



KADUNA STATE OF NIGERIA

WHITE PAPER

ON THE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
CAUSES OF RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES IN
KADUNA STATE

6TH - 12TH MARCH, 1987

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**WHITE PAPER ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
CAUSES OF RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES IN KADUNA STATE OF
NIGERIA FROM 6TH – 12TH MARCH, 1987**

1:00 INTRODUCTION: (See Chapters 1 and 2 of the Report).

1:01 Following the riots and disturbances that erupted in some parts of Kaduna State from 6th to 12th March, 1987 beginning from the Kafanchan College of Education, the Military Governor of Kaduna State, Lt-Col. Abubakar Dangiwa Umar, constituted a Committee on 11th March, 1987 to investigate the crisis. The Committee was constituted under the Commission of Inquiry Law Cap 25 Laws of Kaduna State 1963 with the following membership:

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| (a) Mrs H. N. Donli,
<i>Attorney-General and Commissioner of Justice</i> | <i>Chairman</i> |
| (b) Alhaji Nasiru Ibrahim Arab,
<i>Commissioner of Information</i> | <i>Member</i> |
| (c) Major S. A. Adejumo,
<i>Garrison Commander</i> | <i>Member</i> |
| (d) Alhaji Uba B. Ringim,
<i>Representative of the Nigeria Police</i> | <i>Member</i> |
| (e) Dr Ahmadu Bello,
<i>Permanent Secretary (Political)</i> | <i>Member</i> |
| (f) Representative of Christian Association of Nigeria | <i>Member</i> |
| (g) Representative of Jama'atu Nasril Islam | <i>Member</i> |
| (h) Mr Victor Bala Gwani | <i>Member</i> |
| (i) Alhaji Dauda Sulaiman Karofi | <i>Secretary</i> |

1:02 The terms of reference of the Committee were:—

The Committee shall within a month from the 19th of March, 1987:

- Investigate, ascertain and identify the immediate and remote causes of the crisis;
- Assess the extent of damage caused during the disturbances;
- Ascertain and identify the roles played by individuals and groups in causing tension and outbreak of violence;
- Make recommendations on how to avert this type of incidence.

Made at Kaduna this 19th day of March, 1987.

(Sgd) LT-COL. ABUBAKAR D. UMAR,
*Military Governor,
Kaduna State of Nigeria*

1:03 Letter of Submission of Report:

1:03.1 Committee's Comment:

This Committee did receive a report from the Police to the effect that some disturbances occurred in Daura. However, no submissions were made regarding the said disturbances.

Decision:

Government observes that the Investigation Committee did not visit Daura and did not receive any submissions on the said disturbances.

1:04 Date of Submission of Report:

(See page 4 of the main Report).

(C) Date of Submission of Report:

As from the date of its inauguration, the Committee was given one month within which to complete its assignment. However, by the time it wound up its public sittings, *i.e.* Wednesday, 15th April, 1987, it became obvious that it was impossible for it to submit its report by Monday 20th of April, 1987 as was expected. Consequently, on 21st of April, 1987 it applied to the Military Governor for an extension of time which was granted. The Committee finally submitted its report on Tuesday, 19th May, 1987.

(D) Limitations:

(i) Time Constraint

As already pointed out earlier, the Committee was given only one month initially within which to complete its work. Owing to the magnitude of the exercise and the scattered nature of the places to be visited which required spending some days travelling, the Committee could not complete its work as scheduled. Rather, it had to request for more time.

(ii) Mechanism Constraint

In an exercise like the one that has been undertaken, where it was necessary to assess the extent of damages with their cost and identify roles played by individuals and groups, methods used in obtaining the required information are of great importance in achieving the desired results. As indicated in Chapters IV and V of the Report, the Committee did have some problems not only of time but also of devising a most appropriate method of assessing cost of property lost.

Decision:

Government notes the above observations.

1:05 Methodology:

1:05.1(a) Memoranda and Oral Presentation:

The Committee invited all members of the public including the following persons and agencies to submit memoranda and/or give oral statements in respect of the crisis:

- (i) Traditional Rulers
- (ii) Religious Leaders and Groups
- (iii) Chairmen of Local Governments
- (iv) Heads of Institutions of Learning
- (v) The Nigerian Army
- (vi) The Police and other Law Enforcement Agencies
- (vii) Affected Persons
- (viii) Any other interested Persons.

Decision:

Government notes the above observations.

1:05.2(b) Inspection of Affected Areas:

The Committee conducted thorough tours of all the affected places to ascertain the authenticity or otherwise of the damages.

Decision:

Government observes that the Investigation Committee did not visit Daura.

1:05.3(c) Analysis of Information:

The information gathered was then collated and critically analysed.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation.

2:00 REMOTE AND IMMEDIATE CAUSES:

The first term of reference which was "The identification of the immediate and remote causes of the Crisis" was considered critically by the Committee. It was the view of the Committee that for a more logical and more sequential presentation of events leading to the crisis, it would be better to start with the remote causes.

In finding out the remote causes, it was felt that the best sources were the written memoranda and oral presentations submitted and made during all the Committee's sittings.

Decision:

Government notes the above observations.

2:01 REMOTE CAUSES:

For the sake of clarity, it was decided to group all the remote factors into the following categories:—

- A. Social
- B. Economic
- C. Political
- D. Religious.

Decision:

Government notes the above observations.

2:01A. SOCIAL FACTORS

2:01.1 Mistrust between the Hausa/Fulani and non-Hausa/Fulani Groups:

In the memoranda and oral submissions made especially from Southern Zaria, it became evident that the non-Hausa/Fulani groups have, for a long time, felt that they have been excluded from the scheme of things, especially in the area of rulership. The Hausa/Fulani group on the other hand, not only complained that they too were being kept out of the affairs of the Local Government but also felt that having been part and parcel of that society, they were entitled to participate in the affairs of the area including the rulership. This situation has, for years, invariably created mistrust between the two groups.

Comments:

It is the view of this Committee that Government should not only look into the root cause of this mistrust, but do everything possible to find a lasting solution to the problems.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and comments. Government does not however feel that this is a situation of mistrust. For a solution to the problem of rulership, see Government decision in item 2:03.2 (p.28).

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Government observes that complaint from the other side (*Hausa/Fulani*) could be a matter of retaliatory action to the situation. Government urges that people with genuine complaints on such matters should exploit all the existing mechanisms for redress. For all administrative purposes, Government does not recognise the term "Southern Zaria" in reference to any part of the State. It should therefore for all practical purposes be discarded.

2:01.2 Lack of Equitable Distribution of Social Amenities:

From the memoranda submitted and oral presentations made, primarily from Southern Zaria, it became obvious that the people from that area, have over the years, felt that they have not been provided with adequate social amenities. This point was made in comparison with similar provisions in other parts of the State.

Comments:

The Government should endeavour to provide equitable social amenities across the State.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's finding. Government is aware of some inadequacy in the supply of social amenities such as roads, water, electricity, and health care delivery facilities particularly, in Jema'a, Kachia and Saminaka Local Government Areas in addition to a few other Local Governments in the State. In general, however, there has been Government plans for the supply of these amenities in all the Local Government Areas of the State, particularly within the last 10 years. However, the take-off of all or any of these projects has varied in time from place to place and in some areas some of them have never taken-off at all. The circumstances leading to this kind of situation range from successive changes of Government leading to changes in policy direction, economic and financial difficulties and often outright default by contractors.

Presently, Government will with respect do some of the projects already earmarked in the Local Governments of Jema'a, Kachia, Saminaka, Kankiya, Mani, Daura and all areas with similar problem, considered of vital necessity; review and prosecute them immediately. In this regard, the water supply projects already under way such as the Kafanchan Regional Water Supply Project, Kachia Water Supply Project, the Zonkwa Water Supply Project, the Kwoi Water Supply Project will be reviewed and prosecuted as a matter of top priority. Already Government has been making effort in this direction.

2:01.3 EDUCATION:

(iii) Quota System

The people from Southern Zaria have, for quite sometime felt the application of the quota system in admission into schools and the award of scholarships have been detrimental to their progress, in view of the fact that a larger number of qualified candidates, a good number of candidates even have not been benefitting from these exercises.

Comments:

It is the view of this Committee that the application of quota system, not only in Kaduna State but in the country as a whole, has allowed for representation which is a vital factor towards national unity. However, the Committee recommended that the Government should look into the specific cases enumerated in (iii) above with a view to finding a reasonable solution.

Decision:

The Government notes and accepts the above observation. However, the quota system adopted in the allocation of scholarship awards in 1986/87 is aimed at ensuring justice and fair play in all the 14 Local Governments in the State. (Page 7). In this way, the allocation has been based on 40% equality of population, and 30% need which is worked out thus:

$$\frac{\text{Qualified Local Government Candidates} \times 30}{\text{Qualified State Candidates} \times 100}$$

$$\frac{\text{No. of Places} \times \text{No. of Qualified Local Government Candidates}}{\text{No. of State Qualified Candidates}}$$

The application of the formula has certainly decreased the number of candidates awarded scholarships during the session from a few Local Governments of the State. However, it has ensured a fair and a more equitable distribution of scholarship awards across the entire State. Government observes that the relative decline of the number of awards during the year may have caused frustration to those who have been unable to secure such awards. But at the same time others in most parts of the State who secured such awards could not have done so without the application of such a formula. The greatest problem facing Government today is how to solve the twin problem of qualified candidates left idle on the one hand, and of ensuring even and balanced educational development across the State in the interest of justice and fair play on the other hand.

Government will seriously study the situation with a view to mobilizing more resources specifically for educational development, enhancing technical and science-based education and promote as much as possible a new orientation and philosophy of education for self-reliance.

2:01.4(iv) Taking over of Schools and the Issue of Compensation:

Primary and Post Primary Schools belonging to Voluntary Agencies were taken over by Government. To date, people have been complaining that they have not been adequately compensated.

Comments:

It is the view of this Committee that the Government should look into this issue.

KADUNA STATE SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS NIGERIA INSTITUTIONS FOR A PERIOD OF EIGHT YEARS FROM 1979-1987

S/No.	L.G.A.	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
1.	B/Gwari	11	15	25	34	57	26	77	264
2.	Daura	109	58	194	208	280	247	303	454
3.	Dutsin-Ma	96	61	153	247	292	266	351	552
4.	Funtua	100	59	280	398	446	306	484	511
5.	Ikara	101	54	112	267	240	182	294	461
6.	Jema'a	463	410	655	1,568	1,946	1,178	1,279	871
7.	Kaduna	21	67	178	515	747	506	500	569
8.	Kachia	425	345	671	1,371	1,878	1,051	1,118	869
9.	Kankia	85	38	147	307	263	298	249	519
0.	Katsina	350	236	121	993	1,028	645	633	719
1.	Malumfashi	132	67	206	304	311	267	362	474
2.	Mani	56	32	111	193	77	113	210	496
3.	Saminaka	109	26	170	321	335	238	339	436
4.	Zaria	450	233	776	1,260	1,653	897	836	740
	Total	2,508	1,671	3,799	7,636	9,433	6,179	7,000	8,000

(See Government Decision No. 2,01.3(iii))

Decision:

Government notes the above observation. Government hereby directs the Ministry of Education to act in accordance with the provision of the existing law on payment of compensation to voluntary Agencies whose schools were taken over by the Government.

2:01.5(v) Establishment of more Schools.

From a number of submissions received, especially from Southern Zaria, it became obvious that the schools were too few to absorb all the qualified candidates in the area. Furthermore, it was felt that it would be in the interest of the unemployed school leavers to go to Business Apprenticeship Training Centres (B.A.T.Cs.) which unfortunately were quite inadequate.

Comments:

It is the view of this Committee, that given the resources available, it might be impossible to establish schools that could accommodate every qualified candidate. However, it would be worthwhile for the Government to consider the expansion of Business Apprenticeship Training Centres (BATCs) which are job-oriented and capable of absorbing our teeming unemployed youths.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's finding and accepts its recommendation. Government will assist Ministry of Commerce and Industry to expand the existing B.A.T.Cs. throughout the State to cope with the teeming population of unemployed youths.

2:01.6 (vi) The Non-take off and non-completion of Government Projects:

It has been complained that in some cases, projects that have been earmarked for places have never taken off, and where they have managed to take off, they have been unceremoniously abandoned. It would appear that such a situation has had a demoralising effect on the people.

Comments:

Government should seriously look into this issue.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's finding. To rectify the position, see Government decision 2:01.2. Furthermore, Government will henceforth explain to the people the rationale behind any change in Government Policy over any matter as the need arises in order to create no room for suspicion and mistrust.

2:01.7 (vii) The Issue of the College of Education, Kafanchan:

The complaint about the College of Education Kafanchan was two-fold:—

- (a) Although the College was established about ten years ago, it has to date, not moved to its permanent site. Rather, it had continued to encroach on an existing Teachers College, thereby threatening the existence of the Teachers College.

- (b) The College of Education was started at the same time as the Katsina Polytechnic. Whereas the Katsina Polytechnic had not only moved to its permanent site, but had also witnessed major physical developments, the Kafanchan College of Education had virtually remained stagnant.

Comments:

It is the view of the Committee that the Government should try as much as possible to actualise the movement of the College to its permanent site.

Decision:

Government notes and accepts the above findings. With respect to item (a) above, government policy has been to develop the College of Education Kafanchan at its permanent site, Gidan Waya. Since the location of the site in 1981 and the subsequent architectural problems that were encountered from the very start, the development of the College on that site has been considerably slow as a result of lack of necessary infrastructural facilities such as water, light, etc. largely due to financial difficulties. Under normal circumstances, large sums of money would be required to provide such facilities in the first place particularly in such a virgin forest area such as Gidan Waya. Financial releases over time for that and similar projects in the State have of necessity been mere trickles in comparison with the large scale allocation required at the take-off stages. Since the State Government entirely depends on Federal allocations for all capital projects, it could not have been otherwise, given the financial position of the country ever since.

At no time has government policy to develop College of Education, Kafanchan at Gidan Waya been changed. Government further notes that comparison with Katsina Polytechnic is not tenable because, while courses being offered at College of Education Kafanchan are nationally recognised, only 2 out of 11 courses being offered at Katsina Polytechnic are accredited by the National Board for Technical Education (N.B.T.E.) due to lack of required facilities. Thus Katsina Polytechnic is not technically completed. However, Government will reappraise the whole issue of the College of Education Kafanchan.

2:01.8(viii) The Problem of Almajirai:

The problem of Almajirai kept cropping up in a good number of the memoranda submitted and oral presentations made. The main problems highlighted were as follows:—

- (a) Both the Malams (teachers) and the Almajirai (pupils) would appear not to have a stable source of livelihood. Such a situation has exposed them to a number of socio-economic and health problems:
- (b) The above mentioned situation had apparently allowed for the exploitation of these Almajirai (pupils):

2:01.10(x) Unemployment:

The issue of unemployment re-echoed in almost all the memoranda submitted and oral presentations made. It was argued that unemployment situation has, to some extent, exposed youths to a number of anti-social ills such as crimes and delinquency.

Comments:

The Committee feels that it would be a good idea for the Government to establish certain bodies/organisations that would absorb the unemployed with a view to making them positively contribute to the social development of the localities in which they live.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's finding and observed that already in most local governments there are youth clubs and community development organisations making effective contributions in the social development of their localities. Government will expand the present Technical Schools and Colleges in addition to the existing BATC with a view to imparting skills that will promote self-reliance and reduce unemployment. Moreover, there is a State Advisory Committee on employment.

2:01.11(xi) Cultural Programmes in the media:

It was felt that as much as possible, media programmes within the State should reflect the various cultural groups.

Comments:

Government should direct its appropriate organs to look into this issue.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and directs the following media organisations in Kaduna State to take into consideration the multi-cultural and multi-ethnic nature of the State and reflect same in all their programmes: NTA Kaduna, FRCN Kaduna and KSBC Kaduna.

2:01.12(xii) Non-implementation of Government Reports on Religious Crisis:

From many submissions made, it was felt that the lack of making public the findings of various Committees/Commissions set up to consider religious crisis and the fact that the punishment of culprits, if any, had not usually been made public, had tended to encourage rather than discourage such uprisings.

Comments:

The Committee is aware of the fact that there are no such reports pending in Kaduna State. However, it is aware of the fact that such reports are still pending in other parts of the country. It is the Committee's view that the authorities concerned should take necessary action.

Decision:

Government notes the findings of the Committee and agrees with its observations.

2:02B. ECONOMIC FACTORS:

2:02.1(i) Siting of Industries:

The issue of siting of industries in the State was raised in a number of submissions made. It was felt that some areas within the State were left out in the distribution of Industries. Furthermore, it was argued that the absence of industries in some areas had heightened the problem of unemployment.

Comments:

The Committee is not unaware of the fact that even in the constitution, the need for geographical spread of amenities was stressed. However, the Committee is aware of the fact that with the meagre resources available to the Government, it would be difficult to meet the economic objectives of the Constitution. But in spite of the limitation, the Government should look into specific cases with a view to correcting the imbalance.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and comments. However, a broad survey of industrial development in the state does not reveal any deliberate policy of Government to discriminate against any particular area or part of the state. The only Government owned industries over a period of time in the state are Katsina Oil Mill, Zaria Industries and Gaskiya Corporation, Zaria. On the other hand, the only Federally-owned industries in the state are the Katsina Steel Rolling Mill and the Meter Company in Zaria. As a matter of policy on dispersal of industries to avoid concentration in one area and in realisation of the need to develop Agro-allied Industries with Government and local indigenes jointly participating, the North Central State established the industries referred to above. Similarly, the Civilian Government of 1979 had a clear-cut policy of siting one industry in each of the 14 Local Government Areas of the State. Political and economic developments in the state and the country in general later overtook the take-off of any of these industries. The Military Administration of 1984 undertook a total review of all the 14 industries with a view to rationalisation in terms of prevailing economic and

political consideration. Since that time, largely due to the financial difficulties in the country, even the few that were classified as top priority for completion have not taken off to date. However, Government has now completed the rationalisation exercise on the 14 Industries and it is now on the implementation stage. In addition, Government has bought some of the Companies privatised by the Federal Government.

Government is fully aware of the need for industrial growth for the balance development of the state for the overall welfare and happiness of the people of the state. Government is also aware that no industries can develop in places where there are not even the necessary infrastructures for industrial development. Government policy, therefore, has in consequence, and as a matter of practical necessity, shifted towards ensuring the spread and speedy supply of such infrastructures as roads, water, electricity, and health care facilities in the rural areas of the state.

