

## Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

### Nigeria

#### Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Nigeria was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere; see [www.africaknows.eu](http://www.africaknows.eu).



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to [dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl)

#### Highlights

- 1 Nigeria's population has increased from 50 million in 1960 to 132 million in 2003, and 206 million now.
- 2 The adult literacy rate for the country as a whole was assessed to be 62% (with men 71% and women 53%), but it is much lower in the North than in the South. On the other hand Northerners who went to Quranic schools have probably been excluded from these figures about literacy.
- 3 Although Nigeria has a compulsory education system for children between 6 and 14 years of age, the primary schools only have 64% net enrolment (in 2010), and for boys much higher than for girls (70% versus 58%). Gross enrolment for primary education was 85% in 2016 (F 83%, M 87%).
- 4 Gross enrolment for secondary and tertiary education stood at 42% (2016) for secondary schools, and 10% for higher education, with relatively more men than women. In total there are probably around 1.6 million students, but many more students would have liked to enroll in public universities than these universities were able to admit.
- 5 The education index (part of the human development index) increased from .411 in 2003 (the sub-regional HDI data only start in 2003 for Nigeria) via .407 in 2010

to .486 in 2018. Between 2003 and 2010 there was deterioration in many states, particularly in the North. The Boko Haram threats there played a role. After 2010 the situation has improved, and regional inequality has diminished (although it is still high).

- 6 Mean Years of Schooling for Adults stagnated between 2003 and 2010, and improved afterwards. The very high regional inequality diminished somewhat during the last decade. The Expected Years of Schooling for Children deteriorated somewhat between 2003 and 2010, but also improved afterwards. However here regional inequality worsened between 2010 and 2018.
- 7 There was a steady growth of universities in Nigeria from 2 in 1960, via 45 in 2000 to 172 in 2019. Of these universities 93 were public ones, 43 private religious ones and 36 private secular ones.
- 8 There was and is a major difference in coverage between Northern and Southern Nigeria, with figures ranging from 5.0 and 3.9 institutions per million inhabitants for Abuja and Osun States, and also others in the South beyond 2.5, while many Northern states only reached a coverage of 0.3 per million inhabitants.
- 9 Nigeria has many government and private thinktanks (we counted 51), and the first ones have started immediately after Independence in 1960. Many think tanks can be found In Lagos and in Abuja.
- 10 Nigeria also has many Museums, and some go back a long time. We counted 64 museums in the country, quite well distributed over the country.

## Part 1: The Story

### Nigeria's demographic and education development

Nigeria became a British colony towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and remained a colony until its independence in 1960. Nigeria became a republic in 1963. Three years later the military overthrew the government in a coup d'état. In 1967, the Republic of Biafra was formed by a separatist movement which led to a three-year Civil War in Nigeria. After the Civil War, Nigeria became a civilian republic once again and a new constitution was written in 1979. The civilian republic did not last long because the military seized power again four years later. In 1998, leading General Sani Abacha died and a fourth civilian republic was established which ended the three decades of intermittent military rule. Since the fourth republic, Nigeria's presidents so far include: Olusegun Obasanjo (1999-2007), Umaru Musa Yar'Adua (2007-2011), Goodluck Jonathan (2011-2015), and Muhammadu Buhari (2015 onwards).<sup>1</sup>

Nigeria, officially known as the Federal Republic of Nigeria is divided into 36 states and one federal capital territory, which is known as Abuja. According to the Nigerian constitution, the state governments in Nigeria have jurisdiction on the provision and maintenance of education, health services, and agricultural/resource development. Nigeria is the most populated country in Africa and the seventh most populated country in the world. Nigeria

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<sup>1</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nigeria>

currently has a population of 206 million people<sup>2</sup>. From an estimated 50 million people during Nigeria's independence in 1960, the population has practically quadrupled in 60 years. If Nigeria continues growing at this rate, the UN predicts that its population will reach 400 million by 2050, becoming the third largest country in the world.

Nigeria's urban population has also rapidly increased since independence. In 1960, 15% of the population lived in cities (7 million people) and currently the urban population has increased to 52% (107 million people). Nigeria has five cities with populations exceeding one million (although the agglomerations of which cities form part are often much bigger) . Lagos is by far the most populated city and currently has at least 9 million inhabitants (and together with its agglomeration probably double that number). The other four largest cities ranked by population are Kano (3.6 million) which is situated in the North, Ibadan (3.5 million) located in the Southwest, Kaduna (1.5 million) in the north-western region, and Port-Harcourt (1.1 million) located along the Niger Delta. Abuja is Nigeria's capital city but is only the 15<sup>th</sup> most populated city of the country with 590,000 inhabitants. The average life expectancy in Nigeria, which is one of the lowest in all of West Africa, is 55 years and has gradually increased from 33 years in 1950. Nigeria has a relatively young population. It has fluctuated over time from 19 years in 1955 to 17.4 years in 1990 and currently standing at 18 years. Currently the total fertility rate is 5.4 births per woman and this has not drastically changed (6.4 births per woman in 1955 and a highest of 6.8 births in 1980) since Nigeria's independence in 1960. In general, the males and females are split quite evenly with the males ahead by a small margin.

Nigeria has around 270 ethnic groups that speak over 370 languages<sup>3</sup>. The Hausa ethnicity outnumbers all the other ethnicities, accounting for 30% of the total population, followed by Yoruba (15.5%), Igbo (15.2%), and Fulani (6%). The official language of Nigeria is English and the most common non-English languages overlap with the dominant ethnicities (Hausa language, Yoruba language, etc). In terms of religion, about half of the population is Muslim (51%), and Christian (43%), and about 6% practice indigenous religious traditions. The majority of Nigerian Muslims are Sunni and are concentrated in the northern regions of Nigeria while Christians dominate the southern regions. While the north/south 'divide' is generally true, the religious demographics are more complex.

### **Literacy and enrolment**

According to UNESCO data, there were 42 million illiterate Nigerians in 2018 (16 million men and 26 million women). The adult literacy rate was assessed to be 62% (men 71% and women 53%). Education in Nigeria has been made compulsory for children between 6 and 14 years old. However, results are far from general enrolment.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/nigeria-population/>; also: Population Reference Bureau. 2020 World Population Data Sheet Critical Population, Health, and Environment. September 2020 Population Reference Bureau. Pp 3, 5-8, 21. <https://interactives.prb.org/2020-wpds/download/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nigeria>

Nigeria's population of school-age children (5-14) increased from 11.2 million in 1960 to 55.7 million in 2020 and net primary enrolment increased for men from 60% in 1990 to 70% and stayed the same for women at 60%<sup>4</sup>. According to UNESCO figures<sup>5</sup> Nigeria currently has 33 million children between 6 and 11 years old, and primary school enrolment according to them was 64% in 2010 for this age cohort (boys 70% and girls 58%). Gross enrolment for primary education was 85% in 2016 (F 83%, M 87%)<sup>6</sup>. However, when it comes to net primary enrolment in Nigeria there is a clear distinction between the northern (low) and southern (high) regions which is driven by various factors including economic impediments, socio-cultural norms, and conflict insurgency. Net secondary school enrolment was reported at 26% in 2007 by the World Bank, and according to UNESCO it was 42% in 2016 (44% for men and 40% for women; these are gross enrolment figures). Currently this age-group cohort of children between 12 and 17 is 27 million. Nigeria's population cohort from which university students mostly come is 20-24 years old and has increased from 4 million in 1960 to 15.7 million in 2020. However, the tertiary 'gross enrolment rate' (ratio of total enrolment regardless of age divided by age cohort; often defined as 18-22 years old) ranges from 10%-20%<sup>7</sup>. According to UNESCO it was only 10% in 2011 (men 12% and women 8%; these are gross enrolment figures). The current age group is 16 million potential students. This means that Nigeria currently has 1.6 million students in higher education institutions.

But in recent years there has also been an increase in the numbers of Nigerians studying abroad. We copy an assessment by Paul Schulmann, made in 2017<sup>8</sup>:

"UIS reports that Nigeria has some 1.4 million students enrolled at home, and that it has sent 71,351 degree-seeking students abroad. According to analysis from Campus France, a government agency tasked with promoting the country as an international education destination, Nigeria's outbound student numbers grew by a staggering 45 percent from 2010 to 2013. These students' top destinations are the U.K., Ghana, and the U.S., in no small part because Nigeria is home to a large English speaking population. Roughly one quarter of all U.S. enrolled African students are from Nigeria".

### **Regional inequality of education**

Nigeria has six macro-regions and 36 States, and one Federal Capital Territory (around Abuja). Regional data for human development are provided by the Global DataLab, based on UNDP data. For Nigeria these only exist since 2003. The database contains three relevant variables for education: the education index, the Mean Years of Schooling (for adults, looking back), and the Expected Years of Schooling (for children, looking forward).

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<sup>4</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.NENR>

<sup>5</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/ng>

<sup>6</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/ng>

<sup>7</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics\\_of\\_Nigeria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Nigeria)

<sup>8</sup> African Student Mobility: Regional Trends and Recommendations for U.S. HEIs  
March 7, 2017, Paul Schulmann, Senior Research Associate, World Education Services.

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<https://qph.fs.quoracdn.net/main-qimg-e0e7c23650183b846d57b7d12e8b3647>



<https://www.nigeriagalleria.com/Nigeria/Images/36-States-of-Nigeria.jpg>

## **Education index, Mean Years of Schooling for Adults, and Expected Years of Schooling for Children**

From the tables 1-4 in part 2, one thing becomes clear immediately: the regional differences, and hence regional inequality in educational prospects are extreme. For the educational index as a whole the best region in 2003 (Imo with 682 out of 1000) had a score that was 8.1 times higher than the worst region (Sokoto, with 84). For Mean Years of Schooling the differences were even more extreme, with Imo having an 11 times better score (11.0 years) than the worst region (in this case Jigawa, with only 1.0 years of schooling for adults). For children's education prospects ('Expected Years of Schooling') the best region (Abia, with 12.2 years of expected schooling) had 6.8 times better prospects than Sokoto (with only 1.8 years of expected schooling).

