MOC, States	NITDA, Edo and Oyo and Ogun reported various initiatives being carried out to adopt ICT for Agriculture aimed at diversifying the Nigerian economy from oil and encouraging the youths into Agriculture.  Ogun reported that it is in partnership with a French company to improve agriculture which is capturing land attribute and monitor yield. It has a programme called Adopted village to support Precision Agriculture which is targeting young graduates to take up farming.
12	2017/NCCT (5) 14 ICT AS A TOOL FOR SMEs DEVELOPMENT	Approved that governments at all levels should be involved in providing enabling environment to support and help SMEs' better use information technology and increase the country's competitiveness, productivity and growth through investment in information Communication technology.	MOC, States. LGAs	NITDA is encouraging MSMEs to register their business online and also providing free domain for them. They have received over 100 domain requests.  National Biotechnology Development Agency (NBDA) has signed MoU with MSMEs on biotechnological businesses. They have created a Livestock sperm bank, first of its kind and also for plants from the African region, where they are using ICT to collect genetic information of livestock and plants.  Some states also reported on various initiatives being carried out by them such as digital market training of 120

				women by Taraba state; setting up of technology hub and digital village by Ondo state where Apps such as Mama kitchen were developed by beneficiaries of the hub; three golden triangle in Abia which provides a one stop shop for SMEs with a percentage growth 7.44%; youth empowerment scheme SLEM by Plateau state which has trained over 800 youth in collaboration with NITDA and Rockefeller, including those with disability and Edo state which has created 3000 jobs using ICT.
13	2017/NCCT (5) 15 ICT FOR TRANSPORTATION	Approved and supported the massive deployment of ICT in the transport sector as a means of optimizing the sector's value proposition	MOC, NITDA	NITDA, NIMASA and NITT reported that they have deployed ICT in the transport sector and that a transport databank has been developed by NITT.
14	2017/NCCT(4)17 CYBER SECURITY: PROMOTING AWARENESS ON SECURITY AND CYBERCRIME.	i. Approved the setting up of Cyber security awareness and sensitization units at all States and Local Government secretariats nationwide for the purpose of informing the general public of potential risks and threats in cyberspace in relation to national security and personal online safety; and  ii. that the National Cyber Security Coordination Centre (NCCC) synergize with various State/Local Government Cyber Security awareness and	MOC, States, NCC	NCC reported that awareness campaigns and initiatives is being carried out throughout the 6 geo-political zones. Similarly, Plateau state also reported that they are working in collaboration with NCC to train youths on cyber security.

		sensitization units nationwide for regular updates on prevailing risks, threats and mitigation strategies on cyber security in Nigeria.		
15	2017/NCCT (5)18  STRENGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD SAFETY ONLINE IN NIGERIA	<p>i. Approved that Government at all levels in collaboration with the NCC embark on an aggressive awareness and sensitization campaign in the mass media informing the general public about the risks posed to children online and Child Online Protection.</p> <p>ii. Partnership between the government and Internet Service Providers. This should be encouraged to better enhance national cyber security monitoring.</p>	MOC, NCC	NCC reported that they have embarked on an aggressive awareness and sensitization to drive the campaign in both the mass and social media.
16	2017/NCCT(5)19  ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMITTEE FOR THE CLEARANCE OF IT PROJECTS IN THE STATES	<p>i. State Governments are encouraged to establish a standing Committee that will be responsible for reviewing IT projects in the respective States and clear same for implementation.</p> <p>ii. State Governments to develop and adopt the use of a Government Enterprise Architecture in their IT projects' clearance processes; and</p> <p>iii. States to liaise with NITDA to replicate its IT clearance processes at the state level.</p>	NITDA, State Govts	<p>NITDA called for states to collaborate with them in carrying out clearance of IT products.</p> <p>Edo has established its IT clearing Committee and Plateau reported that they are in the process of establishing an IT Agency having passed the bill at the State House of Assembly. They are currently scouting for a Director General.</p>



17	2017/NCCT (5) 20  REGISTRATION OF TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS IN NIGERIA: A MEANS TO ENHANCE PERSONAL SECURITY AND SAFETY	Approved that:  i. Government at all levels in collaboration with the NCC embark on an aggressive awareness and sensitization campaign in the mass media informing the general public about risks associated with sale, purchase and use of Pre-registered SIM cards in Nigeria.  ii. The provisions of the existing telephone subscriber regulations and enforcement regulations be applicable to any breaches of these regulations.	NCC, States	NCC reported that they are carrying out awareness and sensitization campaign which is ongoing.
18	2017/NCCT(5)21  NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR THE NIGERIAN CONTENT DEVELOPMENT IN ICT 2013 BY STAKEHOLDERS AS A SUSTAINABLE TOOL FOR ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION	Approved the adoption of Guidelines for Nigerian Content Development in ICT as part of national strategy for development of ICT In Nigeria;  ii. that State Governments create regulations on local content in ICT similar to the Executive Order 003 and local content regulation (guidelines).;	State Govts.	NITDA reported that as part of its activities, they are working with states government to ensure that the guideline is adopted and implemented appropriately. Similarly, Gombe reported that they have adopted the guideline.
19	2017/NCCT(5)22  MANDATORY PROVISION OF A RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM IN STRATEGIC INSTALLATIONS FOR ICT PENETRATION	Encouraged:  i.State Governments to make smart and portable renewable energy systems mandatory at strategic ICT installations across the respective States in order to aid ICT penetration and usage in the country;  (ii)State Governments to partner with and extend	OSGOF, NCC, State Governments	NCC reported that they are encouraging Telecommunications companies to adopt the use of renewable energy sources because of its benefits to the environment.

		<p>the initiative to Local Governments; and Recommended that</p> <p>(iii) State Governments give preference to local content in the deployment and maintenance of these renewable energy systems.</p>		
20	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 23, 68 (The two Memo are complementary of each other)</p> <p>INDUSTRY AND ACADEMIC RESEARCH COLLABORATION AND THE INCLUSION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILL IN SCHOOL CURRICULA TO DEVELOP A DIGITAL ECONOMY</p> <p>INNOVATION HUBS WITHIN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS AS A CATALYST TO TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL GROWTH</p>	<p>Encouraged relevant intervention Agencies (NITDA, NCC, USPF, PTDF, TETFUND, etc) to deploy relevant ICT infrastructure and Innovation Hubs within tertiary institutions to:</p> <p>(i) promote a culture of research in Nigeria by encouraging Industry and Academic research collaboration in order to develop a digital economy;</p> <p>(ii) encourage all institutions at the State and Federal levels to submit ICT related research results to a Database of ICT Innovation;</p> <p>(iii) support the mandatory inclusion of entrepreneurship in the curricula of primary and secondary institutions.</p> <p>(iv) UBEC to provide digitized version of books on tablets for access by primary and secondary school students in order to create early awareness on ICT.</p>	<p>NITDA, NCC, USPF, PTDF, TETFUND, UBEC</p>	<p>NCC reported that they have conducted stakeholders engagement for 3 years running in partnership with Vice Chancellors of universities.</p> <p>NITDA reported that they are working in collaboration with IT Directors in the universities to help with innovation hubs in the universities.</p> <p>National Biotechnology Development Agency (NBDA) reported that they have six centres of excellence in six mainline universities and 26 entrepreneurial ICT Training Centres across the country.</p> <p>UBEC informed the meeting that they have through their smart school initiative, started digitizing various school books.</p>

21	<p>2017/NCCT/(5) 24</p> <p>ADOPTION OF SHARED IT SERVICE MODEL FOR ENABLING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENTS AT SUB-NATIONAL LEVELS</p>	<p>i. that the states constitute their respective Ease of Doing Business bodies with the state ICT bodies/entities eg State Information Technology Agencies, forming an integral part of the state or sub-national EoDB bodies.</p> <p>ii. that the state ICT bodies should formulate their plans for adopting shared ICT services platforms that align to their state comparative advantage and areas of Government focus.</p> <p>iii. that initial funding for collaboration between the states and the indigenous shared services provider eg Galaxy Backbone, be drawn at source from the consolidated revenue fund (CRF).</p> <p>iv. that States should leapfrog using indigenous providers of shared services platform including the connectivity backbone (nation-wide optic fibre link) and data centre hosting services (tier-III certified world-class data centers located around the country).</p>		<p>GBB reported that it is work in progress and that they are engaging a number of states such as Kano to drive their ICT initiatives.</p>
22	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 26</p> <p>POSTAL INFRASTRUCTURE AS INSTRUMENT OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN 21ST CENTURY</p>	<p>.Approved that</p> <p>i All Government agencies should patronize the services of NIPOST as NIPOST presently has the capacity to render</p>	<p>NIPOST, States Governments</p>	<p>NIPOST reported that it is work in progress as they are in collaboration with GBB.</p>

		<p>efficient service to Nigerians;</p> <p>ii. Exploit the use of Post offices outlet for development of PAVs and RITCs;</p> <p>iii. State Governments partner with NIPOST to provide more Postal outlets in Local Government Areas without Post offices as a means of bringing Government services closer to the people; and</p> <p>iv. All Government agencies should comply with the provisions of the Stamp duty Act in line with the circular issued by the office of the Accountant-General of the Federation as a veritable source of government revenue.</p>		
23	<p>2017/NCCT(5)27</p> <p>THE IMPERATIVE OF THE NATIONAL ADDRESSING SYSTEM TO ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>Approved</p> <p>i. the adoption and implementation of the Nigerian National Addressing Standard and Guidelines by all States, Local Governments, Government Agencies and Stakeholders for sustainable growth and development in the country; and</p> <p>ii. the establishment and maintenance of addressing database, linked to the Postcode System for enhanced geospatial location.</p>	NIPOST, State Governments	NIPOST informed the meeting that it is work in progress and the Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is the Chairman of the national Committee. Also, they have inaugurated some state Committees.

24	<p>2017/NCCT(5)28</p> <p>TOWARDS RESTRUCTURING THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY FROM SATELLITE BANDWIDTH IMPORT DEPENDENCY TO ICT EXPORTS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS</p>	<p>Approved:</p> <p>i. the development and implementation of a Policy of "<u>Right of First Refusal</u>" that Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) or Organizations in Nigeria shall purchase satellite bandwidth from NIGCOMSAT, unless the required bandwidth is not available on NigComSat satellite(s). This will reduce the burden on the local currency as a result of sourcing for foreign currencies for payments abroad whilst also encouraging the local content initiative of government; and</p> <p>ii. that the relevant administrators of local content laws/policies implement strictly laws and policies which recommend the utilization of NigComSat-1R satellite bandwidth services</p>	NIGCOMSAT, MOC	NIGCOMSAT reported that it is work in progress as most MDAs have complied but there is minimal compliance from states.
25	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 29</p> <p>USING ICT TO CREATE JOBS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT</p>	<p>Approved:-</p> <p>i. the utilization of NIGCOMSAT Ltd. as the Government approved signal carrier for the digital switchover program;</p>	MoC & States	No Report
26	<p>2017/NCCT(5)30</p> <p>BUILDING COMPETITIVE ECONOMY USING TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF NIGERIA'S ROAD TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<p>Approved:-</p> <p>I. that Government at all levels should provide infrastructure and facilities for Intelligent Road Transport System;</p> <p>II. that should be included to drive the efficiency of</p>	MOC, All Levels of Govt., FRSC	FRSC reported that it is work in progress as there are ongoing activities to achieve this, such as the development of the road crime system and digitization of passengers manifest.

		<p>Road Transport System and road safety issues;</p> <p>III. the integration of National Call Centre;</p> <p>IV. the digitalization of road transport passengers manifest; and</p> <p>V. the provision of subsidized broadband service across all the MDAs.</p>		
27	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 31</p> <p>IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION SYSTEM: A TOOL FOR PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE AND PROMOTING EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY</p>	<p>Approved the full deployment of the e-participation platform across MDAs; and encouraged the States to key into this project.</p>	<p>MOC, State Govts, NITDA</p>	<p>No Report</p>
28	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 32</p> <p>THE USE OF GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN ICT INFRASTRUCTURE INVENTORY AND MANAGEMENT</p>	<p>Approved the use of Geospatial Information Technology for ICT infrastructure inventory and management.</p>	<p>MOC</p>	<p>Office of the Surveyor General of the Federation (OSGOF) reported that they are working with the FMC to gather the relevant data on ICT infrastructure inventory.</p> <p>UBEC also reported that they completed geospatial data collection of all secondary schools in Nigeria</p>
29	<p>2017/NCCT/(5) 33</p> <p>THE USE OF OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE APPLICATIONS TO ENCOURAGE AUTOMATION OF PROCESSES IN GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS</p>	<p>Approved:</p> <p>i. the establishment of an Agency of Government that will be saddled with the responsibility of coordinating open source society; and</p> <p>ii. the collaboration with relevant stakeholders to train Agency staff and end users.</p>		<p>No Report</p>

30	<p>NCCT/2017/(5) 36</p> <p>ICT: A TOOL FOR SOLVING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA</p>	<p>i. encouraged the establishment of institutional ICT in all tertiary institutions in Nigeria;</p> <p>ii. encouraged ICT hubs as part of the CSR of telecommunication or ICT companies making profit in Nigeria;</p> <p>iii. requested Universities and Companies to collaborate freely with these innovation hubs;</p> <p>iv. requested the Federal and State Governments to support the innovation hubs by the provision of infrastructure and land for the Hubs;</p> <p>v. requested Agencies under FMoC to collaborate and directly support this initiative.</p>	Universities, Federal and State MDAs, FMoC Agencies	No Report
31	<p>2017/NCCT/(5) 40</p> <p>DATA MINING: A KEY TO ACHIEVING ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH PLAN</p>	<p>Approved:</p> <p>i. the development of a harmonized data gathering and warehousing systems that will help Government in the pursuit of its Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP)</p> <p>ii. the constitution of an expert forum for the review and establishment of standard data mining techniques for efficient harnessing of data generated from Government business concerns;</p> <p>iii. the determination of a timeline for the actualization of this strategy while also putting the local content issues in perspective.</p>	MOC, GBB	Director e-government informed the meeting that a presidential Committee has been set up and that NIMC and GBB are working on harmonization of relevant data. NIMASA also reported that on their part it is work in progress.

32	2017/NCCT(5) 42  ISSUES HINDERING THE HARNESSING OF ICT AS THE MAIN TOOL FOR DRIVING THE ERGP	The need to:  Put Government employees on email and eliminate paper filing and make sure that all information being shared inside Government is digital.	MOC, NITDA	NITDA reported that this is work in progress as government activities are being digitalized.
33	2017/NCCT/(5) 45  ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH PLAN THROUGH ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION OF ICT (LOW AND MIDDLE LEVELS MANPOWER): THE MODULAR APPROACH	Approved:-  (i) The NABTEB MTC Examinations as mandatory certification for low and middle level manpower trainees undergoing ICT courses in Nigeria;  (ii) Collaboration with NABTEB to publicize the Board's MTC Examinations through the agencies under the control of Ministries	MOC NITDA	NITDA reported that a framework has been developed for the certifications.
34	2017/NCCT/(5) 46  IT SKILL FOR TEACHERS: A MAJOR DRIVING FORCE FOR NIGERIA ECONOMY RECOVERY AND PROGRESSIVE GROWTH	Encouraged  i IT agencies to facilitate deployment of up to date IT infrastructure to basic primary and secondary education; and  ii. Approved that TRCN should supervise IT training carried out for teachers by Ministries, Agencies, States, Local Governments and development partners.	NITDA, NCC, TRCS	NCC reported that their interventions have been very impactful over the years. UBEC reported that through their Teachers Development Programme, they have been able to train teachers in ICT.
35	2017/NCCT(5)50  BUILDING STRONG INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ICT INCUBATION	Approved:-  i. the documentation of ICT solutions developed at the various Technology Incubation Centres under NBTI with a view to making them available to end users.	NBTI, NITDA	NITDA reported that there is a developed collaboration framework with state governments and other relevant stakeholders.



		<p>ii.the establishment of ICT Units within the Technology Incubation Centres across the country to be supported by the NITDA.</p> <p>iii.the patronage of ICT solutions, services and accessories developed at the various Technology Incubation Centres by other larger ICT Organizations</p> <p>vi.Existing NBTI facilities should be considered for hosting new incubation hubs to save cost.</p> <p>vii.the provision of ICT infrastructure by NITDA to all the Technology Incubation Centres in the country as a technical support; and to make it accessible by staff, Entrepreneurs and other interested members of the public that may access it from time to time</p>		
36	<p>2017,NCCT(5) 51</p> <p>PROMOTION OF INDIGENOUS ICT COMPANIES VIA LOCAL VENDOR POLICY</p>	<p>Approved:-</p> <p>(i) that NOTAP continue to execute its ICT Local Vendor Policy so as to improve local content in the deployment of software applications in Nigeria;</p> <p>(ii) that all foreign ICT software applications having effects in Nigeria should be submitted to NOTAP for evaluation and registration; and</p> <p>(iii) that the applicant company and the software in breach of the Local Vendor Policy should be blacklisted until the Policy is complied with.</p>	MOC, NITDA, NOTAP	<p>NITDA reported that the LV Policy is under review having gone through stakeholders engagements.</p> <p>NOTAP informed the meeting that they are executing the policy and Oyo state also informed the meeting that they have adopted the Policy by patronizing indigenous companies.</p>

37	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 53</p> <p>THE NEED TO DOMICILE ALL DOMAIN NAMES WWW...STATE.GOV.NG IN THE APPROPRIATE MINISTRY RESPONSIBLE FOR ICT IN THE STATE</p>	<p>Approved:-</p> <p>i. that the domain names of all the States should be domiciled in the Ministry responsible for ICT and not be surrendered to consultants</p> <p>ii. that the Agency responsible (NITDA) should organize uniform training for officers maintaining the websites and create appropriate templates to ensure uniformity in the management of the domain names and websites.</p>	NITDA	<p>NITDA reported that they are working with state governments to ensure the use of the .gov,ng domain.</p>
38	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 54</p> <p>ESTABLISHMENT OF TECHNOLOGY/INNOVATION HUBS AS A VERITABLE TOOL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT UNDER PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENT</p>	<p>Approved the encouragement of State Governments and Private Sector to jointly establish Tech Hubs which serve as a platform for development.</p>	MOC, NITDA, State governments	<p>NITDA reported that they have established 2 IT hubs in Kaduna and. They also informed the meeting that the OIIE domiciled in NITDA is coordinating the establishment of IT hubs across the country.</p> <p>Some states, such as Oyo, Edo, Bayelsa and Abia also informed the meeting on their efforts and progress in establishing their own ICT hubs.</p>
39	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 59</p> <p>DEPLOYING ICT TO OVERCOME THE CHALLENGES OF NON-CONTRIBUTORY PENSION MANAGEMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR</p>	<p>Council Approved this model ICT policy framework and infrastructure for a secure, efficient and effective management of non-contributory pension schemes among sub-national Governments.</p>	NITDA State Govts.	No Report

40	2017/NCCT(5) 60  STRENGTHENING HEALTH SECTOR INSTITUTIONS THROUGH ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORDS SYSTEM DEPLOYMENT TO HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY	Encouraged:-  i. other States of the Federation to integrate ICT into healthcare through Electronic Medical Records System deployment to their Health Facilities; and  ii. a collaborative approach between Health and ICT stakeholders in the adoption of technology into health care in line with the recommended governance structure of the 2015-2020 National eHealth Strategic Framework document	NITDA, State Govts	No Report
41	2017/NCCT/(5) 62  ICT – AN IMPERATIVE TOOL FOR DRIVING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	i Encouraged other States and the FCT to emulate the effort of Jigawa state in supporting ICT for education;  ii Approved that the Ministry of Communications in collaboration with the Ministry of Education develop a policy which will allow for collaboration between national and international ICT Institutions	MOC, Min of Edu, State Govts.	No Report
42	2017/NCCT/(5) 63  INSPECTION TOUR/HANDING OVER OF INTERVENTION PROJECTS	Approved the handing over of the RITCs to the Permanent Secretaries of the Ministries in charge of ICT in Katsina State and any other State interested in taking over the RITCs in their domain after the approval by NITDA of a proposal by the respective States' submission of a five-year Sustainability and Business Plan stating how they will manage the RITCs, while NITDA will ensure tracking of the performance of the Centres through M & E.	Katsina State Govt. NITDA and State Govts	NITDA reported that they are currently reviewing the process of handing over of projects to the states.

43	2017/NCCT/(5) 67 IMPLEMENTATION OF EXECUTIVE DASHBOARD (M & E TOOL) FOR REAL TIME MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES OF MDAs' ACROSS THE STATES	Encouraged States to adopt the Niger State initiative;  ii. encouraged states to collaborate with NITDA on setting standard guidelines for the design and development of Monitoring and Evaluation across all sectors.	State Govts	No Report
44	2017/NCCT(5) 69b ESTABLISHMENT OF TECH HUB PROJECT IN ONDO STATE	Encouraged the establishment of Tech Hub in the States of the Federation to drive unprecedented growth  ii. The States to partner with relevant organizations to achieve the objective of job creation.	NITDA, States	NITDA reported that work is in progress in the states.
45	2017/NCCT(5) 71 ICT DEVELOPMENT – YOBE STATE SCORE CARD (A REQUEST FOR QUICK INTERVENTION)	Encourage states to support ICT entrepreneurship for young people in areas of software, programming, computer operations, device repairs and mobile app development.	NITDA, States	NITDA reported that they have carried out a lot of interventions including the establishment of 912 IT centers across the country and with respect to communication with NITDA on these interventions; the meeting was informed that the interventions are carried out based on formal request channeled directly to the DG of NITDA or on their research findings.
46	2017/NCCT(5) 73 IT INFORMATION SECURITY, JOB CREATION AND INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT INTERNALLY GENERATED REVENUE THROUGH MOBILE PHONES AND SMART DEVICE TECHNOLOGY	Supported the full implementation of the Phone and Smart Device Anti-theft and protection guidelines.		AMCODET informed the meeting that they have been liaising with NCC for the registration of mobile phones but have not received any positive response from them. It was resolved that Council would look into the request.

47	2017/NCCT(5) 76  PREVAILING ISSUES MILITATING AGAINST THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS OPERATORS' EASE OF DOING BUSINESS IN NIGERIA	Approved that a presentation be made to the National Security Adviser (NSA) to implement the Cyber Security Act which will lead to the public pronouncement by Mr. President on the matter.	MOC	No Report
48	2017/NCCT(5) 77  DIVERSIFYING THE ECONOMY AS A MAJOR SOURCE OF REVENUE	Encouraged member States to adopt the use of ICT to drive Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) for their States and to look at different revenue streams that best work for their States for adoption.	State Govts	Plateau state reported that they have automated their internal revenue processes.
49	2017/NCCT(5) 81  THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL ICT SKILLS AND ENFORCEMENT OF LOCAL POLICIES AND LAWS	Approved that the Association in its advocacy programme collaborates with ONC.	Office of National Content (ONC)	No Report
50	2017/NCCT(5) 82  ACTUALIZING NIGERIA'S DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND THE ERGP THROUGH LOCAL CONTENT IN ICT MANUFACTURING	Approved:  i.the implementation of the low- price PC ownership and digital skills acquisition scheme as a demand -driven project for Nigeria's digital transformation which should be implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Communications, NITDA and NCC;  ii.the establishment of after sales support centers across the country as part of the value chain in local ICT manufacturing; and  iii.that a Progress Report be brought to Council at its next meeting.	MOC, NITDA,NCC	The President of CCMON reported that they have made a lot of progress and are working in collaboration with NITDA and FMC. Also that a progress report has been prepared for Council consideration.