It is considered desirable in planning rural industries especially agro-allied industries to ensure necessary backward and forward linkages in order to guarantee the survival and growth of such industries. However, such developments take time and this often creates the impression that government is not after all concerned. Government is not also unaware of the supercession of essentially human factors such as dubious contractors, financial malpractices in the execution of projects and such other uncontrollable factors as inflation which together have the overall effect of stultifying government efforts in the direction of industrial development.

Government is also concerned about the non-participation of local/indigenous entrepreneurs in setting up industries/factories in their respective local government areas or in any joint participation with government in such ventures. Their principal concern has always been expectations of quick returns on investments and unwillingness to take risks. The only private sector industries/factories outside Kaduna Metropolis include the Katsina Hamada Carpet, the Dalema Bread and Badi Bread in Katsina, the Malumfashi B.C.G.A., the Funtua Textiles, Funtua Cotton Seed Crushing Company, Dr. Pepper, Funtua, Northern Dairies Funtua and Dalema Bread, NTC Zaria, A.J. Seward Zaria, Battery Company Zaria and C.G.A. Zaria. The total absence of private companies/factories in 9 of the 14 local government areas of the state further highlights the problem of unemployment in those places. Government will endeavour to attract more federally-owned industries in the rural parts of the state in addition to ensuring the speedy take off of the state-owned ones as soon as the economy improves. At the same time government will ensure the implementation of Federal Government policy on recruitment of indigenes (GL. 01-05) in the states where they are sited.

Government will ensure implementation of this policy through its Advisory Committee on Employment.

2:02.2(ii) The Issue of Land Disposition:

This issue became prominent from the memoranda received and oral submissions made from the southern part of the state. The non-Hausa/Fulani group also claimed rightful ownership. This problem dates back to the time when people first settled in that area.

Comments:

The Committee takes cognisance of the fact that according to the land use act all lands are vested in Government for the use and common benefit of the people. However, since the two groups have been living together for many years Government should make a concerted effort to find a solution to this thorny issue.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and comments above. There does not appear however to be any direct and serious quarrels over land matters between the different ethnic groups living particularly in Kafanchan over a long historical period. On the contrary, the various ethnic groups have lived in peace with one another except some references to who lived first in the area which for all practical purposes is a matter of history and has no relevance to the realities of modern times. At the individual levels also land dispute whether before or now have always been legal issues subject to determination of law courts and where ever necessary have often been contested in courts. At other times however such personal claims have been essentially frivolous. Any issues relating to any land ownership in any part of the State considered to be thorny should therefore be taken to the law courts in the interest of justice and fair play.

2.02.3(iii) Mode of Contract Award:

Some people perceived the mode of awarding contract within the state as favouring a particular group of people. It further stated that in some cases the executors of such contracts had come from places other than where the projects were located.

Comments:

The Committee came to understand that before the Second Republic each local government had a Tenders Committee which allowed for the participation of Heads of Government Institutions in the award of contracts affecting their organisations. In the light of the above, it is the considered view of this Committee that the Government should reactivate the hitherto dormant Local Government Tenders Committee.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and comments. The Tenders Committee operating before the Second Republic could only do so within the framework of provincial system of administration which was abolished with the 1976 Local Government Reforms. In the new dispensation government policy is to localise as much as possible the award of contract depending on the nature of projects ranging from supply of foodstuffs, general supplies, construction of physical structures such as classrooms, dormitories, culverts, etc. to the large scale projects usually owned by the state government. The awarding agencies vary from Local Government Council to various Ministries and Parastatals in direct correspondence with the size and magnitude of such projects. In general however petty contractors in various localities lack the financial ability to compete with other tenderers outside who can often afford to bid with lower quotations. The delay in payment of claims by contractors also has the effect of putting off some local tenderers. Government will therefore continue with its present policy to localizing the award of contract as much as possible. However, Government is as much as possible trying to execute its projects through direct labour.

2:02.4(iv) Effect of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP):

It was pointed out that the introduction of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) had led to untold hardship for the people and the folding up of several businesses resulting in unemployment and idleness.

Comments:

While appreciating the problems and the efforts of the Government through its various programmes in improving the economy of the country, it is felt that the Government should create more avenues to further improve the economy and boost the area of exports.

Decision:

Government notes the findings and comments of the Committee. Government also observes that already, various steps have been taken to boost exports as a means of earning foreign exchange and improving raw material supplies necessary for capacity utilization in industries. Government also observes that Economic problems that people are facing is as a result of poor plan by previous Governments.

2:02.5(v) Unemployment:

It was stated that unemployment has resulted in the existence of a large number of able bodied personnel who were not only unproductive but a liability to the economy.

Comments:

This Committee notes the efforts being made by the Government by creating a Directorate of Employment, to tackle the problem. However, Government should intensify its efforts in arresting the unemployment situation in view of the fact that idleness could lead to a number of economic ills.

Decision:

Government notes the observation and comments.

2:02.6(vi) Domination of Economic Activities by some groups:

It is common knowledge that some groups have been dominating certain areas of business, such as sale of vehicle spare parts, hoteliering, butchering, etc. This has in turn, created a lot of ill-feelings especially amongst the non-participating groups.

Comments:

The Government should try as much as possible to encourage other groups to participate in such areas of activity.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and comments. However, in the political framework of the Nigerian Federation today, Government cannot and will not interfere with private sector participation in local economies. On the contrary, Government will encourage and promote keen competition of local indigenes and residents in all parts of the State for the healthy growth of the State economy. The promotion of functional literacy will help promote participants in those economies to become more organised and competitive. The promotion of small and medium scale industries in the rural areas will also help reduce the differences in participation in local economies by individuals.

2:03C. POLITICAL FACTORS:

2:03.1(i) Appointment and Posting of Village and District Heads:

There were complaints regarding the appointments of Village and District Heads from the memoranda and oral submissions received from the people of Southern Zaria. The non-Hausa/Fulani group complained that in the appointment of Village and District Heads, consideration has not been given to the majority groups existing in the area. On the other hand, the Hausa/Fulani group felt that,

they also, being part and parcel of that society were also entitled to such appointments.

Comments:

While the Committee is aware of the fact that there are procedures governing such appointments it feels that those in charge of such appointments should make every effort to ensure fairness, suitability, acceptability and sense of participation by all the groups within a locality.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and comments. Under the law of the State, Government is not directly responsible for the appointment and personal emoluments of District and Village Heads in the State which are the responsibilities of Emirate and Traditional Councils. The existing practice is for the Local Governments to nominate persons within or outside their respective areas of jurisdiction for the posts of District and Village Heads for the consideration and selection by Emirate and Traditional Councils. In the case of Village Heads, the person selected is approved for appointment by the same Emirate and Traditional Council. He is then later turbaned by the Emir or Chief as the case may be. In the case of District Heads, however, persons selected are then forwarded to the Local Government Service Commission for further consideration and approval.

Considerations governing such appointments have always been determined by the concerns for suitability and sense of participation by all the groups within a locality. Observed trends indicate that considerations of local indigenes in such appointments appear to be paramount.

2:03.2 Emirship of Jema'a (Rulership):

There were two divergent views received in connection with the rulership of Jema'a. On the one hand, the non-Hausa/Fulani group held the opinion that they must be taken into consideration whenever it came to the issue of rulership of Jema'a. On the other hand, the Hausa/Fulani group held the view that all along they had been the exclusive rulers of the area and the status-quo should continue.

Comments:

The Committee recognises the fact that the Hausa/Fulani group has been ruling Jema'a Emirate for many years. However, it would be necessary for the Government to look into the claim by the non-Hausa/Fulani group.

Decision:

Governments notes the Committee's findings and comments. Government is aware of the problems of the conflict of tradition and modernity as they affect the

appointment, role and functions of traditional rulers in contemporary times both the state and the country in general. In the case of the rulership of Jema'a, historical circumstances that led to the evolution of Jema'a as a political community from about 1800 A.D. and the transposition of the community into a Native Authority in the colonial period, first under the then Nassarawa Province and later on the Plateau Province before it was finally merged to Zaria Division under Order 2 NRLN No. 303 of 1957 as found in Cap. 3 of Laws of Kaduna State, 1957 transferred the Jema'a Division of Plateau Province to form and become part of Zaria Province. Order 2 of the Jema'a and Zaria Divisions (Boundaries) Notice C 3 of the Laws of Kaduna State, 1963 transferred Kagoro, Moroa and Jaba districts from Zaria Division to form and become part of the Jema'a Division.

Order 1 of NALN No. 64 of 1961, provided that "the Emir of Jema'a shall be chosen by the traditional selectors from among the descendants in the male line of Mallam Usman, first Emir of Jema'a provided that the person so chosen shall be either a son, or a grandson of any Emir of Jema'a".

Government is fully aware of the social forces and dynamics of change and development in society. Government is also fully aware of the overriding considerations of acceptability to the people in matters of traditional rulership. The case of Jema'a does not sufficiently warrant any need for change in the selection procedures of traditional ruler at this time. Government fully recognises the need for change in circumstances, but not change merely for its own sake. Government also recognises the continuity of tradition in history in spite of change.

2:03.3(iii) The Issue of Jema'a Local Government as a Federation:

Some submissions from the Jema'a Emirate raised the issue of continuing the existence of Jema'a Local Government comprising Jema'a, Jaba, Kagoro and Moroa Districts which originally came into existence in 1957 as a Federation. It is the feeling of the Jema'a Emirate that since the merger, there had not been a harmonious relationship among the various Districts. Consequently, the Jema'a Emirate would like the Federation to be discontinued.

Comments:

The Committee observes that in order to meet this request, a new Local Government would have to be created. This is the prerogative of the State Government.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and comments. Government observes that for a long period of time, the term 'Jema'a Federation' has been applied only loosely to describe the political unit arising out of the merger of the districts of Kagoro, Moroa and Jaba with the Jema'a Division since 1957. However,

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there are no sufficient reasons for breaking up Jema'a Local Government into any other local government council considering the non-viability of such options and the degree of social mix generated over a long period of social relations and political association. The fear of domination expressed by a few individuals for their personal ends has no place in the scheme of things. At any rate, none of the parts comprising the present Jema'a Local Government headed by any traditional ruler adequately satisfies the existing criteria provided by law for the creation of local government, nor is the state government in a position presently to create any local government council by law taking into account the constitutional provisions as well as the Federal Government White Paper on the Committee on the Review of Local Government Administration in Nigeria, 1986.

2:03.4(iv) Appointment into Key Positions in Government:

There were complaints, especially from people of Southern Zaria, that they had not been adequately represented in such appointments as:—

- (a) Membership of the Executive Council;
- (b) Permanent Secretaries; and
- (c) Chairmanship/Membership of Boards and Parastatals.

Comments:

While the Committee recognises that the Government has its own criteria governing such appointments, the issue raised may require some consideration. However, the Committee is aware of the fact that such groups are more than adequately represented in the middle and lower cadres. See the tables below.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and comments. Government observes that the term 'Southern Zaria' has been used only loosely as a geo-political description of the area covered by the local governments of Jema'a, Kachia and Saminaka as presently constituted. Government observes however that in reality, there is no geo-political entity known as 'Southern Zaria' for all administrative purposes whether in the colonial period or since independence to date. Government is however aware of the basis of the evolution of the term as a solidarity slogan over time and as rallying point for a large number of diverse ethnic groups in these local government areas who have felt deprived of government appointments and the provision of welfare amenities. The premise upon which such assumptions have been based may on close analysis however reveal the incorrectness of such assumptions. It is assumed for instance that such 'deprivations' have been at the advantage of a single ethnic group described as Hausa/Fulani predominantly resident in the rest of the local government areas in the northern part of the state.

NUMBER OF INTERMEDIATE STAFF OF KADUNA STATE INDIGENES CLASSIFIED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS OF ORIGIN AS AT 30TH APRIL, 1984

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF ORIGIN

	B/Gwari	Kaduna	Kochia	Jema's	Saminaka	Ikara	Zaria	Funtua	M/Fashi	D/Min	Kankio	Mani	Katsina	Daura	Not	Stated
Total	8	31	162	214	44	13	135	32	24	23	25	10	130	41	24	
%	0.87	3.38	17.69	23.36	4.80	1.42	14.74	3.49	2.62	2.51	2.73	1.10	14.19	4.48	2.62	

NUMBER OF JUNIOR STAFF OF KADUNA STATE INDIGENES CLASSIFIED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
OF ORIGIN AS AT 30TH APRIL, 1984

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF ORIGIN

	B/Gwari	Kaduna	Kochia	Jema's	Saminaka	Ikara	Zaria	Funtua	M/Fashi	D/Min	Kankio	Mani	Katsina	Daura	Not	Stated
Total	214	368	1,810	1,837	418	330	1,956	576	328	465	308	360	1,743	507	300	
%	1.86	3.20	15.71	15.94	3.63	2.86	16.97	5.00	2.85	4.06	2.67	3.12	15.13	4.40	2.60	

(See Government Decision No. 2-91, 103, 1)

First, as it is well known these local government areas geographically represent only about $\frac{1}{5}$ of the state. In terms of population however, it is only about $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total population of the state. The keen competition and conflict in matters of positions in government and social amenities among the Hausa/Fulani resident in the local government areas of the former Zaria and Katsina provinces and the agitation for the creation of New Kaduna and Katsina States over all the years does not in any way buttress any argument in support of their homogeneity. Nor is it supported by any concrete data that government in its effort to ensure balanced and even development in the State has deliberately favoured any particular ethnic group over and above the rest of society.

The seeming difference in the number of posts and positions held by a particular ethnic group in Government has to be seen against the population and the size of geographical area of that group. Furthermore, even amongst the Hausa/Fulani of Zaria city and its environs, the competition between members of different ruling houses is extended to the level of government, thereby emphasizing discontinuities and lack of homogeneity. In any event Government is fully aware of the constitutional requirement in such appointments.

Even within the old Zaria Province itself as the table below shows, appointments to the top level positions of government over a period of seventeen years (1970-87), have always taken into full consideration the need for fair representation and geographical spread in the state. Considering the table below, the three local governments of Kachia, Jema'a and Saminaka have been adequately represented in comparison with the two Local Governments of Ikara and Zaria in which the Hausa/Fulani predominate:

PERIOD COVERED 1970-87 ANNEX II

	<i>Jema'a Local Govern- ment</i>	<i>Kachia Local Govern- ment</i>	<i>S/naka Local Govern- ment</i>	<i>Ikara Local Govern- ment</i>	<i>Zaria Local Govern- ment</i>
Commissioners	6	3	3	5	10
Permanent Secretaries	7	7	2	1	21
Chairmen	10	4	2	3	9
Directors	5	2	—	2	6

Government agrees with the Committee that at the level of middle and lower cadres, such groups have been more than adequately represented. Similarly, at the senior management level, the three local governments of Jema'a, Kachia and Saminaka are adequately represented, as the table extracted from the *Manpower the Public Sector as at 30th April, 1984*, page 17 shows below:—

Birnin Gwari ...	45	Kaduna ...	104
Kachia ...	825	Jema'a ...	972
Saminaka ...	162	Ikara ...	83
Zaria ...	773	Funtua ...	173
Malumfashi ...	102	Dutsin-Ma ...	97
Kankia ...	105	Mani ...	81
Katsina ...	654	Daura ...	189
Not Stated ...	177		

2:03.5(v) Obligation to Participate in "Hawan Sallah":

A complaint was made regarding the Sallah Celebration (*Hawan Sallah*) to the effect that Christian Village and District Heads were obliged to participate in the function.

Comments:

The Committee observes that the *Hawan Sallah* is not a religious, but a traditional celebration. However, efforts should be made to get people enlightened on this issue.

Decision:

Government notes the findings and comments but traditional rulers were not consulted on the issue.

2:03.6(vi) The Setting up of Customary Courts and Customary Courts of Appeal:

Complaints were raised from some of the memoranda that Customary Courts should be set up to take care of customary matters. There was also the issue of posting Judges knowledgeable in other areas of law to adjudicate on Customary matters.

Comments:

On the first issue, the Committee was made to understand that the Area Courts cater for Customary law matters. What may therefore be required is the establishment of a Customary Court of Appeal in the State, which is provided for in the Constitution. As for the second issue the Government should look into it.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and comments. Government is aware that the root cause of such complaints is the need to post judges indigenous to the three local governments of Jema'a, Kachia and Saminaka away from their localities to other parts of the state in the same way that Muslim judges in the Area Courts are posted from one local government to another throughout the state. Government observes however the practical difficulty in meeting such a requirement since such judges from the 3 local governments being non-Muslims cannot adjudicate cases on Islamic Law and it is practically unfeasible to merely restrict their jurisdiction to criminal matters alone in such places. On the other hand, posting Muslims as Area Court judges in these 3 local government areas may appear discriminatory, especially when they have jurisdiction to adjudicate on customary matters, except that in such cases they are assisted by assessors who should normally be well versed in the customary matters of the areas concerned. Since customary laws in the State and the country in general have never been codified, it has not been possible to train judges in them and it would be financially impossible to set up Area Courts exclusively for the customs of each and every ethnic group in the ethnically diverse local government areas. Historically, of course, there were separate courts for criminal and civil cases during the colonial period which were systematically phased out after independence, culminating in the establishment of Area Courts with Criminal and civil jurisdictions.

In the present circumstances, the government would refer the matter to Judicial Service Committee for advice.

2:03.7(vii) Creation of more Local Government:

Demands were received mainly from Southern Zaria that more Local Governments should be created especially out of the present Kachia Local Government.

Comments:

The Committee observes that the issue of creating more Local Governments is the prerogative of the State Government.

Decision:

Government notes the observation. Government's decision on item 2:03.3(iii) above stands.

2:03.8(viii) Creation of More States/Boundary Adjustment:

There were demands received across the State to the effect that the present

Kaduna State should be split into two States, based on the former provinces.

Comments:

The Committee observes that the issue of creating more States is the prerogative of the Federal Government.

Decision:

Government notes the above observations.

2:03.9(ix) The Issue of Secularism:

Several memoranda and oral presentations raised the issue of the meaning of Secularism within the Nigerian context.

Comments:

This issue has been dealt with under religious factors.

Decision:

Government notes the above comments.

2:03.10 (x) Diplomatic Relationship with Israel:

Complaints were received regarding the non-re-establishment of diplomatic relationship with Israel.