Between 2003 and 2010 the overall education index deteriorated somewhat (from 411 out of 1000 for Nigeria as a whole to 407), and this was also the situation in 20 out of Nigeria's 37 states. During this period Mean Years of Schooling as well as Expected Years of Schooling stagnated (at a level of 5.3 Years for MYS, and 8.5/8.4 Years for EYS). The best regions shifted to Abuja for the Education Index, to Lagos for MYS, and to Imo for EYS. The worst regions shifted to Yobe for the Education Index and MYS, while Sokoto was still the worst region in terms of EYS. The inequality levels went down, though: to 4.5 for the Education Index, 6.7 for MES, and 3.3 for EYS.

Between 2010 and 2018 the situation became considerably better. For Nigeria as a whole, the education index improved from 0.407 to 0.486, Mean Years of Schooling from 5.3 years to 6.5 years, and Expected Years of Schooling from 8.4 years to 9.8 years. Regional inequality improved only slightly for the education index, remained the same for MYS, and deteriorated for EYS. The best situation could be found in Lagos (for the education index and MYS), and Enugu (for EYS, 14.5 years now). The worst situation could be found in Sokoto (for the education index and MES) and in Yobe (for EYS, going from 6 years in 2003, via 4.8 years in 2010 to only 3.2 years in 2018, a result of the turmoil and devastation caused by Boko Haram).

## **Nigeria's Tertiary Knowledge Development**

Nigeria currently has 172 universities<sup>9</sup> and of the total number of universities, 93 are public universities and 79 are private universities. Of the 93 public universities, 49 are state (local government) funded and 44 are federal (central government) universities. Of the 79 private universities, 44 are religiously affiliated/owned<sup>10</sup> (5 Islamic, 39 Christian (denominations of Christianity)).

The historical development of the number of universities in Nigeria is displayed in table 1 and visually displayed in the following table.

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<sup>9</sup> This number does not include polytechnic universities and colleges. This is because, there are a high number of polytechnic universities and colleges in Nigeria and these tertiary institutions don't offer bachelor and post graduate degrees but instead offer diploma degrees. Furthermore, they are more vocational oriented than universities

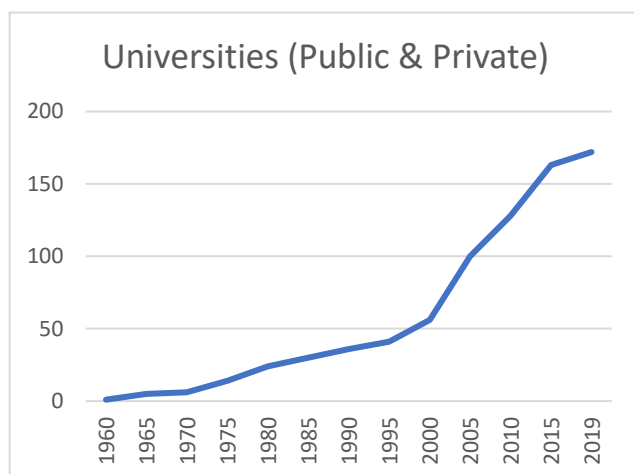
<sup>10</sup> Since the North of Nigeria is predominantly Muslim and has a well established Islamic educational system, the number of religious tertiary institutions can be higher. However, this number represents the accredited private universities (religious and non-religious) and there could be more tertiary institutions that are religiously affiliated but are not recognized by the National University Commission.



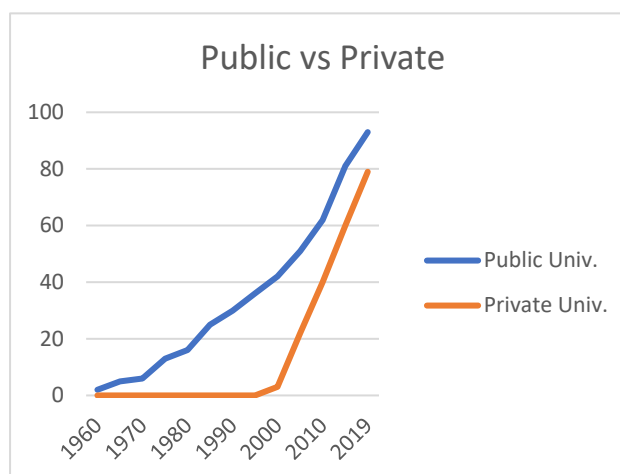
### Nigeria's Tertiary Knowledge Institutes, 1960-2019

Type:	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
Pub	2	5	6	13	16	25	30	36	42	51	62	81	93
Priv Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	25	36	43
Priv Oth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	15	24	36
Total	2	5	6	13	16	25	30	36	45	73	102	141	172

Graph 1: Total number of universities over time



Graph 2: Public vs Private universities over time



First, the report will present information on the public universities, followed by private universities, then think tanks, and lastly museums. The information will include the rank of several universities in accordance with the 4ICU website (the ranking position within Africa, top-200 universities), the location of the campus(es), and the founding date.

#### Public Universities in Nigeria

Until 1999, there were only public universities in Nigeria. This is mainly because after independence, the Nigerian government reserved the right of establishing, owning, managing and funding universities exclusively to Federal, Regional, and State Governments. In 1999, the government included the private sector in establishing higher education institutions due to its inability of meeting the high influx of applicants. Currently there are 79 private universities and 93 public universities, and with the exponential yearly increase of private universities, the number of private universities could outnumber the public universities in the coming decade. For an overview, see part 2, table 5. However, when it comes to the number of students, public universities hold more students than private universities by a large margin. According to the National University Commission of Nigeria<sup>11</sup>, 93.1% of students in 2018 were in public universities (66.1% federal, 27% state) and only 6.9% were in private universities. In number of students, the three biggest universities are Federal universities and the first is the National Open University of Nigeria with a total of 424,562 students, followed by the University of Lagos (45,930) and Ahmadu Bello University

<sup>11</sup> <http://nuc.edu.ng/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/2018%20Statistical%20Digest%20Full%20version.pdf>

(43,766). In contrast, the three largest private universities together hold a total of 29,940 students. This stark difference in number of students can be largely explained by the tuition fees, where generally tuition fees are more expensive in private universities than in public ones. Only a few public universities offer certificate/diploma programs because that is generally offered in polytechnics and colleges. All public universities offer bachelor degrees, but 60 out of the 93 public universities also offer post-graduate programmes at the PhD and Masters level. The natural sciences, education, and business and administration are among the most popular subjects offered in almost all universities. Engineering and medicine-based studies are also common degrees offered in almost all public universities.

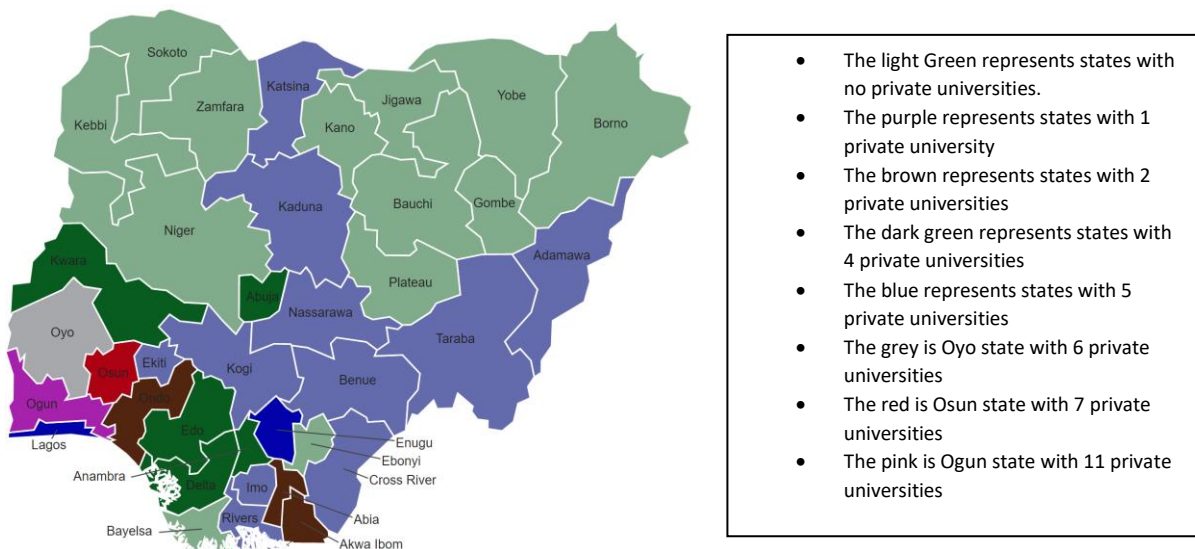
34 Nigerian Universities are within the top 200 universities in Africa according to the 4ICU ranking with Ahmadu Bello University ranked 12<sup>th</sup> and the University of Lagos ranked at 14<sup>th</sup> position. Out of the 34 universities, 27 are public universities and only 7 are private universities. Nigeria's public universities can be found within all the 36 states and in the federal district of Nigeria. There are 44 federal universities where 32 states have 1 federal university each, 4 states (Lagos in the Southwest, Borno in the North East, and Kano in the North, Delta in the South) have 2 federal universities each, and 1 state (Kaduna in the centre) has three federal universities. There are 28 states with one state university each, 7 states with two state universities each (5 located in the south and 2 in the north), and 1 state (Imo state in the South) with 4 state universities. The Federal universities are distributed quite evenly throughout the different Nigerian states. In reference to state universities, the states with the most number of state universities reside in the southern regions of Nigeria and this potentially shows the disparity in economic welfare between the different regional states, where the south is better off economically than the north.

### **Private Universities in Nigeria**

During Nigeria's second republic (1979-1983), the supreme court passed a law in the constitution that granted the establishment of private universities. This subsequently led to the emergence of 26 new private universities. However, this was short lived because in December 1983, under the command of Major General Muhammadu Buhari the military overthrew the second republic. Buhari ordered the closure of all established private universities and the ban of private universities in general. The ban was lifted in 1985 but the first three private universities (Babcock University, Igbinedion University, Madonna University) only emerged in 1999. Out of the first three, two are religiously affiliated (Babcock University & Madonna University). After 1999 the number of private universities (religious & non-religious) started growing fast, from a total of 22 private universities (15 religious & 7 non-religious) in 2005 to a total of 60 private universities (36 religious & 24 non-religious) in 2015. The top four private universities in Nigeria (Madonna University, Babcock University, Covenant University, Al-Qalam University) are religiously affiliated. Madonna University is tied to a Nigerian reverend (Father Edeh) and the next two are tied to Nigerian church unions (Seventh day Adventist, World Mission Agency of the Living Faith (respectively)). Al-Qalam university is affiliated to the Islamic religion. For an overview see table 6 in part 2.