51	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 83</p> <p>THE USE OF MOBILE BIG DATA ANALYTICS FOR OFFICIAL STATISTICS AND ACHIEVEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH PLAN (ERGP) 2017-2020</p>	<p>Approved the setting up of a National Technical Working Group consisting of public and private stakeholders to promote the Open Government Initiatives with Mobile Big Data, in addition to address all relevant issues pertaining to the use of mobile data for public policy in general and for official statistics in particular, identify available international support for the development of a feasibility study and for the commercialization of mobile location data for Nigeria.</p>	MOC, GBB	No Report
52	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 89</p> <p>THE IMPERATIVE OF SINGULAR AND COMPREHENSIVE DATA PRIVACY PROTECTION AND DATA RESIDENCY LEGISLATION FOR NIGERIA</p>	<p>Approved:</p> <p>i. that the existing provision of the NITDA guidelines on (1) Nigeria Content Development in ICT 2013 and (2) Data Privacy protection on local hosting/residency and data privacy protection respectively should be enforced and implemented;</p> <p>ii. that the ongoing review process of the above guidelines should be strengthened by the incorporation of the following points;</p> <p>a) The inclusion of the 8 universal principles of data protection;</p> <p>b) The definition of Critical Citizen Data to include financial, health, insurance, oil and gas</p>		No Report

		<p>data etc;</p> <p>c) The Provisions that prohibit hacking, malware and other forms of unauthorized access;</p> <p>d) Stiff penalties against disclosure, sale or unauthorised use or handling of customer and personal data;</p> <p>e) Data residency provision that mandates that all Government data and critical citizens data be hosted locally;</p> <p>f) Provisions to mandate full interconnection to, and active participation by all network operators and Internet Service Providers at the Internet Exchange Point of Nigeria ("IXPN").</p> <p>iii. that the ongoing process of the Data Protection Bill should involve a deeper and more encompassing stakeholder engagement process.</p>		
53	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 93</p> <p>UNLOCKING POTENTIALS OF LOCAL SOFTWARE IN DEVELOPMENT TO ACHIEVE ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH PLAN</p>	<p>Approved:</p> <p>i. the imposition of 50% software Import Tax on Foreign software solutions that have local options such as ERP and Banking software;</p> <p>ii. that the industry stakeholders such as ISPON should publish the</p>	NITDA, ISPON, CPN, BOI	NITDA reported that they are in collaboration with NOTAP, ISPON, CWG, CPN etc and are identifying specific sectors with focus on the banking sector for now.

		<p>list of locally produced software solutions in collaboration with NITDA;</p> <p>iii. that CPN should immediately develop a Digital Literacy programme for Nigeria;</p> <p>iv. that Bank of Industry (BOI) should list software development as one of the industries under their list of investment focus as it has done for Nollywood.</p>		
54	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 94</p> <p>ADOPTION OF INTELLIGENT TRANSPORT SYSTEM (ITS) FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SECTOR IN NIGERIA</p>	<p>Council:</p> <p>i. Approved that the NITT, NCC and NITDA and other relevant stakeholders convene a National Intelligent Transport System (ITS) Conference to determine the priority areas of ICT application in the Nigeria Transport Sector.</p> <p>ii. Encouraged and supported collaborative research to identify priority areas of ITS needs in Nigerian transport system and</p> <p>iii. Approved the Integration of the ITS policy into the Communication policy.</p>	NITT, NITDA, NCC, MOC	NIMASA reported that they are collaborating with the ONSA to develop the Maritime Intelligent Transport System (MITS).
55	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 95</p> <p>HARNESSING ICT AS THE MAIN TOOL FOR DRIVING THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH PLAN – THE ROLE OF ICT IN EDUCATION</p>	<p>i <b>Approved</b> the promotion of teaching learning processes by making computers and its accessories available in our schools.</p>	MOC	No Report



		<p>ii <b>Encouraged</b> the implementation of ICT Education at all schools irrespective of its location or affiliation;</p> <p>iii. <b>inculcation</b> of computing habit in our teachers at all level of education through training exercises; and</p> <p>iv. <b>monitoring</b> and evaluation of the input and impact of ICT in skill acquisition and employment generation. And</p> <p>v. <b>advocated</b> involvement of NGOs, IDPs, SBMC, SGBs, PTA and other relevant stakeholders in ICT education in our schools</p>		
56	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 96</p> <p>BARRIERS TO HARNESSING ICTS AS THE MAIN TOOL FOR DRIVING THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH PLAN (ERGP)</p>	<p>i. Supported the full implementation of the National Economic Council (NEC) approved harmonize Right of Way charges payable by the telecommunications and related public utility infrastructure on Local Governments, States and Federal Highways.</p>	MOC	No Report
57	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 97</p> <p>ENCOURAGING NIGERIAN YOUTHS TO TAKE CAREERS IN ICT</p>	<p>Encouraged States in the country to promote ICT programmes targeted at youth to make them to take up careers in ICT.</p>	MOC, NITDA	<p>NITDA reported that through their scholarship scheme, they are encouraging youths to take up careers in ICT.</p> <p>Anambra state informed the meeting of their support scheme for students studying ICT related courses in the state.</p>

58	<p>2017/NCCT(5) 100</p> <p>MEMORANDUM ON THE NEED FOR ENHANCEMENT OF DIGITAL PROTECTION MECHANISMS IN INTERNET TECHNOLOGY</p>	<p>Approved:</p> <p>i. the recommendation for the setting up of an inter-Agency e-commerce task force to strengthen consumer regulators with the authority of proactive surveillance investigation and enforcement to prevent fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices against consumer. The taskforce may also serve as a tink-tank towards providing support and advice to consumers that require to obtain redress; and</p> <p>ii. the recommendation that CPC in collaboration with Foreign affairs should develop multilateral agreement policy for consumer protection on e-commerce between Nigeria and other countries.</p>	MOC, CPC, Foreign Affairs	CPC reported that they are working with NITDA to develop a document on the protection of e-commerce transaction and; that they have launched an online consumer complaints intervention service.
59	<p>2017/NCCT(5)101</p> <p>EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF NIGERIA'S COUNTRY CODE TOP LEVEL DOMAIN (ccTLD. ng) RESOURCE, AT BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS, AS A PANACEA TOWARDS PROMOTING THE ERGP</p>	<p>Approved:-</p> <p>i. that all Public Sector Corporate and Non-Corporate entities at the Federal, the 36 States of the Federation including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), and the 774 Local Governments should henceforth embrace the Local Content initiatives of government by conducting their official businesses through robust Website Platforms that end with (.ng);</p> <p>ii. that it is high time corporate companies</p>		NITDA reported that they have embarked on "Switch To ,ng" campaign to encourage the use of the .ng domain and that they have achieved over 22% increase in the registration of the domain as at August, 2018.

		<p>started to promote local contents in the ICT Sector and embrace the medium of transacting business through their respective (.ng) Domain;</p> <p>iii. that effective from June 2018, all Corporate Companies, Government Parastatals and Companies, Banks, Insurance Companies, Stock Brokers and Stock Registrars, Academic operating in Nigeria begin to use the .ng platform in order to reduce cost, especially capital flight.</p>		
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**MEMO No:** NCCT 2018 (06)/01  
**MEMO TITLE:** ADOPTION OF INTERNET OF THINGS FOR DRIVING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TELECOMS/ ICT SECTOR INLINE WITH THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH PLAN IN NIGERIA  
**AUTHOR:** MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

1.1 The purpose of the memorandum has to acquaint the Council on the need for adoption of IoT to drive improvements in Telecommunications/ICT sector in line with the ERGP

1.2. IoT and smart cities offer huge potential for both businesses and government to innovate and find new ways to meet the needs of customers and citizens. However, realizing these benefits depends upon robust, reliable connectivity to transmit the data that connected sensors generate, and herein lies the challenge for the nation.

1.3 In the light of the foregoing Council **Noted:**

- i. That smart devices have become essential to our lives.
- ii. Smart devices are used to watch movies on our way to work and communicate with families and friends on social media.
- iii. Smart devices offer a new way to connect with the whole world.
- iv. With a forward-thinking approach to connectivity, including satellite as a core part of its communication networks, Nigeria can establish the building blocks to unleash the potential and talent of its populace to develop innovative IoT solutions;
- v. The adoption of IoT can help governments at all level to improve the quality of life of its citizens and businesses to produce goods more efficiently and in greater quantity;
- vi. IoT offer huge potential to innovate and find new ways to meet the needs of customers and citizens as well as in public service delivery;
- vii. The approval of eGovernment masterplan National Addressing system and ICT Roadmap are needed impetus to releasing this feat in Nigeria;
- viii. Nigeria is well-positioned to rapidly transform through the greater use of advanced IoT technology and data.
- ix. The adoption of satellite broadband can boost socio-economic development as well as IoT in Nigeria
- x. The Ministry and its agencies are fully committed to innovative thinking, planning, leadership and investment.

And **approved:**

- i. That Government should fast-track the adoption of IoT in the country through the collaboration of the Ministry of Communications with Ministry of Science and Technology.

**MEMO NO:** NCCT 2018 (06) /02  
**MEMO TITLE:** HARMONISED POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR OVER-THE TOP SERVICES TO COLLECTIVELY ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN NIGERIA  
**AUTHOR:** MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Memo was stepped down.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/03**  
**MEMO TITLE: THE NEED TO ADDRESS THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING SUBSECTOR IN NIGERIA AND TO HARMONISE AND PROTECT ITS PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS**

**AUTHOR: MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

3.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to seek the Council's consideration and approval for collective efforts to address problems of the telecoms engineering subsector through protecting its primary stakeholders in Nigeria.

3.2 The memo flagged the urgent need to address the serious and excruciating effect of the continuous erosion of compensation for Telecoms Engineering in Nigeria. This can be attributed to continual drop in pricing structure due to market liberalization forcing Telecoms Operators to keep reducing the capital allocation to asset acquisition and management. The last eight years saw a different trend, as the focus was more on cost intelligence rather than development and many of the telecoms assets built in the early years were being outsourced to more cost oriented Service Providers.

3.3 A vertical industry harmonization is required for complete balance in Nigerian telecoms industry. The memo questioned why Nigerian Engineering companies earn only about 20% on typical projects when they contribute even more than 80% to the end to end success in most cases maintain that it is clearly a misappropriation of value and is not sustainable.

3.4 In view of the above, Council **noted**:

- i. That telecom sector in Nigeria has grown significantly over the past few years;
- ii. The country has become one of the fastest growing telecom sectors in Africa;
- iii. Government has accelerated the growth through necessary interventions including: policies, regulations and legislation;
- iv. There is remarkable number of licensees, types of technologies used and number of services to consumers;
- v. The sector is characterized by new technologies;
- vi. There is an important need to effectively harmonise and protect the telecom engineering subsector in Nigeria;
- vii. Regulations are to be applied to all the players in the same markets;
- viii. The proposal is in line with the Government's ERGP;

Consequently, Council **approved**:

- i. The need for Government to address the ugly side of market liberalization having an excruciating effect on the Telecoms Engineering subsector in Nigeria and harmonise the subsector and protect its primary stake holders with policy interventions.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/04**

**MEMO TITLE: THE NEED TO ADOPT AND REGULATE NEW FRONTIERS IN TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: THE CASE OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY**

**AUTHOR: HON. MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

The Memo was stepped down by Council as it is not consistent with global best practices to regulate new technologies.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/05**

**MEMO TITLE: UPGRADING OF THE NATIONAL FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NFMC) SECRETARIAT AND FOR PROPER FUNDING OF ITS ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES**

**AUTHOR: HON. MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

The purpose of the memo was to intimate the Council on the reform process embarked upon by the ministry which saw to the unbundling of Spectrum Management department and upgrading of the National Frequency Management Council (NFMC) Secretariat to status of a department for greater performance and more effective and efficient service delivery.

2. The Memo recalled that, the National Communications Act, 2003 established the NFMC along with its Secretariat domiciled in the ministry. The NCA, 2003 has already stipulated two broad sources of funds for the Secretariat, namely:

- (i) Subventions and budgetary allocations from the Federal Government ; and
- (ii) Grants-in-aid from national, bilateral and multi-lateral agencies.

3. Council **NOTED** that:

- (i) The Ministry is on an internal reform mission geared towards rejigging all its institutional apparatus for effective discharge of its statutory mandate of policy formulation, oversight function and superintending on the industry to ensure strict compliance with the overall government general policy direction as it affects the sector;
- (ii) The NFMC Secretariat which was hitherto subsumed under Spectrum Management department has now been upgraded to status of a department to project its image, give it more clout and reposition it for greater performance and more effective and efficient service delivery;
- (iii) The reform exercise became necessary in order to deliver the Secretariat from the administrative and financial difficulties it is faced with and for the advantages that will come to bear on the business processes of the Secretariat and the impact it will create on the productivity and performance of the workforce;
- (iv) There is need for proper funding of the Secretariat activities by the contributors identified in the NCA, 2003 without which all the efforts put into the initiative will not bear any fruits;
- (v) The ministry (Secretariat) is now in the process of working out a comprehensive plan/proposal for the implementation of this indispensable revenue generation drive for equipping the Secretariat with state-of-the-art equipment to reposition it to serve the industry better;
- (vi) This is a sensitization memo the objective of which is to intimate potential contributors for their buy-in, support and contribution towards making the Secretariat a worthwhile organization staffed with highly skilled and professional workforce for more focused policies leading to more effective Spectrum Administration in Nigeria;

**MEMO No: NCCT 2018 (06)/06 (Merged With Memo 27)**

**MEMO TITLE: ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPUTER AFTER SALES AND SUPPORT CENTER LOW-PRICED PC OWNERSHIP SCHEME**

**AUTHOR: HON. MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

6.1 The memorandum sought to draw Council's attention to the 5th NCCT meeting in Katsina, where Council approved two key recommendations in support of local ICT manufacturing as follows:

- a) The setup of Computer and ICT After Sales Support and Service Centers for MDAs
- b) the implementation of a low-priced PC ownership and digital skills acquisition scheme as a demand-driven project for Nigeria's digital transformation

6.2. The purpose of the After Sales Support and Service Centers as presented to Council included:

- i. The seamless implementation of the Executive Order 03 on purchase of locally assembled computers and ICT products by MDAs
- ii. the need to ensure that MDAs no longer have any excuse not to patronize Nigerian brands of ICT devices

6.3. In implementing the approval and directive of Council on the After Sales and Support Centers, the Ministry of Communications appointed CCMON as the implementing technical partner. Under the partnership, the Ministry provided logistics, counter-part funding and space within the Federal Secretariat for the center while the technical partner undertook and bore the cost for design, construction, retrofitting, furnishing, equipping and training of technicians. The Federal Ministry of Communications is reported that:

- a. The first After Sales Support and Service Center for Computer and ICT Devices intended for MDAs has been completed and is now up and running at the Federal Secretariat, Abuja;
- b. The first set of 40 hardware technicians for PCs, phones and tablets have been trained and certified by CCMON using a standard certification curriculum;
- c. CCMON is also available, by special request, to train and certify hardware repair technicians for any MDA, State Government or Private Corporation under a skills acquisition and job creation scheme.

6.4. As directed by Council, the low-priced PC ownership scheme by CCMON is in collaboration with the Ministry of Communications, NITDA and NCC. However, an expanded implementation committee was inaugurated in April 2018 with membership from Head of Service, OSGF, Women Affairs, Federal Ministry of Information, NITDA, NCC, USPF, SMEDAN, CCMON and others. NITDA was elected as the co-chair and the Project Management Office (PMO). The essence of the committee is to broaden participation in the implementation plan. The committee at its last meeting on November 1, 2018 made the following recommendations:

- i. Start-up kits given to SMEs by SMEDAN, as business aid, should include PCs bundled with business management software, among others, which are developed locally;
- ii. The scheme should be extended to NYSC members with PCs bundled with software modules on entrepreneurship; and to public servants in MDAs bundled with eGovernment software and change management tools;
- iii. The Ministry of Communications to:
  - a. lead the enlightenment campaign to other Ministries on the need to implement the Executive Order 03 on patronage of Nigerian brands of ICT products;
  - b. Approach the Federal Ministry of Education and NITDA to propose a regulation that would make it mandatory for all take home school assignments to be done electronically thereby increasing demand for digital tools, the effect of which would be digital growth and deepening of local ICT manufacturing;
  - c. Sponsor a joint memo with the Federal Ministry of Trade and Investments to the Federal Executive Council, seeking approval for BPP and all Procuring Entities to include the

requirement of **Local Content Compliance Certificate** among the conditions to be met by Federal Government contractors to qualify for the award of contracts.

6.5. The Council further recommended that NITDA should be saddled with the responsibility of issuing the **Local Content Compliance Certificates**. The requirement of such a certificate will certainly help to strengthen local ICT manufacturing for local consumption and for export

6.6. The meeting of Officials deliberated on memo 6 and 27 and recommended that they should be merged into one since they sought to achieve the same purpose.

6.7 In the light of the foregoing, Council **Noted:**

- i. That its directives and approval at its 5th meeting regarding Computer After Sales and Support Center for MDAs and Low-Priced PC Ownership Scheme for Digital Skills Acquisition are being successfully implemented;
- ii. The availability of the Certified Computer Manufacturers of Nigeria to train and certify hardware technicians for MDAs to reduce ICT maintenance costs to Government.

**Approved:**

- i. That local content compliance certificate by NITDA be included among the requirement to be met by Government Contractors for the award of ICT contracts;
- ii. That MDAs who have purchased Nigerian brand of computers be advised to avail themselves henceforth of the support services in the After Sales Support Center;
- iii. That MDAs be notified of the need to comply henceforth with the Executive Order 03 on local content and desist from breaching Federal Government directives; and
- iv. That State Governments be advised to express their interest and be part of the Low-priced PC Ownership Scheme and the certificated hardware training by CCMON for Digital Skills Acquisition and Youth empowerment.

**MEMO NO. NCCT 2018 (06)/07 (Merged with Memo 15)**  
**MEMO TITLE: THE ROLE OF FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS IN ACTUALIZING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE DIGITAL LED STRATEGY FOR GROWTH**

**AUTHOR: MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/08**  
**MEMO TITLE: UNLOCKING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE ICT SECTOR THROUGH OPEN DATA INITIATIVE**

**AUTHOR: MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

Memo was stepped down due to the absence of the presenter.

**MEMO No: NCCT 2018 (06)/09**  
**MEMO TITLE: TAKE OFF PLAN FOR SMART CITY DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

**AUTHOR: HON. MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

9.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to ensure that the right environment is available to encourage government and private collaboration for the take up of new technologies and initiative necessary for smart cities projects in Nigeria.



9.2. The Federal Ministry of Communications [FMC] in conjunction with other Ministries, Departments and Agency's [MDA's] is at the forefront of helping Nigeria address urban population growth by providing education, insight and expertise, and creating a forum for collaboration of all bodies involved in the planning and implementation of successful " smart cities" across Nigeria Cities.

This involves interventions in 3 main areas namely:

- By playing the role of a coordinator and bringing different interests and stakeholders together to establish new platforms for collaboration, e.g. The Smart Cities Summit Nigeria [SCSN], workshops and meetings.
- By intervening and taking the lead in demonstration projects e.g. ICT Parks
- By Playing the role of regulator and policy maker in making sure that common standards and regulations are in place

9.3. In furtherance of the above aim, and as part of the communique from the Smart Cities Summit Nigeria, the FMC is desirous of constituting an Expert Working Group [EWG] to deepen the findings of the summit, keep the conversation going and to meet with the various sector stakeholders to fashion out the best approach and strategy towards the Nigeria Smart City Policy.

In the composition of the EWG, efforts will be made to identify specific sector experts that have demonstrated requisite experience in the area concerned.

In the case of industry participation, companies will be shortlisted based on sector relevant expertise and technology related to urban development and smart cities. The businesses will commit to support the project both financially and in the implementation of activities of the project with participating cities.

#### **9.4. In the light of the foregoing, Council noted:**

- i. The need to constitute the Expert Working Group [EWG], made up of various governments and private stakeholders, industry experts, the academia and interest group in the smart city space;
- ii. The Expert Working Group [EWG] will work with State, Local government leaders and City Planners to explore the issues and address what is needed to prepare for the ever increasing urban population growth.
- iii. The EWG will also work to design and put forward a scalable, unison, replicable, interoperable and implementable Nigeria Smart Cities Initiative and understand how that can contribute towards urban development and renewal using ICT as an enabling tool.
- iv. The overall goal of the EWG is to develop a comprehensive framework to help public and private stakeholders to make informed decisions about smart City investment strategies and to build skills for evaluation and prioritization of this kind of projects, including solving difficulties regarding deployment and transferability. And

#### **Approved:**

- i. A kick-off workshop should be organised and hosted in Abuja and Lagos
- ii. Initial version of white papers, position papers and guidelines should be produced
- iii. An inter-ministerial committee made up of all stakeholders to draft policy and regulatory guidelines for the Nigerian Smart City Policy (NSCP)" should be set up  
Early preparatory steps should be taken for the SCSN, 2019

**MEMO No:** NCCT 2018 (06)/10  
**MEMO TITLE:** DEVELOPMENT OF ICT PARKS: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COLLABORATION WITH ABUJA TECHNOLOGY VILLAGE  
**AUTHOR:** HONOURABLE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

10.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to highlight the key benefits and emphasise the need for inter-agency collaboration to facilitate the delivery of ICT infrastructure across states in Nigeria.

10.2 The memo stated that Nigerian government is actively pursuing e-governance strategies to aid in its delivery of key dividends of democracy, thereby improving the livelihood of the everyday Nigerian. It is to this end that the Federal Ministry of Communications (FMC) with its target to diversify the Nigerian economy away from fossil based revenue and spark innovation in the ICT sector is actively creating avenue for sustainable employment and help in poverty reduction among the populace with creation ICT parks across the Federation including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

10.3 In the light of the forgoing, Council noted:

- i. That the inter-agency coloration between the FMC and ATV has opened up the Nigerian ICT sector to both local and international markets.
- ii. The Collaboration would provide key infrastructure – ICT park for the sub region by the providing the Ministry access to key facilities located within the ATV.
- iii. The effective collaboration between agencies shall foster the acquisition of knowledge, transfer of skills and drive capacity building.

**Council approved:**

That an inter-agency collaborative think tank be established:

- i. To develop a National framework for ICT Park in collaboration with NITDA, NCC and other stakeholders;
- ii. Determine strategies for implementing the current ICT Park project in partnership with Abuja Technology Village (ATB) & NITDA

**advised:**

- i. All states to adopt collaborative strategies and networking to facilitate speedy delivery of ICT related projects and initiatives;
- ii. States to identify unique investment opportunities and seek ways to promote such by leveraging on ICT;
- iii. States to create linkages “dash board” with the sole aim of keeping up to date with advancements in various local sectors and to use such advancements to drive ICT infrastructural Development.

**MEMO No: NCCT 2018 (06)/11**  
**MEMO TITLE: READINESS FOR IMPROVED SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT-A CATALYST FOR ENHANCED REVENUE GENERATION FOR GOVERNMENT**  
**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

11.1 The purpose of the Council Note was to inform the National Council on Communication Technology of the Ministry's state of readiness, for improved Spectrum Management which is done through Administrative Policy and Regulatory framework aimed at stemming the illegal and irregular use of the scarce radio frequency spectrum resource

11.2. The memo informed Council that at the 2014 National Council of Communication Technology (NCCT) Conference the then Honourable Minister of the Ministry of Communication Technology presented a memo on the topic **"The Implementation Framework on the proposal to stem irregular/illegal use of Radio Frequency Spectrum Resource in Nigeria"**. The memo noted that the current Honourable Minister has taken necessary steps to actualize the objectives of that proposal which has made budgetary provision to procure five (5) state-of-the-art mobile radio monitoring and two (2) denial of service equipment for the following activities:

- (i) Detection, identification and location of the source(s) of legal/illegal and irregular emission of radio frequency spectrum.
- (ii) Denial of service of illegal and technically non-compliant users of radio frequency spectrum including those that do not meet up with their financial obligations to the Ministry.