Comments:

The Committee is of the opinion that this is an issue within the competence of the Federal Government.

Decision:

Government notes the above comments.

2:03.11(xi) The Acceptability of some Constitutional Provisions/Supremacy of the Constitution:

Some memoranda and oral presentations raised the issue of the leadership of women in public affairs which is not in consonance with Islamic law.

Comments:

While this Committee appreciates the position of Islamic law on this issue, it is however inconsistent with section 39 of the Constitution. The Government wishes to look into this issue.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and comments. Government

observes however that while no religion has been declared a state religion in Kaduna State or Nigeria generally, appointments of Muslim women to high positions in government over the years have not attracted similar adverse comments from Muslims.

2:03.12(xii) Recruitment and Posting of the Armed Forces and Disciplined Forces on the Religious Basis:

A number of people were of the opinion that recruitment and posting of Armed and Disciplined forces should be based on Religious grounds.

Comments:

The Committee observes that recruitment is entirely based on State Quota System. As for postings, it was also observed that it was on exigencies of service.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and accepts its observation.

2:03.13(viii) Splitting the Country on Religious Basis:

This issue of dividing the Country on Religious basis was raised by several submissions. The proponents of this idea maintained that if people were not prepared to live together because of religious differences, the Country might as well be divided into Muslim and Christian States.

Comments:

It is the conviction of this Committee that the indivisibility of this Country, as enshrined in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, must be maintained.

Decision:

Government accepts this recommendation.

2:04.D RELIGIOUS FACTORS:

2:04.1(i) Setting up of Ministry for Religious Affairs/Non-Participation of Government in Religious Affairs:

From virtually all the memoranda and oral submissions made, there was a consensus to the effect that there was a need for the establishment of Religious Fora to be adequately represented by religious groups at all tiers of Government. However, there was conflict in the types of fora to be created. Whereas some subscribed to the idea of establishing a permanent forum, e.g. Ministry of Religious Affairs, others opted for an informal arrangement.

Comments:

The Committee is aware of the fact that approval has been given for the establishment of a Council for Religious Affairs. It is strongly recommended that the Government should not only look into this issue but also take into consideration the structure and scope of various religions.

Decisions:

Government notes the Committee's findings and accepts its recommendation. Government will immediately set up a council for Religious Affairs at the state level to advise it, on religious issues, with five representatives each of Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) and Jama'atu Nasril Islam (JNI) to be headed by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development. All local governments are hereby directed to establish similar fora.

2:04.2(ii) The Issue of Setting up of Religious Committees in Institutions of Learning:

The issue was advocated for in many submissions made.

Comments:

In view of the rising wave of religious crises in our Institutions, this Committee strongly recommends the establishment of such bodies in our Institutions of learning. But in doing so, Government should take into consideration the structure and scope of various religions.

Decisions:

Government notes the Committee's findings and accepts the comment. Government therefore hereby directs the Ministry of Education to ensure that post primary and tertiary institutions in the State set up inter-religious bodies for purposes of regulating religious activities and programmes, and of promoting harmonious co-existence between various religious groups in such institutions.

2:04.3(iii) The Issue of Organisation of Islamic Conference, Vatican and Secularism:

The issues were raised by a number of submissions. Even though these issues are of common knowledge, the Committee feels that it is necessary to state in nutshell the various views expressed.

(a) Organisation of Islamic Conference (O.I.C.):

While one group had been maintaining that the Organisation was religious but economic and political, the other group perceived it as purely religious.

On the issue of joining the Organisation, one group saw that there was nothing wrong with it on the grounds that the Country would benefit economically from

exercise, while the other group perceived it as an attempt by the Government to lean towards one religion.

Comments:

The Committee is aware of the fact that non-Muslim countries have joined the O.I.C. which is an Organisation recognised by the United Nations Organisation. However, that notwithstanding, and in view of the fact that this issue has created so much tension in the Country, this Committee recommends that the Government should seriously look into this issue with a view to finding peaceful solution to it.

Decision:

Government notes the findings and observations of the Committee. However, the Organisation of Islamic Conference issue is a national concern and therefore beyond the control of the state government. Government however fully appreciates that the issue has been made complex and has caused considerable anxiety amongst Nigerians.

(b) Vatican:

From some of the submissions, it was evident that a group perceived Vatican as an Organisation like the O.I.C. and went further to say that since Nigeria has Diplomatic Relationship with the Vatican, it should also join the OIC. This group perceived this diplomatic relationship as an attempt to lean towards a particular religion. The other group saw Vatican as purely a State which has been recognised by the United Nations. Therefore the maintenance of Diplomatic relationship with the Vatican by Nigeria could not be equated with joining of an Organisation.

Comments:

The Committee is aware of the fact that Vatican is a State recognised by the United Nations. However, the Government should look into this issue which has generated a lot of tension in the Country.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings but rejects the comment related thereto. The Vatican has never been an issue in Nigeria. It was brought in however only during the debate on the O.I.C. Government notes the paucity of information amongst sections of the Nigerian public with respect to the Vatican and the O.I.C.

(c) Secularism:

Arising from various submissions, the following perceptions regarding the meaning of Secularism were identified:—

- (i) There was a contention that the word "Secularism" was a Christian concept and using it in the Nigerian context would imply that Nigeria was leaning towards Christianity.

(ii) It was strongly felt that the word "Secularism" connoted worldliness and the absence of religion which could not be true of the Nigeria situation.

(iii) Closely associated with the above concept, was the view that since Nigeria was considered as being Secular, religion becomes a private affair. Consequently, the Government should not get involved in religious affairs.

Comments:

The Committee notes that the word "Secularism" is not even found in the Constitution and strongly recommends that the use of it should be discouraged.

Decision:

Government notes the findings of the Committee and accepts the recommendation. In the context in which we live and work in Nigeria today, secularism as a system of ethics based on the belief that the state, morals, education and all other spheres of human activity should be independent of religion cannot be applied with any sense of responsibility. Accordingly religious teaching at all levels of our educational institutions in the state will be seriously enhanced. Furthermore, attempts will be made in these institutions to bridge the communication gap between Muslims and Christians at all levels for the greater good of our people. Accordingly, the Ministry of Education is hereby directed to work out a scheme for that purpose.

2:04.4 The Issue of Sharia:

From submissions made, the Muslims were of the strong view that the application of Sharia should apply to them in its totality. Furthermore, they detested the application of Common Law as it now exists in the Country. On the other hand, the Christians not only feared that the application of Sharia would affect them but also felt that the introduction of Sharia in the Country would bring polarisation of socio-economic relationships on religious basis which would not augur well for the unity of the Country.

Comments:

- (i) The Committee is aware of the fact that for many years civil aspects of Sharia (Islamic Personal Law) have been in practice in the ten Northern States and with the promulgation of Decree No. 26, the scope of Sharia had been widened;
- (ii) The Committee also noted that in all submissions the demand was for the confinement of its application to Muslims only;
- (iii) The Committee is of the view that the application of Sharia without some modifications would affect non-Muslims. However, the Committee

recommends that in the event of the Government accepting the recommendation that Sharia should be introduced and applied to Muslims in its totality, provisions in the Law, should be made allowing non-Muslims to opt out for a Court of their choice.

Decision:

Government notes and accepts the Committee's findings and comments. With respect to item (i), the scope of the Sharia has not in reality or essence been widened yet.

With respect to item (iii), government is fully cognisant of the debates on Sharia in the Constituent Assembly (1977-78) and the high tension generated in the process between Muslims and non-Muslims in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. A considerable part of the debate was beclouded by misinformation and lack of information and the way and manner in which both parties approached the matter in direct confrontation with each other without on the contrary properly articulating their cases on either side dispassionately. The net effect of all that has been that one party lost what could have been a simple cause and the other party lost the opportunity of behaving responsibly had circumstances been otherwise.

Unfortunately that kind of tension has long since been very much with us and has been one of the remote causes of the recent riots and disturbances in some parts of Kaduna State. The Sharia issue is known to Government and the Federal Government would take appropriate action as it is beyond the powers of the state.

2:04.5 (v) Inadequacies of Religious Teachings in Schools:

From the memoranda submitted before the Committee, the issue of inadequacy of religious instruction in schools was prominent. It was strongly felt that the absence of such instructions had invariably contributed to many social ills. In other cases, it was suggested that religious instructions should be given prominence right from Primary up to University level. Furthermore, it was observed that there were no sufficient Religious Knowledge Instructors to teach in schools. The third view was that religious studies should be made compulsory rather than optional in the New National Policy on Education.

Comments:

In appreciating the place of religion in our Society, the Committee strongly recommends that the Government should give proper consideration to this issue.

Decision:

Government notes the findings and agrees with the recommendations of the Committee. Accordingly, the Ministries of Local Government and Education

respectively are directed to ensure there are sufficient religious instruction facilities in all the primary and post-primary institutions in the state.

2:04.6 (iv) Influx of Foreign Religious Literature, Video Cassettes, Tapes, et

It was the view of many people that there have been an uncontrolled influx of seemingly provocative religious literature, video cassettes and tapes in respect of both religions.

Comments:

The Government should try as much as possible to censor such documents making use of people knowledgeable in a particular religion.

Decision:

Government notes the findings but observes that this is a Federal Government matter to which Government would refer it to.

2:04.7 (vii) Screening of Religious Materials before Presentation, especially Schools:

Many submissions pointed out the fact that some religious materials being used for preaching and fellowship meetings, especially in schools, should be screened with a view to removing such material that were capable of causing tension.

Comments:

During its sittings, samples of such materials were shown to the Committee. The Committee strongly recommends that such materials should be pre-screened by school authorities.

Decision:

Government notes the findings and accepts the recommendation.

2:04.8 (viii) The Use of Cross Symbols:

From a number of submissions, there were complaints that the cross symbols on public hospitals and silver jubilee badges were of Christian origin, and should therefore not be used in public institutions.

Comments:

Although it was brought to the knowledge of the Committee, that some Army cap badges had Arabic inscriptions, the Government should nonetheless look into this issue.

Decision:

Government notes the finding of the Committee and also observes that the comment of the Committee is also a finding. Government believes that all such issues now come to the surface only because of the continuing unnecessary polarisation of religious groups in the country. As soon as the communication

d between them is bridged, such issues will become non-issues, as they have been before for over half a century.

2:04.9 (ix) Inequality in the Allocation of Time/Space for Religious Programmes in Government-Owned Media:

There was a complaint about the inequality in the allocation of time and space for religious programmes in Government-owned media.

Comments:

Government should direct the relevant organs to look into this issue with a view to ensuring fairness.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and will ensure that the management of the following examine the allocation of air time for religious purposes with immediate effect in order to ensure fairness and to promote better and harmonious co-existence: N.T.A. Kaduna, F.R.C.N. Kaduna and K.S.B.C. Kaduna.

2:04.10 (x) Using the Chapel as Assembly Halls in Schools taken by Government:

Some of the memoranda received complained that Chapels in schools taken over by the Government had been converted to Assembly Halls. Similarly, in some schools, classrooms were being used for choir practices and Church services.

Comments:

The Committee invites the Government to look into these complaints.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's finding. The Ministry of Education is hereby directed to investigate the complaints regarding the conversion of chapels taken over by schools into Assembly Halls. In such cases, when properly established, the structures should be reverted to chapels as before. The authorities in such institutions should make alternative arrangements for their assemblies.

Government observes that whereas Muslims have secured land and built mosques in some institutions, Christians in such institutions have not tried to do the same with the result that in many cases they have to hold open air services and choirs as well as public lectures. In some situations where they are quite few and therefore financially unable to undertake such projects, nothing shall prevent any religious group from making orderly and responsible use of school classrooms for religious worship.

2:04.11 The Issue of Gregorian Calendar/Diary:

Some complaints were made regarding the use of Gregorian Calendar which was purported not only to be Christian in nature, but also favouring Christians.

Comments:

The Committee notes that some of Media establishments have been using both the Gregorian and the Islamic Calendars. Furthermore, the Committee understands that the Kano State Government has already started using both Calendars in that direction. The Committee therefore, recommends both Calendars should be officially used side-by-side.

Decision:

Government notes the finding and accepts the recommendation.

2:04.12 FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

(a) Proliferation of Worshipping Places:

There were complaints in respect of the uncontrolled erection of places of worship which had no Certificate of Occupancy and the conversion of plots that were granted purely for residential purposes into places of worship.

Comments:

It is the view of this Committee that the relevant authorities must ensure that all worshipping places have relevant Certificates of Occupancy and that a residential plot should be converted into a place of worship.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and directs that plan permission must be sought before putting up any structure.

(b) Location of Places of Worship:

There were numerous complaints received from submission made to the effect that in locating places of worship the religion of the dominant groups within a given locality must be taken into consideration.

Comments:

The Committee realises that adoption of such system in its totality would be impossible in certain areas. However, the relevant Government organ should use discretion in considering this issue.

Decision:

Government notes the finding and accepts the recommendation.

(c) Building of Places of Worship on Government Property:

From the submissions, primarily from Southern Zaria, it was evident that the issue of building mosques on Government property was causing a lot of concern, especially when the area is predominantly Christian.

Comments:

The Committee is aware of the fact that complaints on such an issue had in the past been lodged with the Government. However, the Committee feels that the Government should expedite action on this matter.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's finding. The authorities in charge of any government physical property in the state as offices, hotels, etc. should ensure the reservation of sufficient space for Muslim and Christian worshippers to utilize on demand when the need arises.

(d) Use of Loudspeakers:

The use of loudspeakers in unapproved places of worship, especially private houses, was an issue raised in some of the submissions. The noise from the loudspeakers was not only a nuisance but an encroachment on the rights of individuals.

Comments:

The Committee is aware of the fact that the Kaduna State Religious Preaching Edict of 1984 has provided for the use of loudspeakers for religious purposes in places of worship. However, in view of our earlier submissions that places of worship were being erected without the requisite approval, the Government should consider the issue with a view to correcting the present situation.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and directs the law enforcement agencies to enforce the provisions of the 1984 Kaduna State Religious Preaching Edict and the Environmental Sanitation Edict of 1984 dealing with noise making.

(e) Reference to Books and Other Religions while Preaching:

From a number of submissions made, feelings were expressed to the effect that preachers should not make references to books on other religions in a derogatory manner.

Comments:

The Committee is aware of the existence of a law regarding this issue, and is of the opinion that what is required is the enforcement of the law.

Decision:

Government notes the finding and comments of the Committee.

(f) Obstruction of Public Highway during worships and Processions:

Some of the memoranda submitted raised the issue of situations where public highways had been obstructed during religious worships and processions.

Comments:

The Committee recommends that the Government should look into this issue.

Decision:

Government notes the finding of the Committee and feels that worshippers in those circumstances do not deliberately obstruct traffic. However, such complaints will disappear with growing understanding and tolerance between religious groups.

(g) Short Working Hours during Fasting:

The problem as pointed out by the Christians was that while the Government allows short working hours during Ramadan (Muslims fasting) such a privilege had not been accorded to Christians during the Lenten season (Christian fasting).

Comments:

The Committee notes the problem and recommends that the issue be looked into.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's finding and observation.

(h) Friday as a Work-Free Day and the Issue of Public Holiday:

The issue was raised in several memoranda that while the Christians enjoyed Saturday and Sundays fully for their worship, the Muslims on the other hand, did not have the whole of Friday for their worship.

Comments:

The Committee observes from the submissions made that a sufficient case has been made by the Muslims for having the whole of Friday for their worship and the Committee seriously recommends that the request should be granted.

Decision:

Government notes the findings and comments of the Committee, but observes that Islam does not regard Friday as a work freeday. Muslims are allowed time to attend Friday prayer and may return to office after. Saturday is a work freeday for

workers.

(i) Mode of Dressing in Schools:

The issue of mode of dressing used in schools by female students was raised by several submissions. It was argued that the existing mode of dressing did not conform with the Islamic injunctions.

Comments:

The Committee is aware of the fact that in some schools, the mode of dressing has been adjusted to reflect Islamic injunctions. In this regard, consideration should be given to Christians in order to reflect some measure of fairness.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's finding and accepts the recommendation. The Ministry of Education is hereby directed to design model dresses acceptable to Muslim and Christian Communities for their pupils in post-primary institutions in the state.

(j) Utterances Relating to Religious Matters by Individuals:

There were complaints that unguarded religious utterances made by highly placed individuals/groups had invariably contributed in building tension within the society.

Comments:

The Committee observes that there is need for the Government to, from time to time, appeal to religious leaders and highly placed individuals to exercise restraint in their utterances.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and comments.

(k) Militant Attitude of Religious Organisations in Institutions of Learning:

From the memoranda submitted, it was evident that people had been worried about the rising wave of religious militancy in schools.

Comments:

The Committee notes this ugly state of affairs and strongly recommends that both the School Authorities and Government should try as much as possible to arrest the situation.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's finding and comment. Government is aware of the rising wave of religious militancy in schools. However, that must be a reflection of the wider society. Government is convinced that as soon as greater understanding and tolerance are enhanced between different religious groups, such militancy will be on the decline.

(i) Relationship between the Fellowship of Christian Association and Muslim Students Society of College of Education, Kafanchan:

From the memorandum submitted by the F.C.S., it would appear that well before the Mission '87, relationship between the two groups had not been cordial. The F.C.S. alleged that the MSS had not only been in the habit of disturbing the school through religious songs, sermons from cassettes during their fellowship meetings but had on occasion decided to hold a religious meeting in the classrooms being used by the F.C.S. at a time when the F.C.S. was to use it.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's finding. The deteriorating situation between the religious organisations in that institution could not have been possible if there had been meaningful inter-action between them. The school authorities in that institution are hereby directed to make all necessary and adequate arrangements for the religious groups to hold their meetings in separate and suitable places between places to avoid any disturbances.

3.00 IMMEDIATE CAUSES:**3.01 Introduction:**

In view of the fact that the circumstances leading to the identification of the immediate causes of the crisis would have to rely heavily on the series of events that happened within the period in question, the Committee felt that its present report would have to conform with events that took place during the crisis.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation.

3.01.1 A—PRE-RALLY ACTIVITIES:**(a) Mission '87:**

From the submissions made, it became evident that the Fellowship of Christian Students (FCS) did apply for permission on the 10th of February, 1987 for "Mission '87" to which permission was granted on the 24th of February. The FCS then started preparation towards the realisation of its objectives. This led to the display of a banner at the College gate.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation.