Regionally, the private universities in Nigeria are unequally distributed. There are only two states in the northern regions (Kaduna & Katsina) that each have one accredited private university. The majority of private universities are located in southern and south-western regions of Nigeria. The states with the largest concentrated number of private universities are Oyo state (6 private universities), Ogun state (11 private universities), Osun state (7 private universities) and Enugu state (5 private universities).



When looking at the map (based on Wikipedia, 4ICU, and NUC statistical digest/website), one can see that the northern regions have far less private universities than the Southern regions.

**A further note about the regional distribution of tertiary knowledge centres**

In table 7, in part 2, we present an overview of public and private knowledge institutions per state. For Nigeria as a whole there are 0.9 tertiary knowledge institutions per million inhabitants in 2020. Some states have a much higher coverage, though: Abuja with 5 institutions per million inhabitants leads, and Ogun with 3.9 follows, but also Ondo, Abia, Bayelsa, Edo and Osun States have 2.5 institutions per million inhabitants or more; all in Southern Nigeria. On the other hand the states with the lowest coverage (0.3 institutions per million inhabitants) are all in Northern Nigeria: Bauchi, Jigawa, Katsina, Niger, Yobe and Zamfara.

**Think Tanks in Nigeria**

According to the Global Go To Think Tank Index 2018 Report Nigeria has 51 think tanks<sup>12</sup>. Due to a lack of available information, this report identifies 25 of the 51 existing think tanks in Nigeria. Among the identified think tanks, 19 are independent, 4 are governmental, 1 is inter-governmental, and 1 is undetermined. The oldest think tanks are the ‘Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER)’ and the ‘Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA)’. Both think tanks are governmental and were established by the Nigerian government in 1960 and 1961 respectively. The NISER focuses on economic

<sup>12</sup> [https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think\\_tanks](https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks)

policies, social policies and governance policies while the NIIA focuses on foreign policy. According to the Global Go To Think Tank Index, 'Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD)' is ranked 15<sup>th</sup> among the top think tanks in Sub-Saharan Africa. The CDD is an independent think tank and was founded in 1997 in London during Nigeria's military regime and it focuses on enhancing democratic processes in Nigeria and other countries in Africa. Another notable think tank in Nigeria is the 'International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)'. The IITA is an intergovernmental organization that was founded in Nigeria in collaboration with the United States. It has research hubs in different parts of Africa but its main headquarters are in Nigeria and it focuses on food security through sustainable solutions to agriculture practices. The majority of the 25 listed think tanks are situated in Ibadan, Abuja, and Lagos. There is a diversity of 'focus areas' within the think tanks in Nigeria including democracy, good governance, human rights, peace and human security, economic development, inclusive development, sustainable development, climate change adaptation, health, environment, food security and more. The most common focus areas are democracy, good governance, economic development, sustainable development and food security. This can indicate what the most important areas of development are for Nigeria.

### **Museums in Nigeria**

There are 64 museums in Nigeria. The majority are National Museums which are maintained and operated by the National Commission for Museums and Monuments (NCMM). The NCMM listed 52 national museums that it operates in different parts of Nigeria. Almost every state has a National Museum of its own which displays regional historical artefacts. There are a few private museums, which mostly host contemporary Nigerian and other African art pieces. There is also a community centre ('Angels and Muse') which acts as a creative hub where different artists can display their works. There is one 'Interpretation Centre' Sukur (Adamawa State), which is maintained by UNESCO and is considered a world heritage site. There are a few 'old residency' museums which are the homes of historically famous Nigerians or ones that were built during the colonial era. Lagos hosts the largest and most famous museum in Nigeria, the 'Nigerian National Museum', which displays Nigerian art. Some Coastal museums show artefacts from the slave trade.

### **Conclusion/Interpretation**

Nigeria has seen a large increase in the number of higher institutions since its independence in 1960. From having 45 universities in 2000, this number has almost quadrupled to 172 universities in 2019. At the same time the overall population is rapidly increasing as well, and with it the population cohort from which university students come from. In 2018 a total of 2,041,291 students tried to enter a place in Nigeria's public universities but there were only enough admission spaces available for 750,000 students. This means that a total of 1,291,291 students were left unadmitted in public institutions. The carrying capacity of 750,000 students is defined by a policy that was introduced in 2004 by the National University Commission (NUC). The policy states that the carrying capacity of each university is in accordance with the availability of facilities and human resources. According to Amini-

Philips et al<sup>13</sup>, public universities accept students over their given carrying capacity quota whereas private universities don't manage to reach their carrying capacity quota. Therefore, even with the increase in private universities, their absorption capacity is low. In 2002 the NUC established a federal university called the National Open University of Nigeria. The National Open University of Nigeria can admit a larger number of students than other universities because it is a distance learning institution where students work with online courses and don't have to be physically present. Such an initiative could be a solution to the admission crisis in Nigeria. Current figures show that ca 1.6 million students study at the combined public and private higher education institutions in Nigeria.

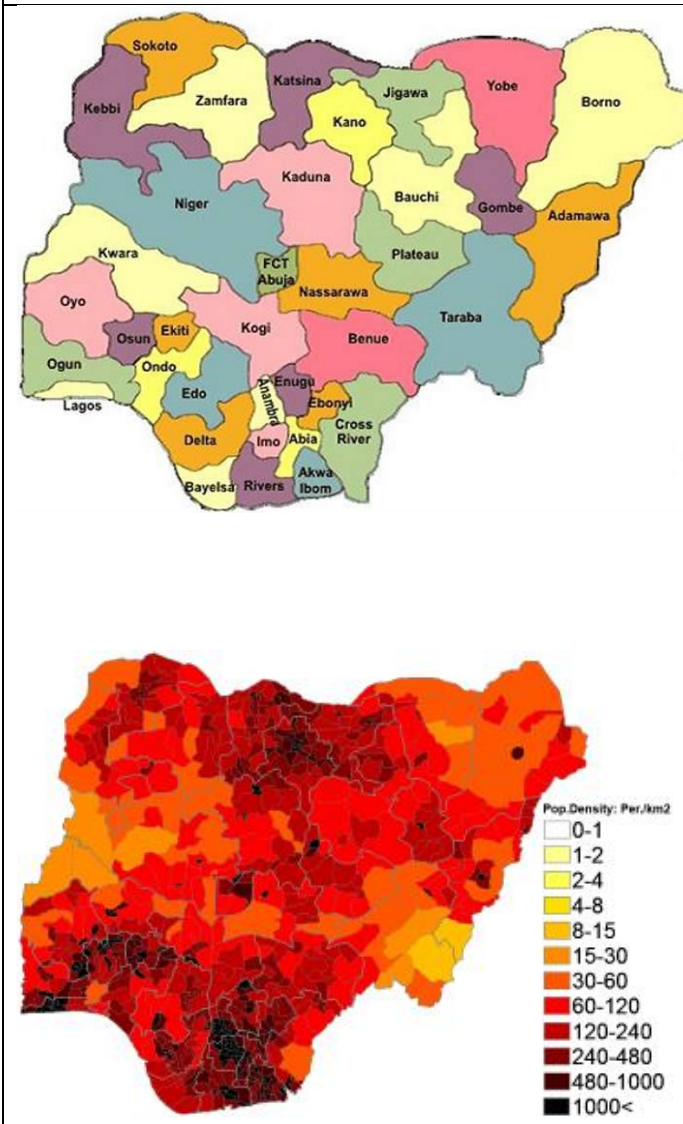
The Nigerian government implemented universal primary education making primary education free for all, yet in 2013 only 61% of 6-11 year olds regularly attended primary school. In the north specifically, the net attendance was lower at 53%. The education deprivation in the north is one of the ways to visualize the north-south 'divide' in Nigeria. The northern region of Nigeria, which is predominantly Muslim, has an established Islamic educational system. The Islamic educational system is based on the Quranic schools and uses Arabic as the language of instruction. The universal primary education scheme is strongly rooted in western methods of education and challenges the Islamic educational system. Therefore, the statistic (53%) of primary school net attendance in Northern Nigeria might not consider the students that attend Quranic schools. This raises the question as to what extent the Islamic education system in the northern regions of Nigeria effects the Nigerian tertiary education system.

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<sup>13</sup> Amini-Philips, Chinyere, and Mukoro Samuel Akpoyowaire. "Policy of carrying capacity and access to university education in Nigeria: issues, challenges and the way forward." *International Journal of Learning, Teaching and Educational Research* 15.9 (2016).

## Part 2: The Data

Map and Table 1: Nigeria's States, and population in 2003 and 2018

Map	Region	Population x million		'18/ '03
		2003	2018	
	1=Abia	1.1	2.8	2.4
	2=AbujaFCT	0.3	1.4	4.0
	3=Adamawa	2.4	4.3	1.8
	4=Akwalbom	6.9	4.1	0.6
	5=Anambra	3.6	6.1	1.7
	6=Bauchi	8.1	7.5	0.9
	7=Bayelsa	0.7	1.6	2.3
	8=Benue	4.8	5.5	1.1
	9=Borno	5.9	7.0	1.2
	10=CrossRiver	3.0	2.5	0.8
	11=Delta	4.0	4.4	1.1
	12=Ebonyi	1.2	4.4	3.8
	13=Edo	2.1	2.8	1.3
	14=Ekuti	1.4	2.2	1.6
	15=Enugu	2.1	3.6	1.7
	16=Gombe	2.7	3.8	1.4
	17=Imo	2.6	4.4	1.7
	18=Jigawa	2.9	7.2	2.5
	19=Kaduna	6.1	11.1	1.8
	20=Kano	8.7	13.8	1.6
	21=Katsina	6.2	11.8	1.9
	22=Kebbi	3.8	5.5	1.4
	23=Kogi	4.9	2.7	0.5
	24=Kwara	1.1	3.4	3.0
	25=Lagos	5.1	11.7	2.3
	26=Nassarawa	1.8	3.0	1.6
	27=Niger	4.7	6.6	1.4
	28=Ogun	2.6	4.1	1.6
	29=Ondo	1.8	3.1	1.7
	30=Osun	1.4	4.2	2.9
	31=Oyo	3.5	6.4	1.8
	32=Plateau	2.9	4.1	1.4
	33=Rivers	6.3	6.1	1.0
	34=Sokoto	3.5	4.9	1.4
	35=Taraba	3.3	4.1	1.3
	36=Yobe	3.1	7.2	2.3
	37=Zamfara	5.3	6.6	1.3
Nigeria Total		132	196	1.5

Source for tables 1-4: Globaldatalab, version 4.0 <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/shdi/>

map: <https://www.nigeriagallery.com/Nigeria/Images/36-States-of-Nigeria.jpg>. Map with population density (in 2020 ?) : [https://popdensitymap.ucoz.ru/152.population\\_density-administrative\\_boundaries-m.png](https://popdensitymap.ucoz.ru/152.population_density-administrative_boundaries-m.png) . The comparison between 2003 and 2018 was based on more detailed figures.