11.3. **Council noted:**

- (a) That radio monitoring is an important aspect of spectrum management
- (b) That efficient management of the radio frequency spectrum would encourage its transparent, equitable and effective usage.
- (c) That the Ministry now has capacity for effective spectrum management that would help to stem the illegal/irregular use of the scarce radio frequency spectrum resource
- (d) That effective radio spectrum monitoring and ship survey by the Ministry's enforcement team would lead to enhanced revenue generation for Government
- (e) That as a last resort, the Ministry may deny service, confiscate equipment and/or even prosecute organizations that are found to use radio frequency spectrum or operate Radio communication Stations and equipment without due licence or authorization.
- (f) That the equipment will be commissioned in December 2018 for full operation

**MEMO No: NCCT 2018 (06)/12**  
**MEMO TITLE: LEVERAGING ICT AS A VEHICLE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH: THE ROLE OF THE NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED (NIGCOMSAT)**  
**AUTHOR: BUREAU OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (BPE)**

The memorandum was stepped down due to absence of sponsor.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/13**  
**MEMO TITLE: INFORMATION NOTE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY.**

**AUTHOR: NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (NCC)**

13.1 The purpose of the memo was to inform Council of the imperative of instituting good corporate governance ethics in telecommunications industry and to solicit the full support of all stakeholders in the communications industry towards entrenchment of the code principles.

13.2 The memo noted that Telecommunications has brought innovation and cross cutting benefits which has also presented new challenges. One of such challenges is the dispersal of policy instruments regulating Communications Technology. The memo further stated that pursuant to its mandate, international best practices and the need to ensure continuity and investor confidence, the Commission has developed a governance framework for operators of telecommunication services in Nigeria. In July 2014 a voluntary code of corporate governance for the telecommunications industry became effective. This code is a product of wide industry consultation. However, compliance survey carried out by the Commission in Q1 2016 disclosed that the adoption and compliance to the voluntary code by licensees and operators was neither optimal nor effective. After further consultation, in November 2016 the Code of Corporate Governance for the Telecommunications Industry became mandatory.

13.3 Council **Noted** that

- i. The Code of Corporate Governance for the telecommunications Industry would promote openness, accountability and ethical behavior in the industry which would foster investor and consumer confidence.
- ii. The Code applies to licensees which fit any of the following criteria
  - Operations in 3 geo-political zones of Nigeria
  - Turnover in excess of N1Billion
  - Number of staff in its employment is in excess of 200, and
  - Subscriber base of 500,000 and above
- iii. The Commission has commenced field compliance monitoring arising from Annual Reports made to the Commission by companies covered by the code.
- iv. The financial Reporting Council of Nigeria is in the process of publishing a Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance (NCCG) which will apply to MDAs and all registered companies in Nigeria which will come into effect in 2020.
- v. The Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance (NCCG) will recognize the efficacy of all other sector codes which will convert to guidelines with the same penalty for breaches or failure to uphold.

And **encouraged:**

- i. Other agencies to adopt the principles of the Code of Corporate Governance for the Telecommunications Industry as standard in the Communications Sector.

**MEMO NO. NCCT (2018)/14 (Merged with Memo 15)**  
**MEMO TITLE. DIGITIZATION OF CIVIL SERVICE TO IMPROVE PUBLIC SERVICE PRODUCTIVITY AND CITIZENS ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT SERVICE**

**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/15**  
**MEMO TITLE: PROMOTING THE USE OF E-GOVERNANCE AND DIGITIZING GOVERNMENT DATA**

**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

15.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to emphasize the need and importance of e-Government and digitizing Government data to achieve an efficient and effective way to deliver government services and to encourage Council members to work towards adopting the e-Government practices across their various states

15.2. The memo which defined e-Government as the utilization of Information Technology (IT), Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), and other web-based telecommunication technologies to improve and/or enhance delivery of service in the public sector stated that the Federal Government's overarching policy document, the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) has a vision of sustained and inclusive growth which cuts across all sectors of the economy.

15.3. It explained that, the Ministry of Communication and its departments and agencies have began implementing various e-Government projects and initiatives which would be instrumental in improving government service delivery, foster transparency thereby making the government more efficient and effective.

15.4 Council **noted** that

- i. The ERGP specifically emphasizes the need for e-Government implementation across all government.
- ii. The EDMS is a tool that helps in promoting transparency, avoids loss of document, proper record management; improve efficiency and effectiveness of work with better time management.
- iii. The Ministry of Communications has implemented some EDMS in partnership with other Ministries such as Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Power, Works and Housing and Ministry of Budget and National Planning.
- iv. When fully implemented in all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), it would lead to more efficient and seamless interaction amongst MDAs, document sharing and cost and time reduction hence leading to easier way of doing business which is in line with the Executive Order 1 on the ease of doing business.

And **approved:**

- i. Digitization of records in Ministries, Departments and Agencies should become a policy.
- ii. All states should work towards digitizing their records.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018(06)/16**

**MEMO TITLE: INFORMATION MEMO ON THE ADOPTION OF E-GOVERNMENT MASTER PLAN AS A NATIONAL AGENDA**

**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

16.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to apprise Council of the approval of the National e-Government Master Plan by the Federal Executive Council (FEC) as a National Agenda. This master plan seeks to facilitate improved public service productivity as captured in "Programme No. 16 and 55" of the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) 2017-2020 of the government.

16.2. E-Government is a tool to help achieve the much desired public sector reforms to ensure a more productive Government. The Federal Ministry of Communications developed the e-Government Master Plan, which was approved by the Federal Executive Council in August 2018, in order to improve public services and democratic processes as well as strengthen support to public policies. The approval signaled a new dawn in the Nigerian ICT sector due to the numerous benefits to be derived from its implementation

16.3. The plan identifies 5 policies, 10 strategies, 25 initiatives and six priority interventions which include: Establishment of Presidential Committee on e-Government/ICT. The Presidential Committee on e-government which would oversee the successful implementation of the plan would be chaired by the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (SGF). However, the attainment of success is dependent on the collaborative efforts by all stakeholders.

16.4. In light of the foregoing, council **noted**:

- i. That the e-Government Master Plan was developed by the Ministry in line with its mandates;
- ii. That the Master Plan implementation would help in the attainment of strategy 16 and 55 of the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP);
- iii. That the Master Plan contains an initial 5 policies, 10 strategies and 25 initiatives to be implemented by the Government;
- iv. That there must be collaboration between Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in order to fully implement the Master Plan;
- v. That the Master Plan was approved by the Federal Executive Council (FEC) in August 2018.
- vi. That the Presidential Committee on e-Government would be chaired by the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (SGF);
- vii. That the e-Government Master Plan secretariat will be domiciled at the e-Government department of the ministry;
- viii. That the implementation of the master plan has started in earnest;
- ix. That there is an upcoming event for stakeholder engagements and publicity;

And **encouraged**:

- i. The adoption of e-Government by all states of the Federation.

**MEMO No:** NCCT 2018 (06)/17 (Merged with Memo 18)  
**MEMO TITLE:** MODERNIZING AND OPTIMIZING POSTAL SERVICES  
IN A DIGITAL ECONOMY  
**AUTHOR:** NIGERIAN POSTAL SERVICE (NIPOST)

17.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to bring to the fore the need for the modernization of the Nigerian public post to be at par with International standard and to make it attractive and business-like to customers.

17.2. The post office is a critical national infrastructure that can be harnessed for social and economic development of the country however this has been impaired by the poor and dilapidated condition of most Postal physical and ICT infrastructure which has occasioned several collaborations with private and public sector that requires huge capital investment to mitigate this set-back.

17.3. NIPOST is a recognised, trusted and approachable brand, particularly in the rural areas of Nigeria with over 3,000 post offices and agents distributed across 551 Local Government Areas and a staff strength of over 9,000 workforce which (when properly trained) is intended to be tapped for digital and financial inclusion of the unbanked and the under-banked communities in Nigeria. Furthermore, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) is collaborating with NIPOST on the process of deepening the financial inclusion strategy of the Federal Government though, limited by the current dilapidating nature of most post offices in Nigeria and has also licensed NIPOST to provide assorted banking services in all the rural areas on behalf of banks.

17.4. The Meeting deliberated on memo 17 and 18 and recommended that they should be merged into one since they sought to achieve the same purpose.

17.5. In the light of the foregoing, Council **noted:**

i. That the capacity of NIPOST to deliver on its mandate as agent of inclusive growth is impaired by poor state of postal facilities and ICT gaps.

ii. That the network of physical postal outlets can be the most widespread retail infrastructure in the country and the logistical capabilities of NIPOST (including post boxes) can be the backbone of the distribution network of the manufacturing and retail industries.

iii. That the technical infrastructure (including connectivity) of the post can be the digital platform for micro-, small- and medium-scale enterprises in the country – including commodities/goods and services exchange.

iv. That the combination of NIPOST's human, physical and technical network, once rehabilitated, can be the most effective platform for reaching citizens for a variety of purposes including: Inclusion, Identity Management, Election (Voting) Centres, Distribution of Agriculture, Educational and Health Supplies etc.

And Approved that:

- i. Necessary budgetary provision should be made for modernizing the postal facilities across the country to minimum international standard

- ii. Public & Private sectors should partner with NIPOST in the provision of needed technology as part of their Corporate Social Responsibilities.

**MEMO No: NCCT 2018 (06)/18 (Merged with Memo 17)**  
**MEMO TITLE: OPTIMIZING POSTAL SERVICE IN A DIGITAL ECONOMY**  
**AUTHOR: NIGERIAN POSTAL SERVICE (NIPOST)**

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/20**  
**MEMO TITLE: NIGERIA DIGITAL IDENTITY ECO-SYSTEM PROJECT**  
**AUTHOR: NATIONAL IDENTITY MANAGEMENT COMMISSION (NIMC)**

20.1 The purpose of the Memorandum was to give an overview of the ecosystem approach for the capture and use of digital identity in Nigeria, centred on the National Identification Number (NIN) issued by the National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) to persons registered into the National Identity Database (NIDB) under the National Identity Management Systems (NIMS) Programme.

20.2 The ecosystem approach for the capture and use of digital identity in Nigeria leverage existing capabilities and enrolment facilities of government agencies (Federal, States and LGAs) and the private sector in Nigeria. With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019, the NIMC would commence full implementation of the various aspects of the FGN's approval reached at the Federal Executive Council's (FEC) meeting held on Wednesday, 12<sup>th</sup> September 2018, viz:

- i. The Strategic Roadmap to develop and accelerate Digital Identification in Nigeria and scale up digital identity issuance and development in Nigeria by the National Identity Management Commission within the next 3 – 5 years;
- ii. The exclusive storage of all biometrics data of all persons enrolled in the National Identity Database (NIDB) and for persons before the security agencies in the criminal/security database, and
- iii. The National Identification Number to be issued free of charge as the only token for identification of persons for all Government Services.

20.3 Consequently, the Commission has put in place regulatory, institutional and operational measures to partner with government agencies in the public sector (Federal, States and LGAs), as well as private organizations that have comparative strengths in delivering these services within the ecosystem. In this regard, the Commission in November 2017 published the Licensing of the Frontend Services of the National Identity Management Commission Regulations, 2017 as the framework for engaging service providers.

20.4 In the light of the foregoing, Council **noted**:

- i. The approval by the FEC of the Nigeria Digital Identity Ecosystem Project;
- ii. That NIMC has set up the requisite infrastructure for the implementation and success of the project;
- iii. That NIMC is statutorily empowered to enforce the compliance of this provision by relevant institutions;
- iv. That Council and relevant Stakeholders' support will be key to the acceleration of the digital



- identity as well as a pedestal for attaining Economic Recovery and Growth;
- v. That the Commission has put in place a mechanism for authenticating and verifying the identity of persons registered into the National Identity Database (NIDB) through the NIN Verification Service. The NIN Verification Service is a unique solution for providing electronic, real-time seamless identity authentication and verification;

**And approved:**

- i. That MDAs and the private sector should leverage on the opportunity created by the program to actualize the mutual objective of driving the Economic Recovery & Growth;
- ii. That, critical to the successful implementation of the digital identity program in the country is the utilization of digital identity. Agencies and organizations will be required to authenticate and verify individual identities at the point of providing service; and
- iii. Presentation of National Identification Number should be made mandatory for all transactions e.g opening of bank accounts, issuance of drivers' license, registration of companies etc.

**MEMO NO. NCCT 2018 (06)/21**

**MEMO TITLE. EXPLORATION OF BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY FOR USE BY GOVERNMENT IN DELIVERY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES.**

**AUTHOR GALAXY BACKBONE LIMITED (GBB)**

21.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to seek Council's support for the adoption of Blockchain Technology (BCT) for delivery of Government services by public sector bodies.

21.2 The memo noted that the basic idea behind the BCT is that it allows actors in a system (called nodes) to transact digital assets using a peer to peer (P2P) network that stores these transactions in a distributed way across the network. The owners of the assets, and the transactions involving change of ownership, are registered on the ledger by the use of public key cryptography and digital signatures. Every transaction is validated by the nodes in the network by employing some kind of a 'consensus mechanism' (a consensus protocol). Whenever a transaction is entered into the P2P network, the nodes first validate the transaction and if the nodes agree on its legitimacy, they confirm the transaction and this decision is laid down in a block. This new block is added to the previous chain of blocks and as such locked. In this way, the latest block maintains a shared, agreed-upon view of the current state of the blockchain.

21.3. The memo stated that Governments from all over the world are conducting pilots using BCT. Government blockchain applications are diverse in nature and include digital identity, the storing of judicial decisions, financing of school buildings and tracing money, marital status, e-voting, business licenses, passports, criminal records and even tax records.

21.4 Council **Noted** that:

Blockchain is an innovative, general purpose technology, offering new ways of organization in many domains for recording transactions, events, certificates and ownership. It is a form of distributed computing in which transactions are democratized by introducing consensus mechanisms allowing a transaction to happen. Whereas evidence from cases of blockchain applications in the private domain is abundant, it also offers potential benefits in the domain of e-government.

**And approved:**

- i. The exploration of areas of blockchain use within Government;
- ii. That Galaxy Backbone and NITDA should explore pilot use cases where blockchain technology can improve public service delivery;

- iii. That Galaxy Backbone and NITDA should revert to the Council on the outcome of the pilot use cases at the next meeting; and

That Galaxy Backbone and NITDA should provide a roadmap for adoption of blockchain technology across government by the next Council.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/22**  
**MEMO TITLE: DEPLOYMENT OF AN INTEGRATED ELECTRONIC DASHBOARD FOR MONITORING THE PROGRESS OF THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH PLAN (ERGP) USING THE NATIONAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE BACKBONE (NICTIB)**

**AUTHOR: GALAXY BACKBONE LIMITED**

22.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to seek Council’s support for the deployment of an integrated electronic dashboard for monitoring the progress of the ERGP using the NICTIB infrastructure.

22.2 The Federal Government has made extensive investments exceeding USD 400M into building a nation-wide ICT infrastructure which has the capacity to carry data traffic for both the public and private sectors. This investment, under the National Information and Communication Infrastructure Backbone (NICTIB) rollout, stands to benefit the ERGP in several ways.

22.3 One of the primary ways in which NICTIB will benefit the ERGP can be the deployment of an integrated electronic dashboard which connects the areas of ERGP data collation and collection across the country to regional and central points including the central locations at the Ministry of Budget and National Planning and the Presidency.

22.4 Another area in which NICTIB will benefit the ERGP is in job creation. The national backbone will require last mile metro connectivity into the towns and cities through which it passes. This building of last-mile connectivity links into the cities and towns will lead to the creation of new opportunities in ICT and an explosion of existing ICT jobs all across the country

22.5 Council **approved:**

- i. The use of NICTIB to deploy this electronic dashboard for monitoring the ERGP progress; and
- ii. The rapid connection of towns and cities to NICTIB via last-mile connectivity links leading to the creation of new job opportunities in ICT across the country.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/23**  
**MEMO TITLE: FOCUSED USE OF SHARED SERVICES PLATFORM FOR REALISING THE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP FOR BOTH THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.**

**AUTHOR: GALAXY BACKBONE LIMITED**

23.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to seek Council’s approval for the use of shared services platform for the realization of the goals of open government partnership (OGP) by both Federal and State Governments.

23.2. The memo noted that Nigeria signed up to the Open Government Partnership in July 2016 with

a view to deepen institutional and policy reforms. The OGP is an international multi-stakeholder initiative focused on improving transparency, accountability, citizen participation and responsiveness to citizens through technology and innovation. It brings together Government and civil society champions who recognize that governments are likely to be more effective and credible when governance is subjected to public input and oversight. At the national level, OGP introduces a domestic policy mechanism through which the government and civil society can have an ongoing dialogue. At the international level, it provides a global platform to connect, empower and support domestic reformers committed to transforming governments and societies through open.

23.4 The memo stated further stated that OGP Nigeria National Action Plan 2017-2019 has been designed to consolidate existing and new reforms into 14 commitments within 4 thematic areas, namely: Promoting fiscal transparency, promoting access to information, anti-corruption and asset disclosure and citizen engagement and empowerment. It will also consider cross-cutting issues that will empower citizens to engage with the government and ensure proper dissemination and management of information. These cross-cutting issues are Technology and Innovation, Monitoring and Evaluation,

#### 23.5 Council **Approved**

- i. That there is need to advise the states on the need to align with the national OGP aspirations.
- ii. That the appropriate sub-national/state level ICT actors advise their executives on the availability of a nation-wide shared service platform for achieving OGP objectives.
- iii. The utilization of shared services platform/infrastructure for the realization of OGP objectives at the state level.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/24**

**MEMO TITLE: COLLABORATION WITH MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY ON DIGITAL LITERACY FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE SIX GEOPOLITICAL ZONES OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH TRAINING AND PROVISION OF TRAINING MATERIALS/START UP GRANTS.**

**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE MINISTER FOR WOMEN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.**

24.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to inform Council of the need for collaboration with Ministry of Communications on Digital Literacy for Women and Girls in the six Geo-Political Zones of the Country through training of women and girls on computer repairs, computer applications, basic internet knowledge, among others, and provision of training materials as well as start-up grants to uplift the living standard of women and girls in the Country, boost their potential to contribute to national development in line with Economic Recovery and Growth Plan of the Government.

24.2. Digital literacy is becoming almost as important as the conventional literacy exercise as over 90% of jobs worldwide contain digital component and without equal access to technology, it would become a challenge for girls and women to actively participate in economic activities in the fast growing global community on equal basis.

24.3. The theme for 2018 United Nations Convention on the Status of Women (CSW) was "**Challenges and Opportunities in Achieving Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Rural Women and Girls**". This is in line with the ERGP of the Nigerian government. For effective actualization of the ERGP objectives therefore, the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development is seeking to collaborate with the Ministry of Communications on Digital Literacy for Women and Girls in the six Geo-Political Zones of the Country.

#### 24.4. **Council noted:**

- i. That Digital Literacy for women and girls will help to empower women and girls in the nation and raise their standard of living, consciousness and their ability to face challenges;
- ii. That an empowered woman and girl will help reduce restlessness and generally help to achieve a healthy and prosperous nation;
- iii. That once a woman is trained and empowered the family is empowered;
- iv. That the continuity of existence of the society is largely premised on purposeful engagement of women and girls who are the managers of home and by extension, the society.

#### And **approved**

The collaboration of Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and the Ministry of Communications on Digital Literacy for Women and Girls in the six Geo-Political Zones of the Federation in line with the ERGP objectives of the Nigerian government.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/25**

**MEMO TITLE: BUILDING CAPACITY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY IN THE AREA OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT**

**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE MINISTER FOR WOMEN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.**

25.1 The purpose of this memorandum is to acquaint Council of the need to build the capacity of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) through ICT for economic empowerment and job creation.

25.2. The introduction of Information and Communication Technology has changed the way and manner the world is thinking, thus there is need to build the capacity of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) to enable them be in tune with the global world as well as empower them economically. There are reported cases of PWDs who hitherto, were begging for alms on the street, but having had ICT training, they are now meaningfully engaged in e-commercial activities.

25.3. In view of the foregoing, Council **noted:**

- i. That access to internet is widely spread across institutions of higher learning, but a very insignificant number of the disability group have access to higher education in Nigeria;
- ii. That the disability group generally has less access to ICT most especially as they do not have the opportunity to get trained;
- iii. That there is need for a policy intervention to focus more on fundamental intergenerational issues on education and wealth redistribution;

Council may also wish to note:

- a) that the digital skill gap of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) is very wide;
- b) that the impact of ICT on this group to contribute to the economic and social development and by extension, the attainment of the sustainable development goals cannot be over emphasized;
- c) Note that this group constitutes about 15% of the country's population estimated at 22 million and can contribute significantly to our GDP if capacity building is provided for them.

#### And **approved:**

- i. The reservation of 10% slot for Persons With Disabilities for capacity building on ICT across all Government establishments especially educational institutions;

- ii. The Collaboration of Ministry of Communications with the Bola Ige Centre for Special ICT training Laboratory at the National Centre for Women Development, Abuja for the training of Blind and Visually Impaired Persons.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/26**  
**MEMO TITLE: INTENSIFYING CAPACITY BUILDING AND SKILL ACQUISITION PROGRAMMES FOR ICT IN NIGERIA**  
**AUTHOR: REGISTRAR NATIONAL BUSINESS AND TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD (NABTEB)**

26.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to boost capacity building and skill acquisition in ICT for rapid economic recovery and growth.

26.2. In the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, a vibrant ICT sector is a pre-requisite for driving and expanding national production frontiers across all sectors of the economy. However, there is insufficient ICT skilled manpower in Nigeria today. Capacity building and Skills acquisition is required in the following areas of ICT: Software Development, Web Design and Development, GSM Repairs & Maintenance, Computer Hardware Repairs & Maintenance, Computer Networking, Cyber Security etc. There are, however, a few competent Innovative Enterprise Institutions (IEIs) and Vocational Enterprise Institutions (VEIs) in Nigeria that offer ICT capacity building courses and ICT skills acquisition programmes respectively.

26.3. In view of the foregoing, Council **noted:**

- i. The necessity of capacity building and skill acquisition in ICT as a vehicle for economic recovery and growth in Nigeria.
- ii. That there is shortage of ICT skilled manpower in Nigeria.
- iii. That there is also shortages of accredited Innovative Enterprise Institutions (IEIs) and Vocational Enterprise Institutions (VEIs) that offer ICT capacity building courses and ICT skills acquisition programmes respectively.

And **approved:**

- iv. Government's encouragement of accreditation of more IEIS and VEIS for quality assurance of ICT Capacity building and Skills acquisitions programme;
- v. Government to mandate the VEI's to present graduates of Skill Acquisition programmes in ICT for certification by NABTEB through Modular Trade Certificate Examinations.

**MEMO No: NCCT 2018 (06)/27 (Merged With Memo 6)**  
**MEMO TITLE: ESTABLISHMENT OF ICT INFRASTRUCTURE HUBS FOR REPAIRS AND REFURBISHING OF ICT EQUIPMENT**  
**AUTHOR: NATIONAL BUSINESS AND TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD (NABTEB)**

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/28**  
**MEMO TITLE: PROMOTING THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILISATION OF CRITICAL THINKING APP AS A PANACEA TO ATTAINING ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH**  
**AUTHOR: DIRECTOR GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN AFRICA (DTCA)**

The memo was stepped down because Council considered it to be in its conceptual form.

**MEMO No: NCCT 2018 (06)/29**  
**MEMO TITLE: WIDE AREA NETWORK FOR EFFECTIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING, AND TO ENHANCE SELF RELIANCE THROUGH TEACHER EDUCATION**  
**AUTHOR: NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE (NTI), KADUNA**

29.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to develop affordable e-facilitation through connecting our grassroots to needed facilities and educational resources.

29.2. NTI is a teacher training institute, which train and retrain teachers through Distance Learning System (DLS). Wide area network can be used as effective tool for delivery of the Institute's services as it would allow hosting of all needed educational resources as an e-library, covering all the formats of text, slide, audio and video as well as save the need for Internet data expenditure. It would also allow teachers access **open educational resources** from all over the world and domesticate such experiences to their locality, gain economically through publishing and other similar patronage, and have a government centralized network which would ultimately save loads of money.