(b) The Banner:

The displayed banner bore the inscription "Welcome to Jesus Campus". The wordings of the banner angered the members of the Muslim Students Society who felt that the inscription was unfair in view of the fact that not all the students in the college were Christians. The complaint of the MSS was duly registered with the college authorities, which in turn, prevailed on the FCS to remove the banner, which the FCS did. The situation was then calm.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation.

3:01.2 B. EVENTS OF FRIDAY, THE 6TH MARCH, 1987:

- (a) As part of the activities of Mission '87, the F.C.S. held a rally on Friday 6th March, 1987. The rally which included many activities started at 6.30 p.m. At 8.00 p.m., Reverend Abubakar Bako who was the Guest Speaker, was invited to preach.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation.

(b) Preaching:

It was quite evident from the submissions made that Reverend Bako did preach on the date in question (6th March, 1987). As for the substance of his preaching, a memoranda submitted by Hajiya Aishatu Garba who was present at the material time, pointed out that there were mis-interpretations from the Holy Quran and falsification of the prophet-hood of Prophet Mohammed by the said Reverend.

From the submissions made, no memoranda countered these points raised by Hajiya, nor was the Reverend available to counter the points.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation. Government observes that it was not the practice of the Committee to specifically invite or compel people to testify in respect of allegations made against them despite the powers given to them by the Instrument that set up the Committee and the provisions of the enabling Law (Commission of Inquiry Law, Laws of Kaduna State, 1963, Cap. 25).

(c) Confrontation by both Religious Groups (Kafanchan 20):

From the submissions made, it was alleged that the confrontation started at a time when the Christian Lecturers and the Students Affairs Officer, in trying to

protect Reverend Bako from attack, ended up by being beaten by angry Muslim students. At this point, confrontation between the two groups started and lasted for some hours. In the process, the Student Affairs Officer was mistakenly beaten by the Christian Students. As a result of this confrontation, the Students Affairs Officer and some students sustained injuries. Later, some were hospitalised while others were treated and discharged.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation but does not accept the sequence of events as stated thereto. Confrontation started when the Muslim students began making noise from afar in reaction to what they felt was a misinterpretation of the Quran by Rev. Bako at the convocation square which they heard through the loudspeaker. Physical assault with stones and sticks followed later, culminating in the beating up of the Students Affairs Officer, mistakenly, by the Christian students, in his effort to pacify the two groups. Government agrees that as a result of this confrontation, the Students' Affairs Officer and some students sustained injuries. Later, some were hospitalized while others were treated and discharged.

(d) The Destruction of the Mosque and the Burning of Quran in the College of Education, Kafanchan:

The Student Affairs Officer of the College of Education Kafanchan, in his memorandum, mentioned that a Security man reported to him that the College of Education Mosque was destroyed by the over-reacting Christian students. The Committee visited the "Locus in quo" (College of Education) and saw both the damaged Mosque and the remains of sacred materials that were brought out and burnt.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation.

3:01.3 C. EVENTS OF SATURDAY THE 7TH OF MARCH, 1987:

On Saturday, 7th March, 1987 a group of Muslim students gathered at the Palace of the Emir of Jema'a but before they were addressed by the Emir they marched to the Campus of the College of Education Kafanchan. At the Campus, the students were addressed by the Emir and some Malams and advised them to return to the town which they did.

At the Emir's Palace both the Emir and the Malams addressed the students, after which they dispersed. Because of the tense situation, at about 2.00 p.m. the same day, the Acting Registrar summoned a meeting of the Academic Board which took place at the Local Government Secretariat. During the meeting, a signal was

received from Kaduna to the effect that the College should be closed indefinitely. Consequently, the members resolved to comply with the directive.

Decision:

Government notes the above observations. Government observes however that after leaving the Emir's Palace the 1st time, it was to the Teachers College Kafanchan that they went and not the College of Education Kafanchan) threatening to burn the Church there in retaliation for the burning of the mosque the previous night at the College of Education. Government has taken a full view of the students confrontation with each other and is convinced that as from Saturday 7th March 1987, following the closure of the College of Education, Kafanchan, the students had dispersed and that confrontation had come to an end.

3:01.4 D. EVENTS OF SUNDAY 8TH MARCH, 1987:

In assessing the events that took place on Sunday the 8th of March, 1987, this Committee thought it wise to rely heavily on the submissions made by the Security Forces and Government functionaries. This decision was arrived at because of the divergent views emerging from other memoranda.

Whereas both memoranda received from the Police and the Local Government Chairman agreed that the confrontation between the two groups started as a result of a rumour that a Church was going to be set ablaze thereby throwing the town into confusion, the memorandum from the State Security Service (S.S.S.) however, indicated that the confrontation between the two groups started as a result of an attack by the members of the Muslim Students Society on a congregation attending a Church service in Kafanchan. This confrontation led to the death of nine persons (mainly Muslims) and wanton destruction of property mostly belonging to the Muslim Community. Both the death and the destruction were said to have been caused by Christians.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation. However, there does not appear to be any serious divergence emerging from people's memoranda submitted and the Report of the State Security Service (S.S.S.). On the contrary, as the Committee itself reports, there is a conflict of views in the memoranda received from the police and the local government chairman on the one hand, and the memoranda from the state security service (S.S.S.) on the other hand. However, in spite of admitted conflict, government notes that the Committee "thought it wise to rely heavily on the submissions made by the Security Forces and Government functionaries".

3:01.5 E. THE CONSEQUENCES OF KAFANCHAN CRISIS:

From the submissions made, it became evident that the following factors

Decision: Government accepts the above observation.

4:00.1 ROLES PLAYED BY INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS IN CAUSING TENSION AND OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE:

In identifying the roles played by individuals and groups in causing tension and outbreak of violence, the Committee had to rely entirely on both the memoranda submitted and oral presentations made. Ideally, the Committee ought to have gone beyond the submissions and carried out investigation in order to establish the authenticity or otherwise of cases raised in the submissions. However, in view of the time at its disposal, such an exercise became impossible considering the number of people mentioned in the various submissions and the scattered nature of the places where the disturbances took place. Apart from the above factors, the Committee was also aware of the fact that the Federal Military Government had set up a Special Judicial Tribunal to try all cases of individual and group involvement in the crisis. As a result of this time limitation, the Committee had no choice but to indicate that the roles said to have been played by individuals and groups in causing tension and outbreak of violence as recorded in this Report were mere allegations. Below is an account of the roles played by individuals and groups in causing tension and outbreak of violence:—

Decision:

Government notes the above observations. However despite the critical shortage of time, the Investigation Committee should have established the authenticity or otherwise of the allegations made against any individual or group as required of the Committee under item (c) of its terms of reference. Government advised that all people mentioned should be interrogated by the Special Investigation Committee (SIC) set up by the Federal Government.

4:01 KAFANCHAN:

(i) Mr. Dare Akau:

From submissions made, it would appear that the only relevant reference made about Mr. Dare Akau, in relation to the crisis, was the statement purported to have been made by him at an Academic Board Meeting of the Kafanchan College of Education, which took place on the 9th of February, 1987. During the meeting, the issues of N1 million subvention and the possibility of the College of Education Kafanchan taking over of the Teachers' College, Kafanchan were discussed. The allegation went further to say that Mr. Akau was not only unhappy with the idea of the taking over of Kafanchan Teachers' College but was also said to have remarked that bows and arrows might have to be used to prevent the take-over. In one of the

submissions however, it was stated that Mr. Dare Akau did offer to assist Hajiya A'ishatu Garba and her colleagues all students of the College of Education on the 6th of March, 1987.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation and observes that especially in such a situation the Investigation Committee should have given Mr. Dare Akau the opportunity to defend himself against such allegations or failing that, should have verified the allegations with the Provost of the College when he appeared before it to testify, or with any member(s) of staff of College of Education, Kafanchan alleged to have been present at the meeting. Similarly, even if the Committee had verified the statement as a declaration of intention, it should have gone ahead to ascertain the extent to which the declared intention had been pursued, leading to the crisis.

(ii) Captain Manyà:

In a memoranda which was supported by an oral submission, it was alleged that Captain Manyà (*Rtd.*) conveyed some people in his car and drove near the house of one Mallam Ya'u Mohammed during which he (*Ya'u*) was intimidated by Captain Manyà.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation. However, the retired Military Officer mentioned (*Capt. Manyà*) should have been given the opportunity to appear before the Committee and clarify issues. Government also observes that neither the Police to which Ya'u purportedly reported his case successively nor anyone of those mentioned in his oral testimony or written memorandum was invited by the Committee for purposes of cross examination.

(iii) Fellowship of Christian Students (College of Education, Kafanchan):

Members of the Fellowship of Christian Students were responsible for organising Mission '87 during which a banner which bore the inscription "Welcome to Jesus Campus" was used. The banner angered the members of the Muslim Students Society (*MSS*) but was removed after the intervention of the College Authority. They did also participate in the fracas that took place in the College on Friday 6th March, 1987.

Decision:

Government notes the Committee's findings and accepts its observations. However, Government observes that there could have been other Christians who were not necessarily members of the F.C.S. who participated in the fracas that took place in the College on Friday 6th March, 1987, just as there could have been F.C.S.

members who did not participate in that fracas.

The Kaduna State Government is aware of the existence of the Special Investigation Committee whose jurisdiction cuts across the entire stratum of society the course of its investigations.

(iv) Muslim Students Society (MSS) College of Education, Kafanchan:

During the crisis, several appeals by individuals both within and outside the college were made to the members of the Muslim Students Society (MSS) not to bring the law into their hands but they refused to heed to such pleadings. They did not participate in the fracas on Friday 6th March, 1987.

Decision:

Government notes and accepts the above observation. However, Government observes that there could have been other Muslims who were not necessarily members of the MSS who participated in the fracas that took place in the College on Friday 6th March, 1987, just as there could have been members of Muslims Students Society who did not participate in that fracas.

The Kaduna State Government is aware of the existence of the Special Investigation Committee whose jurisdiction cuts across the entire stratum of society the course of its investigations.

(v) Reverend Abubakar Bako:

From several submissions received, it was alleged that Reverend Abubakar Bako, who was the Guest Speaker at the "Mission '87" which took place on the 6th of March, 1987 did quote and misinterpret verses from the Holy Qur'an and also falsified the Prophethood of Prophet Mohammed.

Decision:

Government notes and accepts the above observation. From the evidence available to Government and in particular the memorandum sent to the Investigation Committee in his name and the arguments adduced thereto in support of his quotations from the Qur'an clearly show evidence of deliberate misquotation in some cases, deliberate misinterpretation in some other cases and deliberate misrepresentation in other cases.

As in many other cases, the Investigation Committee should have not only invited Rev. Abubakar Bako to defend himself against any allegations, but he should have been compelled soonest to appear before it to testify should he have declined to do so voluntarily. Government is aware that the Investigation Committee was unable to compel him to do so because he could not be found by the Police. Government observes however that if the Police has acted promptly, Rev. Abubakar Bako, being a key witness to the crisis on that day, would have been found.

Government is aware of the existence of the Special Investigation Committee set up by the Federal Military Government as provided by Decree No. 2 of 1987.

(vi) Hajiya A'ishatu Garba:

From submissions made, it was alleged that Hajiya A'ishatu Garba, a student of the College of Education, Kafanchan, did not only incite fellow Muslim students to react to the alleged misinterpretation of the Qur'an and the falsification of the Prophethood of Mohammad, but went ahead to seize the microphone being used by the Speaker. In other submissions however, it was pointed out that Hajiya did not seize the microphone from the Speaker. And in her own submission, she denied both allegations.

Decision:

Government notes and accepts the above observation, except that from evidence available, Hajiya A'ishatu Garba did not seize microphone from the Speaker. Government observes that both in her memorandum and her oral testimony, she had highlighted the principal immediate causes of the crisis as being the misinterpretation or misrepresentation of certain verses in the Qur'an quoted by the Speaker on that occasion. However, whereas two suras namely Sura 1 (*Baqara*) and Sura 10 (*Yunus*) have been referred to as chapter without any relevant verses indicated by her, in the case of Suratul Fatiha and Sura 3 (*Ali-Imran*), the verses referred to i.e. verses 5, 6 and 7, and verse 13 respectively, have been clearly misquoted, misplaced and misinterpreted.

(vii) El-Zak-Zaky:

In one submission, it was stated that El-Zak-Zaky was one of the Guest Speakers during the "Danfodio Week" organised by the Muslim Student Society (MSS) on the College Campus, a week before the "Mission '87".

Decision:

Government notes the above observation.

(viii) The roles of Media:

A number of submissions complained that during the crisis news media, especially the electronic ones, tended to have exaggerated the news relating to the crisis.

Decision:

Government decision in respect of 3:01.5(a)(iv) above applies here as well.

(ix) Muslim and Christian Groups:

It was revealed from some of the memoranda that Christians, mainly from

Aduwan and Garaje, marched towards Kafanchan town destroying properties. And in the process lives were lost. The Muslims marched from Kafanchan town towards Garaje also destroying properties.

Decision:

Government notes the above observations. From evidence available, crisis erupted at Garaje on Sunday morning after the closure of College of Education, Kafanchan on the preceding Saturday, 7th March, 1987. Although the student crisis erupted out of religious disputes, the crisis at Garaje was more ethnic than religions in selection of targets of attack, be such targets people or their property. Government is aware of the existence of the Special Investigation Committee set up by the Federal Government with objectives as provided by Decree No. 2 of 1987.

(x) Ali Maidobi:

It was alleged that Mallam Ali Maidobi who was a Security Guard with the Challenge Bookshop Kafanchan did join the mob that attacked the bookshop.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation. The Kaduna State Government is aware of the existence of the Civil Disturbances Special Tribunal set up by the Federal Military Government has defined objectives as provided by Decree No. 2 of 1987.

(xi) Alhaji Alfa Waziri:

In some of the memoranda received, it was alleged that Alhaji Alfa Waziri was one of the leaders that led some of the rioters during the crisis.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation. Government is aware of the existence of the Tribunal mentioned in (x) above.

(xii) Alhaji Shitu Mai Koto:

Some submissions alleged that Alhaji Shitu Mai Koto did lead some of the rioters during the crisis. However, there was a submission which pointed out that he was one of the people that dissuaded some members of the Muslim Students Society from burning down a Church near the Kafanchan Teachers College.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation. Government is aware of the existence of the Tribunal as in (x) above.

(xiii) Ayuba Bako:

There was an allegation that a student by name Ayuba Bako, led many people to the hostel of Kafanchan Teachers College and directed that all Christians should

leave because all Muslims would be killed.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation. Government is aware of the existence of the Tribunal as in (x) above.

(xiv) Addass:

It was alleged that during the crisis on the 8th March, 1987 one Addass injured Reverend Sarki Madaki's son, with a knife.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation. Government is aware of the existence of the Civil Disturbances Special Tribunal set up by the Federal Military Government has objectives as provided by Decree No. 2 of 1987.

(xv) Tijjani, Alhaji Aminu and Alhassan:

In one of the submissions, it was alleged that these three students did cause some disturbances during the rally of Mission '87. Whereas Tijjani and Aminu were said to have seized the microphone from Reverend Bako. Alhassan was alleged to have slapped the FCS President.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation but observes that from evidence available, there was no microphone seized from Rev. Bako nor was the FCS President slapped by any-one. Government is aware of the Tribunal as in (xiv) above.

(xvi) The Following People:—

- (i) Alhaji Garba Manchok
- (ii) Sarkin Pawa
- (iii) Mal. Dantsoho
- (iv) Dan Inna Sarkin Kasuwa
- (v) Alhaji Tahir
- (vi) Amadu Maikoto
- (vii) Mal. Uba Gizo
- (viii) Sule Sawaba

Were alleged to have led some of the rioters during the crisis.

Decision:

Government notes and accepts the above observation. Government is aware of the existence of the Tribunal stated in (xvi) above.

(xvii) Audu Dogo and Adamu Sunday:

The above were alleged to have attacked Malam Musa Audu. Higher Area Court Judge Moroa, removed the sum of ₦1,200 (one thousand, two hundred Naira)

from him, broke his hand and burnt his car.

Decision:

Government notes and accepts the above observation. Government is aware of the existence of the Civil Disturbances Special Tribunal set up by the Federal Military Government has objectives as provided by Decree No. 2 of 1987.

4:01.2 General Observations on Kafanchan:

In general, Government observes that in dealing with the situation on the ground within the framework of the terms of reference of the Investigation Committee, the Committee has not dealt with certain aspects of that situation fairly adequately:

(i) **The Police.**—Despite a number of memos submitted to the Committee such as: Kafanchan 11, Kafanchan 32, Kafanchan 13, Kafanchan 123, Kafanchan 18, Kafanchan 76, Kafanchan 121, Kafanchan 20 and Kaduna 304 (on Kafanchan) as well as the report of the State Security Service submitted to the Committee, it is conclusively clear that the Police Command in Kafanchan did their best under the circumstances at the time of the crisis.

(ii) **Traditional Rulers.**—In a situation in which a whole community resorted to mob action, Government observes that the Investigation Committee should have invited the Ward Heads in Aduwan and Garaje to testify on behalf of the people over whom they serve as the traditional authority. In such a situation, they could have helped in informing the Committee what they knew and believed to be the cause of the crisis, what role they played in their capacities as traditional authorities closest to the people in controlling it as well as in identifying some of those they could have known to have participated in the crisis.

(iii) **People.**—(a).—Government observes that the Committee should have highlighted the role of some individuals for their alleged role whether positively or negatively during the crisis. For example, whereas one Mrs Ladi Leckwot in memo Kafanchan 121, and an old woman identified in memo Kafanchan 119 had allegedly played a very negative role in the crisis, Arch Deacon Sule Sarki of the Holy Trinity Church and a teacher in the College of Education Kafanchan in memo Kafanchan 117 have been reported as having played a very positive role in diffusing tension and preventing the outbreak of violence. In the latter case, the Investigation Committee should have invited them, being eye witnesses to help the Committee in identifying any persons or group of persons they might have seen playing any negative role during the crisis. Similarly, in the case of memo Kafanchan 132, in which it was alleged that one Mr J. B. Kantiyok and Mr Sambo Bobai of the College of Education, Kafanchan were known to have been making inciting statements in the classroom

about Hausa/Fulani domination in Southern Zaria and in the case of Mr J. B. Kantiyok to the extent of inciting minority ethnic group students against majority ethnic group students such as Hausa/Fulani, Ibo and Yoruba and urging them to unite to resist such domination, the Committee should have invited them to defend themselves against the allegations. Among the students the ones mentioned as witnesses i.e. Binta Ayuba and Chinyere Eze should also have been invited to testify.