Table 2: Education index in Nigeria, 2003, 2010 and 2018

Region	Education index (x1000)			
	2003	2010	2018	2018/2003
1=Abia	575	555	657	1.14
2=AbujaFCT	410	609	634	1.55
3=Adamawa	390	381	358	0.91
4=Akwabom	564	538	613	1.09
5=Anambra	587	552	653	1.11
6=Bauchi	158	191	294	1.86
7=Bayelsa	496	548	650	1.31
8=Benue	474	451	578	1.22
9=Borno	318	171	389	1.22
10=CrossRiver	544	517	646	1.19
11=Delta	575	553	667	1.16
12=Ebonyi	423	458	569	1.35
13=Edo	513	566	616	1.20
14=Ekuti	556	579	664	1.19
15=Enugu	574	489	649	1.13
16=Gombe	326	281	275	0.84
17=Imo	682	540	675	0.99
18=Jigawa	100	167	313	3.13
19=Kaduna	374	415	485	1.30
20=Kano	282	304	412	1.46
21=Katsina	282	173	370	1.31
22=Kebbi	171	172	173	1.01
23=Kogi	522	507	586	1.12
24=Kwara	543	462	493	0.91
25=Lagos	649	602	702	1.08
26=Nassarawa	384	422	569	1.48
27=Niger	363	289	336	0.93
28=Ogun	486	469	637	1.31
29=Ondo	525	543	612	1.17
30=Osun	493	567	617	1.25
31=Oyo	527	459	624	1.18
32=Plateau	501	455	557	1.11
33=Rivers	606	576	669	1.10
34=Sokoto	84	164	168	2.00
35=Taraba	232	361	453	1.95
36=Yobe	290	136	201	0.69
37=Zamfara	231	162	263	1.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>1.19</b>

Inequality	8.1	4.5	4.2	
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Table 3: Mean Years of Education for Adults, 2003, 2010 and 2018

Region	Mean Years of Education			
	2003	2010	2018	2018/2003
1=Abia	7.1	7.4	8.9	1.25
2=AbujaFCT	5.0	9.2	8.7	1.74
3=Adamawa	4.1	4.1	5.3	1.29
4=Akwabom	7.2	7.2	8.3	1.15
5=Anambra	8.0	7.4	8.2	1.03
6=Bauchi	1.8	2.0	3.4	1.89
7=Bayelsa	6.8	7.6	9.1	1.34
8=Benue	5.7	5.1	7.4	1.30
9=Borno	4.3	1.9	4.7	1.09
10=CrossRiver	6.8	6.5	8.2	1.21
11=Delta	8.2	7.5	9.3	1.13
12=Ebonyi	3.0	4.7	6.1	2.03
13=Edo	5.9	7.6	8.0	1.36
14=Ekuti	6.7	7.7	8.7	1.30
15=Enugu	7.9	5.3	7.4	0.94
16=Gombe	4.1	3.2	3.3	0.80
17=Imo	11.0	7.1	9.1	0.83
18=Jigawa	1.0	1.7	3.1	3.10
19=Kaduna	4.6	5.3	5.7	1.24
20=Kano	3.2	3.1	4.7	1.47
21=Katsina	3.5	1.6	3.6	1.03
22=Kebbi	2.3	1.8	1.9	0.83
23=Kogi	6.0	6.0	7.2	1.20
24=Kwara	6.6	5.7	5.7	0.86
25=Lagos	10.7	9.4	10.7	1.00
26=Nassarawa	3.7	4.9	7.1	1.92
27=Niger	3.6	3.3	4.4	1.22
28=Ogun	6.9	5.6	8.6	1.25
29=Ondo	6.1	6.9	8.0	1.31
30=Osun	5.5	7.2	8.3	1.51
31=Oyo	6.5	6.1	8.3	1.28
32=Plateau	6.3	5.1	7.0	1.11
33=Rivers	9.0	8.7	10.1	1.12
34=Sokoto	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.60
35=Taraba	2.3	4.0	5.6	2.43
36=Yobe	3.7	1.4	2.1	0.57
37=Zamfara	1.6	1.6	3.0	1.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.23</b>
Inequality	11.0	6.7	6.7	



Table 4: Expected Years of Education 2003, 2010, and 2018

Region	Expected Years of Education			
	2003	2010	2018	2018/2003
1=Abia	12.2	11.2	13.0	1.07
2=AbujaFCT	8.8	10.9	12.4	1.41
3=Adamawa	9.1	8.8	6.5	0.71
4=Akwabom	11.7	10.7	12.1	1.03
5=Anambra	11.5	11.0	13.7	1.19
6=Bauchi	3.6	4.4	6.5	1.81
7=Bayelsa	9.7	10.6	12.5	1.29
8=Benue	10.2	10.1	12.0	1.18
9=Borno	6.3	3.9	8.3	1.32
10=CrossRiver	11.4	10.8	13.4	1.18
11=Delta	10.9	10.9	12.9	1.18
12=Ebonyi	11.6	10.9	13.1	1.13
13=Edo	11.4	11.2	12.5	1.10
14=Ekuti	11.9	11.6	13.5	1.13
15=Enugu	11.2	11.2	14.5	1.29
16=Gombe	6.8	6.0	6.3	0.93
17=Imo	11.4	13.4	11.0	0.96
18=Jigawa	2.4	7.6	3.4	1.42
19=Kaduna	7.9	10.7	8.6	1.09
20=Kano	6.3	9.2	7.2	1.14
21=Katsina	6.0	9.0	4.3	0.72
22=Kebbi	3.4	4.0	4.1	1.21
23=Kogi	11.6	12.5	11.0	0.95
24=Kwara	11.6	10.9	9.8	0.84
25=Lagos	10.5	12.4	10.4	0.99
26=Nassarawa	9.4	12.0	9.4	1.00
27=Niger	8.8	6.9	6.5	0.74
28=Ogun	9.2	12.6	10.2	1.11
29=Ondo	11.7	12.4	11.2	0.96
30=Osun	11.2	12.3	11.8	1.05
31=Oyo	11.1	12.5	9.3	0.84
32=Plateau	10.4	11.6	10.2	0.98
33=Rivers	11.1	12.0	10.3	0.93
34=Sokoto	1.8	4.1	3.9	2.17
35=Taraba	5.6	10.0	8.3	1.48
36=Yobe	6.0	4.8	3.2	0.53
37=Zamfara	6.4	5.9	3.9	0.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Inequality	6.8	3.3	4.5	

Table 5: Public Universities in Nigeria

<b>University</b>	<b>University Since</b>	<b>(current) Location of Campus(es)</b>
University of Ibadan (4ICU rank 2019: 15)	1948 (1948 as University College Ibadan, as a College of the University of London)	Ibadan, Oyo State
University of Nigeria (4ICU rank 2019: 22)	1960 (1967-1970 as University of Biafra)	Nsukka, Enugu; Enugu, Enugu; Ituku-Ozalla, Enugu (University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital); Aba, Enugu
University of Lagos (4ICU rank 2019: 14)	1962	Akoka, Lagos (Main Campus); Yaba, Lagos (School of Radiology); Idi-Araba, Lagos (College of Medicine)
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife (4ICU rank 2019: 24)	1962 (1962 as University of Ife)	Ile-Ife, Osun State (main campus), Ondo, Ondo State (The Adeyemi College of Education) Ibadan, Oyo State (The Institute of Agriculture Research and Training)
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (4ICU rank 2019: 12)	1962 (1962 as University of Northern Nigeria)	Zaria, Kaduna State (Kongo Campus); Samaru, Kaduna State (Main Campus)
University of Benin (4ICU rank 2019: 74)	1970 (1970 as Institute of Technology)	Benin city, Edo State: Ugbowo Campus, Ekenwan Campus
Bayero University (4ICU rank 2019: 156)	1975 (1960 as part of Ahmadu Bello University and later Abudllahi Bayero College)	Kano, Kano State
University of Calabar	1975	Calabar, Cross River
University of Port-Harcourt (4ICU rank 2019: 111)	1975 (1975 as University College, Port Harcourt)	Port Harcourt, Rivers State (Main Campus) Affiliated Institutions: (National Missionary Seminary of St. Paul in Gwagwalada, Abuja, Methodists Theological Institute in Umuahia, Abia State, Baptist College of Theology in Obinze)
Usumanu Danfodiyo University	1975 (formerly known as University of Sokoto)	Sokoto, Sokoto State
University of Maiduguri	1975	Maiduguri, Borno State
University of Ilorin (4ICU rank 2019: 27)	1975	Ilorin, Kwara State
University of Jos (4ICU rank 2019: 72)	1975	Jos, Plateau State
Rivers State University (4ICU rank 2019: 116)	1979 (1972 as University College and 1980 as University (1972-1980 as Rivers State College of Science and Technology,	Port Harcourt, Rivers State

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	1980-2017 as University of Science and Technology)	
Federal University of Technology, Owerri (4ICU rank 2019: 118)	1980	Owerri, Imo State
Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola	1981	Yola, Adamawa State
Federal University of Technology, Akure (4ICU rank 2019: 38)	1981	Akure, Ondo State
Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma	1980 (First known as Bendel State University, then Edo State University)	Ekpoma, Edo State
Abia State University, Uturu	1981	Uturu Okigwe, Abia State (main campus); Umuahia, Abia State (College of Law, College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine)
Federal University of Technology, Minna (4ICU rank 2019: 121)	1982	Minna, Niger State (Main Campus) Affiliative Institutions: Federal College of Education in Akoka, Lagos State)
Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye (4ICU rank 2019: 93)	1982 (1982 as Ogun State University)	Ago Iwoye, Ogun State (Main Campus also referred to as Permanent Site (PS)) Aiyetoro, Ogun State (Faculty of Agriculture) Ibogun, Ogun State (Faculty of Engineering) Shagamu, Ogun State (College of Medicine, faculties of Basic Medical Sciences and Pharmacy)
Ekiti State University (4ICU rank 2019: 158)	1982 (1982 as Obafemi Awolowo University, 1985 as Ondo State University, 1999 as University of Ado Ekiti)	Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State
Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Enugu	1982	Enugu State Campuses: Enugu (Main Campus), Abakaliki
Lagos State University, Ojo (4ICU rank 2019: 97)	1983	Ojo, Lagos State (Main Campus) Epe, Lagos State (Faculty of Engineering) Ikeja, Lagos State (College of Medicine)
Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna	1985 (1962 as Nigerian Military Training College (NMTC)	Afaka, Kaduna State