29.3 In the light of the foregoing, Council **noted:**

- i. Provision of the Wide Area Network will go a long way to enhancing the Institute's mode of service delivery
- ii. Also, provision of the network will facilitate robust database for the Institute's virtual library;

And **approved:**

- iii. That NTI outlets should be included in the various Government intervention with regards to the provision of ICT Infrastructure and Facilities.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/30**  
**MEMO TITLE: CONSUMER PROTECTION AND TRUST IN A DIGITAL ECONOMY ENABLED BY INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISMS.**  
**AUTHOR: DIRECTOR GENERAL, CONSUMER PROTECTION COUNCIL (CPC)**

The purpose of the memorandum was to seek for partnerships with relevant MDAs, private firms and NGOs in the Communication Technology sector to collaborate with CPC in setting up an inter-agency E-commerce Task-Force.

2. Enhancing the benefits of e-commerce for consumers requires maintaining a business environment in which consumers have to trust. The cornerstone for success in a dynamic and complex e-commerce marketplace as currently being witnessed in Nigeria is to take strong measures aimed at enhancing consumer trust. This is the only way to guarantee the continuous participation of consumers and sustainability of this industry.

3. In the light of the foregoing, and sequel to the 2-prayer point approval granted CPC vide Memo Ref. No. 2017/NCCT(05)100, Council noted:

- a. That this is a follow-up memorandum to the Memo No. 2017/ NCCT(05)100 titled "Memorandum On The Need For Enhancement Of Digital Protection In Internet Technology", authored by CPC in 2017.

- b. That CPC has commenced a network of impact assessment through Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), data gathering technology and consumer complaints analysis on e-commerce (aka Know-Your-Road Path system).

That CPC, in line with its mandate, is harvesting some low hanging fruits and adopting strategic measures towards enhancing consumer protection and trust in a digital economy. This will manifest through developing enforceable regulation(s) on policies and standards already set by appropriate regulatory authorities which make it obligatory on e-commerce service providers to put in place some measures that could mitigate the threat consumers may be continuously exposed to.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/31**  
**MEMO TITLE: LEVERAGING ICT AS A VEHICLE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH**  
**AUTHOR: BANK OF INDUSTRY (BOI)**

31.1 The Purpose of the memorandum was to initiate discourse about leveraging ICT in Nigeria towards achieving sustainable economic growth and make recommendations to address these challenges.

31.2 It was stated that the overall goal of a digital-led strategy for growth centre on the establishment of an ICT ecosystem in Nigeria which could be enabled through significantly expanding broadband coverage, increasing e-government, improving education and establishing ICT clusters.

31.3 Council **noted** the need for:

- i. Establishment of government-funded Technology Parks and Technology Business Incubators (TBI) which promote cooperation between knowledge producers in universities and research centres, and knowledge users in industry, the private and public sectors, crucial for innovation and technology adoption;
  - The main function of a TBI is to provide advice and support for technology business establishment and development (e.g. Co-Creation Hub (CcHub), Start Innovation Hub, Ideas Hub);
  - Technology park house centres for scientific research, technological innovation and incubation, training, forecasting, as well as facilities for fairs, exhibitions and market development. By bringing scientific research, business and governmental organisations together in one physical location, technology parks create the necessary fertile ground for creativity and innovation;
- ii. Provision of incentives that will encourage internet broadband penetration i.e. last mile – government should enforce policies that will encourage broader penetration of internet particularly into the rural areas. This singular act can jumpstart the ICT revolution being craved in the economy as it is. Certain critical issues like *Right of Way* should be holistically resolved with state government as soon as possible;
- iii. Development of specialised financing mechanisms – grants and loan schemes – to support MSMEs within the ICT industry. Although funding is currently available from banks and public sources the process to access such fund is often complex, cumbersome, lengthy, and bureaucratic, in other words, not conducive to innovation and ICT entrepreneurship;
- iv. Advocacy for strengthening the linkages between stakeholders: The development of special and

innovative mechanisms for fostering academia–research–industry partnerships and facilitating the mobility of experts from academia to industry and vice versa. This initiative should help address the challenge related to linkages and should facilitate understanding within such partnerships;

- v. Introduction of targeted science education reforms towards improving teaching methods, science curricula, motivating science teachers and schemes for early attraction of talent to science;
- vi. Training of public sector officials and individuals in rural areas and establishing functional education curriculum for primary, secondary and tertiary levels with relevant ICT skill content;
- vii. Ensuring that the entire public sector, including service delivery in health, education, and infrastructure, is fully supported by high-quality ICT infrastructure;
- viii. Using ICT to improve environmental management and access to information, including for compliance monitoring and dissemination of information
- ix. Development and strengthening partnerships with key players in the ICT space to ensure government is better informed on issues and policy options; and
- x. Promoting smart metering, billing, and collection systems for utilities services – power, transportation, water etc.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/32**

**MEMO TITLE: ICT AS A PANACEA FOR DEVELOPING AND MANAGING TRANSPORT DATA**

**AUTHOR: NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGY, (NITT)**

32.1 The Purpose of the memorandum was to bring into focus the inevitable need of ICT deployment in the creation and management of Transport Data, especially as it concerns the Road Mode.

32.2 The memo stated that ICTs interface and converge with mobile networks so as to move conventional transportation system into the next generation of highly flexible, effective and efficient transport systems and services, where the traditional three major entities of transportation – transport facility, transport mode and humans – are to be connected systematically in order to provide real-time information exchange amongst all of them.

32.3 Government and corporate institutions in the transport sector were advised to make use of the vast opportunities in the field of ICTs to create vibrant repositories of Big-Data that can be collected from roadways and managed in local and global data centers, so that more effective information can be provided not only for designing better transport policies, but also for enhancing transport services for the country and to the final users.

32.3 In light of the above, Council **approved:**

- i. that transport data should be included in the National ICT Policy which will help people use almost the same level of transport and ICT services that people enjoy in developed countries today.



**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/33**  
**MEMO TITLE: INTEGRATION OF WEB-BASED REMOTE SENSING TOOLS INTO NEAR REAL TIME ANTHROPOGENIC AND NATURAL DISASTER MONITORING.**

**AUTHOR: MEMORANDUM BY FORESTRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA (FRIN)**

33.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to discuss the relevance of web-based earth observation systems (EOS) or remote sensing for monitoring Anthropogenic and Natural Disaster in Nigeria and possible ways of adoption.

33.3 The effect of human activities on our environment was said to have resulted in various forms of natural disasters such as flooding, landslides, gully erosion etc. Therefore, there is the need to monitor anthropogenic induced natural disaster.

33.3 It was noted that the use of software and access to satellite images are often too expensive for scientists in Sub-Sahara Africa and that the new trend is the use of web-based Earth observation/remote sensing monitoring system which has advantage over the stand-alone systems; including availability of images on servers for easy access through the web.

33.4 Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria was identified as having the required personnel and laboratory to implement this if the memorandum was approved.

33.5 In the light of the foregoing, Council **approved:**

- i. that policies that will integrate web-based remote sensing into the monitoring of anthropogenic and natural disasters should be formulated by Forestry Research Institute in collaboration with National Space Research & Development Agency (NASRDA).

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/34**  
**MEMO TITLE: LEVERAGING ICT AS A VEHICLE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH**

**AUTHOR: DIRECTOR GENERAL NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT (NDE)**

The memo was stepped down because Council observed that the Agencies of the Federal Ministry of Communications are already doing a lot with respect to the prayers being sought by NDE.

**MEMO No: NCCT 2018 (06)/35**  
**MEMO TITLE: NEED TO PROMOTE USE OF GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN ICT AS LEVERAGE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH**  
**AUTHOR: OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF THE FEDERATION (OSGOF)**

35.1 The purpose of the memo was to seek the approval of the National Council on Communication (NCCT) for the use of Geospatial Information Technology in ICT as leverage for Economic Recovery and Growth.

35.2. Surveying and mapping profession was said to be one of such field that's surging forward in digital mapping empowered by ICT, its applications are said to be beneficial to economic empowerment; involving data capturing, storage, analysis and retrieval of information at the desired output needed by individuals or communities

35.3. Geospatial information was identified as a critical component of national infrastructure and a blueprint of what happens where, when and with proven societal and economic value and that a better understanding and management of digital location-based data and services, and good geospatial information integrated with urban planning and census data can enable more efficient resource allocation for better service delivery.

#### **35.4 Council noted**

- i. The use of computer and computer aided machines for internet connection has become the most important factor responsible for economic recovery and growth among high income countries of the world today;
- ii. ICT has ushered in a new era, and a time where unlimited application of ICT has made data easily accessible, and easy to manipulate;
- iii. Surveying and mapping profession is one of such fields empowered by ICT especially in digital mapping, which applications are beneficial to economic empowerment. Its wide application and adaptability has made it a powerful tool for economic revolution. This is the case of China that has incorporated its Geospatial Information Technology with ICT applications to make her a world power today.
- iv. The Integrated Geospatial Information Framework approved by the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM), makes concrete recommendations on establishing national geospatial information management and putting that information to use. Geospatial information is a critical component of national infrastructure and a better understanding and management of digital location-based data and services, and good geospatial information integrated with urban planning as well as census data can enable more efficient resource allocation for better service delivery.
- v. ICT serves as a tool for the integration and propagation of information and data for economic recovery and growth.

#### **And encouraged:**

- i. The use of existing geospatial information data and technology, in order to eliminate waste and promote Economic Recovery and Growth Organizations.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/36**

**MEMO TITLE: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A NIGERIAN SATELLITE BASED AUGMENTATION SYSTEM (NSBAS): A STRATEGIC COLLABORATION BETWEEN OSGOF AND NIGCOMSAT FOR MARINE, AEROSPACE, PRECISE AGRICULTURE APPLICATIONS AND OTHER USES.**

**AUTHOR: OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF THE FEDERATION (OSGOF)**

The memo was stepped down as OSGOF was asked to write NIGCOMSAT and escalate to the Ministry if there is no fruitful outcome.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/37**

**MEMO TITLE: UTILISING ICT SOLUTIONS TO DRIVE SMEs TOWARDS ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH**

**AUTHOR: MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ANAMBRA STATE**

37.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to seek Council's support for the Utilization of ICT Solutions to drive Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises (SMEs) towards Economic Recovery and Growth

37.2 The adoption of ICT solutions to SMEs will cover the key aspects of the operations of these enterprises from production to accounting recording, administrative and marketing activities etc. The ICT solutions which shall be adopted and applied shall include rudimentary software applications, hardware devices, high-speed internet access etc. SME owners and entrepreneurs shall be trained in the knowledge and application of the basic ICT Solutions.

37.3 The meeting noted that NITDA was driving SMEs clinic in collaboration with BPE in training SMEs focused on ICT. It recommended that agencies should have a mechanism to reach out to various states.

37.4 In the light of the foregoing, Council:

- i. **Encouraged** a stronger collaboration between NITDA and states on the activities of NITDA.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/38**  
**MEMO TITLE: MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT FOR THE YOUTHS OF ENUGU STATE**  
**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE COMMISSIONER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENUGU STATE.**

38.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to inform Council on the activities of the State Ministry of Science and Technology in terms of manpower development of the youths of the State since the last Council meeting at Benin.

38.2. The State through the Ministry of Science and Technology is proposing to set up computer Centres in three (3) primary and secondary schools in each of the three (3) senatorial zones of the State. It is proposed to be sited at the rural areas of the State after which it will be extended to other schools in the State in due course. The target is to ignite the interest of the youths of the State in ICT which is geared towards self-sustenance in future.

38.3. Council therefore **noted**:

- i. That Enugu State Government has budgeted to spend N40m (Forty-Million Naira) only, for the development of primary and secondary school students in ICT in 2019;
- ii. That there is need for each student in each of the pilot schools to own either a laptop or a note pad computer; and
- iii. That the State Government through the Ministry of Science and Technology is collaborating with Galaxy Backbone Limited for ICT infrastructural development which will push the State into the list of 5- ICT developed States in the Country.

And **approved**:

- iv. That NCCT will increase advocacy to the Federal government to extend grants to both the State Primary and Secondary Schools through TETFUND to enable them provide laptops/note pad and computer -laboratory for the-students; and
- v. That NCCT should link the States to the relevant agencies and stakeholders on ICT for close collaboration and to ensure standard development of ICT projects, especially in schools.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/39**  
**MEMO TITLE: DEPLOYING ICT FOR A MINIMUM OF 50% INCREASE REVENUE COLLECTION WASTE MANAGEMENT – ENUGU STATE WASTE, MANAGEMENT (ESWAMA A TEST CASE)**  
**AUTHOR: MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ENUGU STATE**

39.1 The Purpose of the memorandum was to apprise Council of the effort of Enugu State Government in improving its internally revenue generation (IGR) through the use of ICT.

39.2 The Shortfall in revenue accruable to Enugu state occasioned by the global oil prices which is the mainstay of the State economy has brought agitations for concerted efforts to boost internally generated revenue (IGR) of the state. Sequel to this development and also by the act establishing ESWAMA which entrusts it with ensuring effective service delivery expressed through effective evacuation of waste material and sustained overall good sanitary conditions of the state as well as increasing the revenue base of the state Government, ESWAMA is repositioning itself to be a prime mover in the drive towards internally generated revenue (IGR).

39.3 Revenue accruing from the residential and business sectors when properly and strategically planned and effectively implemented will increase the overall ESWAMA's revenue generation by a minimum of fifty percent (50%). The driving force of this minimum of 50% increase lies on the effective development and deployment of ESWAMA DATABASE driven on information and communication technology (ICT) platform. Currently the authority is still using manual and analogue methods in the era of automated and digital formats in revenue generation. It is simply obsolete and cannot give the desired result. This manual documentation needs to be captured and transferred into the ESWAMA's DATABASE for easy storage, retrieval, instant reviewing and updating.

39.4 With these important information from all the zones, ESWAMA will be strategically armed to accurately estimate the revenue accruable to it from its Clients (Business and Residential Occupants) at the beginning of each financial year. When this is done, one major function of the Planning, Research and Statistics (PRS) Departments will be to update these figures at the end of each fiscal year in tandem with new buildings erected with that fiscal year according to zones.

39.5 It must be stated that this exercise carries its cost implication, but the gain thereafter will outweigh the immediate cost implication. When the plans and strategies are put in place and effectively implemented the revenue accruing from the residential areas of Enugu and ESWAMA will increase substantially by a minimum of 50% or more within and beyond the 2018 financial year.

39.6 In light of the above, Council **noted:**

- i. The effort Enugu State Government is making using ICT in improving its Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) base.
- ii. The man power development of its citizens through the training acquired in the effort of introduction of ICT in its waste material management in the state.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/40**  
**MEMO TITLE: THE NEED TO EMPOWER THE STATE GOVERNMENTS' MDAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ICT ISSUES THROUGH STRONGER SYNERGY TO ENABLE IT EXECUTE ITS MANDATE EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY FOR THE MUTUAL BENEFIT OF STAKEHOLDERS IN THE TELECOMMUNICATION INDUSTRY.**  
**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE COMMISSIONER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, GOMBE STATE.**

40.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to invite Council to see the need in ensuring stronger collaboration between federal regulatory MDAs and States MDAs responsible for ICT issues to achieve affective and efficient monitoring and control of activities in the telecommunication industry.

40.2. State governments were urged to establish Ministries of Communication Technology or at least, Directorate of ICT to facilitate implementation of ICT policies, programmes and activities and in line with this, Gombe State Government has established the Ministry of Science and Technology with the Directorate of ICT on 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2016.

40.3. Nigeria Communications Commission (NCC) should carryout routine inspections of ICT infrastructures belonging to the GSM Service Providers in Gombe State to ascertain the conditions of these infrastructures. In recent years, ICT has been acknowledged to have a huge source of revenue that should be beneficial to both the Federal and State governments.

40.4. In light of the foregoing, Council noted:

- i. That Gombe State Government complied with directive of the Council by establishing the Ministry of Science and Technology with Directorate of ICT, precisely on 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2016;
- ii. The need for stronger collaboration between federal regulatory MDAs and the States MDAs responsible for ICT;
- iii. That ICT infrastructures are expected to be inspected periodically to forestall avoidable disasters by federal/state;
- iv. That ICT is an enabler of all human endeavor with huge source of revenue beneficial to all stakeholders;

And **approved:**

- i. The establishment of NCC offices in all the States of the Federation to foster stronger collaboration for the mutual benefit of Stakeholders

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/42**  
**MEMO TITLE: THE ROLE OF ICT IN PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA**  
**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE COMMISSIONER FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, KEBBI STATE**

42.1 The purpose of the memo was to examine the use of ICT to leverage economic growth in Nigeria.

42.2 A nation's standard of living is the most significant indicator of national economic performance. Economic growth is considered the most powerful engine for generating long term increase in Standards of living and in today's world economy, technology is the factor that has strong impact on economic growth both in short and long term. Economists identify technology as knowledge that helps to produce output from input. Investment in technology contributes to overall capital deepening, and greater use of ICT contributes to network effects, such as lower transaction cost, higher productivity by workers and rapid innovation which will improve the overall efficiency of the economy. Since economic growth is the ability of a nation to produce more goods and services therefore the use of ICT enables the production of more goods in a shorter time as well as provides more efficient services to be transformed in to economic activities offering services, applications and content that create new markets, reduce cost and increase productivity. Thus ICT provides veritable option for economic recovery and growth which can be deployed in all sectors of the economy for productivity. Government can take step to revitalise the ICT sector and re-strategise its ecosystem which would further identify policy benefits, business opportunities, technology solutions, share best practices and form strategic relationship that would drive the country's ICT and telecommunications industry. The deployment of basic communication services to the remote areas including internet services at affordable price will in no small way boost economic activities.

42.3 Council **Noted:**

- i. That with the use of ICT, firms reduce cost, enhance their productivity and increase in the overall efficiency of staff;
- ii. The use of ICT creates jobs opportunities, improve delivery services;
- iii. ICT enhances easy access to goods and services;
- iv. ICT is a key factor in economic growth.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/43**  
**MEMO TITLE: LEVERAGING STATE INTEGRAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIFMIS) FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH.**  
**MEMO AUTHOR: HONOURABLE COMMISSIONER FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, KEBBI STATE**

43.1 The purpose of the memo was to inform the Council members of the benefits derived from the implementation of SIFMIS and emphasize on the need to leverage SIFMIS to achieve Economic Recovery and Growth across the country and to encourage all States to work toward implementation of SIFMIS.

43.2. The memo noted that SIFMIS aims to addresses a number of challenges which include among others, budget execution and reporting is manual and prone to errors and manipulation, Commitment Control System is not being adhered to, non-provision of arrears incurred by the MDAs, Budgetary overruns due to lack of information and controls to prevent them due to manual nature of the system in use, a lack of information on assets of the State, delay in preparation of report. The implementation of this SIFMIS generates a number of benefits to Kebbi State and its stakeholders which include timely reporting and as such reports management and financial reports, production of consolidated financial statements, smooth transition to accrual basis of accounting and avoidance of unplanned expenditures among others.

43.3 Council **Noted:**

- i. The system comes with inbuilt budgetary controls that enable government to spend according to the approved budget and hence eliminate incurring excess expenditure or spending on

- unbudgeted items and committing government to unnecessary arrears;
- ii. The system provides an audit trail that track activities of all its users and allows the System Administrators and Auditor to detect the time, place and equipment used to commit crime and by who;
- iii. The SIFMIS provide timely, accurate, reliable and verifiable information that hasten decision-making process in the State;
- iv. The SIFMIS facilitate sharing of common data and the flow of information amongst different functions and processes of the State due to its centralized architecture;
- v. The SIFMIS enable the Accountant General to prepare consolidated financial statements of State in a timely given that system updates ledger balances as transactions are processed. In addition, all MDAs will be able to prepare its financial statements to accesses their performance and position at any particular time;
- vi. The SIFMIS enable the government to implement recent and future public financial management reforms.

And **approved:**

- i. That all states should work towards implementation of SIFMIS

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/44**  
**MEMO TITLE: DEVELOPMENT OF E-SCHOOL MANAGEMENT INTERFACE FOR EFFECTIVE EDUCATION DATA MANAGEMENT FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF BETTER EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND SERVICE DELIVERY.**

**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE COMMISSIONER FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

44.1 The purpose of the Memorandum was to show the importance of leveraging e-Government principle to achieve better education management, planning and service delivery through the adoption of e-school management strategy and to encourage all Council members to adopt e-school management practice in their various States' education sectors.

44.2. In keying into the e-Government policy wherein all State Government MDAs are expected to "Leverage Technology to improve Public Services delivery" which is in tandem with the online/mobile data collection principle of the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS), Oyo State Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in collaboration with an indigenous ICT consultant – BROWT Technologies embarked on the development and deployment of a robust School Information Management Portal called OYO Edumix ([www.oyoedu.ng](http://www.oyoedu.ng) or [www.oyosedumix.ng](http://www.oyosedumix.ng)) to all Public Secondary Schools in the State to help in achieving better ways of collecting timely, accurate and reliable data from schools across the State. The app serve as an interface between schools (Students, teachers and parents) and her MDAs by providing Safe and easily accessible personnel data/profile automation, Infrastructure profiling and inventory automation, Educational Management System, Learning Management System, Provision of Computer Based Test (CBT) modules with remote examination supervision and automation of physical library and access to electronic library resources. Also, the State government through the Ministry had provided internet access through supply of Reuters and constant data subscription to the education MDAs and all Public Secondary Schools in the State.

44.3 Council **Noted:**

- i. That in line with the E-Government principles of NCCT, Oyo state Government through the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology is leveraging on ICT to further improve on education service delivery

- ii. Oyo State Ministry of Education, Science and Technology had keyed into online/mobile data collection as recommended by the National Council on Education Management Information System (NEMIS) and NCCT 5th resolution.
- iii. It is possible to solve most of the problems associated with data collection from government owned schools for proper planning using ICT-driven applications.

**MEMO No: NCCT 2018 (06)/45**  
**MEMO TITLE: SAFE CITY: PANACEA FOR BOOSTING ECONOMIC GROWTH**  
**AUTHOR: SPECIAL ADVISER ON ICT, OYO STATE**

45.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to emphasize the need to Security as global concern today due to insurgency, terrorism, social and political tension everywhere.

45.2. Although this concern can be fully addressed by harmonizing the aspirations of the disparate social and political classes, the technical community has an obligation to provide solutions to the problem of enforcing security, much the same way as it has done to bring people together by providing telecommunication and internet to the individual finger tips. Elegance of technology solution to a problem (particularly in the area of Security) lies in the fact that it can be implemented to provide pre-emptive action rather than a reactionary after action.

Today security takes multiple dimensions including but not limited to the following:

- Border control of nations
- Physical and Perimeter security
- Critical Infrastructure security
- Cyber and Information Security
- Economical and Financial security

45.3. Information and Communication Technology is a widely defined term that has several meanings across different sectors. Though essentially, it is used as an umbrella term to refer to the use of communication devices (e.g radio and cellular devices, satellite devices and channels, computers, e.t.c) and utilities (programs) to manage information (acquisition, dissemination, processing, storage and retrieval). In lay terms, National Security could refer to a state of absence of everything and anything that could be a threat to peace, progress, development and tranquility within a society. Thus, ICT has consistently been proven a powerful double-edged sword with a capability for both overwhelming good and devastating evil, all depending on the skills and values of the user(s) in harnessing its powers in either or both directions. One major challenge being faced by Nigerians deserving for more attention as far as security, mapping and conflict management is concerned is their effect on everyday life. The inevitable security issues leading to subsequent destruction of lives, properties and the environment calls for a holistic approach through effective use of information technology. Although Nigeria has taken bold steps to settle its insecurity issues through combat approach, there still exist several unresolved issues bordering the country peaceful coexistence on one hand and accurate mapping of contiguous areas using geospatial science and technology such as Satellite Remote Sensing (RS), Geographic information Systems (GIS) and Global Navigational Satellite Systems (GNSS) on the other hand.

