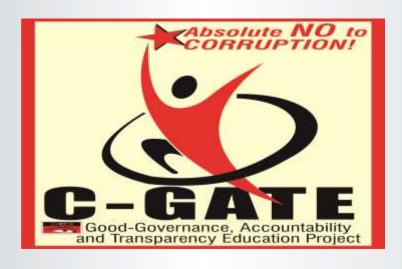
RUN-DOWN OF CACOL'S GATE PROJECT FIRST QUARTER (SEPT 3RD 2018 - DEC 3RD 2018)







EDITED BY: DEBO ADENIRAN

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PREFACE

C-GATE 1ST QUARTER REPORT

The Centre For Anti-Corruption and Open Leadership (CACOL) has embarked on a new phase in its crusade to eradicate corruption from our clime. For decades, Nigerian politicians have been notorious over their failed promises to the electorate. Our politicians have actually elevated making fake promises to an art comparable to that of fraudsters.

CACOL 's Good Governance Accountability and Transparency Education (GATE) project is designed to educate the grassroots on how to track the policies, programmes and promises made by political contestants during the electioneering period. The purpose of this project is to remind such politicians about their promises in future after they may have assumed office.

For now implementation of the project is restricted to local government areas in Lagos and Osun states. Already, units of Good Governance Accountability and Transparency Educators (GATEs) have been established in all the local council areas of both states. CACOL has so far used the opportunity of executing the project to reach out to the authorities and mobilize leaders of the community development areas (CDCs and CDAs) in the various local council areas. The responses of representatives of these CDCs and CDAs during the GATE workshops and public lectures held in both states were very enthusiastic. Members of GATEs units have also been trained on how to identify and report corrupt acts by public office holders. Each of those who have already undergone training on how to track the promises of politicians and report corrupt acts have also been mandated to recruit at least 10 additional members from their various communities. CACOL's headquarters has already created internet platforms for regular communication with members of the GATEs units. Efforts are being intensified to ensure better representation by state and local government officers in future activities of the GATE project.

INTRODUCTION

C-GATE 1ST QUARTER REPORT

The Centre For Anti-Corruption And Open Leadership (CACOL) IN 2018, charted a new path in its avowed war against corruption in Nigeria. The new path taken by CACOL entails involving the grassroots in the fight against this social malaise which has permeated different strata of the society.

CACOL's first quarter implementation of the of the Good Governance Accountability And Transparency Education (GATE) project which took place between September and December 2018, was designed to ensure that the new approach adopted by the Center leads to greater sensitization of the people about the evils of corruption and their role in the nation's political process.

The unwavering commitment of the Executive Chairman of CACOL, Comrade Debo Adeniran in leading the battle to take the anti-graft war to the cities and rural communities of Lagos and Osun States, was clearly demonstrated in the fiery speeches he delivered during various activities that took place in the last quarter of the year.

The CACOL boss did not mince words at the workshop and public lecture sessions where he unambiguously stated that the people must be involved in the fight against corruption before it could succeed. He insisted that since the fight against corruption had taken an elitist approach over the years and this approach had not produced the desired result, CACOL had seen the need to approach the grassroots as a major partner in the fight.

Various facilitators in both states who spoke during these activities also threw their weight behind the new approach adopted by CACOL in the prosecution of the anti-corruption war.

Speakers at all the events organized condemned the wide inequality between the affluent and the grassroots in Nigeria and concluded that it is only when the people resist all instruments of oppression and marginalization directed at them that they could actually change the situation

They were unanimous is proffering strategies and tactics that could be applied to reverse the situation which include public enlightenment; engagement of the media and collaboration with stakeholders; expansion of social consciousness and empowerment that makes the people more steadfast and united in securing a better life.

In his various speeches throughout the different activities associated with the initial phase of the implementation of the Good Governance Accountability and Transparency Education (GATE) project made it clear that the people must be involved in the fight against corruption before it could succeed.

He insisted that since the fight against corruption had taken an elitist approach over the years and this approach had been clearly inadequate in holistically stamping out the menace from the nation, CACOL had seen the need to approach the grassroots as a major partner in the fight, especially considering their population and position in the scheme of things.

He expressed regret over the manner in which the ruling elite arrogates an affluent lifestyle to themselves and generations unborn while the masses live below poverty line.

He condemned how the elite utilized corruption and other means of exploitation to pauperize the people and concluded that it is only when the people resist all weapons of oppression and marginalization that they could actually change the situation. Consequently, he itemized avenues through which the society could reverse the ugly trend as follows: public

enlightenment; engagement of the media and collaboration with stakeholders; expansion of social consciousness and empowerment that makes the people more steadfast and united in securing a better life.

He urged participants at the various workshops and public lectures that were organized as part of the implementation of the GATE project to recruit and educate more members on how policies, programmes, projects, promises and pledges made by politicians during the electioneering period could be tracked for the purpose of reminding them when they assume office. He also discouraged the grassroots against selling their votes so that they would maintain the moral authority to ask relevant questions directed at elected or even appointed public office holders in future. He also solicited for the support of the media.

Comrade Adeniran's speeches were received with accolades by the various speakers, resource persons, intellectuals, journalists and the audience at all the events organized for the initial phase of the GATE project thereby indicating that the people are ready to forge a partnership with CACOL in the fight against corruption.

There are positive signals that units of CACOL-GATEs that are being built in all the local government areas of Lagos and Osun States would serve as a fresh impetus in the anti-graft war as the grassroots participants have also been adequately educated on how to identify and report corruption.

However, the reluctance of public office holders in both Lagos and Osun states to participate at the beginning of the project -despite invitations and reminder letters sent to them- may be a signpost of how they resent GATE or any other anti-corruption crusade.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS ON CACOL-GATE'S MEDIA PARLEY, WORKSHOPS AND PUBLIC LECTURES BY OKECHUKWU NDIRIBE (COORDINATOR FOR RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION, CACOL)

The Executive Chairman of CACOL, Comrade Debo Adeniran in his various speeches throughout the different activities associated with the initial phase of the implementation of the Good Governance Accountability and Transparency Education (GATE) project made it clear that the people must be involved in the fight against corruption before it could succeed.

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REPORT ON CACOL'S MEDIA PARLEY HELD ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2018







The event kicked off with the introduction of the Executive Chairman of CACOL, Comrade Debo Adeniran by the Master of Ceremony, Ikenna Aghagbobi. Comrade Adeniran invited the Centre's three coordinating staff to join him at the high table while he asked others present to take turns in introducing themselves. The CACOL boss commenced the discussion by explaining the purpose of the media parley after expressing his appreciation for the tremendous coverage CACOL had received from the Nigerian media in its first decade of operations. He also explained why the organization changed the full meaning of its acronym from Coalition Against Corrupt Leaders to what it is currently. He said it was for the purpose of giving the organization a wider jurisdiction and more relevance in its thematic area of anti-corruption and open governance. He stated that since the fight against corruption had taken more of an elitist approach over the years, CACOL had decided to mobilize the masses to participate actively in the anti-graft war.

He pointed out that the elitist approach had been inadequate in holistically stamping out the menace from the nation. He further explained that CACOL had seen the need to explore the grassroots approach as a major bulwark against entrenched agents of

corruption. He used the opportunity to shed more light on the Good- Governance, Accountability and Transparency Education (GATE) project.

He also solicited for media support during the implementation of the project. He further explained the different types of corruption that exist:; from grand to petty, pseudo to political and true. He enjoined the media to participate in intensifying the anti-graft war so that Nigerians could enjoy the dividends of democracy which they have been denied due to looting of public funds by political office holders.

He highlighted how the culture of corruption starts from home when a child frequently witnesses either of his or her parents tell lies to each other or other people in the neighbourhood for one reason or the other, or the child is even encouraged to lie on their behalf. This also applies when a child begins to return home with items that were not provided for him by the parents and they (the parents or guardians) refuse to ask questions.

The CACOL boss later called on the organization's Coordinator For Media and Publications (**CMP**) Mr. Adegboyega Otunuga and the Coordinator For Research and Documentation (**CRD**), Mr. Okechukwu Ndiribe to make some remarks. Both Coordinators also solicited for the cooperation of the media in their short contributions. The floor was thrown open for questions and answers. Journalists who attended the occasion asked germane questions while some made contributions that enriched the discussion. The event was later brought to an end with the Coordinator, Administration and Programs (CAP), Ms Oluwasikemi Awodele giving a vote of thanks after reminding journalists about the commencement date for the implementation of the GATE project.

REPORT ON CACOL'S CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP HELD IN LAGOS ON SEPT. 26, 2018

Venue: - Preston Hotels And

Resorts, Ikeja, Lagos

Date: Wednesday 26th

September, 2018

Time: 11: 00am

Resource Persons: -

- Mr. Debo Adeniran CACOL'S Executive Chairman
- Comrade Adeola Soetan
- Olanrewaju Suraj- CISNAC
- Dr. Dele Seteolu –
 Department of Political
 Science (Lagos State
 University, LASU)

The registration of participants commenced at 10:00am as scheduled with many of the invited LGA and their LCDA counterparts conspicuously absent without notice. After the introduction and opening remarks, the Executive Chairman of CACOL, Comrade Debo Adeniran, made a presentation on "Introduction to Dynamics of Corruption" by graphically depicting the various ways through which corruption had permeated the lives of Nigerians. He earlier on gave a comprehensive definition on corruption, having categorized it into true and pseudo corruption. The CACOL leader also cited how our leaders, at various times, had lived far above their means. He gave the example of former President Olusegun Obasanjo, who he recalled earned less than three million Naira per month while in office. He further said that even if Obasanjo had saved his entire salary for 50 years, he would be worth less than three billion Naira. However Obasanjo presently owns a university that should be worth more than thirty N30b and a Presidential Library for which he sought public donations while in office, contrary to the constitutional and statutory provisions. The former President also owns stocks and properties worth billions of Naira all over the country.

Also, the CACOL boss noted how the action of the organization has been guided by logic as he insisted that whether you hate or love President Muhammadu Buhari's administration, it had fought corruption more than any of his predecessors as could be deduced from the number of trials and convictions recorded. He noted that even though

Sowore Omoyele –the presidential candidate of the African Action Congress (AAC)- may have a better and more holistic template to fight corruption, this would only become if possible he wins the forthcoming election and demonstrates practical commitment to the anti-corruption agenda.

He explained that his position was informed by the fact that many notable activists had acquired political power in many states of the federation in one capacity or the other, only for them to jettison the same ideals they had supposedly preached in the past. He therefore stated that irrespective of what is being alluded to, CACOL would only be guided by its commitment to the anti-Corruption war; protection of human rights in general and the defence of women's rights in particular.

The CACOL boss also remarked that the decision to approach the authorities of the 20 local government areas and 37 local council development councils was deliberate so as not to leave any area uncovered, even though the resources available may not have been sufficient for the assignment. He recalled how many visits and meetings were held with the leadership of most local councils in Lagos to ensure that they were properly briefed within the same period. He directed the relevant CACOL staff to ensure that all the relevant records are properly documented for future reference and subsequent actions. He expressed dismay as to how and why local council political office holders- that claim to be closer to the people- would shun an opportunity to participate in a grassroots programme where their officers could have been trained on the methodology for tracking electoral promises and sifting genuine from the fake promises and programmes. The exercise would also have provided an opportunity for monitoring the delivery of the programmes and projects of political office contestants after they may have been elected. He maintained that CACOL would not capitulate to their cold attitude towards the GATE project as the slogan remained: **Absolute No To Corruption**.

He explained after CACOL-GATE Project should produce nothing less than 10 educators from each local council area of Lagos State. Those to be trained as educators are to later serve as middlemen between CACOL

and the grassroots in their respective local governments areas where they are expected to ensure that as far as this democratic order is concerned, there is no room for diversion of public funds allocated for execution of infrastructures or empowerment of the people. He maintained that the people want a government that provides sound education, pipe-borne water, employment, economic and social protection.

He said the people would like to be governed by just laws. All these remain the major reason why governments exist in order to fulfil their social contract with the governed. He noted that over N16b had so far been recovered by President Buhari' since he came to power in 2015. He observed that the fight against corruption had remained too elitist as the people were hardly involved in its prosecution. This informed why CACOL had taken up the effort of getting the ordinary Nigerians-who are the primary victims of corruption- to fully own and control the fight against corruption by teaching it to the local people, students, teachers and others in order to make it a national campaign with a view to finally shaming and extirpating the corrosive effect of corruption from our land.

There were contributions by the resource persons. Adeola Soetan, a former students' union President at Obafemi Awolowo University (OAU) and a human rights activist, opined that without reducing poverty in the land, the fight against corruption, as laudable as it sounds, may not achieve much. He recalled how his many trips to Libya under the late Col. Muammar Ghaddafi showed him how a people could be made contented by the provision of social amenities by their government. He stated how the roads were always clean and very motorable and other basic things of life provided with unemployed persons adequately catered for. He explained that education for Libyans both at home and abroad was fully supported and encouraged by the state. Homelessness was almost non-existent and every citizen was encouraged to contribute to national development, one way or the other. He contrasted that with Nigeria's scenario where life is so miserable and education is now virtually priced out of the reach of the common people.

He illustrated this by citing as example what he and his wife have to pay as school fees for each of their children. He said what he currently pays as school fees for each of his kids in elementary school was much more than the entire fees he paid for his over five year university education. He asked rhetorically why won't the temptation for corruption exist for the average Nigerian family with a minimum wage that is barely enough to sustain only one person?

The Executive Director of CISNAC, an anti-corruption group, Comrade Olanrewaju Suraju remarked that the fight against corruption could not be won in a single day. He noted that in his own recent trips to Italian cities, he saw places that were ghettoes comparable to Ajegunle or Amukoko and a lot of people there survived by eking out a living. He however remarked that despite this situation, the people hardly insulted since their belief was that, the occupier of that office was only there temporarily. He therefore suggested that it would do the country a lot of good to separate the office from its occupier. He also noted that we actually need to educate the masses more since many do not even recognize much of the government's activities that constitute corruption.

Dr. Dele Seteolu of the Political Science Department of Lagos State University (LASU) referred to the grassroots as a nebulous terminology as it connotes a captured terrain or a people whose fortune has so much nosedived over time that they remain most vulnerable and have consequently become pawns in the chessboard of power since what now preoccupies their minds is survival by any means possible.

He therefore insisted that for any fight against corruption to make meaning to such over-exploited and battered people, there must be a redefinition of what constitutes governance and its relationship to their individual lives first, before they could now begin to consider participating in the fight against corruption. He recalled that while he was growing up, some of the grassroots people became the core of the middle class that later occupied the corridors of power.

After his elucidating presentation, participants began a group discussion session which focused on Identifying acts that constitute corruption:







13. Looting of security vote

IDENTIFYING CORRUPT ACTS

•	1.	Vote Buying	Ť	13.	Looting of Security vote
•	2.	Vote selling	•	14.	Operation of Excess Crude Account
•	3.	Diversion of public funds for private use	•	15.	Execution of white elephant projects
•	4.	Abuse of privileges	•	16.	Abandoning projects
•	5.	Hijack of local government financial	•	17.	Diversion of projects
	0.	autonomy by state governments.	•	18.	Constituency projects
•	6.	Nepotism/ cronyism	•	19.	Inflation of contract cost
•	7.	Tax evasion	•	20.	Looting of service-wide vote
•	8.	Over-taxation	•	21.	Reckless borrowing
•	9.	Multiple taxation	•	22.	Manipulation of company shares
•	10.	Electoral manipulation	•	23.	Forex round- tripping
•	11.	Bribery	•	24.	Examination m alpractice
•	12.	Budget padding	•	25.	Manipulation of financial report and annual reports

- 26. Hidden charges on bank deposits
- 27. Adulteration of products
- 28. Fake news/Alternative to facts
- 29. Malicious reporting
- 30. Blackmail
- 31. Plagiarism/Piracy
- 32. Drop calls

REPORTING CORRUPTION

- 1. Police- S. F. U
- 2. ICPC
- 3. EFCC
- 4. CCB
- 5. Media
- 6. Civil societies
- 7. S.O.N
- 8. NAFDAC
- 9. Religious/Traditional institutions
- 10. Regulatory agencies

- 11. Foreign prosecuting bodies
- 12. INEC
- 13. N. J. C
- 14. C. A. C
- 15. N. P. C/ B. O .N/ N. U. J etc
- 16. Nigerian Copyright Council/ Consumer Protection Council

FORMS/ MEANS/ CHANNELS OF REPORTING CORRUPTION

- 1. Petitions
- 2. Rallies/ protests
- 3. Leaf lets/ posters
- 4. Social media advocacy
- 5. Town crying
- 6. Reporting to the people
- 7. Mass letter writing
- 8. Complaining to international bodies
- 9. Legal action
- 10. Civil disobedience
- 11. Picketing/Occupation of Govt .
 House

- 12. Public hearings
- 13. Mock trials
- 14. Whistle blowing
- 15. Advertorials/ documentary

INVESTIGATING CORRUPTION

- 1. Budget monitoring and tracking
- 2. Project inspection
- 3. Investigative Journalism
- 4. Auditing
- 5. Use of F. O. I Act

INGREDIENTS OF INVESTIGATION

- 1. Vouchers
- 2. Receipts
- 3. Statement of accounts
- 4. Account records
- 5. Quality & quantity of projects
- 6. Property titles
- 7. Share certificates
- 8. Directorship/ company ownership

PROSECUTING CORRUPTION

- 1. Class action
- 2. Mock trial
- 3. Mandamus action
- 4. Judicial review
- 5. Cross-border prospect











PICTURES FROM THE LAGOS CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP

REPORT ON CACOL'S PUBLIC LECTURE HELD IN LAGOS ON OCT. 17, 2018

Venue: - Preston Hotels And

Resorts, Ikeja, Lagos

Date: OCT. 17, 2018

Time: 11: 00am

THEME: "CURBING

CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA'S

POLITICAL PROCESSES;

ESTABLISHING A

GRASSROOTS PARADIGM IN

GOOD GOVERNANCE.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND

TRANSPARENCY"

The opening remarks were made by CACOL's Coordinator For Research And Documentation (CRD), Mr. Mr Okechukwu Ndiribe who stated that during the just concluded presidential primaries of a major political party, one of the contestants was alleged to have bribed each delegate with \$5000. He also mentioned that during the last governorship election in Osun state, there were reports of wide-spread buying and selling of votes. He condemned these incidents of corruption in the nation's political process and mentioned that CACOL had set for itself the task of taking the anti-corruption war to the grassroots. He explained that the purpose of CACOL's Good Governance, Accountability And Transparency Education (C-GATE) project was to train and establish Good Governance, Accountability and Transparency Educators (GATEs) units in the various local government areas to monitor and track promises, pledges, programmes, policies and manifestoes presented by politicians to the people during the period of campaigns.

In his own remarks at the event Comrade Debo Adeniran, Executive Chairman of CACOL, began his contribution by defining corruption and its various manifestations in the society. He identified different types of the malaise to include kleptomania or sadistic corruption and gluttonic or social corruption. Others were economic or incidental corruption, attitudinal or reactive corruption, true and pseudo corruption.

He highlighted various causes of corruption as follows: Prevalence of weak governmental institutions; discriminatory applications of rules and the administration of Justice system; the effects of public perception; the nature of the economy and undue secrecy in governmental affairs.

He emphasized how they utilized monopoly to deepen exploitation of the people and concluded that it is only when the masses resist all weapons of oppression and marginalization that they could actually change the situation. Consequently, he itemized avenues through which the society could reverse the ugly trend as follows: public enlightenment; engagement of the media and collaboration with stakeholders; expansion of social consciousness and empowerment that makes the people more steadfast and united in securing a good life.

On his own part, Mr Femi Babafemi, Editor, Saturday Sun and former spokesman for the Economic And Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) said both journalists and EFCC operatives required use of investigation to do their work. He further stated that the people had an important role to play in the anti-graft war.

According to him: "Even if we have 1001 anti-corruption agencies in Nigeria, corruption cannot be defeated without involving the people."

He further advocated that the masses should approach different tiers of government and enquire about budget implementation.

"If you find out that government officials are not implementing the budget in your local government area or community, contact civil society groups" he said.

He explained that a single person could not perpetrate corruption without conspiring with others.

Said he: "Corrupt activities usually involve conspiracy between different people at different stages. What is needed is to get one individual who would be a whistle-blower among those involved. Whenever we observe corrupt acts among public office holders, we must raise alarm. We must not keep quiet."

He further advised participants at the public lecture that "If you know a politician who was an ordinary person that was managing to eke out a living but became suddenly wealthy after he got involved in politics, probe that individual so that he doesn't rob you and your community of what belongs to your people".

The **CACOL Chairman** went ahead to emphasize the need for the people to collectively combat corruption at the grassroots through what he called, *'mekunnu koya'* in Yoruba which meant that 'ordinary Nigerians should resist oppression'. He enumerated how the ruling class perpetuated an affluent lifestyle among themselves and generations unborn while the people live below poverty line.

In his own remarks at the occasion, a former President of the Students Union of Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Adeola Soetan said the fastest growing business in Nigeria was politics.

According to him: "If somebody invests in politics, he has hit a jackpot. Corruption is also a big business in Nigeria. When a politician assumes office, he would have many praise-singers. During the second republic, when the Leader and Presidential Candidate of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), the late Chief Obafemi Awolowo came to campaign, he promised four cardinal programmes which included free health, free education, full employment and integrated rural development."

He asked: "But what do we have today?" He lamented that nowadays, Politicians would come to a campaign venue with hired musicians who would sing and the masses would come and dance away their sorrows.

"The politician may not promise anything before winning election. Even if he promises, we don't track him in most cases" he said.

He explained the purpose for CACOL's C-GATE project by saying that "Now is the time we should track their promises. As we are about to enter a new year, we could write to the government from our various communities and mention a project we want the government to execute for us. We can ask the government to put our request in their budget."

On her own part, Mrs Prudence Abbas, who represented the Chairman of Community Development Councils in Lagos identified corruption as the biggest problem Nigeria is facing now.

According to her: "It is a cancer in our country. Corruption thrives because of lack of basic necessities of life. It also threatens community development. Nigerian mentality about corruption needs to be changed. If everybody looks inward, Nigeria would be a better place for us all. The CDAs and CDCs should be involved in the award of contracts and execution of projects to prevent fraud. Community policing would assist to expose corrupt persons in our communities and also respond quickly if there is an emergency."

She urged participants to embrace the attitude of "Change begins with me" adding that there must a synergy between the CDAs, CDCs and the government in order to curb corruption.

Speaking at the occasion, Dr. Dele Seteolu narrated the story of a politician who contested for the position of councillor at Agege.

According to him: "We supported him and eventually he was elected. After a while, he stopped attending meetings in our locality. The next step he took was that he relocated from his house which was at Papa area of Agege to Magodo Government Reserved Area."

He proposed that before the states and local government areas present their budget estimates, they were supposed to invite and involve the CDAs and CDCs during budget presentation.

In his own speech at the occasion, Barrister Malachy Ugwumadu, National President, Committee for the Defence of Human Rights (CDHR) said Section 15 of the 1999 Constitution as amended abhors all forms of corruption.

He said the process of curbing corruption may be slow but something was happening.

According to him: "The Administration of Criminal Justice Act was enacted in 2015. That law was promulgated in 2015 to avoid delays in criminal prosecution. The Supreme Court made a profound statement that says that when you are undergoing trial and you ask for stay of proceedings but it is not granted, you don't lose your right to fair hearing. It also provides that you cannot stop prosecution for a criminal offence until the end of the proceedings. All these laws have been made to uproot corruption. The masses should join CACOL and CDHR, so that we can fight for our rights."

During the question and answer session, a question on how the phenomenon of imposition of candidates could be curbed in Nigerian political parties was asked. In response, Adeola Soetan had this to say: "Before you can curb corruption and imposition of candidates you must be a financial member of a political party. Don't allow one person to fund the party because he would hijack it."

Mrs Prudence Abbass made additional comments and said CDAs and CDCs should insulate ourselves from politics; if we don't we can't make progress. This also applies to traditional rulers. We also need to take the campaign to schools, so that we can mould our children against corruption.

The Executive Chairman of CACOL used the period to announce that all participants at the lecture would be given certificates of attendance which would indicate that they had been trained to fight, investigate and tackle corruption in their various LGAs or LCDAs.

PICTURES FROM THE LAGOS PUBLIC LECTURE











REPORT ON CACOL GATE WORKSHOP HELD AT OSOGBO ON TUESDAY 13/11/18

THEME: "CURBING
CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA'S
POLITICAL PROCESSES;
ESTABLISHING A GRASSROOTS
PARADIGM IN GOOD
GOVERNANCE,
ACCOUNTABILITY AND
TRANSPARENCY

Venue: Oluosungboun Hall, NUJ Press Centre, Osogbo, State of Osun

Time: 11: 00am

The programme commenced at 11.35am. Comrade Rufus Oyatoro, CACOL's state of Osun Coordinator served as the Master of Ceremony. He introduced all the invited guests and members of the CDAs and CDCs who were present. Earlier on, registration of all participants and their different local governments was done.