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Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi (4ICU rank 2019: 134)	1988 (1980 as Federal University of Technology, Bauchi (FUT))	Bauchi, Bauchi State
University of Abuja (4ICU rank 2019: 161)	1988	Abuja (Main Campus), Gwagwalada, Abuja (Mini-Campus which contains the Faculties of education, social science, and law)
University of Agriculture, Makurdi	1988 (renamed in 2019 to Joseph Sarwuan Tarka University)	Makurdi, Benue State
Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (4ICU rank 2019: 75)	1988 (1983 as Federal University of Technology, Abeokuta; 1984 as College of Science and Technology, Abeokuta)	Abeokuta, Ogun State
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso	1990	Ogbomoso, Oyo State (Main Campus) Osogbo, Oyo State (College of Health Sciences)
University of Uyo (4ICU rank 2019: 163)	1991 (1983 as University of Cross River State)	Uyo, Akwa Ibom State
Imo State University, Owerri	1992	Owerri, Imo State
Delta State University Abraka	1992	Abraka, Delta State (Main Campus); Anwai-Asaba, Delta State (Anwai-Asaba Campus); Oleh, Delta State (Oleh Campus)
Benue State University, Makurdi	1992	Makurdi, Benue State
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka (4ICU rank 2019: 177)	1992 (1980 as Anambra State University of Technology (ASUTECH))	Three campuses in Anambra State: Awka (Main Campus), Nnewi (NAUTH and Okofia), Agulu (Faculty of Pharmacy)
Michael Okpara University of Agricultural Umudike	1992	Umuahia, Abia State
Kogi State University Anyigba	1999	Anyigba, Kogi State
Adekunle Ajasin University (4ICU rank 2019: 162)	1999 (1982 as Obafemi Awolowo University, 1985 as Ondo State University)	Akungba Akoko, Ondo State

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Niger Delta University Yenagoa	2000	Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State (Yenagoa, Bayelsa State (main campus - law faculty); Amassoma, Bayelsa State (Amassoma campus); Okolobiri, Bayelsa State (teaching hospital known as Niger Delta University Teaching Hospital))
Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Uli	2000 (Formerly Anambra State University)	Uli, Anambra State (main campus - Faculty of Engineering, Environmental Sciences, Science, & Pre-Science Programme); Igbariam, Anambra State (second campus - Faculty of Agriculture, Arts & Social Sciences)
Kano University of Science & Technology, Wudil	2000	Wudil, Kano State
Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki	2000	Abakaliki, Ebony State
Nasarawa State University	2002	Keffi, Nasarawa State
Adamawa State University Mubi	2002	Mubi, Adamawa State
National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos	2002	100 centres located throughout the country; Abuja (HQ) & Lagos (largest)
Kaduna State University, Kaduna	2004	Kaduna State Campuses: Kaduna (Faculty of Arts, Science, Medicine, Pharmaceutical Sciences, & Management Sciences), Kafanchan (Faculty of Environmental Sciences & Agriculture)
Gombe State Univeristy, Gombe	2004	Gombe, Gombe State
Cross River State University of Technology, Calabar	2004	Calabar, Cross River
Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai	2005	Lapai, Niger State
Plateau State University Bokkos	2005	Bokkos, Plateau State
Tai Solarin University of Education (4ICU rank 2019: 170)	2005	Ijagun, Ijebu-Ode, Ogun State
Umaru Musa Yar' Adua University Katsina (4ICU rank 2019: 193)	2006	Katsina, Katsina State
Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero	2006 (1999 as Kogi State University; 2002 as Prince Abubakar Audu University (PAAU); 2003 as Kogi State University again)	Aliero, Kebbi State

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Osun State University Osogbo	2006	Campuses throughout Osun State: Osogbo (Health Science Campus), Ikire (Humanities and Culture Campus), Okuku (Social Sciences and Management Campus), Ifetedo (Law Campus), Ipetu Ijesha (Education Campus), Ejigbo (Agriculture Campus)
Yobe State University, Damaturu	2006	Damaturu, Yobe State
Federal University of Petroleum Resources, Effurun	2007	Effurun, Delta State
Taraba State University, Jalingo	2008	Jalingo, Taraba State
Ondo State University of Science and Technology Okitipupa	2008	Okitipupa, Ondo State
Sokoto State University	2009	Sokoto, Sokoto State
Kwara State University, Ilorin (4ICU rank 2019: 141)	2009	Ilorin, Kwara State
Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni	2010 (1974 as Rivers State College of Education)	Port Harcourt, Rivers State
Akwa Ibom State University, Ikot Akpaden	2010	Ikot Akpad, Akwa Ibom State (main campus); Obio Akpa, Oruk Anam L.G.A, Ibom State (Abak Campus)
Federal University, Dutse	2011	Dutse, Jigawa State
Federal University, Dutsin-Ma	2011	Dustin-Ma, Katsina State
Alex Ekwueme University, Ndufu-Alike	2011	Ikwo, Ebonyi State
Federal University, Kashere	2011	Kashere, Gombe State
Federal University, Lafia	2011	Lafia, Nasarawa State
Federal University, Lafia	2011	Lokogja, Kogi State
Federal University, Otuoke	2011	Otuoke, Bayelsa State
Federal University, Oye- Ekiti, (4ICU rank 2019: 87)	2011	Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State: Oye-Ekiti campus & Ikole-Ekiti campus
Federal University, Wukari	2011	Wukari, Taraba State
Bauchi State University, Gadua	2011	Gadua, Bauchi State (Gadua campus- Faculty Arts & Education, Medicine, Science, Remedial Studies); Misau, Bauchi State (Misau Campus Faculty of Law); Bauchi Campus - Faculty of Management Studies



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Yusuf Maitama Sule University Kano	2012 (formerly Northwest University Kano)	Kano, Kano State
Oyo State Technical University Ibadan	2012	Ibadan, Oyo State
Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa, Jigawa	2013	Kafin Hausa, Jigawa State
Nigeria Police Academy Wudil	2013	Wudil, Kano State
Federal University, Gusau Zamfara	2013	Gusau, Zamfara State
Federal University, Birnin Kebbi	2013	Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State (main campus); Kalgo, Kebbi State (School for Basic and Remedial Studies)
Federal University Gashua	2013	Gashua, Yobe State
Ondo State University of Medical Sciences	2015	Ondo City, Ondo State
Edo University Iyamo	2016	Iyamho, Edo State
Eastern Palm University Ogboko, Imo State	2016	Ogboko, Imo State
University of Africa Toru Orua	2016	Toru-Ora, Bayelsa State
Borno State University, Maiduguri	2017	Maiduguri, Borno State
Moshood Abiola University of Science and Technology Abeokuta	2017	Abeokuta, Ogun State
Nigerian Army University Biu	2018	Biu, Borno State
Nigerian Maritime University Okerenkoko	2018	Okerenghigho, Delta State
Air Force Institute of Technology, Kaduna	2018 (1977 as NAF Technical and Supply School (TSS); 1979 as NAF Technical Training Group)	Kaduna, Kaduna State
Gombe State University of Science and Technology	2019	Kumo, Gombe State
Zamfara State University	2019	Talata Mafara, Zamfara State
Bayelsa Medical University	2019	Yenagoa, Bayelsa State
University of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, Umuagwo	2019	Umuagwo, Imo State
University of Creative Technology Umuna	2019	Umuna Orlu, Imo State

Sources: Wikipedia, 4ICU, and NUC statistical digest/website. For websites see Annex.

Table 6: Private Universities in Nigeria

University	University Since	(current) Location of Campus(es)
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Madonna University, Okija (private religious)	1999	Okija, Anambra State
Igbinedion University Okada	1999	Okada, Benin City, Edo State
Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo (4ICU rank 2019: 120) (private religious)	1999 (1959 as Adventist College of West Africa (ACWA); 1975 as Adventist Seminary of West Africa (ASWA))	Ilishan-Remo, Ogun State
Bowen University, Iwo (private religious)	2001	Iwo, Osun State
Pan-Atlantic University, Lagos (private religious)	2002 (1991 as Lagos Business School; 2002 as Pan-African University; 2013 as Pan-Atlantic University)	Lekki, Lagos City, Lagos State (Metropolitan Ibeju-Lekki Campus; Ajah Campus)
Covenant University (4ICU rank 2019: 32) (private religious)	2002	Ota, Ogun State
Benson Idahosa University, Benin City (private religious)	2002 (1993 as Christian Faith University-Institute of Continuous Learning)	Benin City, Edo State (Ugbor Campus); Okha, Benin, Edo State (Nigeria Legacy Campus)
American University of Nigeria, Yola (4ICU rank 2019: 190)	2003 (Originally named the ABTI American University of Nigera)	Yola, Adamawa State
Lead City University, Ibadan	2005 (2003 as City University, Ibadan)	Ibadan, Oyo State
Crawford University (private religious)	2005	Faith City, Igbesa, Ogun State
Crescent University (private religious/Islamic)	2005	Abeokuta, Ogun State
Bells University of Technology, Otta	2005	Ota, Ogun State
Caritas University, Enugu (private religious)	2005	Enugu City, Enugu State
Bingham University, New Karu (private religious)	2005	Auta Balifi, Nasarawa State
Ajayi Crowther University (private religious)	2005	Oyo, Oyo State
Al-Hikmah University (private religious/Islamic)	2005	Ilorin, Kwara State; Atere, Kwara State; Igbaja, Kwara State
Al-Qalam University, Katsina (private religious/Islamic)	2005 (Formerly known as Katsina University, Katsina (KUK))	Katsina, Katsina State