45.4 Therefore, Council **Noted:**

- i. That Oyo State Government has recognised the importance of Information Technology in ensuring secured environment and so a Safe City project has been put in place which ensures surveillance in major cities in the State with a pilot phase in Ibadan, the Oyo State capital .
- ii. That Military officers and other security agents should be adequately involved in Capacity building.



- iii. That the Government of Nigeria should continue in the fight against corruption.
- iv. That there should be proper collaboration between the information technology sector and the Defence and security sector.

And **encouraged**:

- i. The development of Security applications locally.
- ii. That government must encourage information sharing and open dialogue between all the security agencies in the society. For example, all personnel in the agencies must have e-mail addresses and subscribe to a discussion group where they can chat and share ideas real time online.

**MEMO NO: 2018 (06) 46**

**MEMO TITLE: ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE ICT COUNCIL: A STRATEGIC GRASSROOTS TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON SUSTAINABLE ICT DEVELOPMENT**

**AUTHOR: HON. COMMISSIONER, MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, PLATEAU STATE.**

46.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to inform Council on the proposed germane need to establish the Plateau State Information and Communication Technology Council code named (PLASICTC).

46.2. PLASICTC will be saddled with the responsibility of providing a sound professional advice to the State Government on all policy matters relating to ICT Development/Deployment especially as it relates to amongst others Peace, Security, and Good Governance towards promoting equity and justice, as well as matters related to ICT contract in the State, and to give a clear-cut focused direction to ICT activities within the state, and to perform oversight function to ICT Units/Department in the State.

46.3. Membership of the Council shall comprise the following:

- i. The Executive Governor of the State (Chairman of the Council). He may however, due to his busy schedule delegate by proxy to represent him when he would not be available.
- ii. The Honourable Commissioner, Ministry of Science and Technology
- iii. The Honourable Commissioner, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
- iv. Special Assistant on ICT
- v. D.G ICT Agency
- vi. Director of ICT, Ministry of Science and Technology
- vii. ALGON Chairman, Plateau State Chapter
- viii. Heads of Tertiary Institutions in Plateau State
- ix. At least 3 ICT technocrats; 1 each on software Engineering & solution Architecture, Network Engineering & Telecommunications solutions and professional training
- x. Executive Secretary to the Council who must be a seasoned ICT professional that will coordinate day to day activities of the Council. The Council shall from time to time determine the job description of personnel to be recruited in the secretariat.

46.4. The State ICT Council shall be funded from one or more sources which include:

- i. Yearly state ICT Grant
- ii. States security votes
- iii. Donations and grants from International Bodies and partners
- iv. Special Research and Development Grants from corporate ICT organization and Banks.

46.5. **Council noted:**

- i. the State Information and Communication Council (SICTC) shall be the highest Inter-Governmental Advisory Body on Information Communication Technology (ICT) Development in the State in collaboration with the National Council on Communication Technology (NCCT);
- ii. States' ICT Council is to provide a clearly define plan of action to give the needed direction and clear-cut focus for purposeful involvement of ICT champions for the benefits of the States citizens;
- iii. through effective deployment of ICT gadgets address the security threats and challenges that form major cankerworms that have continued to eat deep into the fabric of our Nations economic growth and development; and.,
- iv. the establishment of States' Information and Communication Technology Council (SICTC) is a bold step aimed at addressing fundamental ICT issues peculiar to the various states.

And **approved:**

- i. the establishment of State Information and Communication Technology Council (SICTC) to facilitate the National e-Government Framework in their respective states in collaboration with the National Council on Communication Technology (NCCT).
- ii. The Support and assistance to Plateau State Government through the proposed Plateau State Information and Communication Technology Council (PLASICTC) to invest massively in terms of procurements and deployments of ICT technologies (CCTVs) in strategic areas – LGAs that are prone to security threats in other to nib security challenges in the bud.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/47**

**MEMO TITLE: ICT POLICY: A THRESHOLD FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH**

**AUTHOR: HON. COMMISSIONER, MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, PLATEAU STATE**

47.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to apprise Council of Plateau State Government efforts at reviewing its ICT Policy with the assistance of the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA).

47.2 The policy will encourage the creation of local finances and credit facilities, property rights and commercial law, fair tax regimes and tariffs to stimulate the local ICT private sector as well as to create a predictable environment for external investment which will be needed to expand infrastructure.

47.3 Plateau State Government has put up necessary measures to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the ICT framework. NITDA has assisted the State with several ICT infrastructure development interventions and trained over 800 unemployed graduates on digital job capacity in the relevant areas of ICT application for sustainability.

47.4 Council **noted:**

- i. that Plateau State has successfully reviewed its ICT policy with assistance from NITDA;
- ii. that the policy seeks to define appropriate MDAs that will drive and coordinate all ICT activities in the State thereby eliminating duplications and wastages;
- iii. that the State currently is implementing the Digital Land management system through the deployment of Plateau State Geographic Information System (PLAGIS);

- iv. that Plateau State is among the States that benefitted from Digital Job Africa Initiative training where over Eight Hundred (800) youths participated during the sponsored training organized by the Federal Ministry of Communication Technology in collaboration with Rockefeller Foundation in 2016; and,
- v. that Plateau State Government intends to establish 3 Data centers in the state, One (1) each in the Senatorial zones of the State.

**And Approved:**

- i. That Plateau State Government should direct their request of establishing resource centres to NITDA
- ii. The facilitation of full implementation of the ICT policy as it relates especially to institutional and human capacity building in the state.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/49**

**MEMO TITLE: EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT USE OF ICT IN GOVERNMENT BUSINESS AS A BEDROCK FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH**

**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE COMMISSIONER MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PLATEAU STATE.**

49.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to apprise Council of Plateau State efforts at making Governance Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent (SMART) as well as improving service delivery through ICT.

49.2. Education and Human development is seen as two sides of the same coin, in which the eventual goal of both is to produce a more literate and productive citizens.

49.3. There is need for Plateau State to key into the e-Government policy of the Federal Ministry of Communication and ensure the training and re-training of employees on the use of ICT for viability. The application of ICT by civil servants would not only help in economic growth of the state or country, but also has the potentials to accelerate and engaged our teaming youth in the state.

49.4. In light of the above, Council **noted:**

- i. Political appointees are expected to have a basic digital literacy, in addition to any skills required by their specific post as a strategic means of Human Capital Development geared towards a successful take up of e-Government programme in the state.
- ii. Public Office holders should be encouraged to update their ICT skills periodically as may be required by their schedules duties.
- iii. The need for training and re-training of staff to keep pace with emerging technology cannot be overemphasized.
- iv. All ICT capacity building training amongst basic digital literacy, include (but are not limited to):

- a) Operational knowledge of computer hardware and operating systems.
- b) Basic typing skills.
- c) Basic use of office productivity tools/programs such as word processor, spread sheets and customized applications.
- d) Use of the internet and internet services.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/50**  
**MEMO TITLE: UTILISATION OF ICT IN AGRICULTURE FOR SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH**  
**AUTHOR: MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, PLATEAU STATE**

50.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to help build a reliable database of farmers, products and markets for the products to ensure farmers have proper planning weather forecast, soil analysis for increased yield through effective use of ICT tools

50.2 The farmers lack access to information to manage their land, apply proper and relevant land nutrients and decide right products to produce. With the inexistence of formal market and extension services, the farmers do not have reliable information to make decisions in addition to erosion problems facing the State. It has become urgent therefore that the State develops evidence-based agriculture and Land management process.

50.3 The innovative programs that will be implemented will provide platform for better decision support based on sensor data via weather stations and soil moisture stations using their online weather forecast on demand system.

50.4 In the same vein, there are many infrastructural projects that affect the productivity of farmers, roads, rails, ports, air transports, water supply and sanitation, power, ICT technologies are a few of the most critical ones. Hence Agricultural objectives are very essential to the overall development of Plateau State in general.

50.5 In light of the forgoing, Council **noted:**

- i. That the utilization of ICT in Agriculture for sustainable National Economic Recovery and Growth in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized;
- ii. There is the need for state Governments to update the land parcel information system, that is based on orthoimages, as core Geographic Information System (GIS) practice;
- iii. The need for Government to setup farmers or extension-officers management system, with ICT as the core system for farm management and farm advisory services.

**And encouraged:**

- i. NITDA to support the Plateau state government in providing support for agricultural value chain management as well as build the requisite capacity for staff of the Ministry of Agriculture to enhance data collection; and
- ii. The Plateau state government to collaborate with relevant MDAs to leverage on related operations/services.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/51**  
**MEMO TITLE: ICT SKILLS CERTIFICATION FOR TEACHERS: A CATALYST FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH**  
**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE COMMISSIONER MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, BENUE STATE.**

The memo was stepped down by Council since the focus is on e-Government adoption and penetration which is already covered by the e-Government Master Plan

**MEMO No: NCCT 2018 (06)/52**  
**MEMO TITLE: INCREASING BROADBAND PENETRATION IN NIGERIA "A QUID PRO QUO MODEL" TO ENCOURAGE STATES TO GO INTO ARRANGEMENT WITH ISP WITH A WAIVER OF RIGHT OF WAY FEES AND ISP PROVIDING BROADBAND SERVICES AND OTHER ANCILLIARY SERVICES TO GOVERNMENT FACILITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN EXCHANGE.**  
**AUTHOR: BUREAU OF INFORMATION TECHNOOGY OGUN STATE**

52.1 The purpose of the memorandum was for the Council to recommend to the State Governments to have a "quid pro quo model" encouraging States to go into arrangement with ISP with a waiver of right of way fees and ISP providing broadband services and other ancillary services to government facilities and public schools in exchange, i.e. State Governments going into a mutual agreements with ISP to waive the fees for the right of way. Council was informed that with the State Governments insisting on right of way fees, the Country as a whole has been lagging behind in broadband internet penetration to provide a sustainable economic growth.

52.2 In view of the foregoing, Council **Noted:**

- i. The Ogun State model involved an arrangement whereby Right of Way is issued by the States in lieu of commensurate service from the ISPs;
- ii. Agreed MoU and SLA are signed between the two parties;

And **encouraged**

- i. Other states to adopt the Ogun State model

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/53**  
**MEMO TITLE: PREVENTING MEASURES AGAINST INTERNET FRAUD THROUGH TECHNOLOGY**

**AUTHOR: BUREAU OF INFORMATION TECHNOOGY OGUN STATE**

The purpose of the memorandum was for the Council to look into the measures of curbing internet fraudsters through technology. The Council noted that most of these scams are carried out with Social Media. With full knowledge that the Cyber Crime Acts has been passed into law, but this is to further exact the law that has been passed.

2. Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) should promote the design of an Application Program Interface (API) which must be promoted and adopted by the social media platforms, such as, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, Pinterest, Badoo, to verify their identities with their already registered numbers. This will reduce cybercrimes, encourage more registration of SIM cards and help to boost the Image of Nigeria positively.

3. Council **noted** the need for the creation of Application Programme Interface (API) either independently, or in partnership with a provider and enforce more SIM registration as these measure are needed to help clean our internet system.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/54**  
**MEMO TITLE: REGULATING EDUCATION AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN ICT USING THE GLOBAL STANDARD IN DIGITAL LITERACY AND DIGITAL SKILLS TO ACCELERATE THE DIGITAL INCLUSION OF NIGERIA IN THE GLOBAL LANDSCAPE**  
**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE COMMISSIONER MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, EDO STATE.**

54.1 The memo sought to regulate and bring to standard, ICT in education using the global standard curriculum to ensure adherence of human capital development on Digital literacy skills to global and industry standards; most importantly in its implementation from curriculum to content and assessment or certification.

54.2. Inadequate capacity development and training exercise; usually ad-hoc, short-term and lack in comprehensive framework of standard that guides quality and learning outcomes have been largely responsible for the failures in human capital development of the nation.

54.3. The recently released World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Competitive Ranking (GCR) put Nigeria at 115 on a scale of 140 countries with 47.5 points out of the optimal 100 points and 10<sup>th</sup> on the scale of 12 countries ranked from Africa, ahead of Angola and Chad brought to bear the need to regulate development of human capital in Nigeria, ensure validation of skills developed against the industry standards, going global.

54.4. In the light of the foregoing, Council noted that:

- i. Nigeria's below 50% ranking on the 2018 WEF GCR requires more policy measures, especially to reposition education and human capital development and be able to change the narratives around Nigeria's ranking in:
  - a. ICT Adoption at 123<sup>rd</sup> position with 26 points on a scale of 140 countries
  - b. Innovation Capacity at 93<sup>rd</sup> position with 31 points on the same scale; and
  - c. Skills 124<sup>th</sup> position with 40 points on same scale of 140 countries
- ii. Nigerians require far broader range of skills and attributes than the technical capability or competence that career practices formerly demanded to be competitive
- iii. Going global in skill development will increase Nigerians' level of digital capability, density and enable compliance with the changing terms of competition and be open to new opportunities and bring all human capital initiatives to standard.
- iv. To continually train to adapt, learn and grow in a fast-changing world and be able to apply a depth of skill to a progressively widening scope of situations and experiences, equally at ease with technical issues as with business strategy will put Nigeria on the same platform with the rest of the world;
- v. The rapid development of digital technologies has brought greater conveniences to people in the 21<sup>st</sup> century which will require new set of skills and attributes than career practices formerly demanded;
- vi. Competence in the digital era is predicated on international/industry standard and individual's technological expertise is merely arbitrary until measured or validated against a standard. So adopting a standard for Digital skill training in Nigeria is apt;
- vii. Edo State has already developed and approved a Broadband Policy which will ensure the spread of Infrastructure and bring Digital Skills closer to homes and businesses in the State;
- viii. There are over 400 21<sup>st</sup> century digital skill areas available globally that Nigeria has not frontally

tapped into for the benefits of the citizenry. The said skills cut across all sectors: Engineering (Autodesk), Accounting (Intuit QuickBooks), Medical practices (IC Health), Mass Communication, Graphic Arts (Adobe), entrepreneurship (ESB), Cyber Security, teaching (MCE), Administration/Law (MOS) etc.

And **approved:**

- ix. The strengthening of policies that will empower relevant agencies of Government to scrutinize and recommend all aspects of the 21<sup>st</sup> century ICT-based human capital development for implementation;
- x. The adoption of Digital Skills as complement of higher education, Technical Education and Vocational trainings. This will guarantee early students' preparation and workforce-ready capacity development across sectors in Nigeria;
- xi. The development of a National Digital Skills Framework with IC3 as foundation to ensure a uniform human capacity development at the Federal, States and FCT levels to put Nigerians on the same platform with the rest of the world;
- xii. That the Digital Literacy Council (DLC) should be mandated to come up with a framework with IC3 as a foundation to ensure a uniform human capacity development at the Federal, State and FCT levels to put Nigeria on the same platform with the rest of the world.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/55**

**MEMO TITLE: NIGER STATE SCHOLARSHIP INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NSSIMS) TO MANAGE STUDENTS APPLICATION AND DATA, FOR EFFECTIVE PAYMENT OF BURSARIES AND ALLOWANCES**

**AUTHOR: MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, NIGER STATE**

55.1 The purpose of this memorandum is to inform Council on the use of Information Management System Solution (NSSIMS) by the Niger State Government for effective payment of student's bursaries and allowances.

55.2 Niger State Scholarship Information Management System (NSSIMS) is a solution designed to provide an efficient and accountable means of payment of scholarship and bursary to Niger State students in tertiary institutions using Software Technologies. The present administration, since assuming the responsibility of steering the affairs of the State in 2015, has made education a priority. This commitment is manifested by the huge investment of resources that have been witnessed in the last three and half years, and is continually being manifested in the form of increased enrolment, improved educational infrastructure, and conversion of more secondary schools to science colleges.

55.3 However, one of the main institutional platforms created by Niger State Government to facilitate access to higher education is the Scholarship Board, which has the responsibility of providing merit scholarship, bursaries, allowances, grants, etc. to indigent and exceptional students.

55.4 The non-availability of reliable database made it difficult to determine the actual number of beneficiaries at any point in time. This therefore provided the need to develop a database of students in tertiary institutions by NSSIMS to determine the total number of students (Niger State indigenes) in each tertiary institution in the country accessible through online portal [www.nssb.org.ng](http://www.nssb.org.ng)

55.5 Replacement of traditional Cash Payment with Electronic Payments is another aspect of the transformation that was facilitated by the Government's directive to pay the students allowances with the new Electronic Payment system. This is now fully functional and working smoothly thereby reducing fraud in the sector to the barest minimum. The accomplishment of the new system could best be

appreciated in the light of what has so far been achieved in terms of what was paid as against what could have been paid using the old Cash Payment system. While the Ministry and the Board will continue to improve on the organizational component of the transformation, it is gratifying to say that the measures implemented so far have resulted in visible efficiency and student's satisfaction.

55.6 Council **noted:**

- i. That Niger State has designed Information Management System Solution (IMSS) to provide efficient and accountable means of payment of scholarship and bursary to Niger State students in tertiary institutions;
- ii. That the platform has helped develop a database of students in tertiary institutions to determine the total number of students (Niger State indigenes) in each of the tertiary institutions in the country;
- iii. That the use of this IMSS has minimized irregularities in terms of multiple applications and enhanced identification of ghost students;

And **recommended:**

- i. that Niger state government should collaborate with relevant agencies and state governments with a view to replicating the programme.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/56**

**MEMO TITLE: BRIDGING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE AND REDUCING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT THROUGH IMPLEMENTING DIGITAL VILLAGES PROJECT.**

**AUTHOR: SSA TO THE ONDO STATE GOVERNOR ON ICT, OGUN STATE**

The purpose of the memo was to draw the attention of the Council to the benefits derived from deploying the Digital Villages Projects to various Local Governments across the States of the Federation and reducing the rate of Unemployment among graduates and school leavers.

2. The Digital Villages Project is an Information and Communication Technology Resource-Centre that provides various ICT services to the community via computers connected to the internet and other communication infrastructure.

3. **Council noted that;**

- i. Unemployment is a problem among school leavers and graduates in Nigeria.
- ii. There is a wide digital gap between the urban dwellers and the rural dwellers.
- iii. Majority of investors are not willing to invest in the rural areas because of returns for such investment, thereby isolating the rural dwellers from the digital technology.
- iv. Rural urban migration is on the high side in Nigeria because major infrastructures are located in the cities.
- v. The implementation of Digital Villages project will mitigate some of these problems by developing relevant ICT skills in the youths which will eventually enable them to be more employable or create ICT entrepreneurs.



**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/57**

**MEMO TITLE: ENHANCING EDUCATION SERVICE DELIVERY THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SMART EDUCATION IN INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.**

**AUTHOR: SSA TO THE ONDO STATE GOVERNOR ON ICT, OGUN STATE**

The purpose of the memo was to draw the attention of Council to the need to deploy SMART education to our Institutions of learning across the States of the Federation and prepare the next generation to participate in the digital economy where adaptability is crucial.

2. **SMART Education**, the abbreviation for Self-directed, Motivated, Adaptive, Resource-enriched, and Technologies-embedded education system is a technology-based learning method that enables students to access cloud-based educational services via the Internet in schools and utilize the learning materials anywhere at any particular time they want.

3. Council noted that the implementation of SMART education will enable the States to harness the enormous opportunity inherent in the application of Technology to high quality education delivery through the following.

- i. Adaptive learning programs and learning portfolios for students
- ii. Collaborative technologies and digital learning resources for teachers and students
- iii. Computerized administration, monitoring and reporting to keep teachers in the classroom

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/58**

**MEMO TITLE: BRIDGING THE DIGITAL GAP AMONG MALE AND FEMALE GENDER AS A VEHICLE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY GROWTH PLAN (ERGP) IN TARABA STATE.**

**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE COMMISSIONER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, TARABA STATE**

The memo was stepped down as proper research was not carried out.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06) 59**

**MEMO TITLE: THE NEED FOR THE ADOPTION, DIFFUSION AND USE OF ELECTRONIC-SERVICE SYSTEM (E-SERVICE) IN PUBLIC SERVICE AS A VEHICLE FOR ECONOMIC AN RECOVERY AND GROWTH PLAN (ERGP) IN TARABA STATE.**

**AUTHOR: HON. COMMISIONER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, TARABA STATE.**

59.1 The purpose of the Memorandum was to appeal to Council on the need to adopt, diffuse and to use electronic- service system (e-service) in the public service as a vehicle for Economic Recovery and Growth plan vis a vis enhancing accuracy, efficiency, accountability and effective service delivery.

59.2. The memo noted that Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become an indispensable tool and key vehicle by which services are delivered in line with global best practices. Recently the Nigeria Government has been emphasizing on the need for all sectors to key into the e- service system as a major public service reform process for all government activities in the country, but

it has been observed that there is lack of e-service readiness for successful implementation of e-service system in the States.

59.3 The memo explained that, the Taraba State Government through the Taraba State Ministry of Science and Technology has identified e-service system such as e-governance, e-commerce, e-memo, e-payment system etc, as a vehicle through which the ERGP can be achieved in the State.

59.4 Council **Noted that**

- i. There is a need for State Governments to adopt, diffuse and use e-service system in public service;
- ii. E-service system can be used as a vehicle for achieving the ERGP in the States;
- iii. Lack of access to e-service facilities affects the adoption, diffusion and usage of e-service system;
- iv. There is need for states to improve their e-service contents so as to serve as a tool for enhancing ERGP; and
- v. That more capabilities and willingness is needed in the use of e-services to enhance ERGP in the States.

And **approved:**

- i. The Adoption, diffusion and Usage of e-service system in the States;
- ii. That Telecommunication Service providers be encouraged to reach the unserved communities and areas in the States;
- iii. That States and Corporate organizations be encouraged to train public servant on the use of e-service platform for effective service delivery.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/60**  
**MEMO TITLE: LEVERAGING ON CLOUD COMPUTING SYSTEM**  
**AUTHOR: MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT, BAYELSA STATE**

60.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to high light the need of backup of data and information and to take advantage of the vast benefits of Cloud Computing system and its possible implementation in all Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) or organizations in Nigeria.

60.2 All government MDAs have large number of documents and files stored up in their office cabinets. It is vital that this information are stored up in a safe and secured system. Safety of information and data is one major factor considered in the presentation of this memo. At the advent of disasters, be it fire, flood, earth quake etc vital information and data might be damaged or lost. This might cause serious financial and huge information loss to that organization. With a backup of these information and data in a secured and safe system, the effect caused by any of these natural disasters on the organization will be less.

60.3 It is on this premise that the memo is advocating to all government establishments to leverage on the benefits associated with cloud computing services for the storage of information. One benefit of using cloud computing services is that firms can avoid the upfront cost and complexity of owning and maintaining their own IT infrastructure, and instead simply pay for what they use, when they use it. The billing model is pay as per storage. The infrastructure is not purchased thus lowering the maintenance. In turn, providers of cloud computing services can benefit from significant economies of scale by delivering the same services to a wide range of customers. With the massive infrastructure

that is offered by cloud providers today, storage and maintenance of large volume of data is a reality.

60.4 Council **noted** that:

- i. Cloud Computing services can offer a wide range of storage that can accommodate very large number of data and information;
- ii. The billing model is pay as per storage;
- iii. The Cloud computing system is flexible. Enterprise can adapt to changing business condition;
- iv. Vendors can provide modest tools;
- v. Companies can scale up as computing needs increase and scale down again as demands decrease. This eliminates the need for massive investments in local infrastructure, which may or may not remain active;

And **approved**

- i. the establishment of a policy that Government MDAs or organisations in Nigeria to backup all important information and data in the cloud; and
- ii. the encouragement of MDAs to develop individual digital business strategies and cloud backup systems which should be domiciled in the country.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/61**

**MEMO TITLE: ELECTRONIC RECORD MANAGEMENT (ERM) SYSTEM**

**AUTHOR: MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT, BAYELSA STATE**

61.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to high light the need of Electronic Records Management (ERM) Systems and to encourage its usage in all Government Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) or organizations in Nigeria.