CACOL's Coordinator For Research and Documentation Mr Okechukwu Ndiribe in his opening remarks at the workshop explained the meaning of Good Governance Accountability and Transparency Education (GATE) project to the audience. He stated that the project was designed to educate Good Governance Accountability And Transparency Educators (GATEs) in all the local government areas of the state on how to track programmes, pledges and promises made by politicians during the electioneering period. He condemned acts of vote buying and selling which reportedly characterized recent elections held across the country. He further stated that any voter who sells his vote instantly loses the moral authority to hold the politician who bought his vote accountable after election.

CACOL's Executive Chairman Comrade Debo Adeniran in his own speech said the core issue that needed to be understood was what constitutes corruption so that everybody would know how to avoid it. He further said that there was no gain - saying the fact that corruption had done Nigeria a lot of evil.

He further urged participants to nod in agreement when they understood him or raise up their hands to ask questions whenever they didn't understand him.

Comrade Adeniran thereafter explained different types of corruption and their meanings. He said kleptomaniac corruption referred to that of a comfortable but greedy individual who loots because he wants to amass everything.

He described incidental or economic corruption as the type of graft that occurs when person who had previously acquired material wealth through legitimate means, but now insists on maintaining that former status. Such a person finds it difficult to sustain his former lifestyle since the economy has nose-dived. He now resorts to all kinds of measures to cut corners in order to sustain his/her living standard even when the reality of inflation and economic depression can no longer sustain the same lifestyle.

He described moral corruption which is the same as pseudo corruption as a situation which arises when corruption seems unreal. For example when the person involved tells lies to protect lives. Fables and superstitious tales which teach moral lessons also fall under this category.

According to him: "Real corruption refers to immoral and unacceptable lies or acts of dishonesty. Let us refrain from joining those who say "we all are corrupt" or that "corruption cannot be eradicated or minimized in the society". We should continue to try our best to discourage this negative perception. Without any fear of contradiction, corruption has been single - handedly responsible for most of our ills. Chief Obafemi Awolowo was able to achieve more for the old western region in line with his party's four cardinal programmes due to the limited level of corruption that ensured that the state's resources were used for the overall benefit of the people. This resulted in the provision of free and qualitative education, free and qualitative health care, infrastructural development and employment for all. The opposite of that situation is what we face today."

He further asserted that even when parents struggle to pay for their children's or wards' school fees, today's tertiary institutions lack adequate equipment and other teaching aids which students need to learn practically what they have been taught theoretically. Why is this so? It is simply because the funds needed to adequately equip these public schools were stolen by some individuals entrusted with power. Even the Auditor - General keeps silent because he/she has been compromised. Much of this stolen wealth is invariably laundered abroad like what our former Petroleum Minister Mrs. Dieziani Allison -Madueke did. We should never allow corruption to become so deeply-rooted like it has been in recent times.

The reason why need to keep abreast with everything is to enable us know all the channels through which our common wealth is frittered away; even while many of our traditional allies like the professional bodies and labour centres are compromised to keep silent or divert attention from where action is urgently required.

During the question and answer session, Comrade Waheed Lawal, a member of CACOL's Board of Trustees in his own contribution decried the hypocrisy of many over the fight against graft.

He said: "Our main concern has been how to preserve the nation and retain national cohesion so that we can live to witness a better tomorrow. As we dedicate ourselves to the fight against corruption, some amongst us are already cutting corners to buy new cars and build new houses without any visible means of income.

Ganiyu Semiu, Treasurer of Community Development Council (CDC) in Egbedore Local Government Area of Osun State harped on the need to be well - connected in order to be able to fight corruption . He narrated a personal experience where efforts to get the right thing done backfired with the whistleblower ending up as an accused person and getting victimized . He therefore called for concerted efforts from the leaders and followers to make the fight against corruption a success.

Other contributors also made their observations on how the fight against corruption could be successfully carried out. There was a consensus that all hands should be on deck and that both the government and civil society organizations involved in the fight against corruption should remain committed.

Comrade Debo Adeniran enjoined all present to contribute their own quota to make the fight against corruption a success by ensuring that each workshop participant who has now become an educator, brings up a minimum of 10 other people to multiply the foot-solders in the anti-graft war. He also emphasized the need for acquisition of knowledge to strengthen our resolve to confront evil in a confident manner since knowledge is power. He thereafter gave an example of his own personal experience while driving along the road in Osogbo. A man believed to be a government official had hit and dented his car, but insisted it was Comrade Adeniran that was at fault.

But since nobody is above the law, Comrade Adeniran resisted the attempt by the government official to intimidate him. He explained that even if an ordinary citizen encounters an influential public officer, he can use the advantage of having the people on his side or the media to check the excesses of the government official and the situation would be redressed. He thereafter requested the audience to review the entire discussion in a participatory manner.

IDENTIFYING CORRUPT ACTS

- 1 Extortion (a) bribery (b) judicial corruption
- 2. Padding of measuring pan
- 3. Vote buying and selling
- 4. Stealing
- 5. Double standard
- 6. Lying
- 7. Manipulation
- 8. Cheating
- 9. Profiteering
- 10. Converting public property to private use
- 11. Diversion of public property to private use (Eg. A doctor in public service who diverts patients to his private clinic)

- 12. Forgery
- 13. Fake news and alternative truth
- 14. Imposition / nepotism
- 15. Kick- back
- 16. Impersonation
- 17. Sexual harassment
- 18. Sex for marks
- 19. Child abuse /labour
- 20. Human trafficking
- 21. Vandalism

REPORTING CORRUPTION

- 1. Community leaders
- 2. Human rights activist / organization
- 3. Police / Civil Defence (NSCDC)/ SSS/EFCC/ ICPC / Code of Conduct Bureau Public Complaints Commission / National Human Rights Commission/ Presidential Advisory Committee Against Corruption (PACAC)
- 4. Occupy Government House
- 5. Media
- 6. National Judicial Council (NJC)
- 7.Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)
- 8. Religious Leaders
- 9. Heads of Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government (MDAs)

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INVESTIGATING CORRUPTION

- 1. Photographs, recorded voices
- 2. Receipts, video recording
- 3. Vouchers, bank statements
- 4. Signed documents

PROSECUTING CORRUPTION

- 1. Office of Attorney General
- 2. Investigating corruption
- 3. Training of prosecutors
- 4. Budgetary allocation of prosecutors increment
- 5. Recruiting the best grade prosecutors











PICTURES FROM THE OSUN CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP

REPORT OF C-GATE OSUN STATE PUBLIC LECTURE

THEME: "CURBING CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA'S POLITICAL PROCESSES; ESTABLISHING A GRASSROOTS PARADIGM IN GOOD GOVERNANCE, ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Venue: White Plain Suites & Towers, Osogbo branch, KM 3 Gbongan-Ibadan Road, Osogbo, State of Osun.

Time: 11: 00am

Date: November 21, 2018

The programme commenced at 11.47am with CACOL's state of Osun Coordinator, Comrade Rufus Oyatoro inviting the guest speaker, resource persons, dignitaries and other special guests to the high table. Prior to this, a comprehensive registration of all participants and their different local governments was done. It is worthy of mention that almost all the 18 LGAs in the state were represented by their various CDA leaders.

After the introduction and brief remarks made by Comrade Oyatoro, CACOL'S Coordinator For Media and Publications, Adegboyega Otunuga, gave an opening remark on how, why and what makes corruption such a serious affliction in Nigeria. He pointed out that most of the other problems that stagnate the country's socio-economic development thereby leading to insecurity and social unrest today, is traceable to this cankerworm. He observed that the advent of the country's colonial masters was a form of corruption itself, as Nigerians were living in peace with one another and had an organized and equitable method of interaction amongst themselves. He narrated how the advent of the British colonialism which was preceded by Uthman Dan Fodio's Islamic Jihad had railroaded most of the disparate nations into a forced nationhood. All these contributed to disrupt these harmonious settlements and created suspicion, distrust and wars between hitherto friendly communities while the colonial instigators eagerly supplied superior weapons and other instruments of conquests to their favourites. This war of attrition could be said to have laid the

foundation for African countries' integration into a pseudo-capitalist arrangement, exploitation of the resources of the natives, as well as economic corruption.

The phenomenon that has been referred to as 'flag independence' for most African countries forcefully lumped together disparate nationalities to become one 'indivisible and indissoluble' state without adequate negotiation and agreement on terms and conditions for their togetherness. As time went on, some of the contradictions started manifesting as political and economic corruption threatened peaceful coexistence.

This brief remark prepared the ground for the Executive Chairman of **CACOL**, Comrade Debo Adeniran to do his presentation on, "Introduction to Dynamics of Corruption' as he used graphics to take the audience through what constitutes corruption and its various forms.

He also gave an insight into how the Yoruba nation was organized before the advent of Europeans and how corruption was almost none existent as sellers simply displayed their wares with samples of how much and nobody dared think of defaulting. He dwelt on how hungry people were free to feed from various farms they walked by but must never consider taking any farm product home for whatever purpose. This innocent lifestyle was sustained for ages by different African groups until the British, French, Portuguese and German colonialists came, disrupted the system and created a class system that consequently, led to class contradictions that later bred and sustained corruption which a former Soviet Union leader, V.I. Lenin once described as 'lubricant that oils the wheel of Capitalism'. As successive African colonial nations became independent without the needed capital base or adequate ingredients for sustaining and nurturing democracy, the effects of corruption became more biting and destructive on the body polity.

Comrade Adeniran, commented on the elitist approach in the fight against corruption and concluded it had so far, failed to live up to expectations due to its alienation of the mass from the fight. He therefore, strongly advocated for collective ownership of the fight in a language that should be understood by ordinary Nigerians. At this juncture, he called for a collective discussion on how best to approach the fight in order to reach a consensus on the way forward. He identified the various types of corruption as follows.

Sadistic or Kleptomaniac Corruption- This refers to people who are very comfortable, but are never satisfied as they are very greedy.

Gluttonic or Social Corruption .This occurs when certain individuals want to rise above others at all costs; they are always greedy and insatiable

Attitudinal or Reactive Corruption – This happens when an individual wants to be like the joneses. He may reason like this: "If mister A is stealing, then what stops me from also stealing?"

Economic or Incidental Corruption – This refers to manipulation of a situation in order to get undeserved or double payment or wage, like a civil servant that is also a trader.

True Corruption – This applies to all dishonest acts

Pseudo Corruption – This is not real corruption but applies in cases of telling what is referred to as 'white lies' to save a life or situation like the biblical story of Abraham denying Sarah was his wife but just a cousin for fear of being killed by the King

Comrade Adeniran identified causes of corruption as follows:

Prevalence of weak governmental institutions

Discriminatory application of rules and the general Justice system

The effect of public perception

The nature of the economy

Undue secrecy in governmental affairs

He pointed out the effects of Corruption as follows:

It reduces Investment Rate

Leads to low standard of living

Creates condition for political instability

Leads to the elimination of the middle class

It stagnates development

He posed the question of what is to be done

Public enlightenment

Engagement of the media and collaboration with stakeholders for societal good

Increase in social consciousness and empowerment that makes the people more steadfast and committed in securing a good life

In his own contribution, Barrister Ige Ogunniyi Ayodeji of the Faculty of Law, Federal University, Oye- Ekiti said that in recent times, he had encountered students in higher institutions who purportedly passed their O' Level WASSCE and JAMB examinations, successfully but find it extremely difficult to learn and pass their examinations. What this means is that people no longer read to pass their exams but simply exploit devious means of securing good grades to gain admission at the expense of serious students who could not cut corners, for one reason or the other. He equally dwelt on how it was only the state or federal tiers of government that are legally empowered to prosecute culprits even though such power of prosecution could be delegated to a legal practitioner, if they so wish. The effect is that, on several occasions where the state's interest is involved, such prosecution is usually frustrated or completely disallowed, for instance the case which involved the late Chief Gani Fawehinmi (SAN), Colonels Halilu Akilu and Togun. Another example he cited was Barrister Femi Falana (SAN) and his request to be given the power to prosecute certain oil subsidy scammers. He said all these don't allow for an effective fight against corruption to take place within the polity.

Other notable Speakers were:

Alhaji Yunusa Abu Bakare - Community Development Area, CDA Chairman, Osun State

Comrade Waheed Lawal – CACOL Board Member

Comrade Amitolu Shittu – State of Osun PCRC Chairman

Comrade Opadotun Sunday – State of Osun Zonal Chairman of PCRC

Comrade (Mrs.) Lola Wey - Executive Chairperson, Eco-Centre for Transformation and Empowerment Initiative,

ECTEI

Comrade Shittu traced the advent of corruption to the prevailing situation in our primary, secondary and tertiary institutions of learning and insisted that the after effect is what we see in the larger society where the people had been indifferent all along. He used a Yoruba proverb which says "Tia ba peko iroko, ti oba dagba tan, apa ko ni kaa mo". This means that in tackling corruption, charity needs to begin at home and all hands need to be on deck towards initiating the campaign against corruption at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels. There is a need for the

campaign to be reflected in the nation's educational curriculum and a national slogan is also required to elicit commitment. Necessary contributions and observations were made by all the special guests on combatting corruption and evolving a more prosperous, accountable and stable society.

During the question and answer session

The question of how best corruption could be curbed was posed. Comrade Adeniran replied.

The question of what role the law is playing in curbing corruption and how successful it has been was raised.

Barrister Ige, cited some new developments in the administration of criminal justice system which have facilitated the fight against corruption. Some of these include the suspension of certain judges for corruption and limiting of the number of adjournments in a case to discourage legal filibustering for the purpose of delaying and perverting justice.

Some suggestions were presented. It was proposed that the project would likely be more successful if certain professionals like artisans, the hunters' club, fishermen and women groups, are targeted for discussions and enlightenment on the evils of corruption

The well-attended public lecture was brought to an end at 3:07pm.



PICTURES FROM THE OSUN PUBLIC LECTURE

Appendix 1:

Transcription of First Quarter Proceedings: C-GATE Media Parley, Consultative Workshops And Public Lectures Held In Lagos And Osun States

CACOL-GATE MEDIA PARLEY HELD IN LAGOS ON SEPTEMBER 22ND, 2018

CACOL-GATE MEDIA PARLEY HELD IN LAGOS ON SEPTEMBER 22ND, 2018

The event started at 11.30am with introduction of the Executive Chairman of CACOL Comrade Debo Adeniran by the MC, Mr Ikenna Aghagbobi. The MC also invited CACOL's coordinators to join the chairman at the high table.

In his brief remarks at the occasion, Comrade Adeniran said the nation's anti-corruption laws were good, but regretted that they still retained escape routes for corrupt people. He further stated that the ICPC had not done much, as the anti-graft war had not yet covered the international dimension which includes activities like oil bunkering, economic sabotage, banking and capital market fraud.

According to him: "Many people have bloated share capital while some others engage in other unscrupulous activities including non-payment of dividends. There are a lot of on-going economic and financial fraud. When you look at the volume of money moved in and out of the country by some fraudulent Nigerians and their foreign accomplices, you will realize that a lot is being done to destroy our economy.

"It is clear that ex-President Olusegun Obasanjo established the EFCC to tackle economic and financial crimes. Ironically, when EFCC started under Nuhu Ribadu, who was then a young man that wanted to stamp his feet in the sands of time, he jumped at it. He did not even bother to look at the thin lines of difference between corruption, fraud, economic and financial crimes. He tackled anything that had to do with corruption. Mustapha who was then at ICPC-being a relatively older person- avoided engaging in inter-agency rivalry with EFCC; so EFCC stole the show and took on anything that had to do with corruption not minding the fact that EFCC was not supposed to fight corruption directly. It was supposed to fight the symptoms of corruption when it manifests in terms of money laundering, financing of terrorism, laundering of drug money and fraudulent practices in the banking sector. This is distinct from when somebody inflates the cost of procurement in the civil service. It is different from when somebody takes bribe. Bribery is actually corruption but it is neither economic nor financial crime. To differentiate between the functions of ICPC and EFCC became difficult, not to talk of that of the Special Fraud Unit (SFU) of the Police. Fraud has to do with lying; when somebody tells a lie to acquire some benefits that is squarely in the purview of the SFU."

He continued: "We have different kinds of corruption. We did the analysis and saw that there is kleptomaniac corruption which is also called sadistic corruption. Under this category, you find that those involved are already comfortable, but yet they steal. It is because that habit has been ingrained in them.

"Then we have glutonic corruption which applies when people want to continue to eat even when they are already over fed. We also have economic corruption which is also known as incidental corruption. There is also moral corruption which is divided into two; pseudo corruption and true corruption."

According to Adeniran: "What we want to do with the Good Governance Accountability and Transparency Education (GATE) project is to take the anti-corruption war to the grassroots in the communities of the various Local Government Areas of Lagos State. We intend to establish units of Good-Governance Accountability and Transparency Educators (GATEs) in all the LGAs and LCDAs in the state."

A question and answer session with journalists followed Comrade Adeniran's brief remarks.

CONTRIBUTIONS, QUESTIONS AND ANSWER SESSION

Robert Awokuse, of the The Point Newspaper spoke first. He said:

"Corruption has been a major problem in this country. Just last week in Italy, an Italian and a Nigerian were jailed over a scam. But in Nigeria, political office holders pardon members of their political parties involved in corrupt acts; this is quite strange. One thing I want to say is my response to what Comrade Adeniran said about the Freedom of information Act (FOI). I think that is one of the most potent instruments we can use to hold those in government accountable. Thank God for some of the reports that are coming out, but there is a sequence to every report. Once it gets to a particular table, it may be pushed aside. But with the FOI, I think we can get to places. It could be discouraging sometimes but we should continue with what we are doing; posterity will judge us."

Kunle Fatoki of MITV

Seriously speaking, CACOL has come a long way. Right from the days of Coalition Against Corrupt Leaders I agreed

with Comrade Adeniran that CACOL limited the organization's roles and objectives. With the present name, the promotion of transparency in governance has also been incorporated among its objectives. If one should look at the issue of corruption, one wonders whether Nigeria is really fighting the malaise. As far as I am concerned, the government is only scratching the surface of corruption in this country. When the Buhari administration was coming in, a lot of Nigerians believed that corruption would be no more. But where are we three years after? I leave this question to you and everyone, I rest my case.

Temitope Ogunbanke of New Telegraph

I want to congratulate Comrade Adeniran; it has been a long journey and I have always been on his trail. Sincerely speaking, the Centre has grown based on what I have seen so far, but I want to offer a piece of advice. When you look critically at the issue of corruption, you would discover that this social cancer extends beyond government circles. It is not about only those in government, it is about everybody. If we think that only the government will fight corruption, we are just deceiving ourselves. I think the Centre should turn its attention towards the educational sector. Moral training should be given to school children, youths and university students on the evils of corruption. If you do this, I am sure more people will identify with you.

Taiwo Olapade of Inspiration FM

I want to join my other colleagues to congratulate Comrade Adeniran. Now that you are introducing Good Governance, Accountability and Transparency Education (GATE), it is a welcome development because there has been so much focus on the Federal Government thereby leading the people at the grassroots to think that there is no corruption at the other tiers of government. What about the generality of the Nigerian populace? Does it mean that there are no corrupt tendencies amongst the people in the communities and larger society? On the issue of FOI it is a welcome development because there has been so much focus on the Federal Government thereby leading the people at the grassroots to think that there is no corruption at the other tiers of government. What about the generality of the Nigerian populace? Does it mean that there are no corrupt tendencies amongst the people in the communities and larger society? On the issue of FOI. I know that currently SERAP is trying to test the law. So many questions have been asked under FOI. As we speak today, SERAP has not been able to get answers. Currently, I know they are talking about the corruption at Lagos State University Teaching Hospital (LASUTH). This is where people go to seek medical attention and acts of corruption have

been committed there. People are not getting any response from Lagos State Government over this matter. If the state government had domesticated the FOI Bill, it would have empowered the people to hold public officers accountable.

Gloria Oshiomowa of AIT

It is good that CACOL is focused mainly on naming and shaming corrupt leaders, but it's difficult to fight corruption in Nigeria. This social malaise has eaten deep into the nation's social fabric. What I think we should focus more on is to address the factors that encourage corruption. You cannot tell me not to steal or not to take advantage of a situation, if I have the opportunity when I have stayed for maybe a year without salary or if I don't have what I am supposed to have. Again, when you consider what workers are paid as salaries and what we have as minimum wage, it is nothing to write home about. If you are telling me not to be corrupt and my salary cannot pay my children's school fees, then the government is not addressing a factor that can encourage the anti-corruption war. For those who are saying that people should not collect money from politicians or allow themselves to be used, if a man has nowhere to get his meal today and you tell him not to collect money from a politician, then you are not saying the truth; you are not addressing his situation. That person wants to survive and that survival instinct will make him steal and say I will tell God to forgive me. I think we should look at those things and address them. In other parts of the world, they can execute somebody for committing a crime because everything he needs has been provided for him. So there is no excuse for doing what he has done.

Abiola Aberuagba of Raypower

Maybe we should first ask ourselves if corruption is a Nigerian? Then based on what is our answer to that question, we would know how to go about the anti-graft war because going by the submissions made here, it seems we are saying corruption is here to stay with us. Even though we are trying to disown corruption, but you and I know that even a child born today in Nigeria knows what corruption is all about.

However, it is a good thing that the civil society organizations are actively tackling this menace because in the past, we used to take corruption in our stride, but today, the narrative is changing. It is gradual process, no doubt about it, but we will get there if not only the CSOs but also you and I say: "corruption we have disowned you". I think aside from the activities of the CSOs, we need to educate the masses, just like my colleague said. We have talked about vote buying

and selling but there is this notion that when the campaign starts, it would be my turn to eat from the national cake. So when the politicians offer bribes, the masses take willingly but we need to educate the masses that they are selling their future; that they are mortgaging the future of unborn Nigerians. Let's take it from the angle that, corruption is no longer a Nigerian and you and I are to make up our minds to start from there.

Responses to comments made and questions asked by journalists

By Debo Adeniran

Thank you very much for the good things you have said about CACOL. CACOL has remained but we only rebranded. I can assure you that we also did internal appraisal and discovered that we have been gravitating towards elitism although we did not forget the grassroots. So we have come to the level of the grassroots and we have introduced C-GATE. On FOI, somebody said it originated from the government for the purpose of empowering the people. That is not correct. The demand for the passage of FOI into law came from the people; it came from your colleagues. We in the civil society led by the Media Rights Agenda (MRA) insisted that the law should be passed and reluctantly the National Assembly gave us what they gave us. They know that what they gave us as FOI does not have much teeth to bite. They know that it could be difficult for us to make optimal use of it but they gave us something so that we would stop shouting.

To answer the earlier question on whether Nigeria is fighting corruption or not? Really we are fighting corruption; it's just that the proceeds of the fight has not come so much in the magnitude that we want it. Hitherto, so many things were hidden from the public even at the level of compiling the dossier of those who have squandered the resources of this country; that is a way to at least take-off. Now a number of publicly exposed persons have been taken to court including prominent members of the ruling party. It doesn't matter what anybody says.

Contribution by Okechukwu Ndiribe, Coordinator For Reseach and Documentation, (CACOL).

Somebody said something here about corruption at LASUTH. I remember that same question was asked at a programme that SERAP organized about two weeks ago and there and then, SERAP's Executive Director said that anybody who had information about the corruption at LASUTH should come forward with it and that they would take it up. I don't know if anybody responded. Right here, we are also asking if anyone has any information about the corruption at LASUTH, he can also contact CACOL.

Contribution by Adegboyega Otunuga, Coordinator For Media and Publication (CACOL)

I would like to respond to a rhetorical question asked by a journalist. The question connotes whether we are fighting corruption effectively. The main issue is that fighting corruption can never be a one-man's job; it is a fight in which all of us have roles to play. I would like to recall the words of a past President of the United States of America who said if he was asked to choose between a society without government or one without newspapers, he would prefer to choose one without government but had newspapers.

The point he was trying to make was that for any government to be responsible, it is the responsibility of the civil society. It is within the scope of the civil society to which the media as the fourth estate of the realm belongs, that CACOL also operates. If you look at section two of the Nigerian constitution, it talks about certain rights that Nigerians are entitled to which include right to education, health and a lot of things including housing, but why are all these things missing in our society? It is basically due to corruption. Corruption has deprived us of all of the good things of life.

That is why the executive Chairman of CACOL, has said that the Centre is discarding the elitist approach of fighting corruption and adopting the grassroots approach. Somebody mentioned FOI. For many years there was nothing like FOI even with its limitation; it is also an instrument of fighting corruption at least some can go to court even if many of us cannot afford to do so. We should not see the fight against corruption as belonging to CACOL alone; that is why CACOL is taking it to the grassroots and that is why this parley is an avenue to exchange ideas and deepen the conversation. This society is our own and if we don't fight, nobody will fight for us. If we don't talk, nobody else will talk; Nigeria will never change on its own. We have to make it change, and that is the idea of this media parley.

PROCEEDINGS OF CACOL-GATE CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP HELD IN LAGOS ON SEPT. 26, 2018.

PROCEEDINGS OF CACOL-GATE CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP HELD IN LAGOS ON SEPT. 26, 2018.

The event kicked off by 11.00am. The MC for the occasion, Mr Ikenna Aghagbobi introduced the Executive Chairman of CACOL, Comrade Debo Adeniran. In his opening remarks Comrade Adeniran said: "We have not had adequate information to fight corruption in Nigeria but we have engaged the government by writing petitions. The first petition we wrote was against former President Olusegun Obasanjo. We documented all the corruption acts we believe he committed during his tenure in office. We submitted these petitions in November and December 2007 to EFCC and ICPC respectively. We have been following it up, but about three or four years ago, we staged an annual protest march against the anti-corruption agencies for refusing to do the needful on the petition we wrote against Olusegun Obasanjo.