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Kwararafa University, Wukari	2005	Wukari, Taraba State
Redeemer's University, Ede (4ICU rank 2019: 196) (private religious)	2005	Ede, Osun State
Renaissance University, Enugu	2005	Ugbawka, Enugu State
Novena University, Ogume	2005	Ogume, Delta State
University of Mkar, Mkar (private religious)	2005 (formerly called Hilltop University)	Mkar, Benue State
Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji (private religious)	2006	Ikeji-Arakeji, Osun State
African University of Science & Technology	2007	Abuja, Federal Capital Territory
Achievers University	2007	Owo, Ondo State
Caleb University, Lagos	2007	Imota, Lagos State
Fountain Univeristy, Oshogbo (private religious/Islamic)	2007	Osogbo, Osun State
Obong University, Obong Ntak (private religious)	2007	Etim Ekpo, Akwa Ibom State
Veritas University, Abuja (private religious)	2007	Abuja, Federal Capital Territory
Salem University, Lokoja (private religious)	2007	Lokogja, Kogi State
Wesley University. of Science & Technology, Ondo (private religious)	2007	Ondo City, Ondo State
Western Delta University, Oghara	2007	Oghara, Delta State
Tansian University, Umunya (private religious)	2007	Umunya, Anambra State
St. Paul University, Awka - Anambra State (private religious)	2009	Awka, Anambra State
Rhema University, Obeama-Asa - Rivers State (private religious)	2009	Aba, Abia State
Nile University of Nigeria, Abuja (4ICU rank 2019: 131)	2009	Abuja, Federal Capital Territory
Oduduwa University, Ipetumodu - Osun State	2009	Ipetumodu, Ile Ife, Osun State
Godfrey Okoye University, Ugwuomu-	2009	Ugwuomu-Nike, Enugu State

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Nike - Enugu State (private religious)		
Afe Babalola University (4ICU rank 2019: 83)	2009	Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State
Wellspring University, Evbuobanosa - Edo State	2009	Benin City, Edo State
Samuel Adegboyega University, Ogwa (private religious)	2011	Ogwa, Edo State
Baze University (private religious)	2011	Abuja, Federal Capital Territory
Adeleke University, Ede (private religious)	2011	Ede, Osun State
Landmark University, Omu-Aran. (4ICU rank 2019: 96) (private religious)	2011	Omu Aran, Kwara State
Southwestern University, Oku Owa	2012	Ikeja, Lagos State
Gregory University, Uturu (private religious)	2012	Uturu, Abia State
Elizade University, Ilara- Mokin	2012	Ilara-Mokin, Ondo State
Evangel University, Akaeze (private religious)	2012	Akaeze, Ebonyi state (two campuses: Okpoto & Akaeze)
Mcperson University, Seriki Sotayo, Ajebo (private religious)	2012	Abeokuta, Seriki-Sotayo, Ogun State
Ritman University, Ikot Ekpene, Akwa Ibom	2015	Ikot Ekpene, Akwa Ibom State
Micheal & Cecilia Ibru University	2015	Ibru Village, Ughelli, Delta State
Mountain Top University (private religious)	2015	Makogi Oba, Ogun State
Edwin Clark University, Kaigbodo	2015	Kiagbodo, Delta State
Chrisland University	2015	Abeokuta, Ogun State
Christopher University Mowe	2015	Mowe, Ogun State
Augustine University	2015	Ilara, Lagos State
Hallmark University, Ijebi Itele, Ogun	2015	Ijebu-Itele, Ogun State
Hezekiah University, Umudi (private religious)	2015	Nkwerre, Imo State
Kings University, Ode Omu (private religious)	2015	Odeomu, Osun State
Summit University (private religious/Islamic)	2015	Offa, Kwara State
Kola Daisi University Ibadan, Oyo State	2016	Ibadan, Oyo State

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Anchor University Ayobo Lagos State (private religious)	2016	Ayobo-Ipaja, Lagos State
Arthur Javis University Akpooyubo Cross river State	2016	Calabar, Cross River
Clifford University Owerrinta Abia State (private religious)	2016	Ihie, Abia State
Coal City University Enugu State	2016	Enugu City, Enugu State (two campuses in Enugu: Emene campus & Independence Layout)
Crown Hill University Eiyenkorin, Kwara State	2016	Ilorin, Kwara State
Dominican University Ibadan Oyo State	2016	Ibadan, Oyo State
Legacy University, Okija Anambra State	2016	Okija, Anambra State
Admiralty University	2017	Ibua, Delta State
Eko University of Medical and Health Sciences Ijanikin, Lagos	2017	Ijanikin, Lagos State
PAMO University of Medical Sciences, Portharcourt	2017	Port-Harcourt, Rivers State
Precious Cornerstone University, Oyo (private religious)	2017	Ibadan, Oyo State
Atiba University Oyo	2017	Oyo Town, Oyo State
Spiritan University, Nneochi Abia State (private religious)	2017	Umunneochi, Abia State
Skyline University, Kano	2018	Kano City, Kano State
Dominion University Ibadan, Oyo State	2019	Ibadan, Oyo State
Greenfield University, Kaduna	2019	Kaduna, Kaduna State
Trinity University Ogun State (private religious)	2019	Ofada, Ogun State
Westland University Iwo	2019	Iwo, Osun State

Sources: Wikipedia, 4ICU, and NUC statistical digest/website. For Nigeria the WHED website was not consulted. For websites see Annex.

Table 7: Regional distribution of Tertiary Knowledge Institutes in Nigeria (in 2020)

Region (State)	Public	Private	Total	Per million inhabitants
1=Abia	3	4	7	2.5
2=AbujaFCT	3	4	7	5.0
3=Adamawa	2	1	3	0.7

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4=Akwabom	2	2	4	1.0
5=Anambra	2	4	6	1.0
6=Bauchi	2	0	2	0.3
7=Bayelsa	4	0	4	2.5
8=Benue	2	1	3	0.5
9=Borno	3	0	3	0.4
10=CrossRiver	2	1	3	1.2
11=Delta	3	6	9	2.0
12=Ebonyi	2	1	3	0.7
13=Edo	3	4	7	2.5
14=Ekuti	2	1	3	1.4
15=Enugu	2	4	6	1.7
16=Gombe	3	0	3	0.8
17=Imo	5	1	6	1.4
18=Jigawa	2	0	2	0.3
19=Kaduna	4	1	5	0.5
20=Kano	4	1	5	0.4
21=Katsina	2	1	3	0.3
22=Kebbi	2	0	2	0.4
23=Kogi	2	1	3	1.1
24=Kwara	2	4	6	1.8
25=Lagos	4	6	10	0.9
26=Nassarawa	2	1	3	1.0
27=Niger	2	0	2	0.3
28=Ogun	4	12	16	3.9
29=Ondo	5	3	8	2.6
30=Osun	2	8	10	2.4
31=Oyo	4	6	10	1.6
32=Plateau	2	0	2	0.5
33=Rivers	3	1	4	0.7
34=Sokoto	2	0	2	0.4
35=Taraba	2	1	3	0.7
36=Yobe	2	0	2	0.3
37=Zamfara	2	0	2	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Note: only if a university has locations in different states, these are counted as different locations. In total the number of institutions is a bit higher than in the table in part 1, because some universities indeed have subsidiaries in more than one state. For regions: see map at the start of part 2.

Table 8: Think Tanks in Nigeria

Name	Year est.	Location
Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER) (government)	1960	Ibadan, Nigeria



Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Nigeria

Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) (government)	1961	Lagos, Nigeria
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (intergovernmental organisation)	1967	Abuja, Federal Capital Territory; Ibadan, Oyo State (headquarters); has station throughout Africa: DR Congo, Cameroon, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Benin, & Ghana
Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team (independent)	1987	Ibadan, Nigeria
Africa Leadership Forum (independent)	1988	Ikeja, Lagos State (Lagos Station); Ota, Ogun State (Ota Secretariat)
African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies (ACDESS) (independent)	1991	Ijebu Ode, Nigeria
Internal Livestock Research Institute (independent)	1994	Ibadan, Nigeria
Development Research and Projects Centre (DRPC) (independent)	1994	Nasarawa, Kano State ; Abuja, Nigeria
The Heinrich Boll Foundation (independent)	1995	Abuja, Nigeria ; Lagos, Nigeria
Nigerian Economic Summit Group Ltd/Gte (NESG) (independent)	1996	Lagos, Nigeria ; Abuja, Nigeria
Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD) (independent)	1997	Abuja, Nigeria
International Center for Energy, Environment & Development (ICEED) (independent)	1999	Abuja, Nigeria
Centre for Population and Environmental Development (CPED) (independent)	1999	Benin City, Nigeria
African Heritage Institution (Afri-Heritage) (independent)	2001	Enugu, Nigeria
Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (IPPA) (independent)	2002	Lagos, Nigeria
Rivers State Economic Advisory Council (government)	2007	Port Harcourt, Nigeria
Building Nigeria's Response on Climate Change (BNRCC) (independent)	2008	Ibadan, Nigeria
Center for the Study of the Economies of Africa (CSEA) (independent)	2008	Abuja, Nigeria
Enyenaweh (independent)	2015	Abuja, Nigeria
National Centre for Economic Management and Administration (NCEMA) (government)	NA	Old Bodija, Nigeria

Centre for Public Policy Alternatives (independent)	NA	Lagos, Nigeria
Institute for Public Policy Analysis and Management (IPPAM) (independent)	NA	Abuja, Nigeria
African Institute for Applied Economics	NA	NA
O-analytics Research and Development Initiative (ORADI) (independent)	NA	Abuja, Nigeria
Initiative for Evidence Based Development and Empowerment (IEBDEM) (independent)	NA	Lagos, Nigeria