4:01.3 KATSINA:

(i) Katsina Polytechnic Students:

It was stated that on hearing the news about the crisis in Kafanchan, students of the Katsina Polytechnic decided to stage a peaceful demonstration. Although not approved by the Police, some Police men were detailed to follow them so as to avert any ugly situation.

After their demonstration, some commandeered two vehicles and returned to the campus while those that remained behind were joined by the hooligans from the motor park. This latter group, was responsible for the burning and destructions that took place in the town.

Decision:

Government notes the above findings. Government notes that the Police was handicapped in terms of manpower and equipment. Under the prevailing circumstance the police has done its best in handling the riot.

Government observes that whereas the students in the Polytechnic were not engaged in any arson whether at the school premises or outside in Katsina town, and whereas they had demonstrated peacefully against the religious riots and disturbances in Kafanchan, the hooligans who took over from them at the motor park engaged in outright destruction of churches, hotels and beer parlours, exclusively belonging to non-indigenes in Katsina, most of them Christians. This kind of selective destruction makes it possible to believe that what happened in Katsina town was essentially religiously motivated in retaliation to the Kafanchan disturbances even if it was contrary to the teaching of Islam.

Government observes that contrary to the reports there was not a single evidence to support that the Katsina riots were spearheaded by a religious organisation known as the Muslim Students Society (MSS).

(ii) Alhassan B. Musa:

It was alleged that one Alhassan B. Musa delivered a sermon at Katsina Polytechnic Mosque urging Muslims to fight for their rights and protest against

what happened to fellow Muslims in Kafanchan.

Decision:

Government notes the above finding. Government also observes that Alhassan 3. Musa should have been invited by the Investigation Committee to defend himself against the allegation. However, Government is aware of the existence of the Civil Disturbances Special Tribunal set up by the Federal Military Government as provided by Decree No. 2 of 1987.

4:01.4 KANKIA:

Decision:

Government observes that although the Investigation Committee was convinced that there was some disturbance or riot in Kankia and had gone ahead to visit the area and to receive memoranda from the public, there is no mention of what happened or did not happen in that area in their Report. Government also observes from the memoranda submitted that an ECWA Church had 2 windows and 5 benches burnt. At the Christ Apostolic Church at Gachi (along Katsina-Kano Road), the Investigation Committee recorded in their minutes of tours of inspection of sites that the Church was burnt 3 or 4 days after the incident and that the wall fell off as a result of heat. It is also observed that one Mr Samuel Idowu, a Pastor, who owns the church has submitted claims for damages to his property. Government also observes that the pastor in his own words admitted having no permission to convert part of his house into a church. It is further observed that the damage to any part of the ECWA Church has been contended as having been made after the curfew had been imposed and the security agencies had taken full control of the situation in Kankia.

4:01.5 FUNTUA:

Motor Park Hooligans:

Submission indicated that the burning and destructions held at Funtua were mainly the handiwork of motor park touts and hooligans.

Decision:

Government notes and accepts the above findings.

General Observation:

Government observes that in general, the riots and disturbances in Funtua were largely more economic and sectional than religious in reaction to the chain of events that followed the Kafanchan disturbances.

4:01.6 ZARIA:

(i) Students of College of Advanced Studies and Ahmadu Bello University Zaria:

From some submissions, it was alleged that students from College of Advanced Studies Zaria, A.B.U. Main Campus and Kongo Campus of A.B.U. participated in the burning, destruction and looting. Although, the Principal of C.A.S. did say that his own students did not participate in the crisis because after closure of the College, the students left.

Decision:

Government notes the above findings. Government observes that from the evidence available especially the various memoranda submitted, some student from the College of Advanced Studies Zaria participated on the campus burning of the Chapel. However, there is no evidence to suggest that they participated in any burning, destruction, or looting in town.

With respect to the Main Campus of the A.B.U., Government observes that whereas there were some submissions with allegations against students of the Main Campus as having participated in the burning of the chapel there, there were also other submissions alleging the contrary. The Investigation Committee should have invited those who submitted memoranda containing such allegations to testify before it and to help clarify issues if they did not feel compelled to do so on their own volition, just as those who argued to the contrary voluntarily gave oral evidence in support of their counter allegations. Government observes that in such circumstances, the Investigation Committee should have also invited the Chief Security Officer of the University and the Security Officers on duty to give oral evidence as to what they saw and how things happened in the early hours of the day around 6.30 – 7.00 a.m. when the chapel was burnt allegedly by either students of the Main Campus or the people from the nearby Samaru Village.

Government rejects the statement by the Investigation Committee that students of Ahmadu Bello University Kongo Campus participated in any burning, destruction, or looting as there is no convincing evidence to that effect submitted to the Committee.

Similarly, there is no allegation by victims with regards to the looting of the property by students of College of Advanced Studies or the Main Campus and Kongo Campus of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Government observes that as far as the crisis outside the campus of the College of Advanced Studies is concerned, there is no evidence to prove the participation of the students of that College.

(ii) Youths and Hooligans:

Some of the submissions alleged that Youths and Hooligans did also participate in burning, destruction and looting.

Decision:

Government notes the above finding.

(iii) Abubakar:

A submission alleged that one Abubakar, purported to be a student of A.B.U. residing at Danfodio New Extension, did participate in the burning of 1st ECWA Church and St. Mary's Catholic Church, Samaru Zaria.

Decision:

Government notes the above finding but observes that the Investigation Committee should have given Abubakar, the Ahmadu Bello University student, the opportunity to defend himself against the allegation or failing that on his own, to compel him to do so. Government is aware of the existence of the Special Investigation Committee as provided in Decree No. 2 of 1987.

(iv) Sani Danladi and Audu Tanimu:

It was alleged that these two men, employees of Institute of Agricultural Research, A.B.U., Zaria and residing at Kundugi village did participate actively in the burning of Churches.

Decision:

Government notes the above finding but observes that the Investigation Committee should have given them the opportunity to defend themselves against the allegation or failing that, on their own, to compel them to do so. Government is aware of the existence of the Special Investigation Committee as provided in Decree No. 2 of 1987.

(v) Dan-borno (Shoe Maker):

In one of the submissions made, it was alleged that one Dan-borno (Shoe Maker) led a group that attacked HEKAN Church, Samaru Zaria.

Decision:

Government notes the above finding but observes that the Investigation Committee should have given Dan-borno the opportunity to defend himself against the allegation or failing that on his own, to compel him to do so. Government is aware of the existence of the Special Investigation Committee provided in Decree No. 2 of 1987.

(vi) Sani of Hayin Dogo:

There was an allegation that one Sani of Hayin Dogo, Samaru Zaria, participated in burning of Churches and other property in Samaru Village.

Decision:

Government notes the above finding but observes that the Investigation Committee should have given Sani of Hayin Dogo the opportunity to defend himself against the allegation or failing that on his own, to compel him to do so. Government is aware of the existence of the Special Investigation Committee as provided in Decree No. 2 of 1987.

(vi) Hanau Giwa:

It was alleged that one Hanau Giwa, a labourer with the Arewa Agriculture Enterprises led a mob that burnt down St. Endas Catholic Church and St. Joseph's Seminary Compound both at Basawa Village. It was also alleged that vehicle No ZAB 5549 (VW) was used in supervising the burning of St. Endas Catholic Church Basawa.

Decision:

Government notes the above finding but observes that the Investigation Committee should have given Hanau Giwa the opportunity to defend himself against the allegation or failing that on his own, to compel him to do so. Government is aware of the existence of the Special Investigation Committee as provided in Decree No. 2 of 1987.

With respect to vehicle No. ZAB 5549 (VW), the Investigation Committee should have identified the vehicle or its owner through the Zaria Vehicle Registration Office.

(vii) Gidan Bawa Church:

It was alleged that the following:—

- (i) Umaru Tanimu
- (ii) Tanimu Sule Jinjin
- (iii) Ibrahim Dan Doka
- (iv) Sabo Dandoka
- (v) Yakubu Haruna

participated in the burning of Gidan Bawa Church.

Decision:

Government notes the above finding and observes that the Investigation Committee should have given them the opportunity to defend themselves against the allegation or failing that on their own, to have compelled them to do so. Government is aware of the existence of the Special Investigation Committee as provided in Decree No. 2 of 1987.

(ix) Saye Catholic Church:

It was alleged that the following:—

- (i) Haruna Na-maikunu
- (ii) Dan Asabe Adamu
- (iii) Dahiru Sule Isa
- (iv) Sani Sankira
- (v) Idi Aminu; and
- (vi) Iguda Fulani

participated in the burning of Saye Catholic Church.

Decision:

Government notes the above finding and observes that the Investigation Committee should have given them the opportunity to defend themselves against the allegation or failing that on their own, to compel them to do so. Government is aware of the existence of the Special Investigation Committee as provided in Decree No. 2 of 1987.

(x) Mohammed Ture:

It was alleged that one Mohammed Ture was seen at the scene of arson and rampage that took place at Zaria.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation.

4:01.7 General Observations on Zaria Local Government:

- (a) Government notes in general that, particularly from the appendices to the submission by CAN Zaria branch in Volume III such as Annex I, Appendices (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and Appendix 2 to memo Zaria 186A, the various victims of the crisis at College of Advanced Studies mentioned therein should have been invited to give oral evidence and help identify those of the culprits that they knew. Similarly, the patron of the Muslim Students Society of the College of Advanced Studies mentioned in memo Zaria 193 — who tried to avert the crisis in that campus should have been invited by the Investigation Committee to give oral evidence on the unknown visitors to the campus allegedly from Zaria Main Campus of the Ahmadu Bello University on the 10th March, 1987.

Government also observes that the two people identified in Appendix A 15 to Christian Association of Nigeria's memo Zaria 186A as having participated in the burning down of 1st ECWA Church in Samaru should have been invited or compelled by the Investigation Committee to defend themselves against the allegation. Similarly, the School Headmaster

identified in Appendix A 18 to Christian Association of Nigeria's memo Zaria 186A and memo Zaria 22, should have been invited or compelled to defend himself against the allegation of participation in burning down a church. Also, the President of the Fellowship of Christian Students (FCS), should have been invited by the Investigation Committee to buttress the allegation contained in the memo of the Association, Zaria 212.

Also, those mentioned in memo Zaria 215, Zaria 220, and memo Zaria 222 should have been invited or compelled by the Investigation Committee to defend themselves against the allegations.

However, in all the cases enumerated above, government is aware of the existence of the Special Investigation Committee as provided in Decree No. 2 of 1987.

On the whole, government observes that the riots and disturbances in Zaria Local Government area was as religious in nature as it was economic even though it could be said to be irreligious from the point of view of any religion.

4:01.8 E KADUNA:

Abdulmalik Attahiru and his followers:

It was alleged that one Abdulmalik Attahiru and his followers participated in the burning of Churches at Abakpa village, Anguwan Kanawa, Anguwan Shanu and Tudun Wada, all around Kaduna Metropolis.

Decision:

Government notes the above finding and observes that the Investigation Committee should have given him the opportunity to defend himself against the allegation or failing that on his own, to have compelled him to do so. Government is aware of the existence of the Special Investigation Committee as provided in Decree No. 2 of 1987.

4:01.9 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON KADUNA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:

Government observes that whereas no particular individuals or groups were identified by the Investigation Committee in Kaduna Local Government area as having participated in the disturbances apart from Abdulmalik Attahiru, there is evidence available to government that police have made arrest. In the various memoranda submitted e.g. Volume III memoranda Kaduna 189, Kaduna 208, Kaduna 209, Kaduna 210, Kaduna 216, Kaduna 224 and Kaduna 291 contain allegations of maltreatment and molestation of the civilian population by the army

and the police during the disturbances as well as during the curfew imposed by the Government. Not only that references have been made in some of these memoranda to some civilian individuals who led the army and the police to the houses of those who became victims. Government observes however, that the Investigation Committee did not draw the attention of the G.O.C. to such memoranda nor did they invite any of those allegedly involved to explain the circumstances and to defend themselves.

* In general, Government observes that the riots and disturbances in Kaduna were mainly religious.

5:00 ASSESSMENT OF EXTENT OF DAMAGES:

5:01 Introduction:

The job of assessing the extent of damages caused as a result of the crisis was undoubtedly not only the most difficult but also the most time consuming aspect of the whole exercise. One major problem associated with the assessment of the extent of damages, was that of devising an appropriate yardstick of costing. While it was a bit easier to cost building structure, because apart from the submissions of claims by individuals and organisations, the Committee having had the services of Government Architects and Quantity Surveyors, used Government standard methods in its costing exercise. In the case of property lost however, it was literally impossible to devise any suitable and appropriate method of ascertaining the genuineness of the claims and their costs. The Committee simply had to record the claims submitted by individuals and groups. However, without any attempt to doubt the integrity of claimants, the Committee would like to advise that Government should be more critical in dealing with this aspect of compensation.

Apart from damages to structures and property, the Committee was made to understand that 19 people lost their lives during the crisis. Below is a list of the deceased:—

1. Usman Nakabomo — Kafanchan
2. Abubakar Ahmadu — Kafanchan
3. Habibu A. Shu'aibu — Kafanchan
4. Shittu Mohammed — Kafanchan
5. Kalomi Isiaka — Kafanchan
6. Mohammed Salihu — Kafanchan
7. Salisu Katsina — Kafanchan
8. Danbornu Ibrahim — Kafanchan
9. Usman Isiaka — Kafanchan
10. Mormo Isa — Kafanchan
11. Abdulrauf Sale — Kafanchan

12. Musa Akut — Kafanchan
13. Yusufu Ya'u — Zaria
14. Mohammed Abdulkadir — Kaduna
15. Shu'aibu David — Kaduna
16. Kaduzu S. — Kaduna
17. Bala Garba — Kaduna
18. Zakius Ayo — Kaduna
19. Haruna Abubakar — Kaduna

Decision:

Government notes the above observations. Government observes the degree of the difficulty in carrying out this aspect of the terms of reference of the Committee. While Government appreciates that in the case of physical property the services of government architects and surveyors and government standard methods of costing have been employed, some minimum efforts should have been made to ascertain the genuineness of claims to damaged property other than physical structures.

With respect to persons who lost their lives during the crisis, the Investigation Committee should also have made minimum effort to obtain the actual names of such people and their addresses.

In the light of the foregoing considerations therefore, government has critically assessed the various aspects of the submissions of the Investigation Committee with respects to physical and other property as well as lives lost during the crisis.

With respect to lost of lives, government will take immediate practical steps to ascertain the actual number and names of those who lost their lives during the crisis and administer compensation to their next-of-kin in accordance with existing procedure and practice.

Government had decided that in view of the role and importance of religion in the lives of the citizens of Kaduna State, the amount calculated by the Central Bank and NIDB payable as compensation (*diyya*) for the loss of life in such circumstances which is ₦102,847.55 will be paid to the relative or next-of-kin of each of the deceased properly identified.

In all cases claimants should swear on oath publicly that they had lost property during the crisis when payment would be made. This does not however apply to religious bodies. In all cases involving companies and business organisations entitled to any compensation, payment will be made only on the production of evidence of incorporation or registration as the case may be, as at the date of the disturbances.

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In all other cases of claim with respect to personal property or physical structure damaged such as hotels, shops and other business premises as well as personal and commercial vehicles will be settled as compensation with appropriate percentage cut as shown in the pages that follow.

COMPENSATION:

Government has carefully scrutinized the list of structures and property damaged, looted or destroyed and has rectified the following:—

- (a) Almost all the claims submitted particularly those related to personal property have been excessive, for this reason, government has imposed a certain percentage cut on all the claims relating to structures and property.
- (b) There are a number of duplications in the claims and these must have arisen perhaps during the compilation of the *claims* e.g. Kafanchan Serial Number 41 and 57; 42 and 18; 40 and 55; 45 and 53; 47 and 52; Funtua number 1 and 157; 2 and 156; 27 and 149; 48 and 165; 52 and 168; 47 and 169; 31 and 69; 62 and 151; 147 and 196 (*with 2 claimants*); 171 and 173; 170 and 172; and 76 and 135. Under Zaria, Serial Numbers 21 and 221; 22 — 24 (*are also repeated in addendum*) and 218; 27 and 37; 39 and addendum; 43 and addendum; 46 and 47; 48 and addendum; 78 and 124; 82 and 179; 181 and addendum; 129 and 188; 180, 191 and 205; 38 and 213; 35 and 211; 36 and 256; Kaduna Serial Number 32 and 52.
- (c) There are many claims in the main Report which were not backed by memos.
- (d) There are memos omitted in the main Report.
- (e) There are surveyors' valuations not supported by owners' submissions.
- (f) There are sites visited by Quantity Surveyors but not reflected in the main Report.
- (g) There are claims with valuation by Quantity Surveyor but without a memo and also not reflected in the main Report.
- (h) There are cases not visited by Quantity Surveyors but backed by memos e.g. Funtua serial numbers 120, 17, 6, 9, 26, 64, 72, 117, 120, 187. Zaria serial numbers 33, 39.
- (i) There are cases of no memo, no Quantity Surveyor's report e.g. Zaria serial numbers 17 and 42.
- (j) There are cases of partial evaluation e.g. Zaria serial number 254 (*memo 82*).

(k) There is the peculiar case of property purported to have been burnt to tune of ₦89,450.00 out of which ₦85,000.00 is cash; Kaduna memo serial number 11.

(l) Glaring cases of exaggeration would be isolated for further investigation.

5:01.2 Criteria and Rate of Compensation:

Government fully appreciates the gravity of the damage done to property and physical structures in all areas of the State where the riots and disturbances took place. Government is particularly sympathetic to all those who have suffered injury as individuals and groups in the course of the sad events during the period. It is the considered view of Government that all the various steps outlined in the Whitepaper will, when implemented, help to bring about a lasting solution to this kind of problem in the State.