The EFCC pretended that they did something about it but they didn't carry us along. That is what we have against them. They set up a five man panel to investigate the veracity of our allegations. The five man panel came up with a report; which they called a secret report and therefore refused to disclose its content to CACOL. They said that they do not give out copies of their secret reports and that it was for internal consumption. However, at the end of the day, we discovered that the report was released to Olusegun Obasanjo. Off course, we wrote to protest against that. The conclusion of their secret report says that they couldn't find anything of substance in the petition we wrote, despite the fact that the EFCC had power under Section 7B to investigate anybody living above his legitimate means. Obasanjo is clearly living far above his legitimate means. He was military head of state for about four years. He declared that he didn't have up to N20,000 before he became a civilian President. As somebody who was a Military Head of State for more than three years and later became a civilian president, his salary was less than three million naira. Let's assume that he earned three million naira and lived up to 80 years; that would amount to N2.5 billion. Supposing from day 1 when he was born, he was paid three million naira, for a year, he would have earned N36m in a year. If he earned N36m per annum for 80 years, that would amount to N2.5 billion. This means that the amount with which he built the library alone couldn't have been realized from his savings. If he saved three million naira every month for 80 years, he would have saved N2.5b. Yet, he said that he was the owner of the presidential library; that as a matter of fact, he named the library after himself, Olusegun Obasanjo Presidential Library. But that is just one of those things we documented. His share in the Transcorp Intercontinental is more than 200 million and one Transcorp share sells above N10, 000 naira. So when you multiply that

by 200 million, you will know how much his investment there is worth. He established a university that is estimated to be worth over a N100b. He has plots of land and other property everywhere. He hijacked a lot of other people's land and converted them into what he calls Operation Feed the Nation after he stepped down as Military Head of State.

Then when he became a civilian, he turned it to Obansanjo Farms Nigeria Limited; you can see how mischievous a person can be. He converted all those plots of land to his. He has also hijacked many other plots of land in the Northern part of the country. He did the same thing in the East and other places. He acquired so many plots of land which are worth over N100b. But EFCC under Nuhu Ribadu and Madam Farida Waziri, EFCC said that we didn't have any ground to write a petition against Obasanjo; that our petition lacked substance. We listened to them but we didn't believe them. The report of that investigation is contained in Volume Two of Obasanjo's book entitled: "My Watch".

We are not doing what we do because we want to win at all cost; but we do what we do at CACOL just because we want to put it on record that all of these atrocities that were committed did not go unchallenged. That is why I urge all of us to be on the look out for all these atrocities. Any concrete evidence we have, we should use it wisely. That is why we have to make a comment on every issue that concerns our thematic areas. The Centre for Anti-Corruption and Open Leadership is basically focused on anti-corruption and transparency in the business of government but at the Humanity Centre, we have about six thematic areas and they include human rights, anti-corruption, good governance, women rights, socio- cultural rights and education rights. If anything happens on all of those thematic areas, we endeavor to make our point of view known about it; that is why we issue at least one press release, statements or letter every day. It is basically to put it on record that this is our position, when there is a news break. As you reform the society, it will form part and parcel of your own history too. That is why sometimes during our Weekly Interactive Sessions (WISE), we ask our members to ask questions, if they have anything against the position we are taking. You can ask questions, but at CACOL we have told ourselves that we take positions not because of sentiments, nor because it is fashionable to do so, but because we are circumspective. We look at all the conditions that made the situation what it is today. We look at where we are coming from, we look at where we are and we also look at where we are supposed to be. We look at the ideal and available ideas and then put everything together to arrive at our conclusion. That is why no matter how much they try, they hardly fault our position. For example, if we say the present administration has fought

The Treasury Single Account (TSA) was not originated by the present administration; the administration that originated it couldn't muster enough political will to implement it but the present administration has been doing it and they are doing it with a high level of commitment. A few MDAs or public officers that refused to use TSA have been called to question and those that are feeling uncomfortable about it protested against it openly. The same thing with Bank Verification Number (BVN). The previous administration put it in place but didn't have the political will to implement it and the present administration decided to implement it. So, no matter what you say, the present administration has demonstrated enough commitment in fighting corruption than the previous one. Beside that, every other Nigerian that has been clamouring to become president has his own antecedent. It is either that they are part of the problem that led us to where we are today or they stood aloof when things were degenerating. We have a few of them who knew that they were not serious about becoming President; although they could perform better if they do become President. But we cannot be too sure until they get into power. There are guite a number of those who were in the trenches when they were out of power but when they got into power, they couldn't do better than their professional politician counterparts. We have many of them who dissolve into the rot when they got into positions of power. Even some of our so called comrades, when they tasted power, they forgot that they were products of a grassroot movement. We have them everywhere including Lagos, Ogun, Ekiti ,Ondo and Osun states. As a matter of fact, some of these former activists have become our critics. They don't like what we are doing because they believe that we should support them at all cost; but we say no! We don't support just anybody. We are not supposed to have permanent friends or enemies, just permanent interest. And what is our interest? It is that we should uproot corruption from our society. We are just making our own little effort in our own little corner and that is why we are where we are now.

So we wanted to use their weapon to fight them but all we could achieve was to document some of these cases in our press releases, statements, letters and even in some of our books and periodicals. That is good enough if you ask me. Up to the present moment, we have not gotten any support from any funding agency; except when we were running CHILDREN Project and Action Aid came to our aid for a television program which we called Future Focus. We had about 30% of what we needed to achieve at the end. The present GATE project has been sponsored by up to 65%. We had to contribute 30% of the cost in terms of facilities and personnel. They are paying our staffers and we are 15. They are paying a fraction of our rent. They are paying for outreach to 30 local government areas of the 57 in Lagos. We found it difficult to decide which 30 we were to select. If we were given funds to cover only 20 LGAs, we would have restricted

ourselves to the old 20. However, we decided that we were going to introduce the project in all the 57 local governments and leave out those that are not serious. Now we have decided that we are going to work with the local government structures especially the CDCs and CDAs and the local government chairmen because they are easier to reach.

corruption better than its predecessor, the indices are there. The number of convicted publicly exposed persons, the number of those even in high position in government that are being tried, the number of those that are being forced to resign are also there. No previous administration has convicted so many public officers; not even when Buhari was a Military Head

of State did he achieve so much in the anti-graft war. The difference is that when he was a military Head of State, some politicians were sentenced to long terms in jail like 50 years, 100 years and more which so many people considered arbitrary. But under the present dispensation, some effort has been made; some safe guards have also been put in motion to protect the public purse.

We are considering them as part of the structure that we should reckon with, but if they don't make use of the recognition we have accorded them, we should not be blamed. If we go to the local communities and pick anybody that catches our fancy, we would have fulfilled all righteousness. And that is why all the letters that we sent to the LGA officers have acknowledgement copies which we would file and guard jealously. That would serve as our evidence of how much effort we have committed into the project and alongside the running cost in terms of transportation to all of those local government offices. We need to keep records of when and how we went to all those places by bike, taxi, or on foot and how we communicated with them through text messages or other means. Let us keep all those records , because the report of this project would have to be comprehensive. I am talking to the Coordinators For Administration And Project Media And Publications; Research And Documentation. You have to document everything we have done. So, this is not a direct research work but every bit of the process must be documented and our report should capture everything.

We are going to take note of those who came today and we are going to be guided by it for the next assignment. That is

what is going to determine who we are going to contact and which local government we are going to contact in the next edition of the work-shop. It doesn't matter how many we are, we are still going to go through every thing that is contained in the program of event.

Comments by the Project Implementation Officer, Ayobamidele Adegboye

We sent letters to officials of 30 local government areas; you will find the names of the LGAs we invite in the programme of event for today. We called and sent text messages to the facilitators.

Remarks by Administration and Operations Officer Mr Nosa Uwumwonse

First of all, we sent an introduction letter to officials of all the 20 local government areas and 37 LCDAs in Lagos state. I visited and met some of the CDA chairmen. I introduced what C-GATE was all about and how we were trying to sensitize the community residents and how we wanted the youths to be closer to CDAs. So after we chose a date for the programme we are holding today, we sent reminder letters to inform them. We visited all the 20 LGAs and 37 LCDAs in Lagos state.

Additional remarks by Comrade Adeniran

The first thing we did was to introduce the project to the Chairmen of the LGAs and LCDAs. The second thing we did was to send invitation letters that showed our intention to hold this programme and our plan to start the project which would involve them; they were supposed to nominate one person that will come for the programme today. We did that after consultation with them in order to find out if they would be favourably disposed to the C-GATE project. Many of them gave us their assurances that they were going to be part of the project; some of them even offered to provide their halls for holding this workshop and other subsequent activities. As a reminder and confirmation that the program would be holding, we informed them about the date, venue and time for this programme within the same week. The programme was supposed to start by 11am. Of course, we have started but many of them are yet to come. Now, we have to do the presentation. So listen carefully, take notes and ask questions or make your contributions later.

Presentation by the Executive chairman

The slogan for this project is "Absolute no to Corruption". This is different from the moto of CACOL which is name, nail, shame and shun corrupt leaders anywhere and everywhere. Take note that there should be no hiding place for corruption. Once it is corruption, it is corruption. We have to identify it and we have to decide whether or not we are going to report it. When we report it first to our organisation and later to the relevant law enforcement agency, we have to persist in reminding that agency to investigate the matter further. If any individual or corporate organizations are found culpable, they should be diligently prosecuted. This project is going to throw up a minimum of ten educators in each of the local government areas in Lagos and Osun states. Each of the persons that would be part of the project at the local government level is going to be called Good Governance, Accountability and Transparency Educator (GATE). The project is political education but the person that is implementing the project would be called an educator. Everybody that has registered to be part of the GATE project would be an educator and he is going to take an identification card from CACOL as an educator within the local government. What will the educators do? They will interface between the government and the people. They would be tripodal personnel who would be working with CACOL to reach the grassroots and also to take information from the grassroots to CACOL. That will inform the centre on what to do to get the government to fullfil its own part of the bargain to ensure the security and welfare of the peo;le. Sometimes, we confuse security and welfare and we think that the business of government is beyond that.

The business of government is to provide security of lives and property so that no thief can break into our houses. The government should provide everything that will make us live like human beings.

What we need to live like human beings include food, clean air, clean water, good roads, sound education and jobs through which we can contribute to the development of our society. We need economic and social protection. We need to make friends and seek redress when we have disputes with our friends or family. We need to enjoy our freedom to associate with our friends, knowing that our relationship with others cannot continually be smooth and be what we think it should be. When there are cases of conflict, we should have access to justice; and that is why we have to be governed by laws that are just.

Any unjust law, is meant to be broken and that is why we could resort to civil disobedience. The minority will continue to have their say, even when the majority will continue to have their way; that is what we call democracy. I need to tell you that the civil society is different from a class room. In the civil society, all of us have equal rights and privileges even when we are living in an unequal society. The society itself is unjust and the world is stratified. Classes of people are as old as creation. That is the beginning of segregation. However, we will continue to have conflict and in order to ameliorate it, we have the judiciary that interprets the law. The constitution is the foundation of the laws that determines the appropriateness of other laws. The judiciary will interpret these laws in order to suit the purpose of for which they were made. But sometimes, we lose faith in the judiciary itself. We are not under any obligation to invite political office holders, but we believe that since we cannot create our own separate local governments areas, we need them to take the fight against corruption away from the elitist platforms to the grassroots level because the people are the ultimate victims of all the atrocities the elites are committing. But some judicial officers dispense judgment, instead of justice. This because they deliberately favour the oppressors when members of the lower class of society take cases to the courts.

That is why class struggle becomes more difficult to wage even when the gap between the haves and have-nots has widened. But what is the grassroots doing to even understand their oppressors? If you don't understand your opponent in a fight, you can hardly catch him unawares. If your opponent is strong and you don't have adequate information, even as powerless they consider you to be, then you will perpetually remain oppressed and your oppressor will continue to lord it over you. You will remain their hewers of wood and drawers of water despite the fact that you are the majority. Sometimes we say that they are less than one percent of the population. Why is one percent able to lord it over 99 percent? It is because they keep us divided.

They give us explanations that we don't understand for their actions. They use language that we don't understand. They use registers that don't make any meaning to us. They make us sheepish and dogmatic and we follow them without questioning, because we are gullible. They make us gullible through religion; that was the first thing they used. If you know your history well, you would remember that when the colonialists came, they did a few things like establishing

schools; stopped killing of twins and stopped slavery which they initially encouraged. But it is not true that they discovered us; we had our civilization before they came. But they made us to become more gullible. They said that our religion was barbaric and not acceptable to them. They brought their religion that teaches belief without question and that is why it is only in western religious houses that they say so much but nobody dares to ask any question. The fellow who has misled you will also utter some curses and at the end of it all, they will say amen.

The religious clerics will say don't question your leaders, imams and pastors; that is what brought us to where we are. We have moved past that level but we are still victims of the general gullibility. Many of us here are still victims of religious indoctrination. Only very few people have liberated themselves from that strangle hold. I do tell people that the last time I prayed for anything was in 1983. If you say God created heaven and earth, where was he? Was he in heaven or earth? The explanation is go and pray but if prayer works, then we would not have any problem in the world; but foreign religion has compounded our problems and we don't understand ourselves anymore. They teach you to rise against your parents; they pitch brothers against sisters. We started this project called GATE for the purpose of involving the grassroots in the fight against corruption. Our funder is providing 65 percent of the fund and we are contributing 35 percent. The idea is to train one person per local government on tracking the campaign promises of politicians and monitoring of government's projects in their communities. They are expected to go to their various communities and cascade the training they have received to their members. They are supposed to recruit 10 other members by themselves, making it a total of 11 educators per local government. If they don't do it by themselves, then we are going to do it by ourselves.

The theme as you might be aware is "Curbing Corruption in Nigeria's Political Processes, Establishing A Grassroots Paradigm in Good-Governance Accountability and Transparency".

This work-shop is important due to the fact that we need to shift the anti-graft war from the elitist level to the grassroots level. We also engage in the publication of books and journals that are hardly read. Another problem is that when these books are published, many grassroots people cannot understand them even when they are written in the language they speak in the local communities. Part of what we want to do is to use this project to teach grassroots people how they

could understand the language of the political elites better, so that they will be able to make their own input. That is why we are doing this workshop.

What is corruption? That is what we are going to answer here. We would also identify the types, causes and effects of corruption in Nigeria. What is to be done in the struggle for the eradication of corruption in Nigeria. We are going to do a group work on this.

Corruption is any act of dishonesty or criminal activity undertaken by a person. That is our definition of corruption at CACOL. So, when we say that corruption is any act of dishonesty, it means that everything that you do that constitutes corruption is an act of dishonesty. You can now break it down into criminal activities undertaken by a person or organisation entrusted with a position of authority. You must have authority before you can successfully commit corruption crime. When you go to Wikipedia, it is going to tell you that political corruption occurs when an office holder or government employee acts in an official capacity for personal gain, because ordinarily the government is for the good of the people. But when it comes to personal gain, it doesn't matter whether it is in terms of material or money. Corruption could also be regarded as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. It could be classified as grand, petty or political and so on depending on the amount of money lost at the sector where it occurs. Another Corruption is the process by which a word or expression is changed from its original meaning to one regarded as erroneous. Of course when you turn something that is good to bad, it is an act of corruption; it means you have corrupted it. Did you know that corruption comes in different types and kinds? For the purpose of this workshop, we would categorize corruption into different types. There is grand corruption and petty corruption. Grand corruption refers to those that affect a large number of people in the society. Petty corruption affects only few people; although the few are also very significant. But it is petty because the number of people it affects are not as enormous as those affected by grand corruption. . Then under petty corruption, we have moral corruption and economic corruption. Economic corruption is also incidental corruption. Under moral corruption we have true corruption and pseudo corruption. Under petty corruption we have economic or incidental corruption. What is kleptomaniac corruption? Kleptomaniac corruption refers to persons who steal on impulse; not because they need what they steal. It occurs when somebody in authority refuses to do his or her duty for the benefit of the country and doesn't care who is going to lose his or her life for it. That is why the person involved is sadistic. If you

are supposed to provide a health care facility and you embezzled the fund alone even when the cash is not really useful to you, but just because you are in authority and you have the power. You are simply sadistic because you know that a lot of people will benefit if you put that facility in place. If you are a public office holder who is supposed to construct a bridge or flyover and you refused to do so because the fund for the project has been embezzled by you; and this leads to suffering among the people, you are just being sadistic. This is because you are probably occupying a senior government position for which the society has provided everything that you need including free house and free food.

As a matter of fact, one governor said that at every meal, he has enough food to feed 50 people. The governor explained that this was because he expected to receive visitors every day. This is apart from security vote which they steal. The money the governor could rake in through this daily food bonanza in addition to the security allocation, would be enough for a life time. I calculated how much Obasanjo could have saved for the 80 years he is deemed to have lived. If Obasanjo earned three million naira per month for 80 years, he would have saved N2.5b. If you look at what he has done with his money, he is still acquiring more plots of land. He doesn't need it but he acquires it so that you and I will not have access to land. Meanwhile, everybody was created a land lord but some people came earlier and they appropriated your own land to themselves because they feel that they are powerful and they have the authority; that is why they are kleptomaniacs. Under grand corruption we have kleptomaniac, gluttonic, social and attitudinal

The next is gluttonic. People in this category also have everything they need like the kleptomaniacs, but they have a large appetite for accumulation. Such persons have a tendency to keep on accumulating property, while their bank accounts keep getting fatter and fatter. They get into all sorts of shady and illicit businesses like human trafficking and money laundering in order to acquire money. It doesn't have to be through the government this time around. Most of the kleptomaniacs are in government offices. Most of the gluttonic individuals even want to appropriate the little business you are doing and that is what is happening with regard to the large super markets like Shoprite and lots more. They are taking over the businesses of the grassroots people. You wouldn't want to buy food from Mama Sikira anymore instead, you go to Shop Right because you are going to find it there. The meat seller in your neiborhood will no longer sell because you can get it at Shoprite. The bread seller will no longer have bread to sell because Shoprite is baking bread.

So these are the gluttonic people. Why don't they concentrate on selling luxury goods alone and leave small consumer items for the grassroots to sell? They know that the informal sector is making so much money and that is why these multinational supermarkets are investing in these grassroots businesses; that is why many small businesses are dying. If you are a farmer, the big farmer would likely push you out of business like Obasanjo did. They have taken over peoples land and they claim they are farmers. They also took over people's livestock businesses. These are gluttonic people. They continue to acquire assets and they will never stop.

Then we have the real thieves. The corrupt activities of the kleptomaniac and gluttons give rise to this. This category of persons are reacting to what the kleptomaniacs and gluttons are doing. Their reasoning is like this: "If my boss is stealing, why can't I steal?" "If nobody called him to order, it means that I can also escape." So they admire the kleptomaniacs and gluttons and also aspire to live like them. So it now forms part of their attitude. That is why many of those in this category would say "Leave them, it is their time". If you are there you will eat, if I get there I will also eat."

These are the people who are pushing the upper echelon of the public service deeper into the abyss of mis-governance. Then you have incidental corruption. The activities of all the above stated individuals affect these people because they have lost confidence in the law enforcement agencies. They have lost confidence in the judiciary, and they have lost confidence in their own family and religion. They could ask themselves: "what can I do?" The people in power have destroyed the economy and naira no longer has value. Minimum wage is not increasing at the same pace with inflation and all of that. When you have so much money, you can buy just too little. So they will now look for opportunities to steal. For instance, a secretary at a public office could tell you that your file is with him and will not get to the boss unless you settle him. The situation of things have forced them to do that. Some people had many children before they lost their jobs. So, if they get any job, they would not stick to the quality required. So, the economy that has plummeted will lead them into engaging in corrupt acts.

Moral corruption. This refers to a situation where a wrong act is used to confront another wrong act, thereby leading to another wrong situation. It is the most common type of corruption. When Nigerians say that everyone is corrupt, this is

the type of corruption they are referring to. Sexual infidelity, cheating, piracy, lying and others are corrupt acts whether you like it or not. Sometimes, you are not conscious of it. When somebody comes to a workshop which is slated for 11 o'clock before the time and walks away only for him to return back at a later hour, that is corruption. They won't know it is corruption but all the same we have to spend energy and time looking for them. Now if it was fixed for 11 o'clock and the programme didn't start, that would have been corruption but the

program started on the dot of eleven. So these are acts of corruption that we do as if it doesn't matter. It is called moral corruption. What we are saying is that some people don't know that they are perpetrating corruption. The fact that you don't know doesn't remove the fact that it is corruption all the same. Instead of you to correct somebody who is engaging in moral corruption, you are also perpetrating it. That is a wrong act being used to confront another wrong act and it becomes a compounded problem. Under moral corruption you have what is called true corruption and pseudo corruption.

Pseudo corruption is a form of moral corruption where the perpetrators weigh the consequences of not engaging in the act which could lead to irreversible loss. Pseudo corruption is usually perpetrated without expecting any gain; that is why it is called false corruption. Pseudo corruption could be perpetrated to protect the life of the society rather than personal gain. As a matter of fact, the perpetrator of this type of corruption is going to suffer some personal losses rather than make gain from it, because it is entails making sacrifices for the protection of humanity. It is corruption all the same but it is corruption that is perpetrated to safe guard the interest of somebody that you believe means well for the society.

For example if Diezani Allison-Madueke wants to run away with 20 billion dollars and you know where she is hiding it; all of a sudden you head to the tarmac and you go into her private jet. When it is about to fly, you took the 20 billion dollars back to the Central Bank? Is that stealing? You stole on behalf of the society for the betterment of the society.

As long as you didn't do it for your own personal gain but even risked your own life, it is pseudo corruption. But if you did it for personal gain like may be you wanted to keep the money for yourself before somebody caught you and you now say that you want to take it to Central Bank, the question that would arise is why didn't you take it there in the first place? Just like Farouk Lawan in the House of Representatives. You can't be a Mr. Integrity and you took money for yourself. If you didn't render it until you were caught, it is true corruption.

For instance, if somebody said he is carrying out a sting operation and took cash exhibits he found to his own house before he got to know that the money was marked. Maybe when it was announced that the money that was stolen was marked, he now disclosed that the money was with him. Such a person is a thief. This is why recovered loot is being relooted by those who think that they can just play a fast one on the society. So, pseudo corruption can transmute into true corruption. Any corruption perpetrated for personal gain is a true corruption and it can fall within the category that has been listed

What are the causes of corruption? Weak government institutions make it easy for MDAs and other public offices to be vulnerable to corruption. Discriminatory application of rules also applies when judges dispense judgement and not justice. So if you don't have justice, people lose confidence in the judiciary.

The effect of public perception: When you believe that everybody is corrupt and everybody steals and if anybody gets there, he is still going to steal. So, if you get there, you will also want to perpetrate it. A lot of people engage in this type of corruption. Then nature of the economy: That is why you have economic or incidental corruption. If inflation rises and your income doesn't match it, then your money will no longer cater for what you need. You do so much work and you get little income.

Undue secrecy in government affairs: When the government leaves the citizens guessing about its intentions, it means that government is not so transparent. If the citizens pay their taxes and yet don't know how much the government makes nor how much is spent, the people could wonder about what happened to government revenue. As a result of suspicion, the citizens may want to avoid payment of taxes; that is corruption. If you don't want to file your complete returns as a company to Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC); that is corruption. When there is so much secrecy, people tend to disbelieve whatever the government says. They also want to disobey laws; they want to be dishonest in their dealings with public officers; they don't want to pay their taxes and rates. For instance, the citizens would like to steal power because PHCN continues to give them so many excuses everyday. They may not want to pay for the power they consume. So all of these things lead to corruption.

Now let's move to the effects of corruption which all of us know. It reduces any chance of increase in human investment and capital. This occurs with the decrease in available public funds after the kleptomaniacs might have stolen all what belongs to the public. The economy will take a nose dive causing everybody to be affected.

Low standard of living for the populace: If children don't feed well, they cannot develop and grow well. If they cannot develop well, they will not understand what they are taught in school and it will lead to further impoverishment of the family.

It creates conditions for political instability: Most of the political instability we witness is because of competition to steal and this inevitably leads to the collapse of infrastructures that will ensure you live a good life.

Corruption also leads to the elimination of the middle class: So many of us in this room are supposed to belong to the middle class but we are not. We are very poor. Corruption stagnates growth and development as public funds are seen as an extension of private bank accounts of public officials. Public officers have the power, authority and influence. Like a former President was said to have asked the Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN): "You don't have money? Why wouldn't you have money? Go and print more money!" He forgot that there is inflation. So that is the effect of corruption.

There is still hope and what is the hope? If there is wide spread public enlightenment about the nature and effects of corruption on the grassroots, we could to prevent it. That is what we are doing.