61.2 Traditionally, records and archives have been created and maintained in paper form as physical objects. Their physical composition limits access to a specific time and place: only one person can use a record at one time and only in one physical location. Producing multiple copies is expensive and time consuming, requiring access to photocopiers or printers. Electronic records, on the other hand, can be shared widely and they can be accessed and used by several people at the same time, even if they are in different places. In environments where resources are scarce or distances are great, the ability to provide access to information without the boundaries of time or space can dramatically improve service, increase information sharing and enhance operations.

61.3 The use of information technologies improves information handling and allows for the speedy retrieval of records and information through electronic search facilities. As a result, policy makers can make informed decisions quickly and efficiently, contributing to the effectiveness of the organization. Through the use of new technologies, organizations are able to economize in terms of storage space, as computer systems can store large volumes of data and records in a small physical space. In a well-managed organization, it is also possible to manage staff resources more effectively. Much of the day-to-day work of filing and retrieval will be done by officers throughout the organization as part of their daily routine, leaving time for other staff to participate more actively in activities such as appraisal and retention.

61.4 A Well-designed records and document management systems also allow an organization to regulate and oversee actions and decisions. Many electronic records management software programs include mechanisms to maintain audit trails, encouraging more accountable record keeping and promote compliance across the organization. The development of information technologies also

usually involves the development of records management legislation and regulations, which are designed to control the process of creating, maintaining and using records. As a result, public accountability and transparency are enhanced.

Council therefore **noted that:**

- i. With Electronic Record Management (ERM) System the limitation of physical composition to access in connection of time and space is eliminated;
- ii. Flexibility in the creation, storage, use and management of information record is a reality;
- iii. There is improved information handling;
- iv. With the use ERM Organizations will be able to economize the physical space as technology will be used ;
- v. The professional image of an organization can be enhanced by improved information flow and the organization will be able to take on complex work;

**And approved:**

- i. The encouragement of the use of ERM systems in all Government ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) or organizations in Nigeria.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/62**

**MEMO TITLE: LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK: A RECIPE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF E-GOVERNANCE IN ABIA STATE.**

**AUTHOR: HON. COMMISSIONER, MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ABIA STATE**

62.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to share with the Council the commitment of Abia State Government to the implementation of E-Governance using this *recipe* and possible adoption by other states and FCT.

62.2. The "Recipe" is a draft bill for a law to establish **ABIA STATE INFORMATICS CENTER (ASIC)** in the Ministry of Science and Technology as a HUB for e-governance in the State. The bill is sponsored by the Chairman House Committee on Science and Technology. The ASIC will create a platform for e-governance in the State through the establishment of a Computer Communication network for ensuring ready access of information across the MDA's in the State and other relevant bodies to enable optimal use of resources as well as improvement of the analytical capacity and presentation of information utilized for State and Local Government Planning. It will also lead to the development of modeling, forecasting and simulation techniques that is required for planning and decision support while at the same time improve standards for data collection, compilation and dissemination, with cooperation of related agencies at local, State and National Levels. The draft bill has passed 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> reading in the State House of Assembly and it is being considered at Committee level for adoption.

62.3 Council **noted**

- i. That a legislative framework to implement e-governance is a commitment on the part of Government not an option to provide a platform for the interaction between Governments at all tiers and her citizens to improve the efficiency, transparency, service delivery and access to relevant information.
- ii. That direct and indirect jobs would be created and unemployment would be reduced.
- iii. That there would be a boost in the internally generated revenue as many revenue windows will be created

- iv. That the Civil Servants and the Public would be empowered to bring about knowledge based society.
- v. That all Investor's/Partner's interest are protected as a legislative approval is already secured in this document.

**And Approved**

- i. That the Ministry of Communications and it agencies should partner with Abia State Government to ensure the realization of this noble project.
- ii. That the private sector in ICT should partner with Abia State in infrastructural development.
- iii. That there should be a replication of this e-governance implementation model by other States that have not implemented e-governance. This will remove alleged fears of Investors/Partners willing to undertake such projects in case of any change in Government.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (6)/63**

**MEMO TITLE: NIGERIAN ELECTRONIC VOTERS RECHARGE CARD SOLUTION MANAGEMENT**

**AUTHOR: ASSOCIATION OF MOBILE COMMUNICATION DEVICE TECHNICIANS OF NIGERIA (AMCODET NIG.)**

The purpose of the memorandum was to propose and collaborate with Independent Electoral Commission (INEC), Nigerian Communications Commission, Nigerian Population Commission, Central Bank of Nigeria, National Judicial Commission and other relevant government agencies on Electronic Voters Recharge Card.

2. The memo noted that the Nigerian Electronic Voters Recharge Card, if probably accepted and adopted by the **Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)** in collaboration with relevant stakeholders would reduce the whopping sum of money the federal government is spending in organizing elections in Nigeria. It will also eliminate or reduce to the barest minimum the number of disenfranchised or eligible voters in the country, ballot stuffing, rigging and other vices. However **National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) is already embarking on a similar project.**

In the light of the foregoing, Council **noted:**

- I. The card should be made available free of charge at the INEC office, polling booth or at the voter's bank.
- II. The Nigerian Electronic Voters Recharge Card should be admissible as evidence of voting took place by court of competent jurisdiction, Network Service Providers and other relevant stakeholders.
- III. To Encourage INEC and all political parties to embrace the use of Nigeria Electronic Voters Recharge Card for credible election results.
- IV. To support and encourage election innovation in Nigeria for reliable and trusted election results declaration.
- V. The Nigerian Electronic Voters Recharge Card is an INEC property which shall be printed and distributed to all eligible voters before Election Day during the election year in Nigeria.
- VI. The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), in partnership with Nigerian Communications Commission, Network Service Providers, AMCODET Nig. and other relevant stakeholders should organize Nigerian electorate seminar, workshop on civic responsibilities, Voters educations on electronic voting system development strategy etc.

**MEMO No:** NCCT 2018 (06)/64  
**MEMO TITLE:** KEY CHALLENGES TO NETWORK OPERATIONS IN THE COUNTRY  
**AUTHOR:** MEMORANDUM BY DIRECTOR, LEGAL & REGULATORY AFFAIRS/COMPANY SECRETARY AIRTEL NETWORKS LIMITED

The memorandum was stepped down due to absence of sponsor.

**MEMO NO:** NCCT 2018 (06)/65  
**MEMO TITLE:** REVENUE AUTOMATION AND ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM  
**AUTHOR:** VATEBRA LIMITED

Memo was stepped down as it was observed that the Council does not have jurisdiction over the issues raised in the memo as they involved revenue issues.

**MEMO NO:** NCCT 2018 (06) 66  
**MEMO TITLE:** MOTIVATING THE CIVIL SERVICE TO EMBRACE ICT FOR SERVICE DELIVERY.  
**AUTHOR:** CEO, AAA Infotek.

66.1 The purpose of the memo was to sensitise the Council on the need to bring civil servants up to speed on the use of ICT as a tool for enhanced service delivery and economic development of Nigeria.

66.2 The memo stated that one of the one the major predicament to ICT adoption as an effective and main tool in the actualization of government and other organisations delivery is the WRONG ATTITUDE of the work force. This issue had been brought up in the various discussions on ICT innovation and development in Nigerian.

66.3 The memo stated that there have been failure of some government IT projects and computerization efforts that could benefit the system through enhanced speed and improved handling due to attitudinal issues. What this means is that there are no support or desirable effort on the part of the government employees to make such systems and installation work by the personnel that are to operate and use them by virtue of their job scope. The fear of such personnel is job loss or redundancy at work. Since this fear is justifiable and real, this memo seeks to offer ways to motivate the work force at all level of government.

#### **66.4 Council Noted:**

- i. The need for government at all levels to initiate a study to identify the real cause of this fear in the civil servants.
- ii. Civil servants need to be put through trainings to re-orient them on the use of ICT tools and be encouraged to use them for personal enhancement and communications.
- iii. Civil servants need to be provided with ICT facilities that they can use such as laptop and Internet modems.
- iv. Private organizations need to be encouraged and mobilized to engage and train Federal and State government work forces that need the training so that they can start using these tools for service delivery.

- v. Private and public organization need to start to work as partners for the joint purpose of the development of Nigeria and the boosting of national revenue.
- vi. Government need to have career management office that would assess the use of ICT for efficient utilization of e-service when it is introduced.

**MEMO No: NCCT 2018 (06)/67**  
**MEMO TITLE: PROMOTING AND ENCOURAGING PRODUCTION OF ICT HARDWARE TO REDUCE IMPORT DEPENDENCE AND GENERATE FOREIGN EXCHANGE**  
**AUTHOR: CERTIFIED COMPUTER MANUFACTURERS OF NIGERIA (CCMON)**

67.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to highlight the need to promote local production of ICT hardware to reduce import dependence.

67.2. The memo noted that there have been several noteworthy initiatives of the Federal Government in support of local content that were aimed at Local Content Development and Implementation like the Nigerian Content Act of 2010, The Regulatory Guidelines for Nigerian Content Development in ICT and Executive Orders and Amendment of the Procurement Act. It also noted some reasons why the Local Content Program has achieved little success like flagrant disregard for the Procurement Act and other local content regulations, attitude of Government to Local Manufacturing.

67.3 It highlighted ways of improving Local Content Regulations by Concerted Efforts by Relevant Agencies of Government to Support Local Capacity in ICT Manufacturing, Create incentives to encourage local production such as access to soft loans, MDAs such as Ministry of Communications, NITDA, BOI, SMEDAN, USPF, NCC, CBN should be specifically requested to play a role in the consultation process to seek ways to build capacity for local production and export of ICT products and Grant of pioneer status to the erstwhile certified local OEMs such as Speedstar ( Beta computers), Zinox, Brian, Veda, RLG and Omatek. Pioneer status would enable the companies to invest tax moratorium into quality products amongst others.

**67.4 Council noted:**

- i. Need for Ministry of Communications to expedite action in implementing the recommendation of the 2017 Ministerial roundtable that requested for criminalization of breach of local content policy;
- ii. Need for Government to create appropriate incentives through soft loans and grant for all NITDA certified OEMs to encourage local production and R & D;
- iii. Need for NITDA to carry out annual aggregation of Government Personal Computer (PC) need requirement as a feed to annual ICT budget;
- iv. Need for Tax waiver on NITDA certified OEMs on importation of Complete Knock Down (CKD) meant for ICT hardware manufacturing.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/68**  
**MEMO NAME: THE NEED FOR NATIONAL STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATION IN ICT MANUFACTURING TO ENHANCE LOCAL CONTENT**  
**AUTHOR: CERTIFIED COMPUTER MANUFACTURERS OF NIGERIA (CCMON)**

The purpose of the memo was to notify the Council on the formal creation and incorporation of a professional body for ICT manufacturing that took place in 2016 with the approval of the Federal Government as represented by NITDA (National Information Technology Development Agency).

2. The body of local OEMs which goes by the name Certified Computer Manufacturers of Nigeria (CCMON) began with the six originally certified manufacturers ( Omatek, Brian, Speedstar, Zinox, Veda

and RLG). Requirement for membership is introduced to support the efforts of government in effectively regulating the sector and to ensure that quacks are kept at bay.

3. The Council lauded their efforts and encouraged NITDA to continue their collaboration with CCMON.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/69**

**MEMO TITLE: PROMOTING AND ENCOURAGING LOCAL PRODUCTION OF SOFTWARE TO REDUCE IMPORT DEPENDENCE AND GENERATE FOREIGN EXCHANGE**

**AUTHOR: FINTRAK SOFTWARE CO. LIMITED**

69.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to seek Council's support for promoting and encouraging local production of software to reduce import dependence and generate foreign exchange.

69.2 Importation of various Information and Communications Technology (ICT) products and services is said to be costing Nigeria on a yearly basis \$2.8 billion. If the trend of importation of ICT products is not stopped or at least reduced to a barest minimum, Nigeria would be spending \$143.8bn on ICT imports in 2019, So far the country loses approximately N1.52trillion (\$3.8bn) every year through importation of Information and Communications Technology products, services and software.

69.3 The Nigerian economy has lost over N212 billion transferred out of the country in the past 18 months for acquisition and maintenance of foreign software used in the economy including banking, oil and gas, information technology (IT), telecommunications and manufacturing sectors.

69.4 In view of the above, Council noted the need to pursue the following objectives:

- i. Imposition of Software Import Tax of 50% on all software imported into Nigeria. The fund from this tax regime can be used to fund local software development activities in the form of cheap loans for both start-ups and established software companies in Nigeria. This is in line with resolution adopted at the National Council on Communication Technology (NCCT) meeting of November 2017 in Katsina. There is need to progress this to an Act of Parliament;
- ii. That local software companies should be heavily patronized and supported to grow and provide employment to teeming youths in Nigeria;
- iii. The establishment of N500b Credit Guarantee Scheme to support working capital credit extension to qualifying Software development firms in Nigeria;
- iv. That Bank of Industry and Development Bank of Nigeria to set aside about N500 billion as loans to software companies in Nigeria. This can be funded from Software Import Tax Fund;
- v. A policy position that all software components towards achieving the eGovernance pillar of the ICT Roadmap 2017/2020 by Federal and State Government Agencies of must be sourced locally;
- vi. That GIFMIS – Government Integrated Financial Management Information System currently powered by a foreign ERP software should now be implemented on locally developed option for two reasons – (1) to retain internally the outflow of foreign exchange paid annually for its maintenance (2) to ensure sensitive Government Financial information is not unduly available to foreigners who maintain the systems and (3) as a consequence of (1), to support employment generation in Nigeria;
- vii. That all currently installed software systems for State and Federal Government Agencies powered by foreign companies should be replaced by local option over a period of 3 years maximum. These systems are most cases not really delivering value. NITDA should take the lead;
- viii. The localization of Technical Training – if for whatever acceptable reason, like unavailability of local option, a foreign software have to be procured by public and private institutions, technical



training on those systems must be conducted locally. Many times, people recommending foreign systems does so not because those systems are better but because of foreign trips and estacodes. This will check that menace;

- ix. That NITDA comes up with a framework to rate Software Companies and Products in Nigeria to engender consumer trust in locally produced software products. They can do this in partnership with International Rating organizations using global standards;
- x. That a fund to be set aside for that purpose to subsidize the cost of the exercise up to 80% for companies that meet the pre-qualification criteria. This can be funded from Software Import Tax Fund;
- xi. That NITDA should come up with a process to achieve upgrade of curricula for the various Universities offering ICT related courses in the country. This can be done in conjunction with Federal Ministry of Education, CPN, NCS and ISPON;
- xii. That NOTAP Stop further approvals of software importation forthwith. For clarity, as a Nation, we do not need to import software applications, the only thing that can have Import Tax exemption should be Databases, Operating System and other such base platforms and not software applications. All forms of Applications are already existing or can be developed in Nigeria;

And **recommended**

- xiii. A more rigorous enforcement of Executive Order 003 & 005 in the ICT Sector.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/70**

**MEMO NAME: DIGITAL CONVERGENCE AND THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE – LEGAL & REGULATORY PERSPECTIVES**

**AUTHOR: NIGERIAN BAR ASSOCIATION (NBA)**

The Purpose of the Memorandum was three-fold namely to outline the reality and impact of technological convergence in the Nigerian ICT Industry, provide Policy recommendations on approaches to regulatory convergence in response to technological convergence and highlight the impact of effective regulation in the industry on the nation's economic recovery and growth. Technological Convergence simply is the coming together of telecommunications, information technology and broadcasting into one technology, which is, Digital Computing. That is the ability of different networks to carry similar kinds of services or the ability to provide a range of services over a single network.

2. Council **noted:**

- a. The need for establishment of a Formal Centralized Body or Commission consisting top level representations from the NCC, NITDA, NBC, NIPOST and key industry stakeholders — with a mandate to create and sustain Regulatory Collaboration across these distinct but crucial agencies.
- b. The commencement of work in drafting a new comprehensive ICT legislation, perhaps designated the "Nigerian Electronic Communication Act (NECA)", incorporating and updating the provisions of the NCA 2003, NBC Act, NITDA Act, the Nigerian Postal Service Act, and NOTAP Act; proposing a new governance model that will take cognizance of the current structures of these agencies.
- c. The urgent review and drafting of ancillary ICT-related legislation impacting substantive law issues: These includes Privacy Laws, Data Protection Laws, Intellectual Property Laws, Electronic Transaction Laws, Critical ICT Infrastructure Laws, and all relevant Constitutional Amendments

**MEMO No: NCCT 2018 (06)/71 (Merged With Memo 95)**

**MEMO TITLE: REQUEST FOR INTERVENTION OF NATIONAL COUNCIL ON COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (NCCT) DECLARATION OF TELECOMS INFRASTRUCTURE AS CRITICAL NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CNI) AND REVIEW OF THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL BROADBAND PLAN (NNBP), 2013 – 2018**

**AUTHOR: MTN NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED**

71.1 The purpose of the memo was to propose collaboration with all tiers and agencies of government to support the efforts of the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) and the Federal Ministry of Communications in developing sufficient, effective, affordable and critical ICT infrastructure in Nigeria

71.2 Information, Communications and Technology (ICT) is a logical, physically structured system of components and activities, which is in use across different information systems. The idea behind ICT infrastructure is to build an environment for running information systems that provides its users with the required functionalities. This requires the support of the Federal and State Government to thrive.

71.3 Nigeria has one of the fastest growing telecommunication sectors in Africa with over 140 million mobile connections. The communication services available in the country were mostly wireless 2G technology owing to poor ICT Infrastructure and services, but nonetheless there is a gradual technology shifts to 3G, and 4G/LTE which are now being adopted and in line with development around the world.

71.4 The Technical Committee deliberated extensively on the memos and agreed that they addressed same issues and recommended that they should be harmonized as a memo.

71.5 In the light of the foregoing, Council **noted:**

- i. That appropriate Policies are put in place which would positively impact on increased Foreign Direct Investments (FDI).
- ii. Institutionalizing conducive Legal and Regulatory Framework to encourage Public Private Partnerships to drive ICT penetration.
- iii. Urge MoC to expedite action on developing the standard for the implementation of harmonized RoW Strategies.
- iv. Urge the National Security Adviser to make recommendation to the President to declare ICT infrastructure as a critical National Infrastructure in line with Section 39(1), Part 2 of the Cybercrime Act. This will ensure that telecommunications facilities are accorded adequate surveillance and security pending the finalization and transmission of the CNI Bill to the National Assembly for legislative enactment in this regard.

And **urged:**

- i. NITDA to share information on the development of fibre duct model with the multi-Stakeholder Committee on harmonization of RoW Charges & Implementation Strategies.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06) 72**  
**MEMO TITLE: REQUEST FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF COUNCIL IN THE ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANDATE OF CPN**  
**AUTHOR: COMPUTER PROFESSIONALS (REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF NIGERIA) - CPN**

After extensive deliberations, Council in its wisdom decided to step down the memo to allow CPN to sort out some grey areas observed during the deliberations.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06) 73**  
**MEMO TITLE: A DISTRESS APPEAL FOR AN URGENT SAVE OUR SOUL (SOS) REDRESS TO THE DOWNWARD SPIRAL OF THE STATE OF TELECOMS ENGINEERING COMPANIES AND PROFESSIONERS IN NIGERIA**  
**AUTHOR: MANAGIN DIRECTOR SAFETY TECHNOLOGY AND SERVICES LIMITED.**

The memo was stepped down by Council due to absence of the sponsor.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/74**  
**MEMO TITLE: LEVERAGING ICT AS VEHICLE FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT – ENFORCING AS A POLICY PRINCIPLE ACROSS THE LOCAL TIER LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT (WARDS AND LGAS) THE EMBRACEMENT OF CAPACITY-BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES IN TODAY’S EMERGING TECHNOLOGICAL ERA AS AN ICT STATUS ACCOUNTING FRAMEWORK PLAN FOR NIGERIA**  
**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE COMMISSIONER MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ABIA STATE.**

The memo was stepped down because Council observed that the prayers portrayed Council as an implementing body instead of a Policy making body.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/75**  
**MEMO TITLE: USING ICT AS A TOOL FOR A SAFER ROAD TRANSPORTATION**  
**AUTHOR: FEDERAL ROAD SAFETY CORPS (FRSC)**

75.1 The memorandum was aimed at among other things providing input through leveraging on technology to enhance safer road transportation in Nigeria, improve the efficiency of Nigeria’s transport infrastructure as the focal point of the economy, highlight actions taken by members of Council in implementing decision of the 5<sup>th</sup> NCCT and integrate all FRSC IT platforms with other MDAs and Fleet Operators to enhance national security.

75.2 FRSC is the Lead Agency for road traffic administration and safety management in Nigeria with the mandate to improve motor vehicle administration, regulate Fleet Operation and driving schools, ensure robust data management and prompt rescue operations, among other responsibilities. In accomplishing the mandate, the Corps has recorded tremendous achievements through deployment of technology in such areas as the social media (23 handles), 24/7 Call Centre, radio technological devices and other e-government services. The result is manifest in improved road transport safety, its effectiveness and ease of doing business generally.

75.3 is therefore necessary to note that road transport is huge and requires deployment of IT for its administration and management in order to enhance its effectiveness and efficiency towards growing a

competitive economy. It is also important to note that the FRSC platforms have assisted to greatly improve the ease of doing business within the FRSC environment as a result of streamlined processes which in turn has led to increase in customers' confidence and enhanced integrity in its products, all of which equally lead to improved revenue generation. It is on this premise therefore that the Corps needs to further engage Council to enlarge IT platforms to guarantee effectiveness and efficiency in the road transport infrastructure of the country.

75.4 In the light of the forgoing, Council noted:

- i. that digitization of Road Transport Passengers Manifest is ongoing;
- ii. that integrated National Call Centre with effective social media platforms is ongoing;
- iii. the need to provide affordable broadband service across all the MDAs, stressing the fact that FRSC alone has 287 Commands, 26 Road Side Clinics, 41 Zebras, 204 Driver's Licence Centres, 3 Number Plate Plants, 1 Print Farm, 1 Academy and Training School which are all with internet facilities;
- iv. that the impact of ICT on road transportation necessarily portends growth in e-economic as well as improvement in transport effectiveness and efficiency;
- v. that NIGCOMSAT satellites which allow imaging in various modes can be used for road mapping/assessment in determining the present state and future plan of the road. Also, their GIS (Geographical Information System) applications which will help in providing better RTC (Road Traffic Crash) Rescue Services;

**Encouraged** NIGCOMSAT to collaborate freely with FRSC through their services in achieving a safe motoring environment; and

**Considered** the provision of subsidized broadband services across MDAs by Galaxy Backbone (GBB) and NIGCOMSAT in order to reduce the cost of network connectivity and improve accessibility in the country.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (6)/76**  
**MEMO TITLE: SUPPORT FOR THE TECH ECOSYSTEM AND INCLUSION OF INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE CURRICULUM OF SECONDARY AND TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS TO DEVELOP A DIGITAL ECONOMY**  
**AUTHOR: DIRECTOR GENERAL OF NATIONAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (NITDA)**

The purpose of the memo was to garner support for the tech Ecosystem.

Council **noted:**

- I. the need to have a tax incentive policy for the Nigerian startup ecosystem to thrive.
- II. the need for the creation of unique guidelines that will enable and encourage participation of startups in the government contracting process.
- III. Need to ensure researchers and innovations grow into job creation, commercial products and services. Government, industry and academia must collaborate throughout to nurture the growth of innovation in Nigeria. Doing so will be a game changer for the country.
- IV. Need to emphasize that policy makers and public officials in the secondary and tertiary education sector to call for the adoption of after school programs that will support the development of business incubation programs to complement the entrepreneurship courses taught in secondary schools and universities.
- V. Need to promote entrepreneurial education in secondary and tertiary institution in

Nigeria as a remedy to graduates unemployment.