With respect to the payment of compensation to all those affected however Government cannot claim total liability for the sad events; nor is it in a position financially to honour all genuine claims in toto. For this reason, it has become necessary for Government to apply certain criteria and rate of compensation. It would help improve the position of all those affected by the crisis. As a first and necessary step, all damage done to property and structure belonging to Government will be borne by the Ministry or Government agency concerned. Accordingly, Ministries and Government agencies are hereby directed to mobilize resources to effect repairs on such public buildings. Also all charges and other expenses incurred in the preparation of quantity evaluations by private surveyors will be borne by the individuals and groups that employed their services. In all other cases the following percentage cuts are hereby applied on their claims on property or physical structure as the case may be:—

A. Individuals – Personal Property:

- (i) The highest compensation on property to be paid to any individual is ₦50,000.00;
- (ii) Every claim by an individual above ₦10,000.00 is reduced by 50%;
- (iii) There is no percentage cut on any claim of ₦5,000.00 and below;
- (iv) Where the 50% cut gives a figure less than ₦5,000.00, the claimant will be paid ₦5,500.00.

B. Business Organisations and Companies:

Whereas individuals are treated as persons who have suffered injury resulting from loss of personal property not meant for sale, in the case of the following, Government recognises them as individual legal persons who have suffered injury

in the form of loss of property exclusively meant for sale whether in the form of hotel services, wares in stores, warehouses and shops, and other business premises as the case may be. In these latter instances, the following criteria will apply:—

- (i) The minimum claims is ₦10,000.00 below which no percentage cut is applied.
- (ii) For any claim above ₦10,000.00, 45% cut is imposed progressively.
- (iii) The maximum payment to any claimant is ₦1.5m.
- (iv) Any claimant whose 50% cut gives a figure below ₦50,000.00 will be paid 55% of the amount claimed.

C. Churches and Mosques — Personal Property:

- (i) There is a 20% cut across-the-board on owner's claims for property in the churches and mosques, provided the place of worship appears in the Report or minutes of tours of the Investigation Committee.

D. Individuals and Companies — Structures.

There is a 10% cut on all buildings owned by individuals and Companies as assessed by Government quantity surveyors, provided that no cut is imposed on ₦5,000.00 and below.

E. Hotels and other Business Premises — Structures:

There is a 10% cut across-the-board on all valuations made by Government surveyors.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED COMPENSATION

1. DIYYA			TOTAL
			₦1,954,103.40
2. KAFANCHAN:			
	STRUCTURES	₦415,173.05	
	PROPERTY	₦983,372.30	₦1,398,545.35
3. KATSINA:			
	STRUCTURES	₦487,701.10	
	PROPERTY	₦306,701.39	₦794,402.49
4. KANKIA:			
	STRUCTURES	₦10,752.60	
	PROPERTY	₦2,392.50	₦13,145.10

5. FUNTUA:	STRUCTURES	₦3,887,441.43	
	PROPERTY	₦5,285,842.80	₦9,173,284.
6. ZARIA:	STRUCTURES	₦22,510,907.28	
	PROPERTY	₦13,014,309.09	₦35,525,216.
7. KADUNA:	STRUCTURES	₦3,550,236.52	
	PROPERTY	₦2,002,096.46	₦5,552,332.9
8. DAURA			
TOTAL RECOMMENDED COMPENSATION			₦54,411,029.5
ADD PROVISION FOR DEFERRED CASES			₦3,012,607.0
ANTICIPATED GRAND TOTAL			₦57,423,636.9

KEY TO ASTERISKS:

- * Are cases of property claims reflected in the Investigation Report without corresponding memoranda by claimants. These cases will be further investigated
- ** Are structures valued by Government Quantity Surveyor without corresponding memoranda by claimants. These cases will be further investigated.
- † Owner's claims on property to be cross-checked.
- †† Owner's claims on both property and structures to be cross-checked.
- ‡ Owner's claims on structures to be cross-checked.

COMPENSATION (DIYYA)

1. Usman Nakabomo at Kafanchan	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
2. Abubakar Ahmadu at Kafanchan	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
3. Habibu A. Shuaibu at Kafanchan	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
4. Shittu Mohammed at Kafanchan	...	...	...	₦102,847.55

5. Kalomi Isiaka at Kafanchan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
6. Mohammed Salihu at Kafanchan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
7. Salisu Katsina at Kafanchan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
8. Danborno Ibrahim at Kafanchan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
9. Usman Isiaka at Kafanchan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
10. Mormo Isa at Kafanchan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
11. Abdulrauf Sale at Kafanchan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
12. Musa Akut at Kafanchan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
13. Yusuf Ya'u at Zaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
14. Mohammed Abdulkadir at Kaduna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
15. Shu'aibu David at Kaduna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
16. Kaduzu S. at Kaduna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
17. Bala Garba at Kaduna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
18. Zakius Ayo at Kaduna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
19. Haruna Abubakar at Kaduna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦102,847.55
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	₦1,954,103.40

ASSESSMENT OF EXTENT OF DAMAGE SUMMARY

Structures:

(a) Owner's Claims	₦34,498,918.16
(b) Surveyor's Estimates	₦19,300,216.27

Properties	₦30,133,079.07
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This includes structures in some of the submissions by the owners.

Government note the above figure. But the correct figure when properly cast is ₦78,537,768.94 as tabulated below:—

	<i>Owner's Structures</i>	<i>Properties</i>	<i>Surveyo</i>
KAFANCHAN	₦355,969.15	₦1,971,189.45	₦480,972.1
KATSINA	₦742,176.35	₦369,967.75	₦483,006.1
FUNTUA	₦6,135,288.11	₦10,367,224.67	₦12,311,136.3
ZARIA	₦26,190,044.96	₦25,114,189.79	₦13,221,247.5
KANKIA	₦4,808.00	₦12,090.00	₦10,994.5
KADUNA	₦4,194,756.87	₦3,081,063.34	₦1,489,116.0
	₦37,622,043.94	₦40,915,725.00	₦27,996,472.6
Totals for owners Structures and Properties	...	...	₦78,537,768.9

KAFANCHAN

<i>Item</i>	<i>S/No.</i>	<i>Memo No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Location of Property</i>	<i>Owner's Claim</i>	<i>Recommended Amount</i>	<i>Total To be Paid</i>
1	2	2	Ayuba Shekari Kafanchan National Oil and Chemical Marketing Ltd. Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦68,192.36	₦37,715.92	₦18,857.96
2	4	4	Mrs Ladi Andrew	Kafanchan	₦141,460.00	₦105,939.90	₦52,969.95
3	5	5	Paulinus Okoro Pauly Furniture and Upholstery Work, 5 Kagoro Road, Kafanchan.	Aduan I	₦44,860.00	₦25,144.42	₦12,572.21
4	6	6	Paulinus Okoro Pauly Furniture and Upholstery Work, 5 Kagoro Road, Kafanchan.	Aduan I	₦44,860.00	₦25,144.42	₦12,572.21
5	7	7	Daniel Ogbonna. No. 37 Zaria Street, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦14,707.65	₦22,353.80	₦11,176.90
6	8	8	Jude Njokwu. 29, Zaria Street Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦33,120.00	₦16,560.00	₦8,280.00
7	9	9	Challenge Bookshop	Kafanchan	₦98,299.00	₦81,649.50	₦40,824.75
8	10	10	Sunday Okorofor. 16 GSS Road, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦3,102.00	₦380.00	₦380.00
9	11	14	Alhaji Abdu Barau	Aduan I	₦28,596.00	₦14,298.00	₦7,149.00
+ 10	13	27	Dr Salihu Yusufu Ingawa	Kafanchan	₦1,000,017.03		
11	14	30	9, Kagoro Road, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦360,480.00		
12	15	31	Ibrahim Alhaji Umar. No. 2 Hospital Road, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦6,480.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
13	16	38	Moses Echi. 24 Jigindi Street Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦6,820.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
			J. B. Andow Mutuwalli, Jemua United Chemist Nig. Ltd. 8 Kagoro Road, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦3,000.00	₦3,000.00	₦3,000.00

*Owner's Claims on Property to be Cross-Checked

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
14	17	40	Okechukwu Ogbonna, No. 56 Kano Street, Kafanchan	Kafanchan	₦3,250.00	₦3,250.00	₦3,250.00
15	19	50	Alhaji Abbas Mohammed, 29 Jema'a Street, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦86,405.60	₦85,446.48	₦42,723.24
16	22	-	Alhaji Aliyu Mohammed Shika, Deputy Provost, College of Education, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦19,557.00	₦9,778.50	₦5,500.00
17	23	53	Samaila Ibrahim, Vice Principal, Teachers' College, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦2,415.00	₦2,415.00	₦2,415.00
18	24	124	Alhaji Bello Aliyu Maikaji Kogoro Road, Near Ministry of Works, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦3,535.00	₦3,535.00	₦3,535.00
19	25	51	Alhaji Shu'aibu Tanko, Car Washing Centre, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦21,400.00	₦14,691.68	₦7,345.84
20	26	89	Jibrin Madugu Garage	Kafanchan	₦7,601.00	₦7,294.19	₦5,500.00
21	27	95	Mrs Cecilia Okonkwo Aduan I, Kafanchan.	Aduan I	₦1,187.00	₦1,187.00	₦1,187.00
22	28	82	Lado B. Matsirga, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦4,328.00	₦4,328.00	₦4,328.00
23	29	78	Nababa Yusufu, No. 14 Abuja Street, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦21,485.00	₦20,500.00	₦10,250.00
24	30	77	Mr Mamman Yakubu, Hospital Quarters, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦1,650.00	₦1,650.00	₦1,650.00

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
25	32	74	Ojoh Duben. Auto Electrical Workshop Opposite Ministry of Works, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦1,770.00	₦1,770.00	₦1,770.00
26	31	87	Alhaji Muhammad Yahaya. House No. BZ S.S.Q. Lowcost, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦13,778.10	₦6,115.00	₦5,500.00
27	33	70	Alhaji Ahmadu Dan-Maikosai 47, Ibadan Street, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦144,000.00	₦64,164.02	₦32,082.01
28	34	71	Abubakar Jumare Zango, Teachers' College, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦458.50	₦458.50	₦458.50
29	35	72	Audu Ibrahim Thera, Kasupda, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦1,720.00	₦1,720.00	₦1,720.00
30	36	127A	Abubakar Ahmed 38, Sokoto Street, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦580.00	₦580.00	₦580.00
31	37	88	Pam, Gyang, Aduan I	Aduan I	₦7,069.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
32	38	91	Hassan Adamu, General Hospital, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦1,650.00	₦1,650.00	₦1,650.00
33	39	Kankia 4	Moh. Lawal Ahmed, College of Education, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦320.00	₦320.00	₦320.00
34	40	Kankia 17	Halima Bello, No. 9, Kagoro Road, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦1,160.00	₦1,160.00	₦1,160.00
35	41	Kankia 17	Balarabe Yakubu, 9, Kagoro Road, Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦920.00	₦920.00	₦920.00

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
48	1	1	Mosque, Jemia' Local Government Secretariat.	Kafanchan	₦79,128.55	₦16,972.82	₦8,486.41
49	12	19	Mosque at G.S.S., Kafanchan.	Kafanchan	₦2,668.00	₦2,668.00	₦2,668.00
50	18	—	Mosque Kafanchan Teachers College.	Kafanchan	₦2,698.08	₦2,698.08	₦2,698.08
51	21	113	Islamic School, Lowcost Housing Estate.	Kafanchan	₦7,966.60	₦7,966.00	₦5,500.00
52	50	—	Zikpak Mosque, Kafanchan	Kafanchan	₦245.96	₦245.96	₦245.96
				Total =			

KATSINA

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
1	1	1	New City and Night Club Hotel, K/Kaura, Katsina.	K/Kaura	₦412,776.50		₦412,776.50
2	2	1	Garden Hotel, K/Kaura, Katsina	K/Kaura	₦173,864.00	₦80,428.25	₦40,214.13
3	4	3	Bata (Nig.) Limited, Katsina.	Katsina	₦2,174.00	₦2,174.00	₦2,174.00
4	7	23	Mrs L. N. Obieje, C/o C.O.E., Katsina.	Katsina	₦5,609.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
5	12	-	Progressive Way Cool Spot Hotel Katsina.	Katsina	₦31,068.00	₦7,864.47	₦5,500.00
6	15	-	Hotel De Victory, Kofar Kaura, Katsina, for Mr James Umeh.	K/Kaura		₦1,020.25	₦1,020.25
7	17	-	Royal Hotel for Madam Grace at K/Kaura, Katsina.	K/Kaura		₦176.00	₦176.00
8	18	-	Freedom Hotel for Madam Grace, at Garana Quarters, Katsina.	Katsina	₦610.50	₦610.50	₦610.50
9	19	-	Liberty Hotel for Mr Chike Onozurah.	Katsina		₦88.00	₦88.00
10	22	-	Concord Restaurant for Amelum Zebhi Udelnahah, K/Kaura, Katsina.	K/Kaura		₦1,573.00	₦1,573.00
11	3	2	The Apostolic Church, D/ma Road, Katsina.	K/Kaura	₦194,905.90	₦189,098.30	₦94,549.15

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
12	5	7	Living Faith Church, Kofar Kaura, Katsina.	K./Kaura	₦65,813.00	₦31,107.00	₦15,553.50
13	9	31	United Church of Christ, Kofar Kwaya, Katsina.	K./Kwaya	₦31,364.50	₦11,296.80	₦5,648.40
14	11	300 KD	Assemblies of God Church, K./Kaura, Katsina.	K./Kaura	₦45,772.00	₦42,555.40	₦21,277.70
15	14	300 KD	Celestial Church of Christ, Kofar Kaura, Katsina.	Katsina	₦77,524.80	₦74,024.00	₦37,012.00
16	16	300 KD	Brotherhood of the Cross and Star, Katsina.	Katsina		₦6,055.76	₦5,500.00
17	20	2	Christ Apostolic Church, Katsina	Katsina		₦79,711.84	₦39,855.92
18	23	300 KD	Cherubim and Seraphim Church, K./Kwaya Katsina.	Katsina	₦1,559.80	₦1,559.80	₦1,559.80
19	8	18	Mr O. Ukeji, Federal College of Education, Katsina.	Katsina	₦11,670.00	₦400.00	₦400.00
20	6	18	Emmanuel Enwere, Federal College of Education, Katsina.	Katsina		₦2,120.00	₦2,120.00
21	6	18	Mrs Ekpeten	Katsina		₦273.50	₦273.50

Total =

FUNTUA

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
† 1	1	2	Mr Cletus E. Ayaborsi, 37 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦280,695.00		
2	2	3	John Onwuzolom, 50A Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦142,440.00	₦118,743.21	₦59,371.61
† 3	3	6	Ambassador Club of Emmaniel N. Anigbogo, Dutsen Reme, Funtua.	D/Reme	₦319,785.00		
4	4	7	Simon Agana Anawzi, 5 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦50,450.50	₦25,225.25	₦12,612.63
5	5	8	Dennis Ike, 36A Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua.	₦28,120.00	₦21,360.00	₦10,680.00
6	6	9	Anthony A. Azeobi, B.C.G.A. Funtua.	Funtua	₦80,590.00	₦40,525.00	₦20,262.50
7	7	10	Innocent Onye, 20 Kandarawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦76,050.00	₦52,460.42	₦26,230.21
8	8	15	Cyprian Chukumaka, 15 Makurdi Road, B.C.G.A., Funtua.	Funtua	₦8,945.70	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
9	9	16	Vincent Agbafuna, 9 Jiba Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦18,180.00	₦8,830.00	₦5,500.00
10	10	17	Christopher Okeke, 7 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦25,954.00	₦12,977.00	₦6,488.50
11	11	18	Olusola Kayode, 12 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦98,092.00	₦69,100.44	₦34,550.22

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	to be Paid
12	12	19	Joy Chukumeka, 12 Makurdi Road, B.C.G.A. Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦11,395.00	₦5,697.50	₦5,500.00
† 13	13	21	Patrick C. Madubike, 39 Kandarawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦398,519.00		
† 14	14	24	Flopat Enterprise, 19 D/Reme, Funtua.	Funtua.	₦170,430.00		
†† 16	16	28	Zion Nwadike and Bros., 104 Zaria Road, Funtua. Patrick Ezeani Gay Palace Hotel, Funtua and Cool-in-Hotel, Funtua.	Funtua	₦25,168.00	₦12,584.00	₦6,292.00
17	18	30	Charity Azebuike, 17 Makurdi Road, B.C.G.A. Funtua.	Funtua	₦1,858,032.95		
18	19	31	Callistus Anyawu, 17 Makurdi Road, Funtua	Funtua	₦6,265.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
† 19	20	32	Zuma Guest Inn	Funtua	₦10,250.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
20	21	33	Ambrose Inuanyawu, 35 Katsina Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦139,031.00		
† 21	22	35	John Osita Ikini Holiday Inn, Funtua.	Funtua	₦40,602.80	₦20,301.40	₦10,150.70
22	23	36	Michael Mmeci, 6 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦244,929.00		
† 23	24	38	D. O. Igwe, B.C.G.A. Box 20 Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦8,200.00	₦5,500.00	
				B.C.G.A.	₦956,000.00		

†Owner's Claims on property to be cross-checked.