One of the problems we are facing is that the people we want to sensitise about their plight seem not to be interested as if they don't know that they are suffering. But we have to make them realise that look, you can enjoy better life; it is corruption that has brought you people down to this level. So we are embarking on this education through useful and deliberate engagement of the media as genuine partners in fighting corruption. We want to use the media; we want to make it available and accessible to the people at the grassroots. So we will take it to them. The media we are referring

to is in terms of what they can have access to like a radio programme, which is going to be part of this project. We would do a radio programme in the native language of the two states as a component part of this project. We want to do it and circulate it among all the grassroots people. They will actually indicate what they want and how they can learn; that is what we are supposed to extract from them today. So there would be partnership with other key actors in the society like professional bodies. We are going to cooperate with everybody to ensure that this project percolates to the grassroots that we are targeting. If we do this, then power will come back to the people and that would be measured by our ability to continually grow and make it impossible for any other group of exploiters to take us for a ride anymore.

Remarks by Lanre Suraj, Executive Director, Civil Society Network Against Corruption (CISNAC)

Thank you Mr. Adeniran for your paper presentation. I think we will not need to go to any group discussion. It is better we take a look at the number of participanta we have here. This is a laudable initiative that really needs to go to the heart of the people which is to build public ownership of the whole campaign against corruption and to also sustain its advocacy. There is no level of trust that you can build around government and individuals, if the grassroots are not involved. I disagreed with you when you said that the people didn't want to get out of the situation in which they find themselves. But the problem basically is the fact that some people see themselves as potential beneficiaries of some of the corruption that we are talking about. Based on that point, until you are able to show them an alternative to what they see as a benefit, you are not likely to get them to respond. We still have attitudes like this being exhibited when people don't understand why they need to listen. When we are communicating with them, enlightening them and mobilizing them, you must be able to tell them in a plain local language that goes beyond our usual conference room discussion on how this directly affects them. What is the cost of corruption? What are the implications of all those corrupt acts? Another major issue is that our problem is no more corruption; our major problem now is impunity and that is what is actually common with quite a number of our public office holders. They don't care and have no shame about it again. You will see that pastors and imams are no longer bothered about being seen in the houses of some people, whose various communities will never want to associate with. So it is no more a moral issue like Adeola Soetan said earlier.

Dr. Dele Seteolu from Dept of Political Science, Lagos State University

I got the theme which is "Curbing Corruption in Nigeria's Political Processes: Establishing A Grassroots Paradigm in Good Governance Accountability and Transparency" but I wasn't too sure about the topic. Nonetheless, I was able to scribble some few words together and I wasn't quite sure on how to go about it. I asked myself whether it would be okay to talk like an academic here. Shouldn't we be more pragmatic? Again I asked myself isn't there a relationship between polemics and praxis? Shouldn't we intellectualize and theorize before praxis? I had conflicting ideas in my mind and

wasn't quite sure which approach to adopt. But then, I also recollected that I was involved in politics sometime ago and I had a bit of experience. I recall that in 1978 or there about, my father was a member of a political party called the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN). Comrade Soetan made a point and I quite experienced it. Each time my father attended a political meeting, he went with his financial card and he was paid a membership fee at each meeting.

Such was the level of commitment and the sense of ownership. At a point, I was the Vice chairman of the Alliance of Democracy (AD) in my zone and I have some experience. At that time, there was a candidate aspiring to be a councillor and he had contested a few times on the platform of some other political parties. He had lost the contest on several occasions but eventually he was elected as a councilor for Ward D, Agege constituency One. Before he became councilor, he had a peculiar personality; he wore the same clothes for several years. He had no car and looked unkempt. After he got elected, his attitude and mannerism became intolerable; he became arrogant. Guess what? He relocated from constituency 1 to Marwa Garden. So how do you explain the attitude of a councillor who was elected to represent a specific constituency in Agege and suddenly relocated to Ikeja? So, should I assume that the councilor for Agege constituency One suddenly began to represent Marwa Garden? But beyond that, please permit me to make a few other comments. The theme is about shifting the grassroots paradigm. I will like to ask a question. To what grassroots are we referring to? What local level are we referring to? I ask this question because the grassroots itself has been bastardized. The state terrain is a captured terrain in terms of the nature of surveillance and quality of the characters you find there. So, I asked a question about what grassroots we are referring to because the

grassroots create a perception that the grassroots reflect interest of the local people. But the question we should be asking is how grassrooted is the grassroots? I have serious doubt that the grassroots properly reflect the aspirations of the local population

Question and answer session

Okechukwu Ndiribe: Some years back, the former Chairman of EFCC said that the former Governor of Delta State, James Ibori gave him N15 million dollars as bribe which he collected and deposited at the Central Bank. I will like the centre to tell me what kind of corruption is that.

Debo Adeniran A: That is pseudo corruption because he collected it and didn't hold it for himself. He just took it, exposed it and deposited at the Central Bank.

The occasion ended at about 2.30pm.

PROCEEDINGS OF CACOL- GATE PUBLIC LECTURE HELD IN LAGOS ON OCTOBER 17TH, 2018

PROCEEDINGS OF CACOL- GATE PUBLIC LECTURE HELD IN LAGOS ON OCTOBER 17TH, 2018

The event kicked off by 11am with Mr Ikenna Aghagbobi as MC. He introduced the Executive Chairman of CACOL Comrade Debo Adeniran and other dignitaries.

The opening remarks were made by CACOL's Coordinator For Research And Documentation (CRD), Mr. Okechukwu Ndiribe who stated that during the just concluded presidential primaries of a major political party, one of the contestants was alleged to have bribed each delegate with \$5000. He also mentioned that during the last governorship election in Osun state, there were reports of wide-spread buying and selling of votes. He condemned these incidents of corruption in the nation's political process and mentioned that CACOL had set for itself the task of taking the anti-corruption war to the grassroots. He explained that the purpose of CACOL's Good Governance, Accountability And Transparency Education (C-GATE) project was to train and establish Good Governance, Accountability and Transparency Educators (GATEs) units in the various local government areas to monitor and track promises, pledges, programmes, policies and manifestoes presented by politicians to the people during the period of campaigns. Comrade Adeniran spoke next

Comrade Adeniran delivered a speech on the Dynamics of Corruption in Nigeria

When these politicians come to you, tell them that nobody should execute any project until the community agrees with them. They should carry out studies before they they do their budget. Don't let them bribe you with their money.

What do we call corruption? How to wage the battle against corruption? Corruption is bad behavior. When God created heaven and earth, everybody was a landlord, but some people came and stole your own portion of the land. At the end of the day, they say you were a tenant even on the land that was supposed to belong to you. This is how the government works. We elected some people to be our leaders but they now see themselves as owners of the country and see us as beggars. That is why we say corruption is nothing but any act of dishonesty. Anything you want to do, that is against the law is an act of dishonesty. How did it come to us in the beginning? God didn't create corruption; during the olden days in Africa, nobody stole from another person's farm. At that time, if you went to somebody's farm and you were hungry, you

were allowed to eat as much as you could but you were not allowed to take any food crop away. If you needed to give some of the fruit to your children, you had to go and tell the owner and beg for it. Also, if you were a trader and you put what you were selling by the roadside, even in your absence, people will buy it and keep your money under your goods. That was the culture then. A lot of things happened during the era of slave trade, but we can't say all that anymore because we have become an independent nation.

Then, we have **Gluttonic corruption**. Gluttonic corruption refers to those who want to continue to eat until their stomach can no longer contain food anymore; they are different from the kleptomaniacs who steal what they already have. Literally speaking, they are those who eat after they are full. In public offices, they are those that steal even when they are already comfortable. These people have everything they want, but they will still want to steal from others to appear bigger than they are supposed to be.

There is also **Reactive corruption**. This applies to people who after looking at what the kleptomaniacs and gluttons have done say: "Since others have done it, we can also steal and appear big since our bosses are stealing." Their bosses will not want to punish them because they know that if they hand them over to law enforcement agencies, their own (the boss') secrets would be exposed. This is the reaction to kleptomaniac and glutonnic corruption; but all of these fall under **Grand corruption**. We still have the other part that is called, **Moral corruption or Petty corruption**. Under petty corruption, we have incidental or economic corruption. Economic corruption cannot be blamed on those who are involved.

It occurs when a worker's salary cannot cater for his needs even after he has spent many years in service. This may happen if there is a sudden economic decline and a worker's salary can no longer feed his children alongside the fact that he doesn't have a house of his own. He has to pay rent and doesn't have electricity that was previously taken for granted. He needs to get his own generator and buy his own fuel. The same worker may also need to provide his own borehole and power it to be able to get water. This economic burden could push the worker to become corrupt. It is incidental, because it is not the worker's fault; but he would have committed a crime by engaging in corruption.

Then, we have Moral corruption. It is this type of corruption that some people refer to when they say everybody is

corrupt. Moral corruption is divided into two parts, **True Corruption** and **Pseudo Corruption**. True corruption refers to acts that will give you personal benefit even if it is only happiness you derive from perpetrating it. But pseudo corruption which is also known as false corruption, are actions that resemble corruption but they are not really corruption because the person involved has to tell lies to protect another individual or the society. The person involved doesn't even benefit from pseudo corruption. For example if an armed gun man comes to this hall and says he is looking for Emperor of Olumo Rock (Adeola Soetan), you may pretend that you don't know him. You may pretend because you don't want him to die. So, you are going to tell a lie to the gun man that you don't know who is the Emperor of Olumo Rock. So, lie telling is a form of corruption. You can tell some lies; that is what people call diplomacy in some cases. Under Pseudo corruption, if you want to advise children, you could tell them some stories. These stories may not have really happened. It is just to teach people some lessons; those stories are not really true. It is a form of telling lies but the lies you are telling is to direct somebody's life into the right path. Such stories are categorized under pseudo corruption. There are several examples we can give but time will not permit us.

So, what do we think causes corruption? There are so many factors involved; many of us will want to appear in bigger than we actually are, and that is gluttony. Some of us are copying others and that is what turns into greed. Tell your children when they are growing up to live within their limits and not above it.

Won nre yin je ni, won feyinti, won fe ategun si. Bi won se nre yin je, ti won nfe ategun si, won maa maa sope awon nife yin, iro ni won pa fun yin o. Economy to nlo soke, to nlo sile, awon ni won cause e. Deliberately, won onije ki awon factory produce, so that owo oja, o maa lo soke. Deliberately, Obasanjo o upgrade awon millionaire meje, ara won ni Dangote.

Gbogbo agbado ti e gbin ni Obasanjo ti fun Dangote tan, eyin o le ta, Dangote lomo bose maa ta. Gbogbo rice yin ti e gbin, Dangote lo maa ta, gbogbo iyo, oun noni gbogbo sugar ati cement, oun noni, and all that, titi to fidi the richest man in Africa.

There is a woman, because they have some amorous relationship, that fellow is the richest woman in Africa too. This is how they go with things that should go round for us, a de n wo won, a n mu iwa ole moora. Awon ni won n jale wa, ti won o je ki nkan wa lo soke si.

Do you know that Shoprite and Justrite supermarkets are taking over all the small businesses you were doing in front of your houses? They sell tomatoes, yams and maize. So, eyin ti e maa n lo ra isu ni Justrite, e maa se lobe mo, eyin ti e maa nlo Shoprire lati lora tomatoes, e maa lo ibe mo, e maa lo si odo awon to wa ni abule won ati iwaju ile, nkan ti won fresh, ko ki n baje. Awon super market yen ti fi preservatives si ti won.

Nigerian leaders are wicked. Everything that they are supposed to do for us, they haven't done. We are restricted from seeing how they operate; they don't want us to watch them closely. They are supposed to come to you in your neighborhood, to know what is needed in each local government.

Mr. Femi Babafemi is here. He was the spokeperson for EFCC for several years and now he is the Editor of Saturday Sun Newspaper. So you know he is doing almost everything we recommended. He has been in EFCC and now he's in the media. So please give him a round of applause as we welcome him to make a speech on how to investigate corruption.

Femi Babafemi

Thank you very much distinguished Comrade Debo. I also want to acknowledge other distinguished members on the high table especially my own very good brother Comrade Adeola Soetan, I have known him for years right from our days at OAU to be ever vigilant and ever strong in the fight for the masses. Alu eyin eyan wa ekabo. Ama so ni oyinnbo ati ede abinibi wa koko nkan ti won se kayewo ati nkan ti a fe gbo ni pa e a o ni so kini pe bawo lase n wa di iwa Ibaje ta n peni corruption yii.

Based on my experience in the anti-graft agency and the work I do at the moment, both use the instruments of investigation. Koko nkan ti mo lati sa laye fun wa nipe ore wa comrade Debo ti se fun wa wahala ti lwa lbaje tan pe ni corruption. Sugbon gege bi a wa omo orile ede Nigerian, se a ma duro ki iwa lbaje yi ko pa wa pata pata ni abi kadijo se kaja fun oun ta n peni corruption. Mo ranti igba ti awon gbogbo nkan ti an so yi EFCC nigba yen, a ri pe agbara EFCC ati ICPC ko le ka lwa lbaje yii kuro n le.

In essence, 1001 EFCC and ICPC officers and multiple anti-graft agencies are not enough to solve or eliminate the problem of corruption in Nigeria. What we simply did then was to come to the conclusion that without the masses, the fight against corruption cannot be won. Lai je pe eyin ara ilu lai je pe e gba ara yin kee ja ija yii fun rayin, ti e ba ja ija yi fun rayin ko si ijoba to le daja fun yin de bi pe e le ni ifokan bale and that was why then, we established a campaign called anti-corruption revolution. Iyen ni pe akoko lan so lo ju eyin ara ilu edi de eja ija yi funra yin.

Like CACOL is doing at the moment, getting to you at the grassroots. Local government chairmen yin ba so pe awon ma gba la ti se ise kan olo bee re nigbati won ba se Isuna budget e wa e ko ara yin jo pa po, e geti copy project tan se lowo yii eyiti e ba ti ri ti won ba ti se ekora yin jo po elo ibe, elo local government eni eto la ti lo ba won ni to ri pe owo eyin ara ilu na n na.

Local Government tabi to ba je ti state government ni e ko ra yin lo papo e lo be elo Alausa ko se ni to ma so yin lese ti e ba ti lo si ona Ojokoro o ro na ifako abi gbogbo ibi to ba ye kan se ti won oba ti se. Ekora yin pa po elo bee lo bere lowo won, Ti won o ba se nkan kan si, ewa awon ton ja fun ara ilu gege bi NGO society bi CACOL, e lo ba won kemo be, se mokpariwo.Now moving on to the next page, I have told you briefly in addition to what Comrade Adeniran said, how we investigate corruption. Corruption can never be perpetrated by one single person. Ko si enikan to le ka iyewo, it's a shame. Eniti won ma sogbon lo lati kowo jade oto. Eni to ma process e oto. Cashier to ma san owo, oto.

There is collaboration somewhere but what we need to do is to get somebody that has a conscience to open up. E ripe ija eyi ti awon agencies ICPC ati awon EFCC eyi tabari, eyi tie yin ara ilu ba so fun won ti won ri.

Citizens participation in community development. The government and community representatives must show the project proposal to the people.

There is need for a control mechanism to make community development councils appreciate and monitor government contracts.

The community development associations and councils can create awareness about civil duties and payment of taxes.

Dr. Dele Seteolu's, Dept. of Political Science, Lagos State University comments

Good day everyone. Mokieyin baba ati mama wa peekuijoko, ekuataroadetunkuatotonulataroiluonibajemowalorioo.

Gbogbo wa lama jereiluyiooaa sit un fisil fun awonomoatiomoomo wa o. lagbaraolorunawonolori wa olorunakosi won ninu won je kan se eto wa fun wa. Am ask to discuss major polities at the character of loca government polities in Nigeria. More of the time nimoma prefer La ti bawa soro pelu ede abinibi wa, alakoko nibe timofe menu ba ni bi oro oselu seri ni ile Naijiria ati ibo gomina. Eni ti o ba ma a se oselu, o gbodo dara e loju. Ti ko ba si ninu egbe awo, a sun mo awon agbalagba onisegun. Emi na wa ninu egbe oselu. Ode ti se di e ti mo ti wa ninu egbe oselu. Mo ranti pe ni 1978 mo ma n te le baba mi lo si Unity party. Ni Agege ni awa te dosi. Leyin igba yen taba n losi meeting party won ma mu apo iwe pelebe dani. Ti a ba de be awon baba mi a fi iwe yi sile won ma tun fi owo si. Igba to ya oselu wa di wipe teba wa si ipade won ma tun fun yin lowo. So, ati ibe lo tin baje lo.

Remarks by Mrs. Prudence Abbas, Lagos State CDC Secretary who represented Alhaji Tajudeen Quadri, the Chairman and Senior Special Assistant on Community Affairs,

Corruption is the biggest challenge facing Nigeria today. Transparency International defines corruption as the abuse of power. Corruption does not occur only at the administrative level where bribes are taken; it is government's cancer.

Our present President has been fighting corruption; he has also changed the bad attitude of Nigerian citizens. The Federal Government has started with the crusade against corruption. Instead of continuing to complain, let us join hands to make it a success by supporting all corruption victims. Community development councils should accept to be good instruments for achieving development at the grassroots level. The issues that are of major concern are: The corrupt mentality that Nigerians have which need to be changed. The citizens should consider what they can contribute to the nation. Se eri local government lye kan sun mo awon mekunu ju. Ohun loye ko sun mo awon ara ilu ju ni ibi ti won ngbe n sun mo ni be ni ALimosho ni LGA ti mo ngbe. Mo fi oruko bo chairman lasiri emi ri iseti won se ojina si wa pupo, tie ba te lo si be eni ri won soju ni nkan timo fe ka seni pee je karoso jun kan ti ale se to local government ma fi se eto wa fun wa ni adugbo temi wa la nko gutter wa funra wa. Ladugbo mi gbogbo titi to baje awa la n lo ra okuta tan tun se. Public school ladugbo mi, awa community lan tun window se ta n tun roof se. So, e joo ki la ni local government fun? So, idi e se soki la le se so oro to wa nile yi igberaga won po won o ka awa ara ilu kun rara. Won de se eto wa fun nipe kosu pari ki won de gbowo osu won. More of them kosi ise gidi kan ti won nse. E wo gbogbo adugbo ti baje tan won so siko de ni won lara to ripe awa ko ni a fi won sibe. Se a ma continue la ti ma wo won ni. Eje kawa nkan se si gbogbo eyin tie efe ki iluyi yanju ni

local government ejo e name so ke. Mo ni ireti pe gbogbo wa lafeki local government ni iyanju. Most of awa ta wa ni ibi local government lati nsise E jowo e ma pa idi apo po mo awon to nba ilu je. E ma beere eto awon ara ilu lowo won. Nkan ti o ye ki awon Chairman yin se ni wipe ki won tun ilu se, ka ri omi ni ilu. Lai se pe ki awon ara ilu ma se borehole funra won. Ijoba ti gba gbogbo public schools tan. Se bi a se ma a ma wo won niyi o ku si wa lowo oo. Eje ka gbe ija mekunnu.

Question and Answer Session

Comrade Adeniran announced that the MC Ikenna Aghagbobi would handle the question and answer session. He also announced that participants could ask their questions at the venue or on facebook and twitter while our facilitators would handle the answers. He further announced that some participants had already sent a note containing a question on how the people could take control in their various political parties to prevent imposition of candidates and other election malpractices adding that the question would be be answered by Adeola Soetan and Dele Seteolu.

Adeola Soetan

How can we curb political imposition and election rigging in Nigeria? What we have to do is to tell ourselves that all fingers are not equal in the political parties.

These people we are talking about normally start the corrupt process. Where should we start from in our parties? There is nothing like political structure anymore. Where do we start this fight from? Let us ensure that we are financial members in our various political parties. We must not allow one person to undertake all the expenses for the party. Once that is allowed, the person spending the money would like to hijack the party and impose his chosen candidates. But if everybody has been contributing financially to keep the party going, it would be difficult for one person to impose his chosen candidate.

I can recollect what happened many years ago when there was a fund-raising ceremony for the building of the palace of the traditional ruler of Abeokuta, the *Alake* of Egba Land. The late billionaire business man and renowned politician

Moshood Abiola and many other important dignitaries were present there. Abiola went round the gathering asking people to donate for the construction of the palace. After many people had made their donations, he made his own donation which was the entire amount targeted for the ceremony. Some people then reacted by saying if he knew he would donate the entire amount required for the project, why did he ask other people to donate. Abiola's reply was that if he alone had donated the fund for the construction of the palace, it would have been regarded as *Oba's* Palace that was built by him but now that many other people had donated to the project, all such donors could always proudly tell anybody who cared to listen that they too also contributed to the building of the edifice-thereby making the project to belong the people.

Dele Seteolu:

Imposition of candidate, bawo la se le fi opin si!! Oro nla niyen o, nitori ibi to pin si, o po gan, sheri bai ase n se oseelu ni nijeeria, ko da to, a ni la ti wa orisi ona miran lati se oseelu, bi a ba degbe, ti enikan de pinu lati ko gbogbo owo sile, 50 million naira, 100 million naira; awon to ni egbe niyen, iru egbe beyen, a o ni le lenu nbe, oun lafi n insistpe, egbe to ba ma je tiwa, ko je egbe ti awa naa ma fowo sile, bo se 10 Naira losoosu, bo se 50 Naira ka wan a fi si, ka le lenu nbe

Eleekeji nip e, sheri awon leaders wa, won maa n exploit weakness wa, igba mi de wa to je pe ta ba wo won loju, won ma sun seyin, each local government, each state, each political party has its own Godfathers, awon Godfathers yen ni ipa ti won maa nko, won ma ni eni bayi ni awon fi sile, ti e o ni le ye wo, so leto ka ma continue lati gba be?ko leto, ona wo la ma gbe gba, mo ro pe o ti to asiko ti o je pea won candidates yen ka ma resist e,ka jade, ka ni awon eniyi to ba wole, a o nib a se po, sugbon pupo ninu wa, eru nba wa, won beeru ko ma lo kawa mole, won beru fun emi won

PROCEEDINGS OF CACOL GATE CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP HELD AT OSHOGBO, OSUN STATE ON NOVEMBER 23, 2018

PROCEEDINGS OF CACOL GATE CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP HELD AT OSHOGBO, OSUN STATE ON NOVEMBER 23, 2018

The event which held at the Nigeria Union of Journalists (NUJ) Press Centre kicked off by 11.15 with CACOL's Osun State Coordinator Mr Rufus Oyatoro as MC. He introduced the Executive Chairman of CACOL Comrade Debo Adeniran and other dignitaries to the audience. He invited CACOL's Coordinator for Research and Documentation (CRD) Mr. OKECHUKWU NDIRIBE to make the opening remarks.

MR. NDIRIBE: Good-Governance Accountability and Transparency Education Project was designed to ensure that political office holders are accountable. Many of us know that politicians are very fond of promising heaven and earth when they are campaigning; they will tell you that they will put air condition along the street when they get into office; that they would build bridges that would touch the sky; that they would do this and that. In most cases when they get into office, they don't do all that they have promised. To even have access to them may become a problem; they may even refuse to pick your calls. So what CACOL has decided to do now under this Good-Governance Accountability and Transparency Education project is to mobilize the people to ensure that when politicians make their promises while campaigning, we should record what they have said. When they enter office at any level whether as a Governor, Local Government Chairman, Member House of Assembly or House of Representatives; they should be presented with the promises they have made. They would be reminded that when you were campaigning, these were the promises you made to us. They would be reminded that you promised to build a hospital for us; or that you promised you will do a road for us. We have come back to remind you. That is the purpose of Good-Governance, Accountability and Transparency Education project. We have started it in Lagos and Osun States. Right now as we speak, GATES educators could be found in all the Local Government areas of Lagos State. What we are starting today in Osun is to replicate what we have done in Lagos in order to ensure that the GATES project is planted in all the Local Governments areas in Osun State. So, this workshop we are having is the starting point. After the workshop, the public lecture will take place in two weeks time. Let me remind you that we are in an election season. Politicians are already going around offering rice and beans,

while some are giving N500 to prospective voters and all kinds of things. What we are saying is that, please don't sell your votes. If you are a politician and you are here, we are begging you not to get involved in this. If you are a voter, we are begging you, please, don't sell your vote because you will regret it later. When you sell your vote, you will no longer have the moral authority to challenge that politician if he enters office. He will insist that he paid you and that you should not disturb him. Comrade Adeniran spoke next.

COMRADE DEBO ADENIRAN spoke in Yoruba language on the topic: Introduction to Dynamics of Corruption

Gbogbo awon ti won ko jade, ki ni auditor general ti o de mo wipe iye owo ba yi ni won yo ta ki ni won yi loja, ti won de si ni llopo llopo won gbe lo si wa ju re, won de mo wipe die ma yo pada si apo re, o si fi ounte lu wipe ki won lo ra a be, nitori, wi pe die maa yo pada si a po re awon osise ijoba won a ti owo bo, ara ilu a si pariwo.. Ti o ba nberu ati ku, ko si eni ti ko ni ku, mi o si feku kole je oye lle baba re.

Mi o fe ku nigba miran gan, eyin won kii nse oun ti awon omo won le ma mu yangan, nitori wipe ohun ti o ye ki won so ki o da saka lenu won won o ni le so, a fi ki won ma fi oro si abe enu so, oun ni won fi so wipe, 'agba ti o ba je dodo enu re ko ni le so ododo.'