VI. Need to enhance the effect of entrepreneurial education to students in secondary and tertiary institutions.

2. The Council further noted the need for:

- i. The development of a culture of research in Nigeria by setting up a board of Industry and Academic research collaboration to develop a digital economy.
- ii. Funding the Board of Industry and Academic Research collaboration to develop a digital economy. Fund management should be sustainable and include partnership with industry/private sector.
- iii. Establishing innovative units within MDAs Procurement departments that will manage the call for adoption of innovative solutions from startups.
- iv. The mandatory inclusion of entrepreneurship to secondary and tertiary institutions being driven by the Ministry of Education.

The promotion of startup growth by easing the business environment and simplifying access to opportunities for indigenous innovators.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06) 77**

**MEMO TITLE: ADOPTION OF NIGERIAN E-GOVERNMENT INTER-OPERABILITY FRAMEWORK (Ng-GIF) BY THE FEDERAL AND SUB-NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE EFFICIENCY IN THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT (EXECUTIVE ORDER 001)**

**AUTHOR: DIRECTOR GENERAL NITDA**

77.1 Having realized the fact that e-Government is a critical resource and tool for national development, the Federal Government of Nigeria initiated the development of Nigeria e-Government Master Plan as a National Action Plan for digital transformation in the public sector. The Master Plan has been approved for implementation by the Federal Executive Council (FEC). One of the critical components of the Master Plan is e-Government Interoperability Framework.

77.2. Leveraging on ICT to ensure seamless information exchange among MDAs/FPIs is a prerequisite to achieving ERGP objectives and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The implementation of integrated policies such as ease of doing business requires a framework that encourages cooperation and synergy, guarantees interoperability of IT infrastructure and applications among MDAs/Federal Public Institutions. The framework is to aid understanding between MDAs/FPIs and supports them in building IT capabilities that are essential to providing integrated digital services to applicants. A provision in the Executive Order 001 stipulates that "an MDA that requires input documentation, requirements or conditions from another MDA in order to deliver products and services on applications within the originating MDA's remit or mandate, including permits, licenses, waivers, tax documentation, filings and approvals shall only request a photocopy or other prima facie proof from the applicant. It shall be the responsibility of the originating MDA to seek verification or certification directly from the issuing MDA". National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) whose primary mandate is to regulate and develop IT in the country as stipulated in the NITDA Act of 2007, has developed the Nigeria e-Government Interoperability Framework (Ng-GIF) to meet the 21<sup>st</sup> century digital requirements in the public sector. The Ng-GIF was presented to the stakeholders on May 22nd, 2018 in Abuja for inputs and adoption. The framework governance structure requires setting up of a Governing Council as a strategic and think tank body to oversee and supervise every process of implementation. Accordingly, the Agency had just commenced

implementation of Ng-GIF by inaugurating a Governing Council to implement every provision of the framework.

77.4 In the light of the foregoing, Council:

- i. Encouraged adoption, operationalization and implementation of Ng-GIF at sub-national levels;
- ii. Directed MDAs/FPIs to comply with Ng-GIF recommendations as overarching guidelines for interoperability; and
- iii. Encouraged sub-nationals/states to replicate same.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (6)/78**

**MEMO TITLE: ACCELERATED PROMOTION OF LOCAL CONTENT BY ALL STAKEHOLDERS AS VEHICLE FOR RAPID JOB CREATION, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

**AUTHOR: OFFICE FOR NIGERIAN CONTENT DEVELOPMENT IN ICT, OF NATIONAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (NITDA)**

The purpose of the memorandum was to;

- I. Highlight the expediency for accelerated promotion of local content in ICT as a vehicle for diversifying economic growth and development in line with objectives of the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) 2017-2020.
  - II. Ensure that all stakeholders are aligned to the need for strategic promotion of local content in the ICT sector, as this will lead to the significant creation of jobs, wealth, accelerated development and create opportunities for millions of young Nigerians.
  - III. Ensure intervention to deepen patronage of locally designed, produced, assembled and developed products and services are initiated and coordinated at the highest levels, with the buy in of all relevant stakeholders in the ICT sector.
2. Council **noted that:**
- a. A visible mark of quality to be issued by ICT regulators after batch testing of devices to be sold to the public will demonstrate the rigor and process adopted by government for the purpose of ensuring quality. Publicizing the mark and seal of quality and a call center for complains of quality or lack of support will boost public confidence in local products;
  - b. Visibility of after sales support and repair centers will help customers to know clearly where to go and what to do with a faulty or damaged product. This messaging must come on the packaging and stated in all communication material of local OEMs/service providers promotional material. This also will enhance confidence in local products and services
  - c. MDAs with responsibility for promoting local content in ICT should execute partnerships with local OEMs/service providers for the use and promotion of their devices and products. Spaces should be provided to local OEMs/services providers with premises of MDAs to communicate their brands and to answer any questions that the public may require. These MDAs must also commit to utilizing local products and to specifically state preference for indigenous ICT companies/products on all advertising for tender of products to be purchased.
  - d. Support should be given by government to service providers to organize aggregation programs and promotional purchase programs with the public service, National Youth Corp Service (NYSC), Nigerian Universities and so on. These programs in partnership

- with banks and other financial institutions will aid the adoption and purchase of local products and service
- e. The Federal Ministry of Communications is leading efforts to commence a devices acquisition scheme by Federal MDAs. These efforts have the partnership and support of various agencies of government and will receive the much-needed traction as soon as substantial certifications have been issued to local OEMs by NITDA.

Council **Approved**;

- a. The setting up of strategic communications working group comprising of all key MDAs and stakeholders to provide credible ideas and draw up a national strategy for the promotion of Nigerian Content in ICT;
- b. The creation of budget line items by all relevant MDAs for the promotion of local content in the ICT sector;
- c. The presentation of strategic communication plan developed by the strategic communication working group to the Federal Executive Council as a national initiative to harness the opportunities ICT presents by urging all Nigerian to utilize local ICT products available and provide feedback for the development of these products; and
- d. Encourage governments at sub-national level to adopt the same strategy towards the promotion of local content as a vehicle for job creation, economic growth and development.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/79**

**MEMO TITLE: INFORMATION MEMO ON eCAM PROJECT NIGERIA**

**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

79.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to support national objectives towards ensuring ICT enhanced the efficiency of the electoral process management and trade transactions. So far, the use of ICT in voter identification and transmission of results from the polling stations has enhanced the efficiency of elections.

As the Ministry with the direct mandate to promote the utilization of ICT in all spheres in the country, FMC focuses on how ICTs can be used effectively for a better Nigeria. This can be achieved by bringing the stakeholders together, or crowdsourcing for ideas to monitor and suggest the best policy options on the role of ICT in Electoral Process Management and Local and International Trade Transactions.

79.2 This approach is been demonstrated by the FMC by collaborating with the private sector in organizing the just concluded eCAM Summit 2019 to promote cooperation and collaboration among diverse membership of the academia, business, government, civil society, media and technical experts.

79.3 The complexity level of ICT used for the administration of elections around the world varies enormously. The rate of technological change is so high that election management body (EMB) must regularly re-evaluate their use of technology to determine whether they should adopt new or updated technology to improve their performance.

79.4 eCAM Project Nigeria, which is premised on public private model, driven by the Federal Ministry of Communications in Partnership with eCAM Global Services Limited, aims to assist our EMB and Brands in this task by:

- describing technologies that are currently being used for electoral processes management, marketing Communications and E- Exports Business
- presenting guidelines for the evaluation, choice and implementation of new technologies
- providing examples of best practices in the use of ICT as well as examples where technology has not lived up to expectations
- examining some of the emerging technologies and trends to identify those that may apply to elections in the near future

79.5 The eCAM Project topic area is different from the other topic areas included in the Administration and Cost of Elections (ACE) Project. While the other topic areas cover specific aspects of the election process, the eCAM Nigeria Project topic area covers technology appropriate to those topic areas.

**Council noted**

- i. The need to bring stakeholders together or crowdsourcing for ideas to monitor and suggest the policy options that support the role of ICT in Electoral Process Management.
- ii. That the forum is to promote cooperation and collaboration among membership of academia, business, government, civil society, media and technical experts
- iii. That it will ensure Collaboration with INEC since there is sufficient time between now and 2024 elections for Nigeria Integrated Elections Management Systems ( NIEMS)
- iv. That collaboration with INEC will ensure re-evaluating the technology currently in use or whether to adopt new or update to improve their performance

**Council further noted:**

- i. The need for early planning of next editions eCAM Summit in the second quarter of 2019 to bring stakeholders across MDAs, States and among membership of academia, business, civil society, media and technical experts together for crowdsourcing of ideas to monitor and suggest the policy options that support the role of ICT in Electoral Process Management, Local and International Trade Transactions.
- ii. Need for the Constitution of national working group for Nigeria Integrated Elections Management Systems (NWG-NIEMS) to deepen the findings of the Summit.

**MEMO No: NCCT 2018 (06)/81**

**MEMO TITLE: NIGCOMSAT-1R: CATALYST FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH**

**AUTHOR: NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED**

81.1 The purpose of the Memorandum was to showcase the vital and strategic objectives of communication satellite, NigComSat-1R in entrenching and deepening our nation’s socio-economic growth and development. Connected to the above is to seek Council’s support for government’s continued support and patronage

81.2 The main aim of Nigeria’s communication satellite project is to provide a critical and innovative collaboration for capacity building and to bridge the digital divide that had hitherto existed. Providing new opportunities and challenging platforms for businesses in rural and remote regions to thrive through access to strategic information in the new world economic order also underscores the need to undertake the journey to the Space.



81.3 Council **Noted** that:

- i. NigComSat-1R is an impressive satellite, in terms of its coverage and the signal strength that it provides, particularly over Nigeria. NIGCOMSAT Ltd currently operates with the following challenges;
  - Lone satellite
  - Obsolete ground infrastructure
  - Government Policies
  - Lack of government patronage
  - 2019 Timeline for stoppage of government funding

And **approved**:

1. **Support** for the entire processes leading to the full commercialization of NIGCOMSAT Ltd by adopting alternative funding models;
2. **Urged** Federal Government to extend budgetary provision to NIGCOMSAT Ltd for additional three (3) years beyond 2019 to complete the required upgrade and acquisition of additional satellites.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/82**

**MEMO TITLE: LEVERAGING ON INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AS A TOOL FOR PROVIDING AFFORDABLE MORTGAGE FINANCE IN NIGERIA**

**AUTHOR: FEDERAL MORTGAGE BANK OF NIGERIA**

82.1 The main intention of the memo was to identify, highlight and examine how information and communication Technology (ICT) can be used as a vehicle for providing affordable mortgage finance in Nigerian under the Economic and Recovery Growth.

82.2 Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN) in trying to be more responsive to contributors of the National Housing Fund (NHF) initiated a number of projects to deliver on her mandate of providing affordable mortgage finance to Nigerians. The projects have added significant values to the operations of the Bank.

Council **noted**:

- i. The use of ICT as a tool of leverage in providing affordable mortgage finance in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. All hands must be on deck to achieve the goal of providing housing to Nigerians. The organized private sector, government and individuals must actively embrace housing as a sector for economic growth;
- ii. The FMBN request to deploy the proposed Core Banking Application is before the Federal Executive Council (FEC) for approval;
- iii. The ongoing request by FMBN on contributing organizations to supply phone numbers, BVN and bank details of contributor's to enable FMBN send alert on all contributions received should be encouraged for transparency;
- iv. The need to enforce compliance by all parastatals and agencies under the Federal Ministry of Communication to contribute to National Housing Fund.
- v. The need to join the FMBN to carry out the crusade of "everyone deserves a home" by encouraging Agencies, States, Local Governments etc yet to join the scheme to do so;

And **approved:**

- i. Support for the FMBN proposed Core Banking Application that is awaiting Federal Executive Council (FEC) approval;
- ii. Call on other government agencies to digitalize their processes through NITDA to avoid cumbersome processes, time wasting and unnecessary overhead cost in housing delivery;
- iii. Call on other government agencies contributing to the NHF to provide phone numbers, BVN and bank details of contributors to enable FMBN send alert on all contributions received for transparency;
- iv. Sensitization of all parastatals and agencies under the Federal Ministry of Communications to contribute to National Housing Fund;

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/84**

**MEMO TITLE: POOLING OF ICT STAFF IN THE STATE TO THE MDA RESPONSIBLE FOR ICT FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT AS IT IS THE CASE WITH ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS ETC.**

**AUTHOR: MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, GOMBE STATE**

84.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to invite Council to see the need for the pooling of ICT staff to the MDA in-charge of ICT in the States for control and proper management of its staff, just as it is the case with Accountants, Auditors, Administration Officers etc.

84.2 The need to rapidly build capacity of civil servants to facilitate smoother migration to e-governance resulted to His Excellency, the Executive Governor's approval for the pooling of ICT graduates to the Ministry of Science and Technology for better control, management and effective implementation of ICT Policies in the State. The Head of Civil of Service have since written MDAs requesting them to forward their list of ICT graduates for onward transfer to the Ministry of Science and Technology.

84.3 The fastest way of rapid building of the capacity of the civil servants for the implementation of e-government would be through train-the-trainer workshop of ICT staff to be posted to the various MDAs from our Ministry.

84.4 In light of the foregoing, Council:

- i. **Noted** that ICT staff are found in virtually all organizations, be it public or private;
  - ii. **Noted** the need for proper coordination in the implementation of ICT projects and programmes.
- i. Supported the pooling of ICT staff to the MDA responsible for ICT for purpose of proper control, management and implementation of projects and programmes of the States.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/85**

**MEMO TITLE: LEVERAGING ON THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER NO: 005 (EO 005) TO DEVELOP CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY OF INDEGINOUS ICT EXPERTS AND FIRMS.**

**AUTHOR: DIRECTOR GENERAL NATIONAL OFFICE FOR TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITION AND PROMOTION (NOTAP).**

85.1 The purpose of the memo was to highlight the need to develop indigenous capacity and capability to drive the operations in various sectors of the economy, especially in the banking and

financial sub sector to address the country's heavy dependence on the supply of foreign ICT components.

85.2. In the course of the evaluation and analysis of the technology agreements, NOTAP has observed that in the recent years, a great percentage of technology inflow to the country are in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector, particularly application packages relating to the operations of banking and other financial institutions. This consequently results annually, in the outflow of huge foreign exchange made as payments to the licensors of the various software applications imported and deployed to drive the operations in the sector. For instance, out of a total of **945** technology transfer agreements approved and registered by the Office for implementation from 2013 -2017, **561** agreements representing **59.4%** were in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector and among the **561** agreements registered in the ICT sector, application packages deployed for operations in the banking and financial institution subsector accounts for **227** representing **40.4%**

85.3. In effect, the country is heavily dependent on the supply of foreign ICT components to drive the operations in various sectors of the economy, especially in the banking and financial sub sector. There is therefore the need to develop indigenous capacity and capability in this area to address the situation. It was in recognition of the above that NOTAP introduced the Local Vendor Policy in 2010 which had immensely facilitated the growth of Indigenous ICT companies and enhanced their financial base. It is worthy of note that the implementation of the policy has continued progressively from its inception till date. Other strategies, programs and projects had also been initiated by government to address the issue of foreign dependence in various areas. The most recent is the issuance of **Presidential Executive Order No. 005 for – Planning and Execution of Projects, Promotion of Nigerian Content in Contracts and Science, Engineering and Technology.**

85.4. Council **noted:**

- i. Over 90% of the ICT driving the operations in the various sectors of Nigerian economy are imported;
- ii. The huge market potentials available for indigenous ICT particularly in the banking and financial institutions sub-sector of the economy;
- iii. The technologies from the indigenous ICT developers must meet set standards;
- iv. Agreements involving any joint venture and Public Private Partnership between a foreign firm and a Nigerian firm for technology acquisition or otherwise should be registered with NOTAP;
- v. Nigerian ICT Professionals and ICT firms operating in the country and in the Diaspora should make available the data of their Experts to NOTAP as a component for the development of the National Database;
- vi. The manpower database by NOTAP and other MDAs will be considered in determining the availability of local skilled manpower for the grant of expatriate quota by the Ministry of Interior.

And **approved** that:

- vii. Nigerian ICT professionals, professional bodies and ICT firms operating in the country and in the Diaspora should comply with the directives of the Presidential Executive Order No. 005 (EO 05) and make available the data of their experts to NOTAP as a component for the development of the National Database;
- viii. All agreements involving any joint venture and Public Private Partnership by indigenous ICT firms with any foreign firm for technology acquisition or otherwise should be registered with NOTAP in compliance with the directives of the Presidential Executive Order No. 005.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/86**  
**MEMO TITLE: DEVELOPMENT OF AN IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK ON INTEGRATING ICT TO EDUCATION FOR BUILDING THE RESOURCE AND CAPACITY TO LEVERAGE ICT FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH.**  
**AUTHOR: SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION FCT EDUCATION SECRETARIAT.**

86.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to submit an implementation framework towards integrating ICT in education as a tool to leverage ICT for Economic Recovery and Growth.

86.2. The Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP), as stated in its document is a Medium Term Plan for 2017 – 2020 and is envisaged to build on the existing strategic implementation plan that has been developed for the purpose of restoring economic growth while leveraging the ingenuity and resilience of the Nigerian people (the nation's most priceless assets). The Plan also recognizes the need to leverage Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) and build a knowledge-based economy. Ultimately, Information Communication Technology (ICT) has a major role to play as a tool for the implementation of the ERGP. Thus, building a globally competitive economy as one of the broad objectives of ERGP, aims to promote digital-led growth. The overall goals of this digital-led strategy for growth centre on the establishment of an ICT ecosystem in Nigeria. This is achievable through significantly expanding broadband coverage, increasing e-government, and establishing ICT clusters.

86.3. Council **noted** that:

- i. The ERGP and National policy on ICT in education together with other relevant policy documents encapsulate what it takes to comprehensibly integrate ICT in education.
- ii. Comprehensive integration of ICT in education will facilitate leveraging ICT as a vehicle for economic recovery and growth.
- iii. Lack of comprehensive and integrated framework and operational guideline that will harmonize the implementation of various policies is militating against national ICT in education policy and consequently the goal of ERGP.
- iv. What is required to give impetus to various strategies , activities and plans for Leveraging ICT as a vehicle for Economic Recovery and Growth is to develop a well thought out integrated implementation framework
- v. Participatory development of a comprehensive and integrated implementation framework on integrating ICT in education is necessary. This will build the resource, capacity and provide the enabling environment to leverage ICT as a vehicle for economic recovery and growth. The framework should specifically include:
  - a. Activities that will facilitate the implementation of ICT in Education across all levels and relevant agencies
  - b. Costing and sources of funding including specific budgetary provision by statutory agencies
  - c. Monitoring and Evaluation activities together responsible agencies/committees
  - d. Coordinating / responsible agencies for implementation at National and state levels.

Council **recommended** that:

- vi. The activities of the Digital Literacy Council (DLC) should be resuscitated;
- vii. The NCCT Secretariat should adequately remind Council members and participants of its decisions via a reminder letter or a mid-term review and create a portal on the Federal Ministry of Communications' website for update on the status of the decisions taken.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/87**  
**MEMO TITLE: RE-LEVERAGING ICT AS A VEHICLE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH IN NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SECTOR.**  
**AUTHOR: SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION FCT EDUCATION SECRETARIAT.**

The memo was stepped down because it was noted that Council cannot approve the establishment of ICT centres in all the VTCs and VTIs of 774 Local Government Areas and FCT.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (6)/88**  
**MEMO TITLE: ICT AS A CATALYST FOR A SELF-RELIANT ECONOMY**  
**AUTHOR: SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION FCT EDUCATION SECRETARIAT - ABUJA**

The memo was merged with Memo 76 as they were having similar end result.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (6)/89**  
**MEMO TITLE: CREATING AWARENESS ON POTENTIALS OF AN ICT DRIVEN SOCIETY**  
**AUTHOR: DIRECTOR GENERAL, NATIONAL ORIENTATION AGENCY (NOA)**

The purpose of the memorandum was to create necessary awareness and sensitization campaign with a view to exposing Nigerians to Information Communication Technology (ICT) policies, programmes and activities aimed to drive *Economic and Recovery and Growth Plan* (ERGP).

2. Council **noted**:

- That there is need to sensitize Nigerians about activities, programmes and policies as regards opportunities in the ICT industry.
- That the NOA has the capacity in terms of its spread to regularly engage certain target audience to take advantage in the ICT for empowerment.
- That ERGP's mission and vision will be better enhanced if digital citizens are adequately sensitized.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/90**  
**MEMO TITLE: CREATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PORTALS AND WEBSITES FOR CITIZENS TO PARTICIPATE IN POLICY ENGAGEMENTS**  
**AUTHOR: NATIONAL ORIENTATION AGENCY**

90.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to state the need to create web portals for citizen's participation in policy engagements. These portals will serve as Silos housing relevant information on policies, programmes and activities of the Government at federal Level, state and Local Government levels.

90.2 It is a fact that there are ICT policies, activities of Government and Private sectors Programmes that would be of immense benefits to the masses even at the grassroots level. These silos will also serve as a feedback mechanism for government to feel the pulse of the nation on each ICT programme, policy and activities.

90.3 Council noted:

- i. the need to make available important policy documents for the citizenry to access at any point in time;
- ii. that the NOA with its spread has the capacity to manage these portals at all levels of Government since it has its presence strategically across the country;

- iii. that the system will enhance transparency and serve as a score card for any administration in office;
- iv. that this will help Government understand better the priorities of Citizens and community;
- v. **Encouraged** MDAs to pursue Public-Private-Partnerships options to secure the creation of digital platforms for citizen participation and enlightenment;

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (6)/91**  
**MEMO TITLE: ESTABLISHMENT OF ICT/DIGITAL RESOURCE CENTRE**  
**AUTHOR: MEMORANDUM BY ICT DIRECTORATE, MINISTRY FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, SOKOTO STATE.**

The purpose of the memo was to seek for council's approval to establish ICT resource Centre in Sokoto State that could serve 23 Local Governments with central training point for capacity building and manpower development especially in the areas of Smart Solutions.

2. The Council **noted that** establishing ICT/Tech resource centre that could be utilized by Sokoto State to develop its manpower potentials.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/92**  
**MEMO TITLE: ESTABLISHMENT OF SOKOTO STATE INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (SICTDA)**  
**AUTHOR: MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, SOKOTO STATE**

92.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to seek Council's support for the Sokoto state government to establish the Sokoto State Information and Communication Technology Development Agency (SICTDA)

92.2 Sokoto State first established the then Office of Special Adviser on ICT in 2007, since then, the state Government has been sole financier of all ICT activities and programs to date. Additionally, in its quest to deploy Smart Solutions Sokoto State Government was the only state in Nigeria that attended Smart Cities programs in Abuja, Nigeria, Washington DC, USA and Seoul Korea respectively in 2007. Attending such programs exposed the state to various technical and grant/funding opportunities that exists across the Globe, which led to receiving an Invitation by President of WeGo (World E-Government Organizations for Cities and Local Governments to participate into its global council meeting in Russia). All that was achieved without having an institution established by Law.

92.3 When SICTDA is established, it would pave way for full implementation and development of ICT in Sokoto State, especially in the areas of Educational Integration, Security, ICT Adaptation and revenue generation I the state.

**92.4 Council:**

- i. Expressed support for Sokoto state government in its effort to establish the Sokoto State Information and Communication Technology Development Agency (SICTDA);
- ii. As Sokoto government already has a draft bill for the establishment of SITCDA since 2009, the Council encouraged the Federal Ministry of Communications to take the following activities to aid the establishment of SICTDA:
  - a. Assign appropriate department to scrutinize and fine-tune the draft bill for consistency;
  - b. Write a support/recommendation letter to Sokoto state government and Sokoto House of Assembly for the establishment of SICTA.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/94**  
**MEMO TITLE: MANDATORY USE OF THE NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (NIN)**  
**AUTHOR: NATIONAL IDENTITY MANAGEMENT COMMISSION (NIMC)**

94.1 The purpose of the Memorandum was to give an overview of the National Identification Number (NIN) issued by the National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) to persons registered into the National Identity Database (NIDB) under the National Identity Management Systems (NIMS) Programme and to sensitize the Council on the benefits for the adoption of the NIN for transactions specified by the NIMC Act and relevant Regulations.