Sources: Wikipedia think tanks among other sources

Table 9 : Museums in Nigeria

Name	Year est. and ownership	Location
National Museum, Asaba: The museum was established in the Mungo Park House, a prefabricated colonial structure and historical edifice constructed by the Royal Niger Company (RNC) in 1886 and used successively as its administrative headquarters (1886-1900), a military centre, the colonial administrative divisional headquarters, a depot for the RNC Constabulary (1904-1910) and the seat of the Urban District Council (1954-1976).	1886 (government)	Asaba, Delta State
National Museum, Katsina	1921 (government)	Katsina, Katsina State
National Museum, Esie	1945 (government)	Esie, Kwara State
National Museum, Jos	1952 (government)	Jos, Plateau State
Museum of Traditional Nigerian Architecture (MOTNA), Jos	1952 (government)	Jos, Plateau State
Zoological Garden, Jos	1957 (government)	Jos, Plateau State
Nigerian National Musuem	1957 (government)	Lagos, Lagos State
National Museum, Kanta	1958 (government)	Argungu, Kebbi State
National Museum, Oron	1958 (government)	Oron, Akwa Iborn State
Old Residency Museum, Calabar	1959 (government)	Calabar, Cross River State
National Museum, Calabar	1959 (government)	Calabar, Cross River State
National Museum, Owo	1968 (government)	Owo, Ondo State
National Museum of Unity, Enugu	1972 (government)	Enugu, Enugu State
National Museum, Port Harcourt	1973 (government)	Portharcourt, Rivers State
National Museum, Kaduna	1975 (government)	Kaduna, Kaduna State
Centre for Blacks and African Arts and Culture	1977 (government)	Iganmu, Lagos State
National War Museum, Umuahia	1985 (government)	Umuahia, Abia State
National Museum of Colonial History, Aba	1985 (government)	Aba, Abia State

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National Museum, Akure	1987 (government)	Akure, Ondo
National Museum, Yola	1988 (government)	Yola, Adamawa State
National Museum, Osogbo	1988 (government)	Osogbo, Osun State
National Museum, Owerri	1988 (government)	Owerri, Imo State
National Museum of Colonial History, Lokoja	1989 (government)	Lokoja, Kogi State
Centre for Earth Construction Technology, (CECTECH)	1992 (government)	Jos, Plateau State
Interpretation Centre, Sukur	1999 (UNESCO Heritage Site)	Sukur, Adamawa State
Jaekel House	2010 (government)	Ebute Metta, Lagos State
Slave History, Museum, Calabar	2011 (government)	Calabar, Cross River State
Kalakuta Republic Museum	2012 (government)	Lagos City, Lagos State
Odu'a Museum and Hall of Fame	2013 (private; professor Wole Soyinka)	Ibadan, Oyo State
Angels and Muse	NA (community creative hub)	Ekoyi, Lagos State
Centre for Memories	NA	Enugu, Enugu State
National Museum, Abakaliki	NA (government)	Abakaliki, Ebonyi State
National Museum, Abeokuta	NA (government)	Abeokuta, Ogun State
Yemisi Shyllon Museum of Art (YSMA)	NA	Ibeju-Lekki, Lagos State
Ulli Beier Museum	NA	Osogbo, Osun State
Gidan Dan Hausa Museum	NA (government)	Kaduna, Kaduna State
Nana Living Spring Museum	NA (government)	Koko, Delta State
Badagry Slave Museum and Black History Museum	NA (government)	Badagry, Lagos State
National Gallery of Modern Art	NA (government)	Lagos, Lagos State
National Museum, Uyo	NA (government)	Uyo, Akwa Ibom State
National Museum, Yenagoa	NA (government)	Yenagoa, Bayelsa State
National Museum, Maiduguri	NA (government)	Maiduguri, Borno State
National Museum, Makurdi	NA (government)	Makurdi, Benue State
National Museum, Minna	NA (government)	Minna, Niger State
National Museum, Nok	NA (government)	Kaduna, Kaduna State
National Museum, Ogbomosho	NA (government)	Ogbomosho, Oyo State
National Museum, Sokoto	NA (government)	Sokoto, Sokoto State
National Museum, Oyo	NA (government)	Alaafin Oyo, Oyo State
National Museum, Koko	NA (government)	Koko, Delta State
National Museum, Lafia	NA (government)	Lafia, Nasarawa State
National Museum, Lagos	NA (government)	Lagos, Lagos State
Gidan Makama, Museum, Kano	NA (government)	Kano, Kano State
National Museum, Hong	NA (government)	Hong, Adamawa State
Institute of Archaeology & Museum Studies (I.A.M.S)	NA (government)	Jos, Plateau State
National Museum of Unity, Ibadan	NA (government)	Ibadan, Oyo State

National Museum, ICT Centre, Oko, Surulere	NA (government)	Ogbomosho, Oyo State
National Museum, Igbo-Ukwu	NA (government)	Igbo-Ukwu, Anambra
National Museum, Ile-Ife	NA (government)	Ile-Ife, Osun State
National Museum, Ilorin	NA (government)	Ilorin, Kwara State
National Museum, Jalingo	NA (government)	Jalingo, Taraba
National Museum, Damaturu	NA (government)	Damaturu, Yobe State
Abubakar Tafawa, Balewa Mausoleum, Bauchi	NA (government)	Bauchi, Bauchi State
National Museum, Benin	NA (government)	Benin City, Edo State
Rock Art Interpretive Centre, Birnin Kudu	NA (government)	Birnin-Kudu, Jigawa State

Sources: Wikipedia museums, the national commission for museums and monuments, among other sources

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*This report was made as a student assignment for the Bachelor's Minor 'African Dynamics', which is a joint course of Leiden University, Delft University of Technology and Erasmus University Rotterdam, guided by the African Studies Centre Leiden (Marleen Dekker and Madi Ditmars). This report was made by **Leshem Cohen** (Leiden University Political Science), and supervised and extended by Ton Dietz, supported by Akinyinka Akinyoade (ASC Leiden), and David Ehrhardt (Leiden University College).*

## **Annex: List of websites**

### UNIVERSITIES

#### **Federal Universities**

Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi: <http://www.atbu.edu.ng>

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria: <http://www.abu.edu.ng>

Air Force Institute of Technology, Kaduna: <https://afit.edu.ng>

Alex Ekwueme University, Ndufu-Alike: <http://www.funai.edu.ng>

Bayero University: <http://www.buk.edu.ng>

Federal University Gashua: <http://www.fugashua.edu.ng>

Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta: <http://www.unaab.edu.ng>

Federal University of Petroleum Resources, Effurun: <http://www.fupre.edu.ng>

Federal University of Technology, Akure: <http://www.futa.edu.ng>

Federal University of Technology, Minna: <http://www.futminna.edu.ng>

Federal University of Technology, Owerri: <http://www.futo.edu.ng>

Federal University, Birnin Kebbi: <http://www.fubk.edu.ng>

Federal University, Dutse: <http://www.fud.edu.ng/>

Federal University, Dutsin-Ma: <http://www.fudutsinma.edu.ng>

Federal University, Gusau Zamfara: <http://www.fugusau.edu.ng>

Federal University, Kashere: <http://www.fukashere.edu.ng>

Federal University, Lafia: <http://www.fulafia.edu.ng>

Federal University, Lafia: <http://www.fulokoja.edu.ng>

Federal University, Otuoke: <http://www.fuotuke.edu.ng/>

Federal University, Oye-Ekiti: <http://www.fuoye.edu.ng/>

Federal University, Wukari: <http://www.fuwukari.edu.ng/>

Michael Okpara University of Agricultural Umudike: <http://www.mouau.edu.ng>

Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola: <http://www.mautech.edu.ng>

National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos: <http://www.nou.edu.ng>

Nigeria Police Academy Wudil: <http://polac.edu.ng/>

Nigerian Army University Biu: <https://naub.edu.ng/>

Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna: <http://www.nda.edu.ng>

Nigerian Maritime University Okerenkoko: <https://www.nmu.edu.ng/>

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka: <http://www.unizik.edu.ng>

Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife: <http://www.oauife.edu.ng>

University of Abuja: <http://www.uniabuja.edu.ng>

University of Agriculture, Makurdi: <http://www.uam.edu.ng>

University of Benin: <http://www.uniben.edu.ng>

University of Calabar: <http://www.unical.edu.ng>

University of Ibadan: <http://www.ui.edu.ng>

University of Ilorin: <http://www.unilorin.edu.ng>

University of Jos: <http://www.unijos.edu.ng>

University of Lagos: <http://www.unilag.edu.ng>

University of Maiduguri: <http://www.unimaid.edu.ng>

University of Nigeria: <http://www.unn.edu.ng>

University of Port-Harcourt: <http://www.uniport.edu.ng>

University of Uyo: <http://www.uniuyo.edu.ng>

Usumanu Danfodiyo University: <http://www.udusok.edu.ng>

#### **State Universities**

Abia State University, Uturu: <http://www.absu.edu.ng>

Adamawa State University Mubi: <http://www.adsu.edu.ng>

Adekunle Ajasin University: <http://www.aaua.edu.ng>

Akwa Ibom State University, Ikot Akpaden: <http://www.aksu.edu.ng>

Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma: <http://www.aauekpoma.edu.ng>

Bauchi State University, Gadau: <http://www.basug.edu.ng>

Bayelsa Medical University: <https://bmu.edu.ng/>

Benue State University, Makurdi: <http://www.bsum.edu.ng>

Borno State University, Maiduguri: No website known

Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Uli: <http://coou.edu.ng/>

Cross River State University of Technology, Calabar: <http://www.crutech.edu.ng>

Delta State University Abraka: <http://www.delsu.edu.ng>

Eastern Palm University Ogboko, Imo State: <https://www.epu.edu.ng/>

Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki: <http://www.ebsu.edu.ng>

Edo University Iyamo: <http://www.edouniversity.edu.ng/>

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Ekiti State University: <http://www.eksu.edu.ng>

Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Enugu: <http://www.esut.edu.ng>

Gombe State University, Gombe: <http://www.gsu.edu.ng>

Gombe State University of Science and Technology: No website known

Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai: <http://www.ibbu.edu.ng>

Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni: <http://www.iaue.edu.ng>

Imo State University, Owerri: <http://www.imsu.edu.ng>

Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa, Jigawa: <http://www.slu.edu.ng>

Kaduna State University, Kaduna: <http://www.kasu.edu.ng>

Kano University of Science & Technology, Wudil: <http://www.kust.edu.ng>

Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero: <http://www.ksusta.edu.ng>

Kogi State University Anyigba: <http://www.ksu.edu.ng>

Kwara State University, Ilorin: <http://www.kwasu.edu.ng>

Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho: <http://www.lautech.edu.ng>

Lagos State University, Ojo: <http://www.lasu.edu.ng>

Moshood Abiola University of Science and Technology Abeokuta: No website known

Nasarawa State University: <http://www.nasuk.edu.ng>

Niger Delta University Yenagoa: <http://www.ndu.edu.ng>

Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye: <http://www.ooouagoiwoye.edu.ng>

Ondo State University of Science and Technology Okitipupa: <http://www.osustech.edu.ng>