Nkan ti a fe se ohun ti won ki n se ki a ma dawo le nitori wipe gbogbo atotonu yeh ibara ni won ni kin se idanleko "lori ki le pe yen na,,, agbodo jeki nkan ti a nso ki o ye wa yeke yeke

"Imo nipa iwa ibaje ohun jegudujera" a gbodo wa imo nipa oun ti won npe ni iwa ibaje, jegudujera awodi jeun epe sanra. Agbodo ni imo wi pe ki a to le mo ohun ti a npe ni iwa ibaje, ti a ko ba ni imo pe boya oun ti won npe ni iwa ibaje yen oun ti o ye ka maa fi yan gan ni.

Ki lo nje iwa ibaje na?: nkan ti o ti dara tele ti won baje ki ise oun ti olorun da saye, biba nkan ti oti dara je iwa Ibaje ti oloyinbo npe ni 'Corruption'.

Eya ati eka iwa- ibaje (corruption) nkan ti corruption ati ki wa ni corruption je? Any act/s of dishonesty and that is the simple definition of corruption. Ti a ba fi owo mu ohun tio je tire, a ise ododo ni that is the simple definition (dishonesty) iwa aise ododo, ohun ti a nse ti a o le se niwaju omo lakeji, ohun ni corruption to ri gbogbo nkan to ti da tele lo ma nbaje .. ti o baji owo, iwa a ise ododo ni, ti o ba sera si nkan ti o lora abi ti oun ta, iwa aise ododo ni..Eni ti o ye ki o fun ni ise to fun elomiran, nito o mori sugbon ti ko kun osuwon to, iwa a ise ododo ni, eni ti o ye ki o sanwofun ti o ko san wo fun, ti a ko owo ta lo fi owo si ile ifi owo pamo si (bank) ta a san si fixed deposit ko baa le fun wa ni ere, iwa a ise ododo ni. Gbogbo awon nkan wonyi ni won npe ni Corruption tori Corruption ti e nwo yen, orisirisi ni o o, eleka jo eka ni o

Corruption to nmu iya je gbogbo ara ilu...

Kleptomaniac corruption ni to je pe ko si bi eeyan se lowo to, o si ma fe jale abi ji nkan ti kii se tire awon be lo ma ko ohun ti ki i se ti won

Social Corruption- wo awon ti won wa loke wi pe bo ya emi na ma le to won, etc Economy/Incidental corruption ko si iwa ibaje to da , won ba nkan je debi pe owo taa ngba ko to gbo bukata mo, sugbon owo to nwole o le to omo bo mo.

Won kole, won nlati ma maintain ile, won ra motor sugbon inflation ti gori e ti o fi je pe gbogbo eya ara moto loti gbowo lori, tori eyi, won lero pe won ni lati maa dogbon si oro ara won, ere ti opolopo nje lori oja ko to mo. igba ti opolopo won nbi omo, nkan si derun fun won nigba na won o de ti ba Naira je, (owo ti a nna nigba na), sugbon kaka ti a o fi ma dagba sinu iwa ibaje, o san ki a wa ise kun ise owo wa. Opolopo awon onise owo kaka ti won ma a fi jewo pe awon o mo nkan ti o baje lara moto, won a ma paro pe eya ara moto ko da, a bi ki won maa paro nkan ti won o mo, abi awon eya ara nkan ti won gbe wa fun won. Ile iwe ofe ni omo nlo tele, kaka ki won tepa mosa ki won ko eko nipa modern technology, won lo joko tetere

True corruption, awon kan wa ti won npe ni *Pseudo-corruption*, awon kan wa true corruption, kilo wa nfa ti a ma npuro? Won ni ki o de ibi kan ni ago mewa o debe ni ago mokanla o demo pe moto ko lo da e duro, o paro pe o wa ninu

traffic lo fa. Kini won npe ni True orruption? Won ni ki o wa san owo,o ni owo po lowo ni , oo san owo omo ni ile iwe, lo san owo oja to nra, o ni owo po lowo e o san owo ijoba o fe je anfani ti o to si e e , corruption ni ooo. Abi awon kan de, won nbere oga nibi ise o nsope o mo ibi ti o wa, looto o nparo lati fi save life (gba emi la ??) iyen gan ni won npe ni , pseudo Corruption.

Eyi ja si wipe, ti eyan ba puro abi dibon lati gba emi eyan la, abi lati save life abi adugbo, iyen ni won npe ni pseudo corruption.

Barrister Ige Ogunniyi (Dept. of Law, Federal University, Oye, Ekiti) also spoke in Yoruba Sa! Sa!! Sa!!!.....Waa!!!

Awon omo wa ti won wa ni 100 level, more than 40% won loje wipe won withdraw, kilode, se ko n se awon lo se idanwo wole si skull ni, kinse awon lo se WAEC ni, but nigbati e ba ma wo, pinle pinle, eri pe awon obi naa lo ma mu won lo si miracle centre, awon obi naa lo ma organize bi won se ma pass JAMB, oje kin ranti omo ore iyawo mi, primary 5 lo wa ti o so fun iyare wipe mummy, ma wa skull mo ati wa ba teacher ja, pe boya answer o Korrekti, tori awon obi iyoku, won ma wa ni lati fun teacher lebun ni won ma fun ni bag, ma fun ni bata, won ma fun ni iwe, leyin ti obi ba fun teacher ni ebun to ba ti de ile-iwe, teacher a wa moju to awon omo eniyen. Oun nisinyin te ba ni 2+2 equals to 3 pe ewa n ba teacher ja, pe won ma n naa oun, omo Pry5 niyen ibi ti awa niyen ni orile ede yi n won,o da bi state ti mo wa, mi ni daruko e sugbon a ni governor kan to je pe oun ni irunmole to n mu paraga. ni gbati won soro, won ni e efile oun ni kan lo ma koko ko woje ni wi pe to ba gbe lo kourtu, pe won ma dale, ko si nkan ti won ma se, ibi ti wahala ti bere ni ilu yi niyen,ibi ti e mi ti ma beere oro temi niyeni bawo ni won se ma gbe awon to ba ti hu iwa ibaje iru awon teacher nisinyi e mope iwa ibaje ni lati ma baa won omo ti a nko sun, iwa ibaje oun ko pin si ona owo nikan, o da bi emi pe mo ka ninu paper, pe lecturer kan ba omo to n ko sun, but for the first time at the same time olorun le lo eeyan as bad example

Sugbon nikan ti awon eeyan oun ni oun ni kan lo ma koko ko owo je ni? sebi won ma file, won se kinii ,won ti imbibe faulty system lati pe adajo, wa tun pe lawyer, e mo pe ba se wa yi to ba je court la wa, bi adajo ati lawyer ba nsoro awon to ku le ma mo nkanti a nso, beeni won ma gba gbe nkan gba eyin yin lo, beeni, mo nso fun ore mi kan ni beyen pe ni gba ti mo nbo ni biyi pe mo pade lawyer kan to fun mi ni 10,000 dollars ni 1998, ti oko ko lo si embassy awon omo yen ni

won lo, oko ti fe iyawo mii, ofe mu iyawo mii lo si ilu oyinbo, o ni ara ile oun ni awon omo bawo ni ti awon omode won yi bo se ri naa niyen, ni gba ta ni ijoba nikan lo le prosecute, olorun oba gan le prosecute oh, but ijoba ni kan la fun ni agbara lati prosecute, te ba de wo gbogbo case ijoba ti won prosecute, e mo pe awon private matter ni awa nse in our state, awon lo wa ni be, at the federal level, won ni federal ministry of justice, so nigba ti e ba so pe a fe prosecute ti dedication is everything, o da bi case baba yi mi o mo bo ya ti nba daruko e e ma mo, they call him the okiti gbongboin in delta, oun lo select count ti won ma ti try e oun lo select prosecutor e. se e mo pe aburo iyawo e ni judge to mu, ko ejo kan kan to ma je ni Nigeria sugbon ni gba to de Britain ti olorun ma mu, ti won show e ni gbogbo nkan ti won ti investigate, oni ko need ki won proceed lo si trial, that is what we call plea- bargaining, the evidence of fraud was overwhelming, the same crime ti won investigate ni bi yi ti won ni ko si nkan against e, he felt guilty lo fi plea, nkan ti olopa ba investigate oun ni prosecutor yen maa lo, if the investigation is wrong, the prosecuion would be faulty, I want to direct a question to you Police in Nigeria, what is the budget of police in Nigeria, I think I heard someone who said he is PCRC, I know all the effort you are making to raise fund for the police, a fi ba won je, iyi ti won npe ni police post ni bi yi, se won fun won ni motto, se won raa epo si, those are some of the things ti a nwo, se awon ti won oni fuel ninu motto won, abi awon ti won oni personnel, how do they investigate matter, when you went to investigate it deals with a lot of money and when it comes to prosecution, awon wo gan gan ni ijoba maa nlo, ijeejo Tony wa nii bi he is a professor at **UNIOSUN**

Mo nipe Tony imo e to ni ko ni yaa to si eni ti oni first degree (B.sc) abi iyato o ni sini be, so mo ni pe ti won ba ni eeyan jaale, a lo gbe professor wa to ni imo ijinle, Prosecutor wa ni Federal Level bo ya eeyan ti o ni 4-5years at the Bar,aa ni pe ko lo prosecute ngbo ati gbo result, ore mi kan wa nigba yen ti mo rojo ni pa ara awa fun pe, lawyer yi gbabode, ara wa laa pe, aari pe o charge 18million Naira, but there is what we call professional person, bi eeyan ba se isekise ninu ise e won le report e, bi ase ni awon eeyan taa ju naa lo ni eeyin agba le maa npa lo we pe "bi ba lo ba ko baje". Anybody lo n gba ise military ni si yin, awon ijoba wa should make a conscious note to improve the stead into the prosecutorial shed of the ministry, it is important that prosecutors should be trained over and over and over again

Osun State CDC Chairman, Alhaji Yisa Abubakar spoke in Yoruba too

Sa Sa Sa! Wa!

Sa Sa Sa! Wa!

Sa Sa Sa! Wa! wa! wa!

Mo ki yin, bi awon oga wa shey menu ba leekan ti mo fi ni bee ko, mo fe so itumo re fun wa bayi, nigba ti awon baba wa degbe Sa! Sa!! Sa!!! yi sile, Ibadan ni won ti fi lo le, gbogbo wa naa la mo adugbo kan ta npe ni SHA SHA ni Ibadan, ibe ni won ti joko ti won ro pe awon naa ye ki won se nkan lawujo, a ti igbayen ni won ti beere ise Community yen, igba ti won wan lo ti won kpari ipade, won pari ipade, won ni ibi ti awa yi SHA SHA..ki ni o je akoso won ni waju ti a ma fi pe won wa fi wa ro pe sha sha sha alakoko awon omo egbe ma ni waa,won a tun so lelekeji won a tun ni wa, eleeketa a wa dide a ma ni sha sha sha awa ni waa waa waa, ki a to wa kori si nkan ti a ba fe so, adupe lowo yin.

Shey e ri idani leko yi o wa ok, sugbon o dun mi she ri gbogbo awon local governments ti e pe ti o wa ni Osun pupo ninu won ni o wa, o lati je pe o ni reason tori pe igba ti letter ti e ko fun won won ti o je Centre for Anti Corruption and Open Leadership "anti Corruption" yen to ti wa nibe, ooto oro ni o, eru yi o ma ba awon elomiran. O si ye ki o le ye wa nkan to da gan le gbe kaale, so last year awon egbe kan wan send si mi, mo ko awon mother council meedogun lo si workshop yen ni Ekiti, ti a lo se, ara iru awon nkan bayi naa ni won fi to wa leti bi nkan bayi ba njade yi o din iwa ibaje yen ku, a ti pe ni ala koko, won a se bi awa community shey gbe kini yi lati ibeere won wa tele nitoripe gbogbo eni to ba fe se oseelu, agbodo ni nkan ti yi o fi shey cancellor ni ward e, o gbodo ni ipa to ti ko ni ward e, ko to le ni oun fe jade lati se oseelu, but everybody kan ti e njade naa ni ti won o mo eni ti o njade, won kan lo ko won je ni be, but nisiyin bayi iyen o le sele mo, nitori won ti fun wa ni awon nkan ti a le ma fi mo ju to won , gbogbo awon ti won yaa lo yen, oni nkan ti won se ni constituency won, awon ti won dide ni ile won ti won to leyin yen ti won bayii lo, ti won fun yin ni ijaanu pe ki e lo koju won ti e nse , bi a ba wo gbogbo won kaakiri gbogbo won lo mo, edakun , shey e ri awon ti won o wa yii, e fun mi ni list won, mo gbo pe awon mother kounsul ni e pe, e mo pe awon other kounsil naa ti wa,o wa ok, a wa oba won soro, gbogbo awon eeyan mi naa to joko sile bi bayi, ta ba ni ka wo won , mi o ro pe won ma to meewa to je alaga CDA, ni local government kan kan so adupe lowo yin, next time ti iru nkan yi ba ma waye, ee ri pe gbogbo won ni yi o kun bi

bayi, so that secretary won a le lo deliver fun eeyan won ni ile because we have CDC in Osun, awon CDAS yen naa lo ni alaga ti a yan sibe ni community, so eda kun e ba wa se eleyii anytime ti e bati fe pin letta, ti e bati pe wa, lagbara olorun a ma wa. Thank you very much.

Oyebade Femi Thomas from Boluwaduro LGA

Mo ki eyin olutannisanna wa ati gbogbo eyin ti ewa ni high-table, gege bi alaaga gbogbogbo won ti so, mo ni afi kun lori oro slogan wa, idasile yen nigba naa ti won fi to wa leti egbe idagba soke yi o wa ni osise ilu, bi a ba pe won nigba yen, oda bi pe aa kara mo aisiki imo toto agbegbe wa to, eleyi lo wa je pe awon wole-wole laa nba sise bo, ti won nko wa je, ni imoran won si wa ni pe, a ni lati ma se imo toto ayika wa pelu omi wa eleyi wa bi "Sha Sha" eleyi to je pe, "Sha Sha" yen duro fun "Sanitation", imo toto, "Wa Wa Wa" yen duro fun "Water". Agba o ni tan lori le o. E se

Chief Ayinde Muktarr from Egbadore (Treasurer)

Sa! Sa! Sa! waa!

Aki gbogbo ile o , emi fe se observation ni o lori awon eeni ti won o wa , e eri pe eeyan o ba po ju bayi lo sugbon sakular ti e ko yen, bi oga mi se so oda bi ese gba tru CDC , sugbon o tun ku ese kan ti e ma to, tori a waa, emi ati alaaga mi ati Vice Chairman fun CDC wa niwaju alaaga Local Government wa, won de ti ri letta yen, sugbon won ni won o ni se nkan kan le lori nitori wipe ko si approval ministry of local government, o ti e wa so ede kan , oni ko wa "routed", pe iru letta beyen ti o ba ti wa "routed", awon oni nkan kan bayi ti awon ma se si, e ko si ministry of Local Government, won ma sign si, awon ma ripe won ti approve e oh , so that awon a le sise le lori nitori NGO miran , o kan ma kparo , o kan ma ko letta wa, iru korruption kan naa ni nkan ti a n mu bo won ma n sheyi lati gbowo lo wo local government , e mi n mu idea yen wa pe , e ba jeki letta yen kolo si ministry ki won le approve e bi won ba ti ri attashment pe ministry of local government nbe, a le yawon lara lati se gbogbo nkan ti e fe bi o ti e jepe "Aluala Oloogini, ogbon ati keeran je ni" olorun a saanu wa..ese.

Professor Tony Olusanya (UNIOSUN)

Sa! Sa! Sa!... Wa! Sa! Sa! Sa! Wa!

Emi o le so de gbogbo ibi ti e n so de yen, ema binu Tony Olusanya loruko mi, mi o kin se igbo sugbon mo jo igbo, sheri oun alagba wa nso fun wa boya won ko letter si ministry, ti e ba ti toju onika meewa ka, ti e ba ka loju onika meesan, yi o di ija, ibi ti alaga wa oga CACOL ti soro tele won ni pe ka maale duro dede ibeere Korruption, eni ti won ba pe to wa ninu egbe to ni fe si nkan seese aa dide, Yoruba ni eni taa ba fe, oun ni ile e njin, pe boya o le funmi ni query, ko ye ko je query, ko si ninu asa Yoruba lati aiye mbaiye pe ka ma ma a se ododo, Yoruba lo ni aa kin so be,ka ku sibe,mi o so ti hausa ,mi o si so ti igbo, boya ti nba je igbo mi o ba so be,

but Yoruba lo ni ka soju abe niko, ede yoruba lafi so, eni to ba de soju abe niko, ko nberu, won le daani lonaa, ki won lu eni, eni ti won ma da lonaa ti won maa lu nitori won sooto, bi o ba kpuro naa won a si lu, o ti wa ninu akole pe o ma jiya ni,so to ba sooto bi won ba naa, well ko dupe lowo olorun but to ba kparo ti won naa, o ku oun ati eledaa e ati atubotan, o wa ni ka ma ko nnkan je,ka ma jaale, ka ma pani lekun,ko se npe ka ma kparoiwa, o ni time kan bi 3years ago ti won sakulate nkan ka kiri lori internet pe Baba Adebayo to se oloogbe, won ni ti a ba lo kaa kiri gbogbo awon ilu nla nla Yoruba se lo dabi abule, lati ojo naa ni mo ti ka yen ni mo ti mo awon ilu naa. Sugbon ki lo selewon fa wa seyin ni, won kan fi obe eyin jewa niisu, awa naa wa ngba ilu a nju idi si won de njo ni waju wa,won de npa lemo, bi a so di odun to nbo,eni ti o ni yi kpada o ni yi kpada sugbon bi gbogbo wa ba nipe o to ge, bi a ba ni benikan ninu egbe yipe e bo mu kobo kan, taba ni kobo to mu yi dapada Sugbon to ba je pe o mu kobo ta wa ni meelo, ti e ni kobo, bi eyan ba ti mu kobo mewa ati ibe a di egberun mewa, o n kpo si niyen ki egbe ma tuka,ki ilu ma daaru, oun la wa yi, nigba ti omo skool ba ni ki mama oun ma wa skool mo nitori ko mu nkan kan wa, shey e ripe o ti di nkan buruku, primary 5 laaye atijo, bi baba eeyan ba so pe oun bo ni skool e,akiyesi ti a ma wo niyen,gbogbo awon to nso pe a won ba iwa ibaje yi ja,ko ni o nja,ki a ma kparo fun raw a , awon kan tun je nidi pe won ba iwa ibaje ja, awon tun di olowo,mo fewa di boya lagbaja se nkan lagbaja,ki awa tele, eti ri pe ko ni ile tele, o ma ti kole, koni ile tele o ma ti ra ile, o ma ti ra moto, sebi idi iwa ibaje yi ni a ti ri eni to di commissioner mo yin lowo. Aani lati se akiyesi awon nkan beyen bi o je be, bi a ba nse n mu ni bi, ti a n gba lowo awon to tunwa loun yen, bo ti wu ko kere to, eke gbajare...Olorun a so wa, ese.

Ganiyu Jelili from Egbedore LGA

Mo ki gbogbo onidani leko ati gbogbo egbe kpata kpata, moje akowe fun Egbedore, oro ti mo ni o je gege bi imoran die tori pe, oun ti a nsoro nipa e loni oun nipe ati gbogun ti iwa ibaje lawujo, owa lowo mi, owo eyin, sugbon eyi to dabi pe o

je bi ti temi ni be, oun ni ipa ti eyin ti Olorun ti fa lowo soke, tori ta ba n sope a fe gbogun ti iwa ibaje, eni ti oo ba ti je nkan kan laawujo, ti o ti ni nkan kan, o ni ra fun, ti o tun je pe ibaje yi ni yio tun pada si, idi ti mo fi so eleyi nipe emi gangan bi enikan, mo ni iriri kan lati odo oloopa lojokan, eni ti o lo fi eejo eeyan sun, won si so fun eni tolo fi ejo sun pe, ko ma so be mo, pe to ba shi n so be awon maa ti mole, ko dahun, ti won si ti mole, to je pe ojo keji laato lo gba.

Eleekeji, emi gan alaara, awon to fe gba property daddy mi, nje a ba won nibe, a gba awon nkan ti won n fi baa won nkan je yen ni be, olopa wa mu wa , won ni ofin o sope taba ti ri ole ti nja, pe ki a mu, won charge wa lo si kourtu, adajo fun wa ni bail, a de meet up gbogbo requirement wa lojo yen, bi won de se fun adajo yen ni N40,000 o de refuse pe oun o ni sign bail yen fun wa, afi ta ba lo llesa ti won tiwa mole, ki a gba pe looto la fe fight corruption lorile ede wa yi,eyin ti olorun ti segi olaa fun lawujo, egbodo fi akoko yin le, e gbodo fun wa ni numba ti a le peyin si, ta ba ri ibi ti iwa ibaje tin sele, to ba ti e fe yiwo, aale pee yin naa, e ele dide iranlowo, sugbon bi o ba si iranlowo eni to jiya lori ai she, to ba ri imiran ko ni soro o, Olorun a ranwa lowo.

Barrister Ige handled the group work session during which the topic was broken down into sub-topics. He spoke both in English and Yoruba

Identifying Corruption Primary Corruption

Ati so opolopo oro lori e. when we see corruption, how do we identify it? What are those things that constitute corruption? Kini nkan ti awon ara ilu, awon adari egbe abi awon ijoba ma 'nse to je corruption?

Questions

- Gbigba owo eyin lenu ise je corruption.
- · Conversion of public funds to a private use is corruption which is different from diversion.
- Gratification
- Child Abuse/Child labor

- Extortion (a) bribery (b) judical corruption
- Padding of measuring pan
- · Vote buying and selling
- Stealing
- · Lack of confidence and double standard
- Lying
- Manipulation
- Cheating

Who to report to

- · Communities Leadership
- Human Right Organization/Activist
- Police
- Code of Conduct Bureau
- Media
- INEC

How do we investigate Corruption?

- Through Photographs taken
- Video record
- Documents

How do we prosecute corruption?

- Office of Attorney General
- · Investigating corruption
- Training of prosecutors
- Budgetary allocation of prosecutors increment
- Recruiting the best grade prosecutors

PROCEEDINGS OF OSUN PUBLIC LECTURE HELD AT OSHOGBO OSUN STATE ON NOVEMBER 21, 2018

PROCEEDINGS OF OSUN PUBLIC LECTURE HELD AT OSHOGBO OSUN STATE ON NOVEMBER 21, 2018

The event started at 11.47am with CACOL's Coordinator for Osun State Comrade Rufus Oyatoro as MC. CACOL's Coordinator For Media and Publications Mr.Adegboyega Otunuga made the opening remarks on how, why and what makes corruption such a serious affliction in Nigeria. He pointed out that most of the other problems that stagnate the country's socio-economic development thereby leading to insecurity and social unrest today, are traceable to this cankerworm. He observed that the advent of the country's colonial masters was a form of corruption itself, as Nigerians were living in peace with one another and had an organized and equitable method of interaction within one another. He narrated how the advent of British colonialism which was preceded by Uthman Dan Fodio's Islamic Jihad had railroaded most of the disparate nationalities into a forced nationhood. All these contributed to disrupt these harmonious settlements and created suspicion, distrust and wars between hitherto friendly communities while the colonial instigators eagerly supplied superior weapons and other weapons of conquest to their favourites. This war of attrition could be said to have provided the foundation for country's integration into a pseudo-capitalist arrangement which entailed exploitation of the resources of the natives, as well as economic corruption.

The phenomenon that has been referred to as 'flag independence' for most African countries forcefully lumped together disparate nationalities to become one 'indivisible and indissoluble' state without adequate negotiation and agreement on terms and conditions for their togetherness. As time went on, some of the contradictions started manifesting as political and economic corruption threatened peaceful coexistence.

Comrade DEBO ADENIRAN spoke on the topic Introduction to Dynamics of Corruption in Yoruba

Gbogbo awon ti won ko jade, ki ni auditor general ti o de mo wipe iye owo ba yi ni won yo ta ki ni won yi loja, ti won de si ni llopo llopo won gbe lo si wa ju re, won de mo wipe die ma yo pada si apo re, o si fi ounte lu wipe ki won lo ra a be, nitori, wi pe die maa yo pada si a po re awon osise ijoba won a ti owo bo, ara ilu a si pariwo.. Ti o ba nberu ati ku, ko si eni ti ko ni ku, 'mi o si feku kole je oye lle baba re.'

Mi o fe ku nigba miran gan, eyin won kii nse oun ti awon omo won le ma mu yangan, nitori wipe ohun ti o ye ki won so ki o da saka lenu won won o ni le so, a fi ki won ma fi oro si abe enu so, oun ni won fi so wipe, 'agba ti o ba je dodo enu re ko ni le so ododo.'

Nkan ti a fe se ohun ti won ki n se ki a ma dawo le nitori wipe gbogbo atotonu yeh ibara ni won ni kin se idanleko " lori ki le pe yen na,,, agbodo jeki nkan ti a nso ki o ye wa yeke yeke

"Imo nipa iwa ibaje ohun jegudujera" a gbodo wa imo nipa oun ti won npe ni iwa ibaje, jegudujera awodi jeun epe sanra. Agbodo ni imo wi pe ki a to le mo ohun ti a npe ni iwa ibaje, ti a ko ba ni imo pe boya oun ti won npe ni iwa ibaje yen oun ti o ye ka maa fi yan gan ni.