94.2 The primary focus of the NIMS is the creation of a National Identity Database through the de-duplication process and subsequent issuance of a unique National Identification Number (NIN) that is linked to an individual's demographic and biometric information. The NIN guarantees the identity of an individual and serves as a platform for the provision of other possible beneficial uses in terms of identity related activities and transactions. The most important aspect to note is the authentication services which will help drive non-repudiation in transactions in the public and private sectors.

94.3 Council **noted** the following:

- i. The provisions of section 27(1) of the NIMC Act, the Mandatory Use of the National Identification Number Regulations 2015 and the Mandatory Use of the National Identification Number Regulations, 2017 making the NIN a mandatory requirement for the identification of persons prior to the provision of services specified in extant legislations;
- ii. That it shall be mandatory for institutions listed in the NIMC Act and/or in the First Schedule to the Mandatory Use of NIN Regulations, 2017 to request that any person transacting with them should produce his/her NIN and request to verify and authenticate the person or NIN so provided utilizing the infrastructure deployed by the National Identity Management Commission;
- iii. That the Federal Government of Nigeria has given a clear policy directive for the NIN to be the single version of truth for digital identity in Nigeria and the NIMC is statutorily empowered to enforce the compliance of this provision via relevant institutions;

And **approved:**

- iv. That Ministries, Departments and Agencies at all levels of Government should adopt the NIN as the valid means of identification for conducting transactions and the provision of services in Nigeria.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018(06)/95 (Merged With Memo 71)**  
**MEMO TITLE: DEVELOPING SUFFICIENT, EFFECTIVE, AFFORDABLE AND CRITICAL ICT INFRASTRUCTURE IN NIGERIA: THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT**  
**AUTHOR: HONORABLE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/96**  
**MEMO TITLE: ADOPTION OF ICT AS AN EFFECTIVE TOOL FOR CREATING AN INFORMED CITIZENRY**  
**AUTHOR: NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA**

96.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to brief Council on the ways and methods that the National Library is adopting and encouraging the use of ICT tools to make information and services

available to Nigerians, thereby creating an informed citizenry that would be able to access useful and relevant resources and services. It would also enable Nigerians do meaningful research from the comfort of their homes.

96.2 The National Library of Nigeria is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that Nigerian citizens are equipped with relevant information resources and has made efforts in ensuring good service delivery through ICT. It is worthy to note that the web portal application that was developed for the application and issuance of the ISBN and ISSN have been completed and is already at the point of deployment. The Indexing and Abstracting software is also in the process of development and about to be deployed. Policies and issues as they concern and relate to copyright issues are still being considered as part of the processes that will have to be cleared before the database can be pulled together and connectivity of all the existing state branches of the National Library of Nigeria to the Internet will assist in making the achievement of these projects realistic and worthwhile.

96.3 Council **noted:**

- i. that the National Library of Nigeria is gradually moving to an era whereby ICT will be fully deployed in the delivery of services;
- ii. that the emergence of an online portal for the application and issuance of the International Standard Book and Serial Numbers will go a long way in easing the stress authors and publishers go through before a book or journal can be published;
- iii. that the proposed Indexing and Abstracting applications as well as the database of digitised legal deposit materials will make research easy for the Nigerian Citizenry;
- iv. that for the database to be in effective use across the country, Internet connectivity at all state branches is key;
- v. that the database should be hosted where it will be available online throughout the day and night, preferably the CLOUD;

And **Recommended:**

- i. That the internet bandwidth subscription to the National Library of Nigeria Headquarters and state branches through Galaxy Backbone be highly subsidized;
- ii. That Galaxy Backbone should provide cloud services for all databases to be hosted by National Library of Nigeria;
- iii. That NCC should revisit and continue to render support to the USPF e-Library in some state branches of the National Library of Nigeria; and
- iv. Should through stakeholders such as NITDA, NERDC, NTC, NUC, NBTE and NCC, enable the creation of an educational technology ecosystem in Nigeria to promote the development, distribution and availability of digital literacy content, materials and tools to students, teachers and administrators across Nigeria.

**MEMO No: NCCT 2018 (06)/97**  
**MEMO TITLE: BUILDING A NATIONAL BROADBAND BACKBONE TO SUPPORT THE MANAGEMENT OF CRITICAL PUBLIC UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE – A COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF ALL STAKEHOLDERS**  
**AUTHOR: HONOURABLE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

97.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to apprise Council of the need to build a National Broadband Backbone, integrate same with other critical public utilities infrastructure to facilitate the management of the entire infrastructure ecosystem; and to highlight the role of stakeholders.



97.2. The impact of ubiquitous and efficient Broadband infrastructure on the operation and management of other public utilities integrated with it cannot be overemphasized. It is the nerve supporting the development, operations and maintenance of all ICT enabled activities including IoT, Smart cities, e-Governance, critical communication etc. It improves efficiency, transparency, visibility, accessibility and the effectiveness of deployed services.

97.3. Council **Noted**;

- i. the inherent challenges that militate against infrastructure building including refusal of access or multiple charges by land/RoW owners due to inadequate information on the benefits of telecommunication infrastructure which is regarded as money spinning machine for the owners of the telecommunication infrastructure;
- ii. the need for proper and adequate information regarding the benefit of broadband infrastructure to the economic growth of the nation and individuals in particular;
- iii. the poor ranking of Nigeria on the GCI could be partly blamed on the lack of an integrated national broadband backbone infrastructure;
- iv. the benefit of a national broadband backbone to the nation, states, local Government and individuals as a whole;
- v. that broadband backbone is the nerve of all ICT enabled activities on which smart cities are developed;
- vi. the need to invest in the building of a national broadband backbone and integrate same with other public utilities infrastructure for effective management and security;
- vii. the collective role of all stakeholder to support all processes towards the actualization of an integrated broadband backbone for Nigeria; and

**Urged** all stakeholders to support the development of an integrated national broadband backbone for Nigeria through;

- i. the grant of access to ease implementation;
- ii. provision of required capitals, concessions, grants and/or subsidies;
- iii. support and protect men and materials working on the project within their domain;
- iv. Protect public utilities infrastructure located in their areas and report acts that may undermine the optimal performance of installed facilities; e.t.c.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/97<sup>B</sup>**  
**MEMO TITLE: EDUCATIONAL E-RESOURCE AND IMPERATIVES FOR PROPER ASSESSMENT AND STANDARDISATION**  
**AUTHOR: NIGERIAN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (NERDC)**

The purpose of the memo was to draw the attention of Council on the need to standardise educational e-resources for quality teaching and learning in Nigerian educational system.

Council **noted:**

- a. that there is a preponderance of unstandardized educational e-resources in Nigeria;
- b. that the use of sub-standard and inappropriate e-resources adversely affect the quality of teaching and learning in our educational system;
- c. that appropriate e-resources in our schools will improve the quality of teaching and learning;

And **approved:**

- i. That National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) collaborate with NERDC to develop standards and benchmarks for the standardisation of educational e-resource in Nigeria;
- ii. That e-resources for Nigerian schools should pass through NERDC for proper assessment and standardization.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06) 98**

**MEMO TITLE: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SCORE CARD FOR RANKING WEBSITES OF FEDERAL MINISTRY, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES IN LINE WITH EXECUTIVE ORDER 001**

**AUTHOR: ACTING DIRECTOR GENERAL, BUREAU OF PUBLIC SERVICE REFORMS (BPSR).**

98.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to inform the Council on the Federal Government scorecard that has been developed for ranking websites of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of Federal Government in line with the Executive Order 001 and its implementation progress so far.

98.2. The memo noted that, the Federal Government readiness and determination to create an enabling environment for business and investment opportunities to thrive in Nigeria was evident in the signing of Executive Order 001 on Ease of Doing Business by the current Administration in 2017. This Order focuses on Nigeria's business environment and is a clear demonstration that the government was keen to boost the country's economic base.

98.3 The memo pointed out that in the implementation of government policies MDAs do not possess standardized and functional websites required for effective and efficient implementation of the policy on the Ease of Doing Business. It was revealed that less than 30% of MDAs have functional websites and less than 25% have functional telephone numbers and e-mail addresses. Against this backdrop, the Bureau of Public Service Reforms as an agency set up by the government to initiate, coordinate, monitor and ensure full implementation of government reform programmes and policies, in 2017 midwived the scorecard as a tool for ranking websites of federal public institutions. For the purpose of steering and actualizing the implementation of the scorecard, an Inter-Ministerial Task Team (IMTT) was set up with membership drawn from key agencies and Civil Society Organisation (CSO),

98.4 Council **Noted:**

- i. the Federal Government readiness and determination to create an enabling environment for business and investment opportunities to thrive in Nigeria was evident in the signing of Executive Order 001 on Ease of Doing Business by the current Administration in 2017;
- ii. contrary to the intent of the policy, investigations had shown that majority of the MDAs, which are the engine room for the implementation of government policies do not possess standardized and functional websites required for the policy on the Ease of Doing Business to be effectively and efficiently implemented;

- iii. the Bureau of Public Service Reforms as an agency with the mandate to monitor and ensure full implementation of government reform programmes and policies, in conjunction with a team of relevant government agency/CSO (constituted into Inter Ministerial Task Team -IMTT) developed the Federal Government scorecard for ranking websites of federal public institutions;
- iv. the scorecard was conceived with the primary aim to remove the bottleneck identified to be responsible for inaccessibility and non-availability of government websites for doing business in Nigeria and to reduce human contacts in the delivery of public goods and services;
- v. the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (SGF) vide Circular ref: SGF/OP/1/S.3/XII/64 dated 10th December, 2017 approved that the scorecard be piloted for seventy (70) Ministries, Departments and Agencies;
- vi. a set of criteria in fourteen thematic areas was formulated to evaluate and score the MDAs' websites through three stages twice in a year i.e. mid-year and end of the year by a Jury which comprised of relevant government agencies, Civil Society Organization, Non-Governmental Organization and private sector;
- vii. the mid-year evaluation and ranking of the pilot MDAs have been successfully concluded and the SGF has approved the release of the final results; and
- viii. the IMTT has reviewed the scorecard criteria to meet current realities and international best standard towards preparation for the end of the year evaluation of the pilot MDA.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/100 (Merged with Memo 101)**  
**MEMO TITLE: MACHINE LEARNING AND DEEP LEARNING APPLICATIONS IN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.**  
**AUTHOR: DIRECTOE GENERAL, SHEDA SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COMPLEX, ABUJA.**

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/101(Merged with Memo 100)**  
**MEMO TITLE: USING TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE MANUFACTURING PROCESSES**  
**AUTHOR: SENIOR SPECIAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNOR/CHAIRMAN, STATE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY, ONDO STATE.**

100.1 The purpose of the memoranda was to inform the Council about the attempts made in applying IT to the design and fabrication of alternative energy sources, to advocate for the promotion of machine learning applications and to brief Council on the use of modern technology to improve manufacturing processes for the purpose of creating employment and wealth for the youths and ultimately develop the state economy.

100.2. It is imperative to employ local manpower to engage in energy research and development in order to ensure reliability and high availability at various IT infrastructure installations. New manufacturing technologies are continually emerging. Some of the biggest and the most proliferated trends in the recent years include 3D printing, cloud services, the Internet of Things (IoT), nanotechnology, advanced data analytics and predictive technologies, industrial robotics, Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Computerised maintenance management systems etc.

100.3. Council noted:

- i. That efforts made by IT stakeholders to proffer solutions to power problems can be consolidated for greater effectiveness.
- ii. That these efforts may also give birth to collaborative measures of using machine learning and artificial intelligence to solving national problems.
- iii. That this project encourages local content contributions to development of technologies that would have resulted to capital flight in the past.
- iv. That the contribution of IT to the eventual success of this project may as well translate to solving the perennial problem of irregular power supply.
- v. The need for the State government to collaborate with necessary ICT giants to organise digital training programme for the manufacturing entrepreneurs in the state in order to create employment and wealth for them.
- vi. The need for regular empowerment of the teeming unemployed youths and entrepreneurs for peace and stability in the State cannot be over-emphasized.
- vii. That State economy can be developed through digital manufacturing and entrepreneurship
- viii. the use of advanced technologies improve business performance is highly expensive and unaffordable by the youths and entrepreneurs

Council also **noted**:

- ix. The need for collaboration and support to actualize the above;
- x. Need for promoting and pioneering machine learning research in Nigeria;
- xi. Need for regular conduct of digital training for the manufacturing entrepreneurs to give them technological empowerment to explore, learn, and be exposed to the use of modern tools in digital manufacturing and entrepreneurs and subsequently boost the state economy;
- xii. Need for the establishment of a standard ICT hub that is well equipped with modern machines to serve as centre for mass production at a reduced rate and a source of IGR to the government.

**MEMO No: NCCT 2018 (06)/102**  
**MEMO TITLE: HARNESSING THE NATIONAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE BACKBONE (NICTIB) AS A NATIONAL ASSET FOR USE BY THE FEDERAL, STATE GOVERNMENTS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR**  
**AUTHOR: MANAGING DIRECTOR GALAXY BACKBONE (GBB)**

102.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to seek Council's support for the National Information and Communication Technology Infrastructure Backbone (NICTIB) as a National Asset to be harnessed by the Federal, State Governments and Private Sector.

102.2. The National Information and Communication Technology Infrastructure Backbone (NICTIB) Project is an initiative to build requisite ICT infrastructure to support the realization of e-Government aspirations of Government for effective delivery of public sector services to citizens. NICTIB-II shall provide telecommunications and broadband infrastructure linking State capitals in different regions of the country to boost penetration and trigger secondary economic growths. It delivers essential connectivity which is the central infrastructure platform required by MDAs to embark on e-Government collaboration programs.

102.3. The NICTIB project provides the ICT infrastructure for e-Government which targets efficient operations, better public service delivery and enables the development of knowledge based economy

which will boost economic growth. The project provides the basic infrastructure required to transform governance from the traditional method to e-Government in a sustainable manner by bringing down the huge amount expended on bandwidth and connectivity to drive operations in the long term.

102.4. NICTIB II is an essential component of the approved e-Government Masterplan. The project will deliver connectivity which is the central infrastructure platform required for MDAs embarking on e-Government programs, in a cost effective manner and with minimal duplication. Some of the ongoing e-Government programs which offer better and none transparent management of public finances required in the fight against corruption include GIFMIS, IPPIS, TSA, e-Procurement, e-agriculture amongst others.

Council is invited to note that NICTIB I provides connectivity to parts of North Central, South East, South West and South-South regions of the country while NICTIB II project is expected to deliver connectivity to other parts of the South West, North Central, the North West and North East of the country. It is therefore important to leverage the NICTIB infrastructure to boost Government's efforts at rebuilding communication and security infrastructure after the protracted terrorist activities in the North Eastern part of the country.

The strategic importance of the NICTIB project to the overall attainment of government developmental agenda includes the delivery of critical public utility, attainment of knowledge based economy, security of government data, rebuilding communication infrastructure in the North East, innovation and job creation as well as for revenue generation. Council should therefore support the awareness for the opportunities derivable from the NICTIB project.

Council may also wish to note that the capacity to be provided by NICTIB infrastructure is in excess of what is required by the federal government MDAs. Therefore, both the federal and state governments can leverage the excess capacity on the network to serve other critical sectors of the economy with the opportunity generate additional revenue for government.

102.5 Consequently, Council:

- iv. **Recognized** the value of leveraging the NICTIB infrastructure by Federal, State Governments and Private Sectors as a tool for national development and revenue generation.
- v. **Encouraged** the connection of towns and cities to NICTIB infrastructure to utilize the surplus bandwidth after the completion of NICTIB II".

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/103**  
**MEMO TITLE: SHARED SERVICES PLATFORM FOR REALIZING THE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP FOR BOTH THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS**  
**AUTHOR: GALAXY BACKBONE (GBB)**

The memo was stepped down

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/104**  
**MEMO TITLE: THE NEED FOR URGENT DATABASE MANAGEMENT AND HARMONISATION OF DATABASE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**AUTHOR: NIGERIA COMPUTER SOCIETY, OGUN STATE CHAPTER**

104.1 The purpose of the memo was to highlight the importance of harmonising the disparate databases in Nigeria Public Sector. From time immemorial, organizations and government agencies

have had to store information of employees, criminals, and operational statistics etc. which are usually in databases located at different sites. Most often, it is such that each department in the organization has their own separate database with its schema containing only information peculiar to the department. By implication, this means a single organization or agency can have more than one database populated and scattered within or without their operational territory and this can cause redundancy. This phenomenon also applies to databases of different governmental organizations.

104.2 Data harmonization is the improvement of data quality and utilization through the use of machine learning capabilities. Data harmonization interprets existing characteristics of data and action taken on data and uses that information to transform or suggest subsequent data quality improvements.

104.3 Data integration (or data harmonisation) will address this issue by considering these external resources as materialized views over a virtual mediated schema resulting in "virtual data harmonisation" or virtual data integration".

As the term implies, data harmonisation actually involves concatenating data from several and different sources, which are stored using various technologies and provide a unified view for the data (Data Intgration Info, 2015). Generally, materialized views are significant in data effective database query because they enable much more efficient access, at the cost of data being potentially out-of-date (Flexview, 2011).

104.4 The major reasons for identity theft and fraud related activities in the country is the lack of record keeping. Over the decades, Nigeria didn't have an identity database, which made identity theft and fraud very commonplace among Nigerians". The Federal Government has always mouthed its plan to start harmonization of data and stop what it called proliferation and duplication of biometric-based identity systems in the country, but till date it has not been fully implemented.

### **3.0 Council Noted:**

- i. the need for urgent establishment of a National Data Centre and employ the latest technology in doing so;
- ii. That the National Identity Management System (NIMC), National Population Commission, Nigeria Immigration Service, health institutions, CBN (BVN), National Pensions Commission, and other government MDAs and private organisation should pull the data together and host with the National Data Centre;
- iii. That this model of data centre should be adopted by state governments
- iv. That such data should be sharable and made available to government agencies, private concerns and individuals for the purpose of usage, research and planning;
- v. That the government should partner with relevant stakeholders including security agencies and private organization in delivering on the modus operandi to actualize the implementation; and
- vi. That the National Planning Commission should use such data to make projections and make necessary recommendation to necessary government agencies and stakeholders for the purpose of national development.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/105**

**MEMO TITLE: ACHIEVING SYNERGY IN THE ACADEMIC-INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITIES RELATIONSHIP TO ENHANCE IT EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONALISM**

**AUTHOR: NIGERIA COMPUTER SOCIETY**

105.1 The purpose of the memorandum was to seek Council's approval for an established policy and platform that brings together both the academia and industry in the Information Technology field.

105.2 The core centre of IT implementation and deployment is research. The industry needs to interact with the academic community on a possible collaboration in achieving some of its objectives in the area of application development. The collaboration should include an interchange of activities between academia and industry.

105.3 Industry and the society need bright, talented and well prepared graduates to join the workforce, while academia requires insights into industry's needs to ensure that it can develop a future workforce that is prepared to meet those needs. This will boost the growth of the IT industry with focus on professionalism. For greater productivity, there must be a close of the skill gap through capacity building which can only be made possible by academic-industrial communities.

105.4 Lack of collaboration the academia and the IT industries has been an impediment to the development of long-lasting applications that will meet up with the daily needs. The contributions of the Universities and other institution of learning to the socio-economic development of the country is germane and significant but if there is no concrete act that establishes its collaboration with the industry, it would only be limited to publications.

In light of the foregoing, Council **approved:**

- i. That the Federal Government, National Universities Commission (NUC), Federal Ministry of Education, National Board for Technical Education (NBTE), National Commission for Colleges of Education, and National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) should integrate a policy to synergize the relationship between the academia and the industry communities; and
- ii. That NITDA should facilitate the establishment of a platform that will support the academia-industry ecosystem in building a relationship to enhance teaching, learning and collaboration.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (6)/106**  
**MEMO TITLE: MULTIPLE REGULATION AND TAXATION**  
**AUTHOR: THE HONORABLE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.**

The Memo was stepped down at the last Council meeting because it was being addressed by National Economic Council (NEC). The NEC has therefore approved that the Ministry of Communications should harmonize the Right-of-Way tax though deliberations are still on with the states. The aspect of Critical National Infrastructure has already been addressed by the Office of the National Security Adviser.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (6)/107**  
**MEMO TITLE: E-PUBLIC COMPLAINTS AS A PANACEA FOR E-GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM**  
**AUTHOR: BAUCHI STATE.**

The memo was stepped down

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (6)/108**  
**MEMO TITLE: CONTROL OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BODIES OR ASSOCIATIONS IN NIGERIA**  
**AUTHOR: PROF. A. S. SODIYA, NIGERIA COMPUTER SOCIETY.**

The memo was stepped down as it is not within the power of any professional body to dictate to CAC whom to register else progress would be stifled.

**MEMO NO: NCCT 2018 (06)/109**  
**MEMO TITLE: REVIEW, UPGRADE AND INSERTION OF DIGITAL COURSES IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM.**  
**AUTHOR: SPECIAL ASSISTANT ON ICT TO BAUCHI STATE GOVERNOR.**

109.1 The purpose of the memo was to draw the attention of the NCCT about the mass failure of e-examinations across the country. The rate of e-examinations failure is hugely connected to the lack of digital courses offered in our secondary school courses and lack of desire to learn digital courses by the students.

109.2. Most of the students are brilliant and very hardworking but they lack the knowledge of ICT to operate computers and pass examinations successfully. This occurs most especially in the northern part of the country because some students are even afraid to go near computers much less of developing interest to establish a friendly relationship between these students and the technology.

109.3. Council **noted**

- i. That the rate of e-examinations failure is hugely connected to the lack of digital courses offered in secondary school ;
- ii. That most of the students, especially in the northern part of the country lack the knowledge of and desire for ICT;

And **approved:**

- i. That this memo should be forwarded to the Federal Ministry of Education so as to take necessary actions; and
- ii. The introduction of new digital courses in order to create a safe haven for technology in our secondary schools.

## **5.0 PEER REVIEW SESSION**

Part of the activities of the Council Meeting was a States ICT Peer Review Session (PRS). The Peer Review Session is a segment of the NCCT which promotes competition among states in the application of ICTs to their development. It promotes cooperation and collaboration as well as provide an opportunity for states to learn from each other on ICT development. It involves presentation by States that showcases their success stories on their achievement in the promotion and use of ICT in their states. Awards were given to the best states in the following four categories:

- |   |   |               |
|---|---|---------------|
| a) Best overall performing state in ICT Development | - | Ogun State    |
| b) Best State in e-Government Implementation        | - | Anambra State |
| c) Best State in ICT Human Capital Development      | - | Ogun State    |
| d) Best State in ICT Infrastructure                 | - | Enugu State   |

## **6.0 EXHIBITION**

The event featured exhibition of various ICT related products and services by different Federal/State Government, MDAs and Private Sector participants.



## APPENDIX

### List of Delegates

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		75.	Urama Fred U.	Director	<a href="mailto:uramafus@gmail.com">uramafus@gmail.com</a>
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		4.	Hassan Yakubu	Org. Secretary	<a href="mailto:26hassanyakubu@gmail.com">26hassanyakubu@gmail.com</a>
		5.	Opara Kehinde	President	<a href="mailto:amcodetnigeria@yahoo.com">amcodetnigeria@yahoo.com</a>
		6.	Adeleke Urekoya	CTO	<a href="mailto:aorekoya@vatebra.com">aorekoya@vatebra.com</a>
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3	ATCON	13.	Ajibola Olude	ES	<a href="mailto:gibsoneco@gmail.com">gibsoneco@gmail.com</a>
4	ITT Solution Associates	14.	Abimbola Ogunyemi	Director	<a href="mailto:ittsolutionassociates@gmail.com">ittsolutionassociates@gmail.com</a>
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