††Owner's claims on both structures and property to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
† 24	25	40	Ena (Nig.) General Enterprises, Funtua.	Funtua	₦1,936,224.00		
25	26	41	Joseph O. Eze, 34 Kandarawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦34,633.00	₦11,500.00	₦5,750.00
T 26	27	42	Jonathan Amanchuku, 38 Kandarawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦40,055.00		
27	28	43	D. I. Yanadi Dennis International Hotel, 5 Jiba Road, B.C.G.A., Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦36,000.00	₦21,094.08	₦10,547.04
28	29	44	Emmanuel Ajayi, 6 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦9,075.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
29	30	45	Abigail Ajayi, 6 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦9,530.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
30	34	49	Festus V. Eburu, 17 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦58,249.20	₦29,124.60	₦14,562.30
† 31	35	51	Joseph Eze Hardware Store, 34 Kandarawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦222,527.00		
32	36	52 & 52A	Sylvester I. Esokawu, 5 Jiba Road, B.C.G.A., Funtua and No. 7 Tsangamawa	B.C.G.A.	₦5,116.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
33	37	53	Paulinus Igboeri, 17 Idi Maska Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦15,185.00	₦7,592.50	₦5,500.00
34	38	55	Mrs Margret Okeke, 14 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦69,530.00	₦30,377.30	₦15,188.65

†Owner's claims on Property to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
35	39	57	David O. Yanadi, 5 Jiba Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦4,909.00	₦4,909.00	₦4,909.00
† 36	40	58	Mr Denis I. Yanadi, Dennis International Hotel, 21 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦148,402.00		
37	41	61	Lionel Anyo Okonko, 14 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦1,555.00	₦1,555.00	₦1,555.00
38	42	62	Michael Mademere Reputation Restaurant - Funtua.	Funtua	₦3,524.00	₦3,524.00	₦3,524.00
39	43	63	Damion Nwosu, 14 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦4,616.00	₦4,616.00	₦4,616.00
40	44	60	Ogbonna Okafor, Tsangamawa Road - Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦87,360.00	₦87,360.00	₦87,360.00
41	45	65	Elizabeth Appiah, 5 Tsangamawa Road - Funtua.	Funtua	₦4,837.00	₦4,837.00	₦4,837.00
42	46	66	Emmanuel Agu, 1 Tsangamawa Road - Funtua.	Funtua	₦24,312.00	₦24,312.00	₦24,312.00
43	47	68	J. O. Onyechiri, Rendezvous Hotel, 3 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua Box 195.	Funtua	₦151,465.00	₦72,120.17	₦223,585.17
† 44	48	71	Haj. A. P. Ashafa Hamdala Hotel, Jiba Road - Funtua.	Funtua	₦155,862.30		
45	49	72	E. W. Ogundeiri, 11 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦34,890.00	₦17,445.00	₦52,335.00

†Owner's claim on property to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
46	50	73	Hyacinta Giwa, 20 Kandarawa Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦14,400.00	₦7,200.00	₦5,500.00
47	51	74	Benard O. Ndubuaku, 5 Tsangamawa Road - Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦8,353.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
† 48	52	76	Michael Okeke, Mexico Hotel, 4 Jiba Road, B.C.G.A. Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦218,265.00		
49	53	77	Damion Onye, 20 Kandarawa Road, B.C.G.A. Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦10,600.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
50	54	142	Emmanuel Echeme, 19 Makurdi Road - Funtua.	Funtua	₦6,300.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
† 51	56	82	Cornellius Osucha, 68 Idi Maska Road - Funtua.	Funtua	₦201,885.00		
† 52	58	84	Funtua Holiday Inn, 7/8 Tsangamawa Road - Funtua.	Funtua	₦244,929.00		
53	59	86	Solomon Ezeb, 50 Tsangamawa Road - Funtua.	Funtua	₦5,540.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
54	60	87	Friday C. Nwokocho, God's Time Photos B.C.G.A. Funtua.	Funtua	₦6,016.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
55	61	88	Emmanuel Uba, 14 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦2,979.00	₦2,979.00	₦2,979.00
56	62	89	Kenneth Nnadi, 37, Kandarawb Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦125,870.00	₦61,179.37	₦30,589.69
57	63	90	Mercelina Ali, 17, Idi Maska Road, Funtua	Funtua	₦7,682.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
58	64	91	Mr Joseph Adehowole, AP Petrol Station, Funtua.	Funtua	₦72,070.00	₦21,035.00	₦10,517.50

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
59	65	92	Patrick Okoye, 38 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦20,556.00	₦10,278.00	₦5,500.00
60	66	93	Joseph O. Nnadia, B.C.G.A. Funtua.	Funtua	₦525.00	₦525.00	₦525.00
61	67	94	Aloysius Obiahuchuku, I.S. Jibu Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦830.00	₦830.00	₦830.00
62	68	95	Hamdala Restaurant, Funtua.	Funtua	₦4,623.00	₦4,623.00	₦4,623.00
63	69	96	Mrs Funke Ige, 1st Baptist Church, Funtua.	Funtua	₦129,611.00		
64	70	97	Joel Uzor, 39 Kandarawa Road, B.C.G.A., Funtua.	Funtua	₦32,070.00	₦16,035.00	₦8,017.50
65	71	98	Augustine Oloye, 11 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦10,657.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
66	72	99	Wilson Ezeughaja, 42 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦100,095.00	₦66,536.90	₦33,268.45
67	73	100	Peter Okonkwo, 1 Zamfara Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦45,780.00	₦22,890.00	₦11,445.00
68	74	101	Innocent Dramala, 20 Kandarawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦14,570.00	₦7,335.00	₦5,500.00
69	75	102	L. C. Nnorom, Box 119 Funtua (Harrison E. Nduka).	Funtua	₦10,825.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
70	77	104	Fredrick O. Nnodi, B.C.G.A. Sandamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦31,325.00	₦15,662.50	₦7,811.25

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
71	78	105	Obiora Nwawelu, Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦7,075.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
72	79	107	Samuel Blegbue, 64 Katsina Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦2,120.00	₦2,120.00	₦2,120.00
73	80	109	Edwin Okafor, 16 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦11,630.00	₦4,430.00	₦4,430.00
74	81	110	Anthony Okorie, 20 Kandarawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦3,705.00	₦3,705.00	₦3,705.00
75	82	111	Lucy G. Amadi, 20 Kandarawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦14,095.00	₦7,047.50	₦5,500.00
76	83	112	Eze Theophilus, 50 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦8,320.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
77	84	114	Basil Maths Engineering Services, 61 Katsina Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦31,670.00	₦15,835.00	₦7,917.50
78	85	115	Felicia John, B.C.G.A. Funtua	Funtua	₦10,000.00	₦5,000.00	₦5,000.00
79	86	117	Mary Ogbechi, Gay Palace, Funtua.	Funtua	₦2,510.00	₦2,510.00	₦2,510.00
80	87	118	Nwakwu Chris Lawrence, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦11,964.00	₦5,982.00	₦5,500.00
81	88	119	Ngdebe Fidelis, 38 Kandarawa Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦1,218.50	₦1,218.50	₦1,218.00
82	89	120	Sylvester Idogwu, Assemblies of God Church, Funtua.	Funtua	₦11,768.35	₦5,884.18	₦5,500.00
83	90	122	Jacob Bamidele, Meduwa 5 Jiba Road, Funtua..	Funtua	₦4,049.00	₦4,049.00	₦4,049.00

		<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Category of Property</i>	<i>Owner's Claim</i>	<i>Recommended Amount</i>	<i>Total To be Paid</i>
84	91	123 Moses Lola, 6 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦10,815.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
85	92	124 Joel Oloruntoba Oyembi, 5 Jiha Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦11,430.00	₦5,715.00	₦5,500.00
86	93	127 Benjamin Norum, 16 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦15,235.00	₦7,617.00	₦5,500.00
87	94	129 Nwachukwu Okonkwo, Rock Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦4,000.00	₦4,000.00	₦4,000.00
88	95	130 Stephen Adewumi, 6 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦13,850.00	₦6,925.00	₦5,500.00
89	96	133 M. Ozor Aniebonam, 6 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦22,870.00	₦11,435.00	₦5,717.50
90	97	134 Christiana Nwokoye, 50B Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦11,516.00	₦5,758.00	₦5,500.00
91	98	135 Victoria Abakwe, 30 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦7,269.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
92	99	138 Maria Ohanusi, 18 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦9,485.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
93	100	139 N. B. Baiye Printers, Katsina Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦9,546.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
94	101	140 Mr John Onwizolum, 53 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦12,910.00	₦6,455.00	₦5,500.00
95	102	143 Joseph Adga, K.S.W.B., Funtua	Funtua	₦10,900.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
96	103	144 Richard Umhegbu, Zamfara Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦16,000.00	₦8,000.00	₦5,500.00

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
97	104	145	Mr Tomy Uzoh, 44 Bakori Road Funtua.	Funtua	₦81,000.00	₦40,500.00	₦20,250.00
98	106	147	Daniel Kambai, B.A.T.C. Funtua.	Funtua	₦2,344.00	₦2,344.00	₦2,344.00
99	107	148	Emmanuel E. Osuh, 39 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦20,780.00	₦10,380.00	₦5,500.00
100	108	149	Bartholomew Okwowulu, 35 Katsina Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦24,143.00	₦12,071.50	₦6,035.75
101	109	150	Mr. Innocent Ede, 7 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦8,867.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
102	110	151	Celestine Nnaeke Primary School, Umudim Ohekelem, Box 25 Okpala Via Aba.	Funtua	₦10,000.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
103	111	152	Stephen E. Stephe, Box 82 Okpala Esiana, PA Owerri, Imo State.	Funtua	₦22,340.00	₦11,170.00	₦5,585.00
104	112	153	Moses O. Omodoro, Zamfara Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦9,505.50	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
105	115	156	Athanasius Nwachuku, c/o Obiangwu, PA, Owerri.	B.C.G.A.	₦2,045.00	₦2,045.00	₦2,045.00
106	116	160	Asade Gire Cool Inn, c/o Stephen Ibi, Box 190, Funtua.	Funtua	₦69,300.00	₦34,650.00	₦17,325.00
+107	117	161	Abraham Odole, Zamfara Road Funtua.	Funtua	₦107,061.00		

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	To be Paid
108	118	165	Mr Sylvester Chukwu, 1 Bugari Road, B.C.G.A.	Funtua	₦10,390.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
109	119	167	Samaku Yusufu, 16 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦4,865.00	₦4,865.00	₦4,865.00
110	121	170	Christian Elhkwaochi, No. 3 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦4,324.00	₦4,324.00	₦4,324.00
111	122	171	Gabriel Okechuku, Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦17,680.00	₦11,680.00	₦5,840.00
112	123	172	Bro Lotus Uwakwe, 14 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦13,962.00	₦6,981.00	₦5,500.00
113	125	132	Iliya Obadia Voka, Naco Ltd., Funtua.	D/Reme	₦7,178.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
114	126		Elizabeth Opara, Kakusi, Kaduna South.	Funtua	₦6,630.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
115	129		Rev. Bitrus Y. Baraje, 33 Kandarawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦1,770.55	₦1,770.55	₦1,770.55
116	136		Abu Sukuntuni, 6 Tsangamawa Road, B.C.G.A.	Funtua		₦50,121.15	₦25,060.57
117	137		Mr Tanko Jaba, 22 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦181,056.68	₦90,464.58	₦45,232.29
118	138		Alhaji Isiaka, 20 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua		₦16,792.41	₦8,396.21
119	139		Iro Kurami Kano, 11 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.		₦10,662.30	₦5,500.00
120	140		Alex Okeke, B.C.G.A., Funtua.	B.C.G.A.		₦30,171.83	₦15,085.92

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
121	141	187	Edward Mbatuegwu, 30 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦51,676.28	₦24,858.91	₦12,429.46
122	144		Alhaji Akiñ Salisu	Funtua		₦88,001.69	₦44,000.84
123	31	46	First Baptist Church, Box 25 Funtua.	Funtua	₦727,808.50		
124	32	47	The Cherubim and Seraphim, Movement B.C.G.A., Funtua.	Funtua	₦930,162.00		
125	33	43	ECWA Church, P.O. Box 51 - Funtua.	Funtua	₦119,996.00	₦73,403.40	₦36,701.70
126	55	81	Assemblies of God's Church Funtua.	Funtua	₦31,075.23	₦32,903.20	₦16,451.60
127	57	83	The Church of Lord, Aladura Funtua.	Funtua	₦26,692.00	₦55,916.80	₦27,958.40
128	76	103	The Apostolic Church, Box 74, Funtua.	Funtua	₦47,718.00	₦95,501.00	₦47,750.50
129	105	146	St. Theresa's Catholic Church, Funtua.	Funtua	₦725,604.80		
130	113	154	Christ Apostolic Church	Funtua	₦119,157.00	₦116,268.10	₦58,134.05
131	114	155	Christ Apostolic Church (1) B.C.G.A., Funtua.	Funtua	₦159,650.00		
132	128	300 KAD	Deeper Life Ministry, Funtua	Funtua	₦12,327.00	₦9,840.00	₦5,500.00
133	130	300 KAD	Holy Sabbath of Christ, The King Mission, Funtua.	Funtua	₦46,043.80	₦42,633.80	₦21,316.90

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
134	133	300 KAD	St. James Anglican Church, B.C.G.A., Funtua.	Funtua		₦289,963.00	₦144,981.50
135	134	106	Marathan Church, 26 Iya Road Funtua.	Funtua		₦1,068.21	₦1,068.21
136		300 KAD	Voice of Jesus Evangelical Mis- sion B.C.G.A., Funtua.	Funtua		₦42,432.50	₦21,216.25
137	31	300 KAD	Hausa Baptist Church, Funtua	Funtua		₦3,440.00	₦3,440.00
138		300 KAD	Celestial Church of Christ, Funtua.	Funtua		₦45,920.00	₦22,960.00
139	33	300 KAD	EGWA Local Church Board	Funtua		₦28,160.00	₦14,080.00
140	145		Christian Okoye, SOE Tsanga- mawa Road, Funtua	B.C.G.A.		₦43,617.80	₦21,808.90
141	146		A. A. Odiale, Sabo Pegi	B.C.G.A.			**
142	148		Umaru Yaro Funtua, 5 Jiba Road, Funtua.				**
143	152		Iro Kurami Road, Funtua			₦10,820.70	₦5,410.35
144	153	70	Nagogo-Dannusa, 7 Tsangama- wa Road, Funtua.			₦76,974.95	₦38,487.48
145	155		Joseph Eze, 3 Jiba Road, B.C.G.A.	B.C.G.A.	₦100,000.00		**
146	159	40A	Gornoer De Luxe Hotel, 7 Jiba Road, Funtua.	Funtua		₦129,260.26	₦64,630.13

** See page 60 for the key to the asterisk.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
147	160		Funtua Club GRA, Funtua.	GRA			**
148	161		Railway Club, Funtua	Funtua		₦7,353.00	₦5,500.00
149	162		Anthony Ekeme, Zuma Roek Hotel, Funtua.	Funtua			**
150	163	40A	Victory Hotel, Mr E. Anadiku Funtua.	Funtua			**
151	164		Umaru Yaro, 35 Katsina Road, Funtua.	Funtua		₦140,231.46	₦70,115.73
152	167	40A	Hot Spot Club, Mr Ephraim, A. 4 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua			**
153	170	2A	Cletus E. Ayahorsi, Crown Garden Hotel Club, Mr Ijawale, 32 Jiba Road, Funtua	Funtua		₦128,892.27	₦64,446.14
154	174	75	Kenneth Onu, Funtua.	Funtua	₦356,550.00		
155	175	78	Michael Onokurefe, 3 Jiba Road, B.C.G.A, Funtua.	Funtua	₦8,040.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
156	176	79	Godfrey Nwokoukwo, 20 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦20,146.00	₦6,063.00	₦5,500.00
157	177	80	Anthony E. Ebaru, 17 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦8,600.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
158	178	35	Mrs Justina N. Ikinj, S 8 Tsam-gamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦5,758.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
159	179	132	Oludele Oifubhoyin, 3 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦331,500.00	₦62,977.00	₦33,988.50
				Funtua	₦4,970.00	₦4,970.00	₦4,970.00

*Owner's claim on property to be cross-checked.

**See page 63 for the key to the asterisk.

Item S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
160	136	Sunday A. Ugi, 37 Tsangamawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦6,525.70	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
161	139	Nathaniel Enolorunba Baiye (Baiye Printers) Katsina Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦9,546.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
162	140	Paul O. Okoye, 53 Tsangamawa Funtua.	Funtua	₦12,910.00	₦5,455.00	₦5,500.00
163	157	Theophilos Conyenchido, 6 Shehu Maska Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦8,950.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
164	163	Mr Sunday Olorotomi, 3 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦3,460.00	₦3,460.00	₦3,460.00
165	164	Taiye Alemidan, 3 Makurdi Road, Funtua	Funtua	₦2,080.00	₦2,080.00	₦2,080.00
166	166	J., U. Ohumibe, 32 Kandarawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦8,412.62	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
167	173	Christian Nwokoye	Funtua	₦106,017.00		
168	175	Mr Victor Chijike, Albert, Jibu Road, B.C.G.A, Funtua.	Funtua	₦21,693.00	₦10,346.50	₦5,500.00
169	176	Sunday Ayodele, 3 Makurdi Road, Funtua	Funtua	₦3,590.00	₦3,590.00	₦3,590.00
170	177	Folorunsho Ibiyami, 3 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦2,880.00	₦2,880.00	₦2,880.00
171	178	Deacon J. O. Dagunduro, 3 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦17,300.00	₦19,650.00	₦9,825.00
172	179	Mrs Anna Dagunduro, 3 Makurdi Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦23,850.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
173	180	Babatunde Dada, Makurdi Road Funtua.	Funtua	₦3,850.00	₦3,850.00	₦3,850.00

*Owner's claim on property to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	To be Paid
174	195	182	Rev. & Mrs Adegboye Ade-goke, 1st Baptist Church Funtua (and wife).	Funtua	₦145,655.00		
175	196	184	Mr Omole Audu and Mamma Sukun Tunj, Funtua.	Funtua	₦88,257.00	₦43,110.00	₦21,555.00
176	197		Mr Iba O. Erim, 33 Kandarawa Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦14,515.00		..
177	198		Gidan Mangoro	Funtua			..
178	199		Ibrahim Omoshole's House.	Funtua			..
179	200		Mrs Clara Flopat, Dennis Hotel B.C.G.A.	Funtua			..
180	201	5	Mr Moses Abiodun Rotimi, No. 16 Kandarawa Road.	Funtua		₦1,570.00	₦1,570.00
181	202	50	Mr and Mrs Lawrence U. Ezei-kuw, No. 5 Tsangamawa Road B.C.G.A., Funtua.	Funtua		₦54,591.00	₦27,295.50
182	203	56	Mr Simeon Agana, Makurdi Road, B.C.G.A.	Funtua		₦25,225.00	₦12,612.50
Total				Total			
				KANKIA			
1	1	1	Christ Apostolic Church, Kankia.	Kankia	₦16,838.00	₦12,782.60	₦6,391.30
2	2	12	ECWA Church, New Layout, Kankia.	Kankia	₦60,000.00	₦362.50	₦362.50
				Total			
				(2 items only)			

*Owner's claims on property to be cross-checked.

Refer to the key to the asterisk.