Ki lo nje iwa ibaje na: nkan ti o ti dara tele ti won baje ki ise oun ti olorun da saye, biba nkan ti oti dare je iwa Ibaje ti oloyinbo npe ni 'Corruption'.

Eya ati eka iwa- ibaje (corruption) kan ti corruption ati ki wa ni corruption je? Any act/s of dishonesty and that is the simple definition of corruption. Ti a ba fi owo mi ohun tio je tire, a ise ododo ni that is the simple definition (dishonesty) iwa aise ododo, ohun ti a nse ti a o le se niwaju omo lakeji, ohun ni corruption to ri gbogbo nkan to ti da tele lo ma nbaje ..

ti o baji owo, iwa a ise ododo ni, ti o ba sera si nkan ti o lora abi ti oun ta, iwa aise ododo ni..Eni ti o ye ki o fun ni ise to fun elomiran, nito o mori sugbon ti ko kun osuwon to, iwa a ise ododo ni, eni ti o ye ki o sanwofun ti o ko san wo fun, ti a ko owo ta lo fi owo si ile ifi owo pamo si (bank) ta a san si fixed deposit ko baa le fun wa ni ere, iwa a ise ododo ni. Gbogbo awon nkan wonyi ni won npe ni Corruption tori Corruption ti e nwo yen, orisirisi ni o o, eleka jo eka ni o

Corruption to nmu iya je gbogbo ara ilu...

- Kleptomaniac corruption ni to je pe ko si bi eeyan se lowo to, o si ma fe jale abi ji nkan ti kii se tire awon be lo ma ko ohun ti ki i se ti won
- Social Corruption- wo awon ti won wa loke wi pe bo ya emi na ma le to won, etc Economy/Incidental corruption ko si iwa ibaje to da , won ba nkan je debi pe owo taa ngba ko to gbo bukata mo, sugbon owo to nwole o le to omo bo mo. Won kole , won nlati ma maintain ile, won ra motor sugbon inflation ti gori e ti o fi je pe

gbogbo eya ara moto loti gbowo lori, tori eyi, won lero pe won ni lati maa dogbon si oro ara won, ere ti opolopo nje lori oja ko to mo. igba ti opolopo won nbi omo, nkan si derun fun won nigba na won o de ti ba Naira je, (owo ti a nna nigba na), sugbon kaka ti a o fi ma dagba sinu iwa ibaje, o san ki a wa ise kun ise owo wa. Opolopo awon onise owo kaka ti won ma a fi jewo pe awon o mo nkan ti o baje lara moto, won a ma paro pe eya ara moto ko da, a bi ki won maa paro nkan ti won o mo, abi awon eya ara nkan ti won gbe wa fun won. Ile iwe ofe ni omo nlo tele, kaka ki won tepa mosa ki won ko eko nipa modern technology, won lo joko tetere

- True corruption, awon kan wa ti won npe ni
- Pseudo-corruption, awon kan wa true corruption, kilo wa nfati a ma npuro? Won ni ki o de ibi kan ni ago mewa o
 debe ni ago mokanla o demo pe moto ko lo da e duro, o paro pe o wa ninu traffic lo fa.
- Kini won npe ni True corruption? Won ni ki o wa san owo,o ni owo po lowo mi, oo san owo omo ni ile iwe, lo san owo oja to nra, o ni owo po lowo e o san owo ijoba o fe je anfani ti o to si e e, corruption ni ooo. Abi awon kan de, won nbere oga nibi ise o nsope o o mo ibi ti o wa, looto o nparo lati fi save life (gba emi la ??) iyen gan ni won npe ni, pseudo Corruption.

Eyi ja si wipe, ti eyan ba puro abi dibon lati gba emi eyan la, abi lati save life abi adugbo, iyen ni won npe ni pseudo corruption.

Barrister Ige Ogunniyi (Dept. of Law, FUOYE.EKITI) also spoke in Yoruba

Sa Sa Sa! Waa!

Sa Sa Sa! Waa!

Sa Sa Sa! Waa! Waa! Waa!

Olorun a wa pelu yin. Oga ti soro, mi o need lati ma so gbogbo nkan ti won ti so

Identifying korruption: a mo definition korruption pe, n kan ti eyan ba ti nse n kan ti ko ye ki won se, iyen ni a npe ni korruption, won de so pe korruption yi ju pe awon eeyan ji owo lo, mo ro pe ose ti o lo ni gbo gbo omo ti o ko examu kan a ri orisirisi nkan, ijeejo a beere pe sebi awon obi naa toriini tooto, awon omo wa ti won wa ni 100 level, more than 40% won loje wipe won withdraw, kilode, se ko n se awon lo se idanwo wole si skull ni, kinse awon lo se WAEC ni, but nigbati e ba ma wo, pinle pinle, eri pe awon obi naa lo ma mu won lo si miracle centre, awon obi naa lo ma organize bi won se

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ma pass JAMB, oje kin ranti omo ore iyawo mi, primary 5 lo wa ti o so fun iyare wipe mummy, ma wa skull mo ati wa ba teacher ja, pe boya answer o Korrekti, tori awon obi iyoku, won ma wa ni lati fun teacher lebun ni won ma fun ni bag, ma fun ni bata, won ma fun ni iwe, leyin ti obi ba fun teacher ni ebun to ba ti de ile-iwe, teacher a wa moju to awon omo eniyen. Oun nisinyin te ba ni 2+2 equals to 3 pe ewa n ba teacher ja, pe won ma n naa oun, omo Pry5 niyen ibi ti awa niyen ni orile ede yi n won, o da bi state ti mo wa, mi ni daruko e sugbon a ni governor kan to je pe oun ni irunmole to n mu paraga. Ni gbati won soro, won ni e efile oun ni kan lo ma koko ko woje ni wi pe to ba gbe lo kourtu, pe won ma dale, ko si nkan ti won ma se, ibi ti wahala ti bere ni ilu yi niyen,ibi ti e mi ti ma beere oro temi niyeni bawo ni won se ma gbe awon to ba ti hu iwa ibaje iru awon teacher nisinyi e mope iwa ibaje ni lati ma baa won omo ti a nko sun, iwa ibaje oun ko pin si ona owo nikan, o da bi emi pe mo ka ninu paper, pe lecturer kan ba omo to n ko sun, but for the first time at the same time olorun le lo eeyan as bad example. Sugbon nikan ti awon eeyan oun ni oun ni kan lo ma koko ko owo je ni? sebi won ma file, won se kinii ,won ti imbibe faulty system lati pe adajo, wa tun pe lawyer, e mo pe ba se wa yi to ba je court la wa, bi adajo ati lawyer ba nsoro awon to ku le ma mo nkanti a nso, beeni won ma gba gbe nkan gba eyin yin lo, beeni, mo nso fun ore mi kan ni beyen pe ni gba ti mo nbo ni biyi pe mo pade lawyer kan to fun mi ni 10,000 dollars ni 1998, ti oko ko lo si embassy awon omo yen ni won lo, oko ti fe iyawo mii,

Se e mo pe aburo iyawo e ni judge to mu, ko si ejo kan kan to ma je ni Nigeria sugbon ni gba to de Britain ti olorun ma mu, ti won show e ni gbogbo nkan ti won ti investigate, oni ko need ki won proceed lo si trial, that is what we call plea-bargaining, the evidence of fraud was overwhelming, the same crime ti won investigate ni bi yi ti won ni ko si nkan against e, he pleaded guilty lo fi plead, nkan ti olopa ba investigate oun ni prosecutor yen maa lo, if the investigation is wrong, the prosecuion would be faulty, I want to direct a question to you Police in Nigeria, what is the budget of police in Nigeria? I think I heard someone who said he is PCRC, I know all the efforts you are making to raise fund for the police, a a fi ba won je,iyi ti won npe ni police post ni bi yi, se won fun won ni motto, se won raa epo si, those are some of the things ti a nwo, se awon ti won oni fuel ninu motto won, abi awon ti won oni personnel, how do they investigate matter, when you want to investigate it deals with a lot of money and when it comes to prosecution, awon wo gan gan ni ijoba maa nlo, ijeejo Tony wa nii bi he is a professor at UNIOSUN. Mo nipe Tony imo e to ni ko ni yaa to si eni ti oni first degree (B.sc) abi iyato o ni sini be, so mo ni pe ti won ba ni eeyan jaale, a lo gbe professor wa to ni imo ijinle, Prosecutor wa ni Federal Level bo ya eeyan ti o ni 4-5years at the Bar,aa ni pe ko lo prosecute ngbo ati gbo result, ore mi kan wa nigba yen ti mo rojo ni pa ara awa fun pe, lawyer yi gbabode, ara wa laa pe, aari pe o charge 18million Naira, but there

is what we call professional person, bi eeyan ba se isekise ninu ise e won le report e, bi ase ni awon eeyan taa ju naa lo ni eeyin agba le maa npa lo we pe "bi ba lo ba ko baje". Anybody to n gba ise military ni si yin, awon ijoba wa should make things a conscious note to improve the stead into the prosecutorial shed of the ministry, it is important that prosecutors should be trained over and over again.

If the prosecutorial ministry is fraudulent, ko si eni ti o ni losi be ti o ni jaale, bi eeyan ba fe sise ni oil company ni sin yi. Oil companies recruit the best graduates. Won ma n recruit awon to le add value to the system but ni Nigeria to ba fe di president wa, to ba sha ti ni pry 6 abi kini kan kini kan training, ti eba da ile ise yin le mi o ro pe e ma le gba school-cert failure. In Nigeria today we are living in time of great changes. Somebody who is empty upstairs, will tell you that shebi awon eeyan naa lo n se, that is in Ekiti we have more than 38 gubernatorial candidates, that means pe, 'if Irunmole can do it, I too can do it.'

C.D.C chairman Alh. Yisa Abubakar

Sa Sa Sa..... wa

Sa Sa Sa...... Wa Wa Wa Sa Sa Sa...... Wa Wa Wa

Mo ki awon oga wa CACOL ti won wa se idani leko fun wa ni ooni, olorun oba alaanu a ma wa pelu yin o, ni ijeejo ni won wa se idani leko fun wa ni ogba NUJ ni gba ti a de be, ibe ni eeto iranwo to ri ibi ti won direkti Kini won si, letter won si, ko le ye awon eeyan, gbogbo awon local govt yen until today won o ti lo mu letter yen, mo wa gba won la moran pe anytime ti won bati fe mu letter wa, pe community ni won fe pe, te ba ti lo si ministry wa, te ba fi fun won ni letter yen, won maa pe mi, emi a mo bi o se ma de odo gbogbo awon eeyan wa, inu mi dun pe won se be, won si ri idahun wa, ope ni fun olorun oba.

Inu wa dun fun lecture ti e wa se fun wa yi, edakun, oun naa ni won so fun wa yi eyi ti alo ni llopo-ljesa ajo wa nibe naa ni ti ajo soro lori re bawo ni lpinle Osun se ma tesiwaju fun odun meewa, won saalaye gbogbo e fun wa,tori won ripe awa community gangan ni ijoba, , taa ba moo se, awa gan o je ka mo gbogbo bi won se directi wa, ta ba fi okan si, gbogbo nkan ti won ba wa soyi edakun ko kin soro ija o, bi oni kaluku ba de Local Government e awa ta wa si ipade yi ka joko ka

ba rawa soro bi won se so le kan pe onaa wo laa fe gbegba, addressi won wa lowo wa, eje kaa joko ki awaa naa plan local government wa gege bi won se ti fi ye wa, o ye ki awa naa ka mo kounsul wa, ki a ma sun mo won, ka mo bi won se n seni kounsul ti a wa so ti ye wa. Owo ti won n gbe ranse si won bawo ni won se n naa ti awa omo, won ti fi ye wa pe awaa gangan fun rawa agbodo ma moju to, to ba ti fe se budget gangan agbodo wan be owo ti won fi ranse yen bawo ni won se fe naa, awa loye ki won ma bi leere pe nkan ti awon eeyan wa nfe.

Edakun eleyi o kin se oro ija o, gbogbo nkan ti a o bamo kama bi won lere ati awon olooselu wa ba se wa bayi nisinyi gbogbo wa ni olooselu oh, sho ti ye wa, amoo, awon kan ni won wa ni kounsul, eje ka mo bi won se n naa owo ti won fun won, adugbo miran o le je omi ni won need, oto nikkan ti won o lo ma se nibe awa la ma sofun won pe nkan bayi ni community bayi ni won need. Edakun a rowa ka se eto wa, inu mi dun tori bi mo se notice wa yi at least, 85% ninu wa loti wa l'around bayi, so gbogbo e ti circulate kaakiri, oloorun amaa wa pelu wa, edakun gege bi won se n so ko kin se oro ija, e je ka jo joko ka ma se ipade lore kore bi a ba de tin se ipade yen ka ma fun won labo, telephone won wa lowo mi won si fun wa ni telephone numba won ki won o to lo, ee ma pe won so that ibi ti o ba ku si won o tun ma so fun wa, won o tun wa fun wa ni another lecture, oun ti a fe leyi...Thank you very much...God bless

LOLA WEY

Sa! Sa! Sa! wa! Sa! Sa! Sa! wa! Sa! Sa! Sa! wa! wa!! Wa!!!

A n soro nipa iwa aibaje lawujo, awon ona ti iwa ibaje ti fi gbile larin wa, a wa la wanile, awa laa ngbe iwa ibaje laruge awon taa nri ti won hu iwa ibaje laarin wa awon la ma fin je Otunba ninu ilu, awon la ma fi nje iya ijo ninu ijo wa, awon lo nje balogun ati adiiini laarin awa musulumi, bi a ba de da oruko awon to n hu iwa ibaje ka doju ti won ti a baan daruko won ,lagbaja ole ta n yeye won elo mi o ni fe se be e mo, sugbon nigba ti aba gbewon laruge ti a pon won le ti a nse aye si won ti a ba ri won ama ni o ri oko boginibogini to gbe wa, eni ti o gbe oko wa sugbon ti ko se ju ra e lo, ti oo jaale, ama fi oju yepere wo iru eni be, eleyi fi han pe awa fun rawa laa n ro iwa ibaje lagbara ta ba mu gbogbo awon nkan bayi kuro laarin wa ti a de mu awon adaari wa ti a ni ti a de se ileri bayi, taari pe won fe se nkan ti o dara, amaa rope won ma mu mi ni loota, taa soro, taa bikita lori awon nkan bayi, awon mekunu ti won o lowo lati ran omo won lo si ile iwe nla, won o ni ri omo won ran lo si iru ile iwe bayi tori idi eyi iwon ba di e ti mo fe so leyi..ese

Chief Amitolu Shittu, PRESIDENT ANTI-CORRUPTION CRUSADE REVOLUTION (ANCUR)

Mo ki Comrade Debo Adeniran ti won je alakoso ati oludasile egbe ti oun gbe gbogbo iwa ajegudu jera kuro lori le ede alawo dudu ni Nigeria, mo ki alaga egbe olopa ati apadi po fun ekaa Ikirun Area Command, Comrade Sunday Opadokun. Mo ki ore mi to tipe to je alaga Osun Civil Society, Comrade Waheed Lawal, mo ki Comrade Mrs Lola Wey to ba wa soro lai pe yi mo ki Comrade Karmarudeen Adeogun ti won je Babaloja Orisun mbare, mo ri won nibe yen , mowa ki baba wa ti won je alaga CDC

Sa! Sa!! Sa!!!wa!!! Mo ki alakoso egbe CACOL ni ipinle Osun, Comrade Rufus Oyatoro, mo ki gbogbo awon iya wa ati awon baba wa ti won nbe ni bi yi. Mo ki agbejoro tin le firi koko firi koko ni waju adajo, Barrista Ige Ogunniyi, Mo ki gbogbo olunniyi ti won fi wa si biyi ati awon ti won wa ninu hall mo ki comrade Bello, Toni Toni and many others. Aiye o si a ba ma daruko wa leyo Kankan, mo dupe pupo mo de ki Comrade Debo Adeniran lekan si, to ripe olorun oba amaa gbe owo yin so ke, eni to n binu eni ko le feran eyan, oun lo difa fun alai soro ti o mo ori ibi ti won doro ko, gbogbo wa pata pata ni olorun o je ka laa re. Awon omo wa yi o si se dada laye a o ni ri aseni lori o, ise ijangbara lati gbogun ti iwa ajegudu jera o tojo meta ti a ti n b abo, sugbon eni ti o ba fi tan baaye oplopo oro ti o mogbonwa ni o ma so,awa nitiwa amaa ndupe pe olorun a dupe fun ibi ti o ba wa de , adupe fun ibi to n mu wa lo ninu ijaangbara loni ni gba ti mo je alaga ANRC ti a n pe ni Anti Corrruption Crusade Revolution (ANCUR) ni Osun, a lo ja ija igbara ni ipinle kan nigba kan nigba naa won fe le la kan mow a lori tori pe mow a laara awon to fokun fa bi won se de ogba ewon labuja, eyi lo fa to fi je pe ti won ba gbo oruko mi, bi won o ba kposhey, won o yinmu ti won o ba yinmu won o bere si kun, won ni akun sinu ni ekun nkun, won o kun kun ti won o lo ba olorun lese oji, nitori iwa ajegudu jera lo gbe wonde ibe, oplopo pyupo awon to wa ninu hall yi, pupo ninu won lo mo iya ti won ti fi je wa, sugbon nkan ti mo fi ki Comrade Debo Adeniran ni wi pe lati igbati won ti beere won o dawo duro e de duro bi omo gun, olorun oba o ni je ko reyin lai lai, kin se pe o rorun lati kegbe jo bayi nigba ti mo ki baba olori egbe CDC ti mo ni sa sa sa e de pariwo wa ti mo tun ni saa saa saa ti e tun ni waa meta ni mo kee

Saa saa saa....waa Saa Saa saa....waa Saa saa saa...waa waa waa

Iwa ajegudu jera ati Primary School lo ti maa n bere ti omo ba mu pencil o ni pencil wa sile, a o ni beere lowo e to ba ko iwe oniwe mo iwe e wale, a o ni bere ibi ti oti gbe ri o ma fi Kardigan oni Kardigan sinu bag e, a o nibe e re, omo be a tun de secondary school a mu iwe oniwe, a o ni bere ibi to ti ri gbe, be naa ni yo ba de University to ba pari University a bere ise, nitoripe o ti perfect lati ji nkan ti kin se ti eeyan a beree sini yi iwe, a ti perfect lati ji nkan ti kin se ti eyan, a bere sin i yi iwe, a laafaani lati di alaga ibile nitori pe iwe to ti yi nigba to pari University, o ti fun ni invite pe eyan le anfaani lati depo agbara to bat i mo nkan ji, o ti bere lati ibere lati Primary School to fi de Secondary School, to fi de University, to ba bere ise akoko, oma koko bere pelu chairman, awon ara ilu lo ma kan ise akoko, oma koko bere pelu chairman, awon ara ilu lo ma kan sara si, o ma koko bere si ni ko ile alara mbara, ile to gba enikan ni odun mejo, oun a ko laarin osu meejo,o si ma pe awon ara ilu lati wa shi, to ba te di alaga Kounsul, o gbe ile igbimo ashofin to ba kuro a di commissioner to ba di rep a tun continue, bee ni iwa ole yi a ma pe leke si,ki o to di olooselu lo ti bere ole, akiyesi wa lati iwe alako beere ni, ko si ba se se bolo ti o ni run igbe, ati kekere lati n peka iroko to ba dagba yi o ma bere nkan ti ko ye kp bere lowo wa, idi niyen to fi je pe ka mu oro ajegudu jera lati se akiyesi bi eba ki enikan a ku orire Buhari, e lo miran a fe le mu ada ti won ba fun laanfani ko fi be ori eeyan nibi ti o ko rira Buhari de.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

IBEERE TI TEMI NI WI PE, SI BE AWON OLOOTO SI WA NI ILU YI, (KINNI AMUYE TI AWON OLOOOTO YI LO, TI WON FI KIN SHEY IWA IBAJE)

MR DEBO;

IBEERE TI WON BERE YEN, A GBO DO MU JE BE YEN,

MO SO NI EKAN YEN, IRUN MI FUN FUN BI TI ALHAJI IWA MI LE MA DA BI IWA ALHAJI, SHE RI AWON TO SHEY IWA IB AJE YEN, ti aba mu won owo wa ma ba dukia won, tabi omo won, eni to ba mo oto, ko ma wuwa oto lo, eni to ba fe wuwa odaran koma wuwa odaran lo, eni to ba ti itelorun, ,

Iru awon ti won daruko ni enikan yen, iru yen lo fi iya je awon eyan be yen, gbo gbo won yen, won ji ya, gidi gan, ati awon to mu esin waa si ile aiye wa, mo so ni enkan yen, wipe awon eyan man ba oruko won je, apere ti awa na ba fi si le ni awon omo wa ma tele, bo je dada abi buruku, ojo iya won duro de won ni ipenu ojo, Eshey pupo gidi gan.

IBEERE KEJI

OHUN TI ELEDA EYAN BA RA OHUN NA NI ENI NA MA SHEY

NI 1984, KI APA IWA IBAJE RUN AGBARA OJO NI IWA IBAJE, TO BA WA SELE NI WIPE ENI TO BA KO BILLIONS PO WO NI OFIN ORIL eDE YI, OFIN ORILe ede YI FUN ACCOMODATION ESHEY GAN NI, KIN SHEY PE MO NIPE KI IJOBA YI TO DE BE, NKAN O DE TI BAJE, SHEY BI ILU KAN NIWA, SHEY BI TO BA FE YAN JUDGE NI GBA YEN, OMO ABURO BABA SAIDA YEN, SHEY BI O SHEY JUDGE, MO WA YAN OMO OGA MI SI JUDGE, SHEY E JE MO PE LAWYER MA N TU IFA FUN JUDGE MI, OYA NKAN TUN TUN TI JUDGE YEN, OHUN KO, OHUN SO FUN MI WIPE OGA OHUN NI EYI, SO GBO AWON KINNI WON YEN, NKAN TI YA TO, O TI RETIRE AWON JUDGE KAN,

IJOBA TI OWA NI ITA, IJOBA TI EVERYBODY SHO ARA E NI, I CAN WRITE A PETITION AGAINST A JUDGE SO THE LAWS ARE THERE, BUT THE PERSONNEL OF THE JUDGE IS THE CASE, EHN TO BA TI JE CASE JE GUDU JERA, NKAN TIN SELE NI YEN.... ESHEY

APPENDIX 3: PROMISES MADE BY CANDIDATES

CACOL has already compiled campaign promises made by some of the candidates seeking political office in Lagos and Osun states. For now only the incumbent Governor of Osun State Mr Gboyega Oyetola- who made some promises during his campaign tour- has assumed office. We have already written him to remind him of the promises he made during the electioneering period. However, we have not yet tracked promises made by all the candidates in both states.

Nevertheless, we intend to write to those who made promises and pledges that have been tracked to confirm whether these statements emanated from them or not. We are making efforts to fix appointments with these candidates for this purpose. Another reason why we need to hold meetings with these candidates is to get smart information from them on how to implement their campaign promises. This aspect of our goal is important because it would enable us to have smart discussions with them.

We also intend to write other candidates whose promises have not yet been tracked to find out from them whether they have any promises to make or whether they would adopt the manifestoes of their various parties as their promises.

Chairmen of the various local government areas would also be approached to determine how far they have gone with the implementation of their own promises and policies since their assumption of office.

We intend to undertake this exercise through CACOL-GATEs units which are present in all the local government areas of both states.

We intend to design a questionnaire to track these campaign promises. Apart from the general questionnaire, we would design another questionnaire with a matrix in front of it indicating whether a particular promise or project has been fulfilled, executed or not. The document also needs to indicate whether the project is on-going.



LIST OF PROMISES MADE BEFORE ELECTION

development to additionally stem rural-urban

GBOYEGA OYETOLA

Governor-Elect of the State of Osun

CENTRE FOR CORRUPTIO N & OPEN LEADERSHIP



BABAJIDE SANWO-OLU

LAGOS STATE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE



Good-Governance, Accountability and Transparency Education Project



CAMPAIGN PROMISES

To complete projects Ambode is unable to deliver before the expiration of his tenure.

To provide institutional and infrastructural support for the growth and development of the technology sector in the State.

That the state university (LASU) will get a faculty of pharmacy.

To run a government based on the aspirations of the people.

To be a listening governor.

To attend to the needs of the people".

To build on the legacies of past Governors.

To clear Perennial gridlock and restore values in the state.

To construct and Complete Ketu-Agboyi link Bridge.

To implement laudable programmes that would develop the state above common standard.

To provide quality and affordable for children from basic school to tertiary institutions.

To upgrade all schools owned by the state and equip them with modern facilities.

To increase the number of Primary Health-Centres and strengthen them, so people can have quality healthcare.

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@cacolNigeria



IIMI AGBAJE

LAGOS STATE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE



Transparency Education



CAMPAIGN PROMISES

- To deliver
- oquality and affordable healthcare.
- good education, blue economy with functional water transportation,
- as well as employment for the
- youths.