Ondo State University of Medical Sciences: <http://www.unimed.edu.ng>

Osun State University Osogbo: <http://www.uniosun.edu.ng>

Oyo State Technical University Ibadan: <https://tech-u.edu.ng/>

Plateau State University Bokkos: <http://www.plasu.edu.ng>

Rivers State University: <http://www.rsu.edu.ng>

Tai Solarin University of Education: <http://www.tasued.edu.ng>

Taraba State University, Jalingo: <http://www.tsuniversity.edu.ng>

Sokoto State University: <http://www.ssu.edu.ng>

Umaru Musa Yar' Adua University Katsina: <http://www.umyu.edu.ng>

University of Africa Toru Orua: <https://www.uat.edu.ng>

University of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, Umuagwo: no website known

University of Creative Technology Umuna: no website known

Yobe State University, Damaturu: <http://www.ysu.edu.ng>

Yusuf Maitama Sule University Kano: <http://www.nwu.edu.ng>

Zamfara State University: No website known

### **Private universities**

Achievers University: <http://www.achievers.edu.ng>

Adeleke University, Ede: <http://www.adelekeuniversity.edu.ng>

Admiralty University: <http://www.adun.edu.ng>

Afe Babalola University: <http://www.abuad.edu.ng>

African University of Science & Technology: <http://aust.edu.ng>

Ajayi Crowther University: <http://www.acu.edu.ng>

Al-Hikmah University: <https://www.alhikmah.edu.ng>

Al-Qalam University, Katsina: <http://www.auk.edu.ng>

American University of Nigeria, Yola: <http://www.aun.edu.ng>

Anchor University Ayobo Lagos State: <http://www.aul.edu.ng/>

Arthur Jarvis University Akpoyubo Cross river State: <http://www.arthurjarvisuniversity.edu.ng/>

Atiba University Oyo: <https://atibauniversity.edu.ng/>

Augustine University: <http://www.augustineuniversity.edu.ng/>

Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo: <http://www.babcock.edu.ng>

Baze University: <http://www.bazeuniversity.edu.ng>

Bells University of Technology, Otta: <http://www.bellsuniversity.edu.ng/>

Benson Idahosa University, Benin City: <https://www.biu.edu.ng/>

Bingham University, New Karu: <http://www.binghamuni.edu.ng>

Bowen University, Iwo: <http://www.bowenuniversity-edu.org>

Caleb University, Lagos: <http://www.calebuniversity.edu.ng>

Caritas University, Enugu: <http://www.caritasuni.edu.ng/>

Chrisland University: <http://www.chrislanduniversity.edu.ng>

Christopher University Mowe: <http://www.christopheruniversity.edu.ng/>

Clifford University Owerrinta Abia State: <http://www.clifforduni.edu.ng/>

Coal City University Enugu State: <https://ccu.edu.ng/>



Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Nigeria

Covenant University: <http://www.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/>  
Crawford University: <http://www.crawforduniversity.edu.ng>  
Crescent University: <http://www.crescent-university.edu.ng>  
Crown Hill University Eiyenkorin, Kwara State: <http://www.crownhilluniversity.edu.ng/>  
Dominican University Ibadan Oyo State: <http://www.dui.edu.ng/>  
Dominion University Ibadan, Oyo State: <http://www.dominionuniversity.edu.ng/>  
Edwin Clark University, Kaigbodo: <http://www.edwinclarkuniversity.edu.ng/>  
Eko University of Medical and Health Sciences Ijanikin, Lagos: <https://www.ekounimed.edu.ng/>  
Elizade University, Ilara-Mokin: <http://www.elizadeuniversity.edu.ng>  
Evangel University, Akaeze: <http://www.evangeluniversity.edu.ng>  
Fountain Univeristy, Oshogbo: <http://www.fountainuniversity.edu.ng>  
Godfrey Okoye University, Ugwuomu-Nike - Enugu State: <http://www.gouni.edu.ng>  
Greenfield University, Kaduna: <http://www.gfu.edu.ng>  
Gregory University, Uturu: <http://www.gregoryuniversity.com>  
Hallmark University, Ijebi Itele, Ogun: <http://www.hallmark.edu.ng>  
Hezekiah University, Umudi: <http://hezekiah.edu.ng/>  
Igbinedion University Okada: <http://www.iuokada.edu.ng>  
Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji: <http://www.jabu.edu.ng>  
Kings University, Ode Omu: <http://www.kingsuniversity.edu.ng/>  
Kola Daisi University Ibadan, Oyo State: <http://www.koladaisiuniversity.edu.ng/>  
Kwararafa University, Wukari: <http://www.kwararafauniversity.edu.ng>  
Landmark University, Omu-Aran: <http://www.lmu.edu.ng>  
Lead City University, Ibadan: <http://www.lcu.edu.ng>  
Legacy University, Okija Anambra State: <http://www.legacyuniversity.edu.ng/>  
Madonna University, Okija: <http://www.madonnauniversity.edu.ng>  
Mcperson University, Seriki Sotayo, Ajebo: <http://www.mcu.edu.ng>  
Micheal & Cecilia Ibru University: <http://mciu.edu.ng/>  
Mountain Top University: <http://www.mtu.edu.ng>  
Nile University of Nigeria, Abuja: <http://www.ntnu.edu.ng>  
Novena University, Ogume: <http://www.novenauniversity.edu.ng>  
Obong University, Obong Ntak: <http://www.obonguniversity.net>

## Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Nigeria

Oduduwa University, Ipetumodu - Osun State: <http://www.oduduwauniversity.edu.ng>

PAMO University of Medical Sciences, Port-Harcourt: <http://www.pums.edu.ng>

Pan-Atlantic University, Lagos: <http://www.pau.edu.ng>

St. Paul University, Awka - Anambra State: <http://www.pauluniversity.edu.ng>

Precious Cornerstone University, Oyo: <http://www.pcu.edu.ng>

Redeemer's University, Ede: <http://www.run.edu.ng>

Renaissance University, Enugu: <http://www.rnu.edu.ng>

Rhema University, Obeama-Asa - Rivers State: <http://www.rhemauniversity.edu.ng>

Ritman University, Ikot Ekpene, Akwa Ibom: <http://www.ritmanuniversity.edu.ng>

Salem University, Lokoja: <http://www.salemuniversity.edu.ng>

Samuel Adegboyega University, Ogwa: <http://www.sau.edu.ng>

Skyline University, Kano: <http://www.sun.edu.ng>

Southwestern University, Oku Owa: <http://www.southwesternuniversity.edu.ng>

Spiritana University, Nneochi Abia State: <http://www.spiritanauniversity.edu.ng>

Summit University: <http://www.summituniversity.edu.ng>

Tansian University, Umunya: <http://tansianuniversity.edu.ng/>

Trinity University Ogun State: <http://www.trinityuniversity.edu.ng/>

University of Mkar, Mkar: <http://www.unimkar.edu.ng>

Veritas University, Abuja: <http://www.veritas.edu.ng>

Wellspring University, Evbuobanosa - Edo State: <http://www.wellspringuniversity.net>

Wesley University of Science & Technology, Ondo: <http://www.wusto.edu.ng>

Western Delta University, Oghara : <http://wdu.edu.ng>

Westland University Iwo: <https://www.westland.edu.ng/>

## THINK TANKS

Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD): <http://www.cddwestafrica.org/>

Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA): <https://niia.gov.ng/>

Development Research and Projects Centre (dRPC): <https://drpcngr.org/>

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture: <https://www.iita.org/>

Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team: <https://www.nestinteractive.org/>

Building Nigeria's Response on Climate Change (BNRCC): <http://www.nigeriaclimatechange.org/>

## Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Nigeria

International Center for Energy, Environment & Development (ICEED):

<https://nl.linkedin.com/company/iceednigeria>

Nigerian Economic Summit Group Ltd/Gte (NESG): <https://nesgroup.org/>

African Heritage Institution (Afri-Heritage): <http://www.afriheritage.org/>

Center for the Study of the Economies of Africa (CSEA): <http://www.cseaafrica.org>

Centre for Population and Environmental Development (CPED): <https://cped.org.ng/>

African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies (ACDESS):

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African\\_Centre\\_for\\_Development\\_and\\_Strategic\\_Studies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Centre_for_Development_and_Strategic_Studies)

National Centre for Economic Management and Administration (NCEMA):

<https://onthinktanks.org/think-tank/national-centre-for-economic-management-and-administration/>

Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (IPPA): <http://www.ippanigeria.org/>

Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER): <https://www.niser.gov.ng/>

African Institute for Applied Economics: website not known

O-analytics Research and Development Initiative (ORADI): <https://www.devex.com/organizations/o-analytics-research-and-development-initiative-oradi-124244>

Initiative for Evidence Based Development and Empowerment (IEBDEM):

<https://onthinktanks.org/think-tank/initiative-for-evidence-based-development-and-empowerment/>

Enyenaweh: [www.enyenaweh.com](http://www.enyenaweh.com)

Africa Leadership Forum: <https://www.africaleadership.org/>

Rivers State Economic Advisory Council:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rivers\\_State\\_Economic\\_Advisory\\_Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rivers_State_Economic_Advisory_Council)

Centre for Public Policy Alternatives: <http://cpparesearch.org/nu-en-pl/>

Institute for Public Policy Analysis and Management (IPPAM): <https://www.ippam.org/>

The Henrich Boll Foundation: <https://ng.boell.org/>

International Livestock Research Institute: <https://www.ilri.org/where-we-work/west-africa/nigeria>

## MUSEUMS

National Museum of Colonial History, Aba: <https://hometown.ng/listing-item/the-museum-of-colonial-history-in-aba/>

National Museum, Abakaliki: No website known

National Museum, Abeokuta: No website known

National Museum, Akure: <https://afrotourism.com/entertainment/national-museum-akure/>

National Museum, Asaba: <https://www.visitnigerianow.com/tours/national-museum-asaba/>

## Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Nigeria

Abubakar Tafawa, Balewa Mausoleum, Bauchi: No website known

National Museum, Benin: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benin\\_City\\_National\\_Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benin_City_National_Museum)

Rock Art Interpretive Centre, Birnin Kudu:

[http://www.bradshawfoundation.com/africa/nigeria/birnin\\_kudu/index.php](http://www.bradshawfoundation.com/africa/nigeria/birnin_kudu/index.php)

National Museum, Calabar: <https://www.visitnigerianow.com/tour-category/museum/>

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