 Light Rail
- The Fourth Mainland Bridge
- To provide a minimum of 1000 megawatts of power, ensuring Lagos produces at least 1000 megawatts with 3000 megawatts as the target.
- To restore the dignity of Lagos State and give the residents the muchdesired freedom to determine their fate rather than being muzzled by a godfather
- To tap into the blue market by commercializing the waters in Lagos by turning Lagos water to money
- To construct and repair the following roads;
- Lagos Badary Expressway
- Lawanson/liesha Road
- Lekki-Epe alternative route (City of David axis, Marwa bus-stop axis)
 Coker road 2nd Rainbow down to Mile-2 Satellite town axis
- Ago Palace Way (Cele bridge/Limca)
- axis) � Apapa Oworonshoki Expressway.

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MUYIWA FAFOWORA

LAGOS STATE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE



Good-Governance, Accountability and Transparency Education Project



CAMPAIGN PROMISES

- To fix the perennial traffic gridlock in the State within a few months
- To transform the State to a desirable one
- To ensure all residents live in good and hospitable environment
- To ensure that no private premises pay for garbage disposal and management
- · To make Lagos everyone dream State
- To create enabling environment for entrepreneurs

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BABATUNDE **GBADAMOSI**

LAGOS STATE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE



Transparency Education



CAMPAIGN PROMISES

- To make Lagos be as good, if not better than a lot of other commercial capitals of the World
- To bring better value that the State has never seen before
- · That children will have the opportunity of going to school Provide
- High-speed Trains
 Free Education
- Ouality Healthcare
- To fix roads
- To redevelop the economy of Lagos and put in a number of things such as industry, tourism, science and technology, and agriculture
- To do anything that requires Lagos to be a first world State
- To his plans center on human development that will bring out the resources of the state
- To do better with the resources the state have
- To do better with Construction Technology, doing it at a far more cost effective rate
- To empower the residents with internally generated funds the state is enjoying
- To continue positive engagement with young people from all works of Life

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OWOLABI SALIS

LAGOS STATE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE



Good-Governance, Accountability and Transparency Education Project



CAMPAIGN PROMISES

- To recognize all tribes in the State
- Not to discriminate the people of the state
- · To put all tribes in government
- To specifically bridge the gap between the rich and the poor in basic needs like education, housing ,health, food among other things.
- To free the people from Oligarchy that has been ruling them for many years
- To take back the common wealth of the state and give back to people of the state
- To improve the lot of the people at the bottom of the social ladder
- To enhance the security of life and property in the state by bringing professionalism to all the security apparatus
- To promote independence of judiciary
- To provide critical infrastructures across the state
- To restore the future of the youths in the state

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Centre for Anti-Corruption & Open Leadership (CACOL) Formerly Coalition Against Corrupt Leaders The Humanity Centre: 610, Lagos-Abeokuta Expressway, Ijaye Bus Stop, Ijaye-Ojokoro, P.O. Box 1592, Agege, Lagos, Nigeria.

Tel: 01-4736534, 08141121208, 07082147742, E-mail: cacolc@yahoo.com, cacol@thehumanitycentre.org, www.cacol.thehumanitycentre.org.

Name, Nail, Shame and Shun Corrupt Leaders Anywhere, Everywhere

Publishers of Corruption Watch online and tabloid www.corruptionwatchng.com

CACOL-GATE PROJECT Project and Promises Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed to track the campaign promises made by candidates of different parties. Detailed specifications are required for promises made for the purpose of promoting and enhancing good governance. For your remarks on these questions, please explain briefly in the space provided. Thank you

S/ N	Promi se	Project Title and Type	Quantity/Si ze	Quality	Projected beneficiari es	Expected source of fund to execute project	Timelin e for the project	REMARKS
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								

Centre for Anti-Corruption & Open Leadership (CACOL) Formerly Coalition Against Corrupt Leaders The Humanity Centre: 610, Lagos-Abeokuta Expressway, Ijaye Bus Stop, Ijaye-Ojokoro, P.O. Box 1592, Agege, Lagos, Nigeria.

The Humanity Centre: 610, Lagos-Abeokuta Expressway, Ijaye Bus Stop, Ijaye-Ojōkoro,P.O. Box 1592, Agege, Lagos, Nigeria.
Tel: 01-4736534, 08141121208, 07082147742, E-mail: cacolc@yahoo.com, cacol@thehumanitycentre.org, www.cacol.thehumanitycentre.org.

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This questionnaire was designed to track the campaign promises made by candidates of different parties. Detailed specifications are required for promises made for the purpose of promoting and enhancing good governance. For your remarks on these questions, please explain briefly in the space provided. Thank you

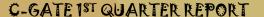
S /	Promises/Policies/projects	CONFIRMATI ON		Remarks
N		YES	NO	

APPENDIX 4 DYNAMICS OF CORRUPTION



CORRUPTION IS...

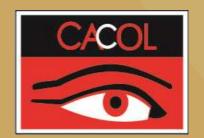
- Any act of dishonesty or criminal activity undertaken by a person or organization entrusted with a position of authority, often to acquire illicit benefit; dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery-
- Political corruption occurs when an office-holder or other governmental employee acts in an official capacity for personal gain-Wikipedia
- Corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. It can be classified as grand, petty and political, depending on the amounts of money lost and the sector where it occurs Transparency International (TI)
- Corruption is the process by which a word or expression is changed from its original state to one regarded as erroneous or debased- IT definition





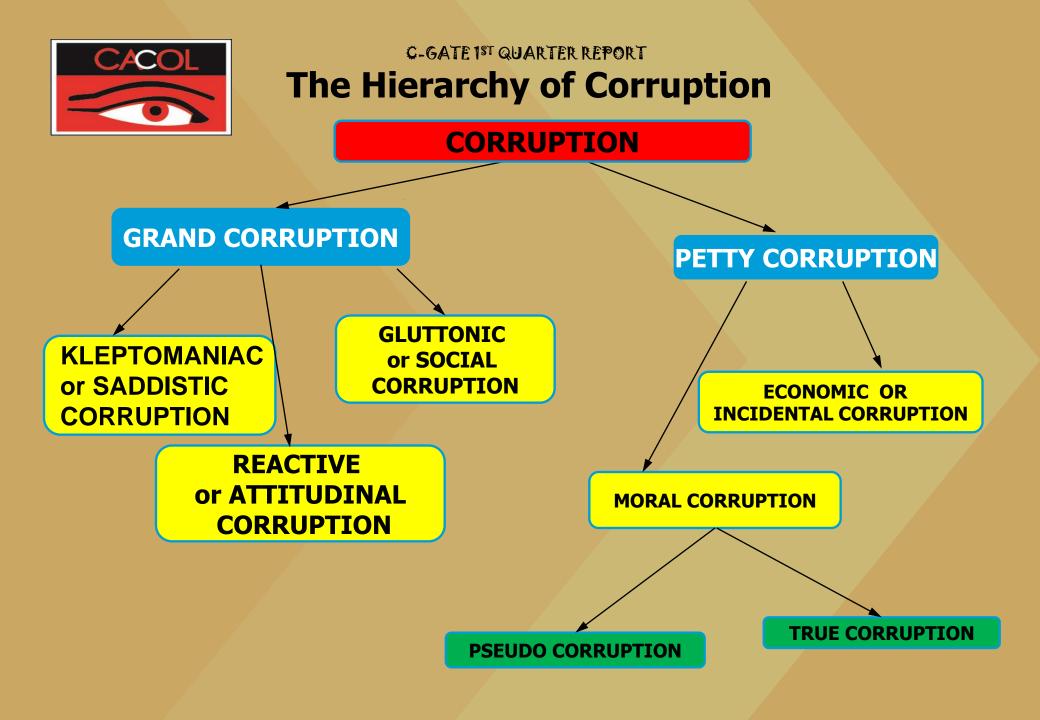
Did you know that Corruption comes in different types and kinds?

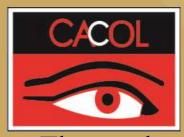




For the purpose of this workshop, we have categorised corruption into types and subtypes







Kleptomaniac or Sadistic Corruption

Those who engage in this type of corruption ordinarily have no reason to be corrupt. .This type of corruption is borne out of sheer thoughtlessness rather than for need or want of comfort This type of corruption is usually perpetrated by chief executives in government parastatals or public

companies.





Gluttonic or Social Corruption

Unlike the kleptomaniacs, those who engage in this type of corruption do so out of greed. Those who fall under this category of corruption are Directors and high office holders who are usually entrusted with supervisory, control, or auditing responsibilities within the system and engage in bribery, and records altering in a bid to live above their means. Others also in this category of corruption are smugglers, drug and drug traffickers, money launderers, armed robbers and buglers etc





Attitudinal or Reactive Corruption

The kleptomaniac and gluttonic types of corruption gave rise to the attitudinal corruption. Those who engage in this type of corruption do so out of admiration or envy of the success of their superiors in the act of corruption. The attitudinal corruption comes as a reaction to the success of corrupt criminals walking freely or being celebrated by the society, without being prosecuted or punished as they are aware that exposing the act could also implicate their mentors.



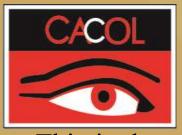


Economic or Incidental Corruption

Sometimes, it is the change in economic situation that compels some people to engage in corruption. It is either their earnings have fallen below what could cater for their needs or they fall victim of challenges that increase their spending. Those captured under this type of corruption eventually engage in any form of corruption within their reach to augment their low earnings. They are usually lower ranked officers in both the public and private sectors with crimes ranging from bribery, deceit, extortion, Etc.

Legal practitioners sometimes refer to this type of corruption as *petty larceny*.





Moral Corruption

This is the most common type corruption. It is characterized by all activities, gestures, postures, attitudes, and behaviours tantamount to corrupt practices. They include: lying, nepotism, pretense, piracy, cheating, sexual infidelity, etc. It is termed moral corruption because most of the times, the substance of the crime is not immediately manifest, or is even taken for granted as normal socio-cultural practices. Usually, the perpetrator is not conscious that what he is engaging in amounts to corruption of a sort.





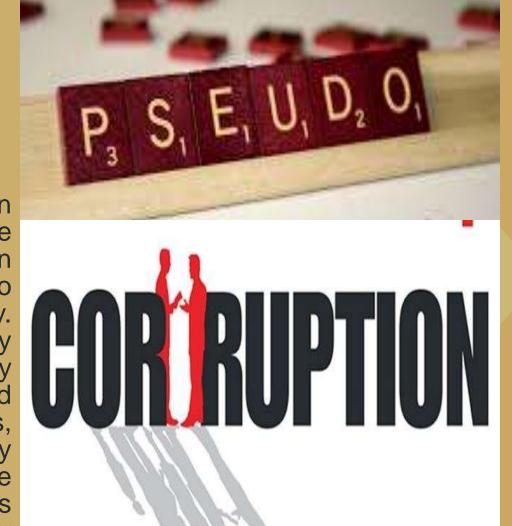
Still under Moral Corruption, We also have

a) Pseudo Corruptionb) True Corruption



A

This is a form of moral corruption where the perpetrator weighs the consequences of not engaging in the act, which could lead to irreversible loses including fatality. Pseudo Corruption is usually perpetrated without expecting any gains from it; that is why it called false Corruption. In most cases, pseudo corruption may eventually lead to or be misconstrued as true corruption if the perpetrator does not take adequate precautionary measures.

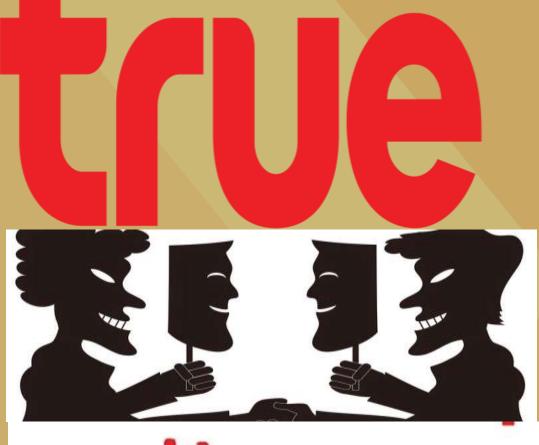




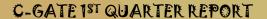


B

Just like the pseudo corruption, true corruption is also a form of moral corruption but unlike the false/ pseudo corruption where the act is perpetrated without expecting any gains or without necessarily deriving any personal favors from it, True corruption is perpetrated with a view to making some form of gain no matter how minute it might seem.



COR RUPTION





Having seen the types and kinds

of corruption..

WHATARETHE CAUSES OF CORRUPTION?





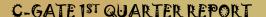
CORRUPTION IS CAUSED BY

 The prevalence of weak government Institutions

Discriminatory Application of Rules and the Criminal Justice System

The Effect of Public perception







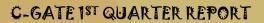
CORRUPTION CAN ALSO BE CAUSED BY





The nature of the economy

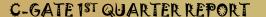
Undue secrecy in governmental affairs







Now that we know what causes corruption, lets look into the EFFECTS OF CORRUPTION IN OUR SOCIETY





EFFECTS OF CORRUPTION IN OUR SOCIETY

 Corruption reduces any chance of increasing human capital investment with the increasing number of barriers from public provisions that decrease the ability to do business.





MORE EFFECTS OF CORRUPTION IN OUR SOCIETY



It leads to low standard of living for the populace

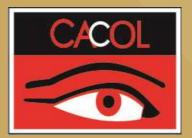


MORE EFFECTS OF CORRUPTION IN OUR SOCIETY

 Corruption creates the condition for political instability

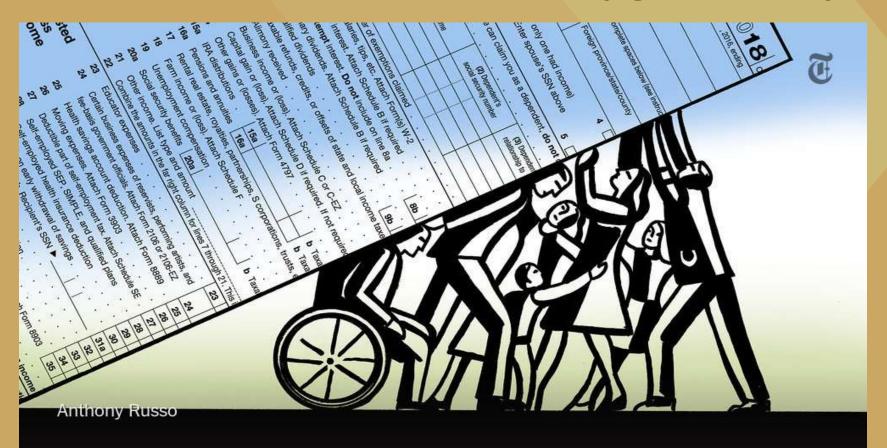






MORE EFFECTS OF CORRUPTION IN OUR SOCIETY

 Corruption leads to elimination of the middle class as a buffer zone within any given society

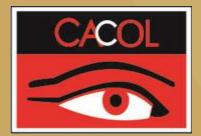




AND LASTLY.....

Corruption stagnates development and growth as public funds are seen as an extension of the private 'bank accounts' of public officials

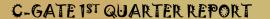




BUT GUESS WHAT.....



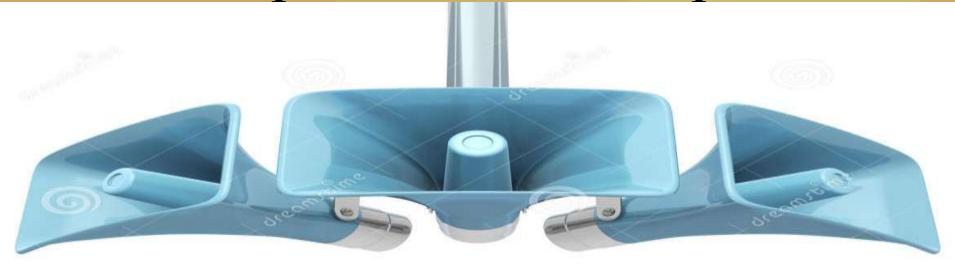






HERE ARE SOME THINGS WE CAN DO TO COMBAT CORRUPTION, ESPECIALLY FROM THE GRASSROOTS' LEVEL

1. Through effective and widespread public enlightenment of the grassroots on the nature and effects of corruption and how to prevent it.









LASTLY

Partnership with stakeholders and other key actors in the society like the professional bodies, religious institutions, the bureaucracy, private sector and academia, etc

APPENDIX 4:

MEDIA REPORTAGE OF EVENTS FROM THE PROJECT









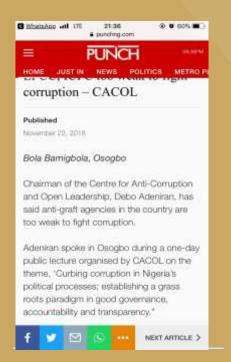
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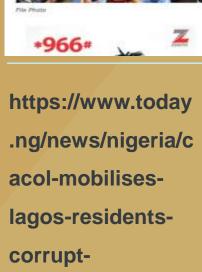
CULLED FROM
SATURDAY
SUN
NEWSPAPER

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https://www.vang uardngr.com/2018 /10/cacol-tasksnigerians-oncurbingcorruption/

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Debo Adeniran: EFCC,

By Olutesin Ogunsela - November 22, 2018

ICPC too elitist for anti-

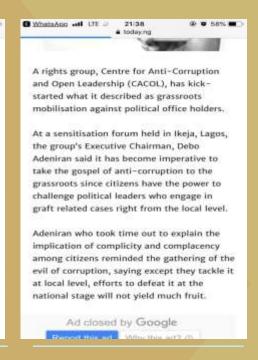
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graft war

Support.





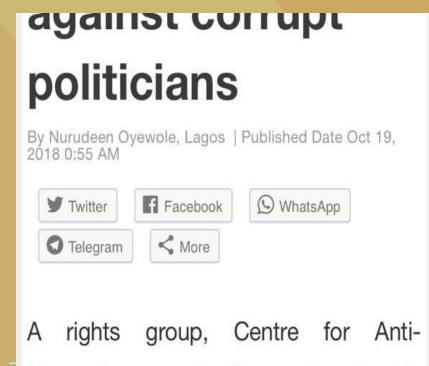
https://punchng.c om/efcc-icpc-tooweak-to-fightcorruption-cacol

https://naijacurato r.com/2018/10/21/ cacol-mobiliseslagos-residentsagainst-corruptpoliticians/

https://www.today .ng/news/nigeria/ debo-adeniranefcc-icpc-elitistanti-graft-war-172903

Group mobilises Lagos residents against corrupt politicians By Adedamola Saka 21 October 2018 | 3:21 am (f) (v) (s) (x)

https://m.guardian.ng/news/groupmobilises-lagos-residents-against-corruptpoliticians/



https://www.dailytrust.com.ng/group -mobilises-lagos-residents-againstcorrupt-politicians.html

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10	Abiola Aberuagba	Raypower	08033244629
11	Seun Akinbaloye	Channels	08067898804
12	Gloria Oshiomowa	Ait	08025681978
	Daniels		
13	kike	LTV	08139668023
14	Angela	AIT	08073272035
15	Peter Adruize	AIT	08136098768
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COMRADE ABIODUN COKER	AYOBO IPAJA	08023288015
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OLANIYI BANJO	ONIGBONGBO	08033500728
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ODEBIYI AKEEM	ONIGBONGBO	08023572746
OGUNDEJI OLUMIDE	ONIGBONGBO	08023856680
AMZA KAZEEM	ONIGBONGBO	08087549382
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ADESUKANMI MOSES	KOSOFE	07065316265
AYINIDE ARIWOSA	KOSOFE	08034667365
ALAHJA ADENEKAN	KOSOFE	08036048344
KUKU SHARAFA	KOSOFE	08026661934
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ABU ELEMORO- MARTINS	LAGOS ISLAND	08090711250
OMOBOLAJI AJALA	LAGOS ISLAND	08084486033
JAMIU JUNAID	LAGOS ISLAND	08033190157
RASAK EKELOJUOTI	LAGOS ISLAND	07082501562
MONSURU AYEPE	LAGOS ISLAND	08025354182
SHAKIRU RAJI	LAGOS ISLAND	08033297225
AFOLABI ARISE	LAGOS ISLAND	08033518519
EDWIN	EGBE IDIMU	08056620274
MUKAILA DAUDA	EGBE IDIMU	08060803982
WAHEED FADEYI	EGBE IDIMU	08039108602
BUKOLA SANNI	EGBE IDIMU	08022320037
AKINYELOLA	EGBE IDIMU	08165882468
ISREAL SUNDAY	EGBE IDIMU	08083899810
SOLA AKINOGUN	EGBE IDIMU	08169224287

ABOSEDE FOLOHUNSO	EGBE IDIMU	08183104436
SHOLA OGUNBI	EGBE IDIMU	08055454131
FAWEHINMI GBENGA	EGBE IDIMU	08032836664
MURAINA ADEBOWALE	EGBE IDIMU	
ADEYEMI ADEBUYI	EGBE IDIMU	08028179095
ALH. TEMIAYO YUSUF	IKORODU WEST	08023410981
ALH. N.K. MURITALA	LAGOS MAINLAND	08023565610
ERINKITOLA WASIU	LAGOS MAINLAND	08022388014
ALH. OLOWO ABU	LAGOS MAINLAND	08124594326
COM. ABODE LUCKY	IKORODU WEST	08091959577
GANIU SAAOLU	ISHOKAN	08028717136
AGBOOLA TAJUDEEN	ISHOKAN	08029317602
ORILE TAOFEEQ	ISHOKAN	08186835425
RASHEED SALAMU	ISHOKAN	08096619004
AKEEM OGUNBAYO	ISHOKAN	08053917143
SEMIU JOSEPH	ISHOKAN	08032267753
MASTAPHA YUNUFF	ISHOKAN	08062317165
WASIU ISIAKA	ISHOKAN	08128407418
ABDUL SAMIU SAADU	ISHOKAN	08051314732
OLAJIDE AGBOOLA	ISHOKAN	08084398038
KAZEEM AMINA	ISHOKAN	08091359691

COMRADE ADESHINA ISHOLA	ISHOKAN	08034154830
KEHINDE JIMOH	ISHOKAN	08052479357
AMINAT BASHIRA	ISHOKAN	08099527655
TUNED RAJI	ISHOKAN	08158753883
ALIU MUSTAPHA	ISHOKAN	07011902552
AFEEZ ADEOYE	ISHOKAN	0816647591
RAFIU OYELEKE	ISHOKAN	08130605357
KAMOLI ISHOLA	ISHOKAN	08166837149
ALH. N.K MURITALA	LAGOS MAINLAND	08023569610
HON. SHOLA BABAFEMI	LAGOS MAINLAND	08027642070
SALAKO M.B	LAGOS MAINLAND	08023452103
IBRAHIM AZEEZ. A	LAGOS MAINLAND	08087511835
AYO MORRIS	LAGOS MAINLAND	07034259904
RASHIDAT YUSUF	LAGOS MAINLAND	08120803904
ALH. N.A ALLI OWE	LAGOS MAINLAND	08029028404
PRUDENCE G ABASS	LAGOS MAINLAND	08020965130
TUNDE A FAWOL	LAGOS MAINLAND	08056552583
SALAKO MUHEEZ B	LAGOS MAINLAND	08023452103
R.A OGUNFEYE	LAGOS MAINLAND	08023098487
S.A LAWAL	LAGOS MAINLAND	08188518284
LUKMAN IDRIS	LAGOS MAINLAND	08027642070

ALH. OLOWO ABU	LAGOS MAINLAND	08124594326
ERINKITOLA WASIU	LAGOS MAINLAND	08022388014
IBRAHIM AZEEZ	LAGOS MAINLAND	08087511835
ADESUKANMI MOSES	KOSOFE	07065316265
AYINIDE ARIWOSA	KOSOFE	08034667365
ALAHJA ADENEKAN	KOSOFE	08036048344
KUKU SHARAFA	KOSOFE	08026661934
OLUSHOLA OMODAYO	MUSHIN	09078522869
ENIOLA TAIWO	MUSHIN	08034722151
MRS M.O MARTINS	MUSHIN	08032196318
MRS ALABA AFARIOGUN	MUSHIN	09029958267
AHJIA S.O OWOLABI	MUSHIN	08023278891
COMFORT TADE	MUSHIN	08084630399
ENGR JONH K.ALABI	MUSHIN	08023140178
MR SUNDAY A.ADELEYE	MUSHIN	08170029085
AFLA M.T.NASIRU	MUSHIN	08033321629
ALH. OLOWO ABU	LAGOS MAINLAND	08124594326
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AYINIDE ARIWOSA	KOSOFE	08034667365
ALAHJA ADENEKAN	KOSOFE	08036048344
KUKU SHARAFA	KOSOFE	08026661934

ALHAJA SOLATE S.	KOSOFE	08064476514
ALHAJA ALASHE	KOSOFE	08035481917
MDH;D KA.	KOSOFE	08029138711
IDIAKA SAMUEL	KOSOFE	08028336725
AYODEJI SALAU	KOSOFE	08077154250
ISIAH OFOYEJU	KOSOFE	08031172107
HARUNA AKINTOYE	SOMOLU	08023665495
ALUKO N. AYODELE	SOMOLU	08032068850
LUQMAN OKE SEGUN [L.O.S] ANIMASHAWUN	SOMOLU	08162404875
EATIA ADENIIII	COMOLLI	00004007440
FATIA ADENIJI	SOMOLU	08024937112
MRS AKINWALE	SOMOLU	08080777313
MRS AKANDE.FA	SOMOLU	08033310708
AKIN AKINJATE	SOMOLU	08030573222
ALH KOLA OLADIPO	SOMOLU	08037218955
LAWAL BOLANLE OLAMI	SOMOLU	07082236587
ELDER A. UDAL	SOMOLU	08039187241
ALHAJA RAMAT	SOMOLU	08023221501
ADEBAYO	SOMOLU	08032069510
AJAYI YEMISI	SOMOLU	08024994850
OLUSHINA K.ALADE	MUSHIN	08023937727
CHIEF ALABA ADESANYA	MUSHIN	08023886480

MR AJAYI JAPHET	KOSOFE	08056451145
ALHAJI OLASAPO ISAMAIL	KOSOFE	08023602939
FUMILAYO GRACE	KOSOFE	08028824143
PST OGBORO OLUGBEGA	KOSOFE	08055113353
MELEMUKU ABDULLAHI	OSHODI ISOLO	08029802771
WALE AKINBODE	IGANDO-IKOTUN	08023393126
FAMILONI E. O	SOMOLU	08024287189
OLUGUNWA DAPO	SOMOLU	08088348483
ALHAJA AGORO	SOMOLU	08027886711
MUFU MUDASHIR	SOMOLU	08086658115
SHERIFAT ABASS	SOMOLU	08034076832
SIR DELE MAKINDE	OJOKORO	08033056193
OLAYEMI OLAKINDE	OJOKORO	08035723622
DAVID ADEKOYA	IKORODU	08150772539
IFECHUKWU M.N	COKER/AGUDA	08033899549
LATEEF OLAOGUN	COKER/AGUDA	08023204111
O.A ISAYAOLU	COKER/AGUDA	08033043722
DENIEL O.SOLARIN	COKER/AGUDA	08095109578
MR MAKONJU	COKER/AGUDA	08033221673
OLUWOLE OLUMOYIWA	IRU VICTORIA ISLAND	08028154598
PASTOR TAIWO KAYOED	IKORODU	08055883355
ALH SAIDI A. JIMOH	IKORODU	08036837250
ALHAJI RAMAT DAWODU	IKORODU	08023221501

OLUSHOLA OMODAYO	MUSHIN	09078522869
ENIOLA TAIWO	MUSHIN	08034722151
MRS M.O MARTINS	MUSHIN	08032196318
MRS ALABA AFARIOGUN	MUSHIN	09029958267
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COMFORT TADE	MUSHIN	08084630399
ENGR JONH K.ALABI	MUSHIN	08023140178
MR SUNDAY A.ADELEYE	MUSHIN	08170029085
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O.A ISAYAOLU	COKER/AGUDA	08033043722
DENIEL O.SOLARIN	COKER/AGUDA	08095109578
MR MAKONJU	COKER/AGUDA	08033221673
OLUWOLE OLUMOYIWA	IRU VICTORIA ISLAND	08028154598

PASTOR TAIWO KAYOED	IKORODU	08055883355
ALH SAIDI A. JIMOH	IKORODU	08036837250
ALHAJI RAMAT DAWODU	IKORODU	08023221501
SIR DELE MAKINDE	OJOKORO	08033056193
OLAYEMI OLAKINDE	OJOKORO	08035723622
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PASTOR TAIWO KAYOED	IKORODU	08055883355
ALH SAIDI A. JIMOH	IKORODU	08036837250
ALHAJI RAMAT DAWODU	IKORODU	08023221501
ALHAJI T.A FAJOBI	MOSAN OKUNOLA	08028665990
ELDER ANTHONY UDAH	MOSAN OKUNOLA	08039187241
MR . E IDOWU	MOSAN OKUNOLA	08038389666
ALHAJI MA OGUNROMBI	MOSAN OKUNOLA	
MR . ONIFADE	MOSAN OKUNOLA	08038649915
ALHAJA RAHMAT	MOSAN OKUNOLA	08023221501
IDOWU EPHRAYM	MOSAN OKUNOLA	08038389666
NWOSU ELIZABETH	IKEJA	07035554411
ALIU O PEOLUWA	ORILE AGEGE	08054200417

ABIODUN TITILAYO	IRU VICTORIA ISLAND	07064479791
SERIK OLATUNDE	IRU VICTORIA ISLAND	08033524996
SEMILORE VICTOR	IRU VICTORIA ISLAND	09034964498
ANDREW WUSU	IRU VICTORIA ISLAND	09030665604
MUFUTAU MUDASHIRU	IRU VICTORIA ISLAND	08086583115
ISO EFOLEJU	IRU VICTORIA ISLAND	08031172007
AYODELE SAGAY	IRU VICTORIA ISLAND	08077154250
OLUMUYIWA F OLAWOLE	IRU VICTORIA ISLAND	08028154598
ESTHER OSHIGA	IRU VICTORIA ISLAND	08036289554
SHERIFAT ABAS	IRU VICTORIA ISLAND	08034076832
ADEBISI LONGE	IRU VICTORIA ISLAND	08123950574
ADRAHAM BRAMAIYE	IRU VICTORIA ISLAND	
ELDER A OSIBELUWO JP	IGANDO-IKOTUN	08025418767
KOLAWOLE R.A.O	IGANDO-IKOTUN	08034849988
MR I ADESANMI	IGANDO-IKOTUN	08022098339
ALANI HASSAN	IGANDO-IKOTUN	08028459273
ELDER P ADEFIOYE	IGANDO-IKOTUN	08171345076
ALH.Y. KOLADE	IGANDO-IKOTUN	08036958485
S.O aribasoye	IGANDO-IKOTUN	08033597706
ALH J. OLUBORI	IGANDO-IKOTUN	08023138576
MR WALE AKINBO	IGANDO-IKOTUN	08023393126
mr .i. olosunde	IGANDO-IKOTUN	08023156130

ELDER M. ORISUMBOLA	IGANDO-IKOTUN	08038007860
MR .I . FAGBEMI	IGANDO-IKOTUN	08033969231
PRINCE JA ADEKOYA	ODOI OLOWO- OJUWOYE	08076584603
CHIEF AA ADEKUNLE	ODOI OLOWO- OJUWOYE	08030986920
ALHAJI GANIJU ADEBISI	ODOI OLOWO- OJUWOYE	08033063594
MR TONY ORUSARA	ODOI OLOWO- OJUWOYE	08023805758
MR SEGUN AYENI	ODOI OLOWO- OJUWOYE	07011332834
CHIEF M OLAKUTI	ODOI OLOWO- OJUWOYE	08023696255
MR MICHEAL OLORUNMAIYE	ODOI OLOWO- OJUWOYE	08055331315
MRS T RABIU	ODOI OLOWO- OJUWOYE	08023232467
MRS YETUNDE ESAN	ODOI OLOWO- OJUWOYE	08033077085
MR KOLAWOLE KELANI	ODOI OLOWO- OJUWOYE	08032171457
MR RABIU GBOLAHAN	ODOI OLOWO- OJUWOYE	08033813587
ABIOLA BISIRIYU	ODOI OLOWO- OJUWOYE	08023595305
ADIGUN OMOTUNDE	ODOI OLOWO- OJUWOYE	08055069727
ALAJA O. OSIEFA	BARIGA	08028518872
JADE CONDE	BARIGA	08060156882
PRINCE TUNWASE	BARIGA	08059602001
DAVID OJELADE	BARIGA	07014160601

S. ADEBOWALE	BARIGA	08083474780
ALH MA BELLO	BARIGA	08132709556
OM OTEGA	BARIGA	08028115106
ALH OLADUNJOYE	BARIGA	08023514448
ALH .IJAOBA	BARIGA	07061040193
O ODUNBONOJO	BARIGA	08083474624
MR ADENIJI	BARIGA	08028179674
PST .MO ALOFE	BARIGA	08023362285
M .O. MARTINS	MUSHIN	08032196318
ALH .L.A. SONIBARE	IKORODU	08033038703
MR AZEEZ SIKIRU	IKORODU	08033823709
MR AGBAJU KUNLE	IKORODU	08039212197
SOK SHITTU	IKORODU	08056049160
SAKA RASHADAT	IKORODU	08117110005
R.A QUADRI	IKORODU	08033477014
MRS YEHUDE -ESN	MUSHIN	08033077085
OLABISI ORGOMOS	MUSHIN	08035716230
MRS SOLOMON	MUSHIN	07038666784
OLADEJO AGBADO OKEODO	AGBADO OKE ODO	07034829798
SONIBARE LUKMAN	IKORODU	08033038703
SHITTU SOK	IKORODU	08056049160
AGBAJE ADEKUNLE	IKORODU	08039212197

SAKA RASHEEDAT	IKORODU	08117110005
AZEED S.O	IKORODU	08033823709
ALOGBA ADEBIMPE	IKORODU	08026808727
ODUBITAN BOLAJI	IKORODU	08015122771
ADEYEMI DAVID	IKORODU	08150772539
ALH . QUADRI R.A	IKORODU	08033477014
ALH .SAIDI JIMOH	IKORODU	08036837250
PASTOR TAIWO KAYODE	IKORODU	08055883355
ALHAJA SALAMI	IKORODU	
PAUL OKE CHUKUN	IKORODU	08036993134
SAKA RASHEEDAT	IKORODU	08117110005
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ALHAJA SALAMI	IKORODU	
PAUL OKE CHUKUN	IKORODU	08036993134

ELDER MAO OLOWU	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08166516142
MR FEMI OGUNTUYO	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08055163992
AGORO ADENIKE	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08100615676
ALHAJI AWB DAUDA	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08024144374
PRINCE CHARLES ADEDEJI	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08069672745
MRS SIDIKAT ADEGBILE	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08029739042
PASTOR ADAYOMI ADELAKUN	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08183434123
OTUNBA AHMED ODUBIYI	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08033129076
REV FA ABOLADE	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08023365252
PASTOR MRS FA AKOJA	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08026537599
MR ADEREMI OGUNDIPE	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08028917167
ALHAJI ISSA GBADAMOSHI	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08034516790
MR OLAWALE OBAYEMI	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	
PRINCE CHAULA ADEDGI	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	08069672745
MRS AGORO ADENIKE	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	08100615676
MRS ADEGBILE SIDIKAT	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	08029739042
SONIBARE LUKMAN	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	
SHITTU SOK	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	
AGBAJE ADEKUNLE	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	
AZEEZ R.O	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	
ALOGBA ADEBIMPE	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	

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ADEYEMI DAVID	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	08033477014
ALH QUADRI	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	
ALH . SAID JIMOH	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	
PASTOR TAIWO KAYODE	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	
ALHAJA SALAMI	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	
ODUNTAN KOLAWOLE	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	08032288691
ELDER MAO OLOWU	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	0816651642
ALHAJI A W B DAUDA	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	08024144374
PRINCE CHARLES ADEDEJI	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	08069672745
MRS. SIDIKAT ADEGBILE	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	08029739042
PASTOR ABAYOMI ADELAKUN	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	08183434123
OTUNBA AHMED ODUBIYI	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	08033129076
REV. F A ABOLADE	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	08023365252
PASTOR MRS. F A AKOJA	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	08026537599
ALHAJI ISSA GBADAMOSHI	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	08034516790
MR. ADEREMI OGUNDIPE	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	08028917167
MRS. AGORO ADENIKE	IGBOGBO BAYEKU	08100615676
ALH .G.O WASUIDEEN	OJODU	08055908093
ADEWUNMI MOSES	OJODU	07065316265
AJAYI YEMISI	OJODU	08024994850
Ayinde ariwaja	ETI-OSA EAST	08034667365
Mr bullo	ETI-OSA EAST	08023714359

ELDER MAO OLOWU	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08166516142
MR FEMI OGUNTUYO	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08055163992
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PASTOR MRS FA AKOJA	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08026537599
MR ADEREMI OGUNDIPE	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08028917167
ALHAJI ISSA GBADAMOSHI	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	08034516790
MR OLAWALE OBAYEMI	IGBOGBO- BAYEKU	
OLODUMUKTAR	ISOKAN	08032336565
ADEKUNLEANIMASHAUN	ISOKAN	08038159101
ADEDOYELANRE	ISOKAN	08056120471
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NURUDEENAYOLOBA	ISOKAN	08077641123
MUTIUAYINLA	ISOKAN	07023647742
AKIN OYETORO	ISOKAN	08033652071
OGUNMIRANYEMI	ISOKAN	07038495979
AKINSOLASULAIMON	ISOKAN	
ADEBISIDAPO	ISOKAN	08057235646

ALH. N.K MURITALA LAGOS MAINLAND 08023569610 HON. SHOLA BABAFEMI LAGOS MAINLAND 08027642070 SALAKO M.B LAGOS MAINLAND 08023452103 IBRAHIM AZEEZ. A LAGOS MAINLAND 08087511835 AYO MORRIS LAGOS MAINLAND 07034259904 RASHIDAT YUSUF LAGOS MAINLAND 08120803904 ALH. N.A ALLI OWE LAGOS MAINLAND 0802028404 PRUDENCE G ABASS LAGOS MAINLAND 08020965130 TUNDE A FAWOL LAGOS MAINLAND 08020965130 TUNDE A FAWOL LAGOS MAINLAND 080230552583 SALAKO MUHEEZ B LAGOS MAINLAND 08023054877 S.A LAWAL LAGOS MAINLAND 08128518284 LUKMAN IDRIS LAGOS MAINLAND 08124594326 ERINKITOLA WASIU LAGOS MAINLAND 08022388014 IBRAHIM AZEEZ LAGOS MAINLAND 08027642070 ALH. OLOWO ABU LAGOS MAINLAND 08022388014 IBRAHIM AZEEZ LAGOS MAINLAND 08027511835 ADEBOLA A DARANIOLA ORILE AGEGE 08033959007 TALIAT I. IBITOYE ORILE AGEGE 08023849256 ADETOMI OLUKOYA ORILE AGEGE 08082512201 M.A KOREDE ORILE AGEGE 07011999064 / 08033236786			
SALAKO M.B LAGOS MAINLAND 08023452103 IBRAHIM AZEEZ. A LAGOS MAINLAND 08087511835 AYO MORRIS LAGOS MAINLAND 07034259904 RASHIDAT YUSUF LAGOS MAINLAND 08120803904 ALH. N.A ALLI OWE LAGOS MAINLAND 08029028404 PRUDENCE G ABASS LAGOS MAINLAND 08020965130 TUNDE A FAWOL LAGOS MAINLAND 08020965130 TUNDE A FAWOL LAGOS MAINLAND 08023452103 R.A OGUNFEYE LAGOS MAINLAND 08023098487 S.A LAWAL LAGOS MAINLAND 08188518284 LUKMAN IDRIS LAGOS MAINLAND 08124594326 LERINKITOLA WASIU LAGOS MAINLAND 08027642070 ALH. OLOWO ABU LAGOS MAINLAND 08022388014 IBRAHIM AZEEZ LAGOS MAINLAND 08082388014 IBRAHIM AZEEZ LAGOS MAINLAND 08087511835 ADEBOLA A. DARANIOLA ORILE AGEGE 08033959007 TALIAT I. IBITOYE ORILE AGEGE 08023849256 ADETOMI OLUKOYA ORILE AGEGE 0802532201 M.A KOREDE	ALH. N.K MURITALA	LAGOS MAINLAND	08023569610
BRAHIM AZEEZ. A	HON. SHOLA BABAFEMI	LAGOS MAINLAND	08027642070
AYO MORRIS RASHIDAT YUSUF LAGOS MAINLAND RASHIDAT YUSUF LAGOS MAINLAND ALH. N.A ALLI OWE LAGOS MAINLAND REPUBLIC G ABASS LAGOS MAINLAND REPUBLIC G ABASS LAGOS MAINLAND LAGOS MAINLAND REPUBLIC G ABASS REPUBLIC G ABASS LAGOS MAINLAND REPUBLIC G ABASS REPUBLIC G ABASS REPUBLIC G ABASS LAGOS MAINLAND REPUBLIC G ABASS R	SALAKO M.B	LAGOS MAINLAND	08023452103
RASHIDAT YUSUF LAGOS MAINLAND 08120803904 ALH. N.A ALLI OWE LAGOS MAINLAND 08029028404 PRUDENCE G ABASS LAGOS MAINLAND 08020965130 TUNDE A FAWOL LAGOS MAINLAND 08056552583 SALAKO MUHEEZ B LAGOS MAINLAND 08023452103 R.A OGUNFEYE LAGOS MAINLAND 08023098487 S.A LAWAL LAGOS MAINLAND 08188518284 LUKMAN IDRIS LAGOS MAINLAND 08027642070 ALH. OLOWO ABU LAGOS MAINLAND 08124594326 ERINKITOLA WASIU LAGOS MAINLAND 08022388014 IBRAHIM AZEEZ LAGOS MAINLAND 08087511835 ADEBOLA A.DARANIOLA ORILE AGEGE 08033959007 TALIAT I. IBITOYE ORILE AGEGE 08023849256 ADETOMI OLUKOYA ORILE AGEGE 08082512201 M.A KOREDE ORILE AGEGE 08028121213 DOLA A.ADEWALE ORILE AGEGE 07011999064 /	IBRAHIM AZEEZ. A	LAGOS MAINLAND	08087511835
ALH. N.A ALLI OWE LAGOS MAINLAND 08029028404 PRUDENCE G ABASS LAGOS MAINLAND 08020965130 TUNDE A FAWOL LAGOS MAINLAND 08056552583 SALAKO MUHEEZ B LAGOS MAINLAND 08023452103 R.A OGUNFEYE LAGOS MAINLAND 08023098487 S.A LAWAL LAGOS MAINLAND 08188518284 LUKMAN IDRIS LAGOS MAINLAND 08027642070 ALH. OLOWO ABU LAGOS MAINLAND 08124594326 ERINKITOLA WASIU LAGOS MAINLAND 08022388014 IBRAHIM AZEEZ LAGOS MAINLAND 08087511835 ADEBOLA A.DARANIOLA ORILE AGEGE 08033959007 TALIAT I. IBITOYE ORILE AGEGE 08023849256 ADETOMI OLUKOYA ORILE AGEGE 08053536947 LAYEMI GBOLAHAN ORILE AGEGE 08082512201 M.A KOREDE ORILE AGEGE 07011999064 /	AYO MORRIS	LAGOS MAINLAND	07034259904
PRUDENCE G ABASS LAGOS MAINLAND 08020965130 TUNDE A FAWOL LAGOS MAINLAND 08056552583 SALAKO MUHEEZ B LAGOS MAINLAND 08023452103 R.A OGUNFEYE LAGOS MAINLAND 08023098487 S.A LAWAL LAGOS MAINLAND 08188518284 LUKMAN IDRIS LAGOS MAINLAND 08027642070 ALH. OLOWO ABU LAGOS MAINLAND 08124594326 ERINKITOLA WASIU LAGOS MAINLAND 08022388014 IBRAHIM AZEEZ LAGOS MAINLAND 08087511835 ADEBOLA A.DARANIOLA ORILE AGEGE 08033959007 TALIAT I. IBITOYE ORILE AGEGE 08023849256 ADETOMI OLUKOYA ORILE AGEGE 08053536947 LAYEMI GBOLAHAN ORILE AGEGE 08028121213 DOLA A.ADEWALE ORILE AGEGE 07011999064 /	RASHIDAT YUSUF	LAGOS MAINLAND	08120803904
TUNDE A FAWOL LAGOS MAINLAND 08056552583 SALAKO MUHEEZ B LAGOS MAINLAND 08023452103 R.A OGUNFEYE LAGOS MAINLAND 08023098487 S.A LAWAL LAGOS MAINLAND 08188518284 LUKMAN IDRIS LAGOS MAINLAND 08027642070 ALH. OLOWO ABU LAGOS MAINLAND 08124594326 ERINKITOLA WASIU LAGOS MAINLAND 08022388014 IBRAHIM AZEEZ LAGOS MAINLAND 08087511835 ADEBOLA A.DARANIOLA ORILE AGEGE 08033959007 TALIAT I. IBITOYE ORILE AGEGE 08023849256 ADETOMI OLUKOYA ORILE AGEGE 08053536947 LAYEMI GBOLAHAN ORILE AGEGE 08028121213 DOLA A.ADEWALE ORILE AGEGE 07011999064 /	ALH. N.A ALLI OWE	LAGOS MAINLAND	08029028404
SALAKO MUHEEZ B LAGOS MAINLAND 08023452103 R.A OGUNFEYE LAGOS MAINLAND 08023098487 S.A LAWAL LAGOS MAINLAND 08188518284 LUKMAN IDRIS LAGOS MAINLAND 08027642070 ALH. OLOWO ABU LAGOS MAINLAND 08124594326 ERINKITOLA WASIU LAGOS MAINLAND 08022388014 IBRAHIM AZEEZ LAGOS MAINLAND 08087511835 ADEBOLA A.DARANIOLA ORILE AGEGE 08033959007 TALIAT I. IBITOYE ORILE AGEGE 08023849256 ADETOMI OLUKOYA ORILE AGEGE 08053536947 LAYEMI GBOLAHAN ORILE AGEGE 08082512201 M.A KOREDE ORILE AGEGE 08028121213 DOLA A.ADEWALE ORILE AGEGE 07011999064 /	PRUDENCE G ABASS	LAGOS MAINLAND	08020965130
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LUKMAN IDRIS LAGOS MAINLAND 08027642070 ALH. OLOWO ABU LAGOS MAINLAND 08124594326 ERINKITOLA WASIU LAGOS MAINLAND 08022388014 IBRAHIM AZEEZ LAGOS MAINLAND 08087511835 ADEBOLA A.DARANIOLA ORILE AGEGE 08033959007 TALIAT I. IBITOYE ORILE AGEGE 08023849256 ADETOMI OLUKOYA ORILE AGEGE 08053536947 LAYEMI GBOLAHAN ORILE AGEGE 08082512201 M.A KOREDE ORILE AGEGE 08028121213 DOLA A.ADEWALE ORILE AGEGE 07011999064 /	R.A OGUNFEYE	LAGOS MAINLAND	08023098487
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ERINKITOLA WASIU LAGOS MAINLAND 08022388014 IBRAHIM AZEEZ LAGOS MAINLAND 08087511835 ADEBOLA A.DARANIOLA ORILE AGEGE 08033959007 TALIAT I. IBITOYE ORILE AGEGE 08023849256 ADETOMI OLUKOYA ORILE AGEGE 08053536947 LAYEMI GBOLAHAN ORILE AGEGE 08082512201 M.A KOREDE ORILE AGEGE 08028121213 DOLA A.ADEWALE ORILE AGEGE 07011999064 /	LUKMAN IDRIS	LAGOS MAINLAND	08027642070
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TALIAT I. IBITOYE ORILE AGEGE 08023849256 ADETOMI OLUKOYA ORILE AGEGE 08053536947 LAYEMI GBOLAHAN ORILE AGEGE 08082512201 M.A KOREDE ORILE AGEGE 08028121213 DOLA A.ADEWALE ORILE AGEGE 07011999064 /	IBRAHIM AZEEZ	LAGOS MAINLAND	08087511835
ADETOMI OLUKOYA ORILE AGEGE 08053536947 LAYEMI GBOLAHAN ORILE AGEGE 08082512201 M.A KOREDE ORILE AGEGE 08028121213 DOLA A.ADEWALE ORILE AGEGE 07011999064 /	ADEBOLA A.DARANIOLA	ORILE AGEGE	08033959007
LAYEMI GBOLAHAN ORILE AGEGE 08082512201 M.A KOREDE ORILE AGEGE 08028121213 DOLA A.ADEWALE ORILE AGEGE 07011999064 /	TALIAT I. IBITOYE	ORILE AGEGE	08023849256
M.A. KOREDE ORILE AGEGE 08028121213 DOLA A.ADEWALE ORILE AGEGE 07011999064 /	ADETOMI OLUKOYA	ORILE AGEGE	08053536947
DOLA A.ADEWALE ORILE AGEGE 07011999064 /	LAYEMI GBOLAHAN	ORILE AGEGE	08082512201
	M.A KOREDE	ORILE AGEGE	08028121213
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MULDIRU ADEBUKULU	OSOGBO	07030726483
SAKA ISIAKA	IFELODUN	08034860778
MR.ISOLA OLUSOLA	EJIGBO WEST	08053023736
ALHAJI BEBO	EGBEDORE	08132691783
GANIYU JELILI	EGBEDORE	08136067067
OKUNLADE OLAJIAWO	EGBEDORE	07065546062
AFOLABI AYINLA	EGBEDORE	08061355174
KOLAWALE ANIMASHAUN	EGBEDORE	0703412173
YINUSA ADIGUN	EGBEDORE	07031724421
ABDUL OMOLEWA	EGBEDORE	09051726371
OLANREWAJU RUFUS	IFE SOUTH	08135361420
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OYELUMI AKINTOLA	EDE SOUTH	08035650554
AKANDE EUNIUCE OLUFUNKE	EDE SOUTH	07038253846
RASHEED JELILI	EDE SOUTH	08037923154
SUNMONU NASIRU	EDE SOUTH	08036066005
RAFIU LAWAL	EDE SOUTH	08066503127
OLADEJI SEMIU	EDE SOUTH	07034982572
SAKA TUNDE	EDE SOUTH	07056818267
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AFOLABI AYINLA	EGBEDORE	08061355174
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