ZARIA

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
1	1	53	Peacock Club and Motel, Kaduna Bypass, Zaria.	Zaria	₦356,720.52		
2	6	175	Chukwuma I. Ugwu, Physics Department, ABU, Samaru.	Samaru	₦690,000	₦690,000	₦690,000
3	7	176	Abraham Oguntunde, ABU Teaching Hospital, Zaria.	Zaria	₦27,527.00	₦26,263.50	₦13,131.75
4	8	170	Emmanuel Ike Chibutu, 34 Club Street, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦13,511.00	₦6,755.50	₦5,500.00
5	9	162	Mr S. L. Jazom, Riginak Containers Ltd. 1, 2, 3, Old Jos Road, Zaria.	Zaria	₦1,692.00	₦1,692.00	₦1,692.00
6	10	164	Mrs M. Ahia Mercy Inn, Beer Parlour, 3 Jafaru Street, S/Gari.	S/Gari	₦120,531.00	₦27,765.50	₦13,882.75
7	11	165	Mrs Comfort Stephen, 84 D/ Bauchi, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦9,000.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
8	12	156	Ton and Hanson Enterprises Group 160 Yaba Road, Zaria.	Zaria	₦287,966.00		
9	13	159	Bibiana Ogunshina Sweet Home Store, Opposite Aviation site 1st Gate.	Zaria	₦1,815.00	₦5,907.50	₦5,500.50
10	14	160	Mr & Mrs Daniel, No. 2 New Hospital Road S/Gari.	S/Gari	₦31,912.00	₦15,956.00	₦7,978.00
11	17	-	Zaria Guest Inn PAL Ladan Close.	Zaria	₦56,500.00	₦10,450.00	₦5,225.00

Owner's claims on property to be cross checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Amount To be Paid
12	18	207	Ojoko Ventures Ltd. 1, Main Street, Zaria.	Zaria.	₦44,070.00	₦34,035.00	₦17,017.50
13	19	126	David O. Onide 40, Lagos Street S/Gari.	S/Gari	₦9,500.00	₦9,500.00	₦5,500.00
14	20	127	Alex N. Onikpe, 41 Club Street, S/Gari.	S/Gari	₦19,005.00	₦9,502.50	₦5,500.00
15	25	151	Sunday O. Remu, Opposite Alhukahuda, College.	Z/City	₦31,070.00	₦15,535.00	₦7,767.50
+ 16	26	152	Mr Oja Lawrence Fadeke, Store 1 Station Road, Zaria.	Zaria	₦355,758.50		
+ 17	27	155	Mr. Emmanuel Oyanbusi, California Hotel, 26 & 28 Ibo Road, Zaria.	Zaria	₦641,000.00		
18	28	145	Jossy U. Ochiam, N.R.C., Zaria.	Zaria	₦23,000.00	₦11,500.00	₦5,750.00
+ 19	29	143	Nigerian Grains Processing Co., Zaria.	Samaru	₦107,030.00		
20	30	142	Michael Udole, Samaru Zaria.	Samaru	₦6,234.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
21	32	130	Samson Ibeabuchi, 26/28 Ibo Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦42,771.00	₦21,385.50	₦10,692.75
22	32	133	Terry Murphy, A.B.U. Zaria.	Zaria	₦2,695.33	₦2,695.33	₦2,695.33
23	33	119	Innocent Ubani, 66 Hubibu Street, S/Zaria.	Samaru	₦80,000.00	₦5,000.00	₦5,000.00
24	35	36	Godwin Nze, Oporum White House Club, Zaria.	18 Ibadan St.	₦196,100.00	₦36,295.49	₦28,147.75

Owner's claim on property to be cross-checked.

Item	S. No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
25	36	35	Gregory F. C. Agba, Haematology Department, A.B.U., Zaria.	18 Tsugugi Road Zaria	₦187,500.00	₦54,996.77	₦27,498.39
26	40	26	Aliyu Abdu, 44 Alkali Road T/Wada Zaria.	16 Ibo Road S/Gari Zaria	₦958,000	₦958,000	₦958,000
27	41	27	Samaila Garba Alhuda huda College.	Z/City	₦14,945,000	₦7,452,500	₦5,500,000
28	43	16	Mr C. O. Odukoya Lafiya Guest Inn Samaru Zaria.	Samaru Zaria	₦1,325,836,500	₦20,000,000	₦10,000,000
29	44	17	Sunday Anyika Parn 2D Zaria.	2 Mammam Daku Road S/Gari Zaria	₦237,965,000	₦25,820,000	₦12,910,000
30	45	18	Jacob Olavide Dada, Starlight Hotel, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦51,640,000	₦128,596,850	₦64,298,430
31	46	2	Veronica Chumudu, 24 Mar-mara 2D-S/Gari.	S/Gari	₦1,002,000,000		
32	47	4	Azubiike Onumudu, Zaria Hot Sport.	S/Gari	₦202,114,000		
33	48	10	Mr Azubiike Onumudu, Cool Cats Joint Hotel, Zaria.	S/Gari			
34	49	10	Mr Nwakama Maduka, T1 Dogon Bauchi Road.	S/Gari Zaria			
35	50	194	Mr Uchema Agwu, Friendship Hotel, 2 Aggrey Road, Zaria.	Zaria	₦83,446,100	₦65,340,000	₦32,674,000

†Owner's claim on property to be cross-checked.

††Owner's claim on both property and structure to be cross-checked.

†††Owner's claim on structures only to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
36	51	115	Ndubusi Agu, 30 Army Road, Sabon Gari.	S/Gari	₦4,500.00	₦4,500.00	₦4,500.00
37	52	218	Fedelis Amaziem, 2A Palladan Zaria.	Palladan	₦25,430.00	₦12,715.00	₦46,357.50
38	53	217	Mrs Paulina Amacchi, 2A Palladan, Zaria.	Palladan	₦24,620.00	₦12,412.50	₦66,206.25
39	54	216	Mr Thomas Amachi, Organised Cool Spot Hotel, Palladan.	Palladan	₦113,825.00		
40	55	1215	Anthony C. Onuoha, Rendevous Hotel, Kaduna.	11/12m NTC Round About Zaria	₦13,795.00	₦6,897.50	₦5,500.00
41	56	219	Mr Okom James Okoki, Palladan, Zaria.	Palladan	₦7,264.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
42	57	98	Benjamin I. Anen, Institute of Administration, Zaria.	Zaria	₦4,725.00	₦4,725.00	₦4,725.00
43	58	223	C. U. Mabaji, C. U. Mabaji & Sons, Zaria.	Samaru	₦663,154.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
44	59	210	U.A.C. Akpan, A.B.U., Zaria.	Zaria	₦51,650.00		
45	60	203	Mike Nwawa, P.O. Box 664, Zaria.	Zaria	₦37,660.00	₦18,230.00	₦9,115.00
46	61	20	Thomchi Photographic (Nig.) 2 Aggrey Road, Zaria.	Zaria	₦74,674.00	₦37,337.00	₦18,668.50
47	62	204	Walter Amadu Ibrahim, 88 Danmarna Road, Zaria.	Wusasa	₦408,718.00		

*Owner's claim on property to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
48	63	199	O. O. Eyesan, 100 FG. HSQ, Estate Victoria Island.	Zaria	₦280,000.00	₦40,000.00	₦20,000.00
49	64	202	Isaac O. Mafolashire, 69 Yoruba Street, S/Gari, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦81,917.00	₦8,458.50	₦5,500.00
50A	65	201	Mrs Justina A. Afebende Napri, ABU, Zaria.	Zaria	₦5,100.00	₦5,000.00	₦5,000.00
50B	65	201	Mf Latus Afebende Napri ABU Zaria.	Zaria	₦39,870.00	₦39,870.00	₦19,935.00
51	66	191	Tropical Hotel, 168 Liman Street, Zaria.	Zaria	₦96,432.84	₦48,216.42	₦24,108.21
52	67	181	Tunji Babatope, NGC & TD, M.14 U/Sanusi, Kaduna.	Zaria	₦9,157.00	₦9,157.00	₦5,500.00
53	68	102	Bakut Dankat Lima, C/O A.T.C., Zaria.	Zaria	₦563.50	₦563.50	₦563.50
54	69	103	Peter Dawa, CAS, Zaria.	Zaria	₦434.50	₦434.50	₦434.50
55	70	188	Kongo Conference Hotel, Zaria	Zaria	₦4,500.00	₦4,500.00	₦4,500.00
56	71	183	S. E. Alinze Eunicom Bakeries Palladan.	Palladan	₦44,422.00	₦22,211.00	₦11,105.50
57	72	185	Madubuezi Umuiibe Estate, Dept. of ABUTH, Zaria.	Zaria	₦28,675.00	₦14,337.50	₦7,168.75
58	74	232	Yamang Enterprises, Palladan, Zaria.	Zaria	₦29,885.00	₦14,942.50	₦7,471.25
59	75	-	Mrs Olushola Kayode, 12 Markurdi Road, Funtua B.C.G.A.	S Gari	₦13,234.00	₦21,617.00	₦10,808.50

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
60	76	84	Li-Col. M. N. Onurah, Command and Staff College, Jaji, Kaduna.	S. Gari	₦1,31,955.23		
61	77		Samuel M. N. Nwokike, 30 Ibo Road, Zaria.	S. Gari	₦90,132.20	₦45,066.10	₦22,533.05
62	178		Garba Yashim, Hayin Dogo Samaru	Samaru		₦1,409.10	₦1,409.10
63	181	107	Lero Motel, Wusasa Zaria.	Zaria		₦335,681.49	₦167,840.75
64	182		Hotel De Marcus, Ibo Road, Zaria.	Zaria		₦46,271.61	₦23,135.81
65	189		Sanko Hotel P/H'court Road, Zaria.	S. Gari		₦44,444.13	₦22,222.07
66	190		Universal Hotel, Ibo Road, Zaria.	S. Gari		₦37,404.68	₦18,702.34
67	192	154	Olympic Hotel, Ibo Road Zaria.	S. Gari		₦177,351.50	₦88,675.75
68	192		Nuga Nite Club, Zaria	Zaria		₦42,373.81	₦21,186.91
69	193		Lisbon Hotel, 10 Hadan St., S. Gari.	S. Gari	₦409,085.09	₦180,766.81	₦90,383.41
70	194		Wusasa Guest House	Wusasa		₦11,751.30	₦5,875.65
71	195		Supreme Base Disco, Zaria.	Zaria		₦572.00	₦572.00
72	196		Negro Inn, 10, Marmara Road, Zaria.	Zaria		₦6,256.80	₦5,500.00
73	197		Ameh Freedom, Hayin Dogo, Samaru.	Samaru		₦9,200.07	₦5,500.00

*Owner's claim on property to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
74	198	-	Hollywood Diamond Nite Club Warri Street.	S/Gari			**
75	199	-	Lunar Nite Club Uche Road, Zaria.	Zaria			**
76	200	-	Picnos Nig. Ltd., Ware House, Ibadan Street.	S/Gari			**
77	201	-	Rail Garden Hotel, H/Dogo Samaru.	Samaru		₦3,219,000	₦3,219,700
78	202	-	Uhetex Hotel H/Dogo.	Samaru		₦3,411,100	₦3,411,100
79	203	-	Marshaba Hotel, Wusasa Road, Zaria.	Zaria		₦62,382,888	₦61,191,440
80	204	206	Mrs Beauty Rocky Roy Hotel, Samaru.	Samaru	₦892,286.00		
81	206	-	River Birds Hotel.	Zaria			**
82	207	-	Splendis Nite Club, Zaria.	Zaria			**
83	208	-	Dunhill Hotel Uche Road, Zaria	Zaria			**
84	209	-	Consomopolitan Hotel, Uche Road, Zaria.	S/Gari			**
85	210	-	Niger Hotel, Club Street, Zaria, Zaria.	S/Gari			**
86	212	-	Royal Hotel Dogon Bauchi, Zaria	S/Gari			**
87	214	-	Lema Food Restaurant.	Zaria			**
88	215	-	Mama Yan Biyu Food Hotel, Zaria.	Zaria		₦5,000,000	₦5,000,000
89	216	25A	Mr E. H. Akaigwam, Victoria Hotel, Kings Road, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦61,962,260	₦60,981,130

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Amount To be Paid
90	217		Palace Hotel, Port-Harcourt Road, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦33,455.97	₦16,727.99
91	220	152	Traveller Hotel, Kings Road, Zaria.	S/Gari			
92	221	178 & 179	Mr L. O. Naji, New Rendezvous Hotel and No. 8, Prince Road, Zaria.	Zaria		₦722,221.94	₦361,110.97
93	222		Lantado Inn Shika, Zaria.	Zaria			**
94	223		Hotel At Giwa.	Giwa			**
95	224	205	City Havana Hotel, Zaria.	Zaria			**
96	226		Central Hotel, -Ibadan Street, Zaria.	S/Gari			**
97	227		International Hotel, P/H. Road, Zaria.	S/Gari			**
98	228		Base Nite Club, Kings Road, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦3,569.50	₦3,569.50
99	229		Aerial Garden D/Bauchi Road, Zaria.	S/Gari			**
100	230		Mubara Hotel, Aviation Area, Samaru.	S/Gari			**
101	231		Jubilee Hotel, New - Hospital Road, Zaria.	Zaria		₦1,287.80	₦1,287.80
102	232		N.T.C. Staff Club, Zaria.	Zaria			
103	233	205	Mr J. N. Nwobi Lido Guest Inn, Zaria.	Zaria		₦108,683.40	₦53,341.70
104	234		Sahara Hotel, Enugu Road, Zaria.	Zaria		₦6,686.35	₦5,500.00

**See page 60 for the key to the Asterisk

†Owner's claim on property to be cross-checked

Item	S. No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
105	235		Sambola Hotel, 48 Aminu Road, Zaria.	Zaria			**
106	236		Silver Hotel, Palladam.	Palladam			**
107	237		Alh. Dalha's House, Samaru.	Samaru		₦3,564,000	₦3,564,000
108	238		Shops at Kofar Doka Round About.	Zaria			**
109	239		Shops at T1 D/Bauchi.	Zaria		₦9,459,450	₦5,500,000
110	240		Residential Building at Ibo/Ja'afaru Road.	Zaria			**
111	241		Madam Ruth Onazis.	Samaru			**
112	242	224	Late P. A. Yusuf's House, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦7,500,240	₦5,500,000
113	243		House at No. 14 Uche Road, S/Gari, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦109,403,370	₦54,701,690
114	244		Mrs Mary Agylla's House, Wusasa, Zaria.	Wusasa			**
115	245		House No. 34 Club Street, Zaria.	S/Gari			**
116	246		House No. 26 P/H. Road, Zaria.	S/Gari			**
117	247		Patrick Anosieke Mech. Engineering L/S Samaru.	Samaru			**
118	248	224	Madam Cecilia Johns House, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦30,590,310	₦15,295,160
119	249	224	Olufemi Ogonbona's Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦108,093,550	₦54,046,770
120	250		Mr Titus Residence, Wusasa.	Wusasa			**
121	251		House No. 37, Kings Road, Zaria	S/Gari			**

**See page 60 for the key to the Asterisk.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
122	252	-	Pieno's Nig. Ltd., Block Industry Zaria.	Zaria		₦88,086.84	₦4,043.42
123	253	-	Building at 16 Williams Street, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦30,506.85	₦15,253.43
124	254	82	House of Mr Amfani at Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦91,968.53	₦45,984.27
125	255	-	Mr Yaro's House at Giwa.	Giwa			*
126	257	19	Bod's Store at Palladan Zaria.	Palladan	₦347,262.00		**
127	258	-	Blocks of Building 4 Williams Street.	S/Gari			**
128	259	-	House opposite Kowa Farms Shika.	Shika			**
129	260	-	Paul Ezekiel's Residence Hayin Dogo Samarú Village.	Samarú			**
130	261	192	Sunday Obiara, 10 Kings Road S/Gari/Zaria.	S/Gari		₦59,459.57	₦29,729.79
131	262	-	No. 25 Ibo Road, Tops of Town-stream Parm Chemist.	S/Gari		₦38,830.77	₦19,415.39
132	264	-	House No. 6 Ibo Road, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦32,002.35	₦16,001.17
133	265	-	House No. 338 Sokoto Road Shika, Master Mbandor Ministry	Shika	₦193,277.25	₦6,657.92	₦5,500.00
134	266	-	Monday House, Shika.	Shika			
135	267	-	Mama Hadiza's House H/Dogo Zaria.	Samarú		₦875.00	₦875.00
136	268	-	Hajja Ahmed's House H/Dogo, Samarú	Samarú		₦388.00	₦388.00
137	269	-	Fatti Yakubu's House H/Dogo Samarú.	Samarú		₦3,949.00	₦3,949.00

**See page 66 for the key to the Asterisk.

*Owner's claim on property to be cross-checked.

<i>Item</i>	<i>S/No.</i>	<i>Memo No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Location of Property</i>	<i>Owner's Claim</i>	<i>Recommended Amount</i>	<i>Total To be Paid</i>
138	270		House No. 1 Aggrey Road, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦11,223.00	₦5,611.50
139	271	—	Lami Bayero's House, Zamaru	Samaru		₦525.00	₦525.00
140	272	224	Yohanna Mudaki's House, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦14,369.00	₦7,184.50
141	274	224	Mr Adegoke's House, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦20,858.00	₦10,429.00
142	276	224	Mr Albert Residence, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦38,992.55	₦19,496.28
143	278	—	Independence Cinema, N.T.C. Round-About, Zaria.	Zaria		₦8,024.94	₦5,500.00
144	279	224	Kanwai Rando's House, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦8,759.12	₦5,500.00
145	280	224	Mrs Asabe Victoria A. Joe's ABU Hospital, Zaria.	Wusasa		₦30,000.00	₦15,000.00
146	281	40	Flat. 4, Barde Road, Gellesu Zaria.	Gellesu		₦1,436.00	₦1,436.00
147	282	40	No. 1 Makama Road, Gellesu.	Gellesu		₦835.00	₦835.00
148	283	40	23 Hospital Road, S/Gari Zaria.	S/Gari		₦410.00	₦410.00
149	284	40	Mr Atuma A. Kwar No. 29, Ibo Road, ABU Hospital, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦60,693.30	₦30,346.65
150	285	40	Flat 19, T/Jukun, Zaria	T/Jukun		₦82.00	₦82.00
151	ADD	116	Mrs Comfort Adidu Candy Rendervous.	Zaria		₦38,767.45	₦19,383.73
152	ADD	131	Audu Andrew Chiroma, College of Advance Studies, CAS (Cassette Tape).	—		₦900.00	₦900.00

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
153	ADD	90	K. C. Okafor, 16 Club Street, Zaria.	Zaria	₦755,000.00		
154	ADD	30	B.T.O. Okegbonam, A. CB. Kaduna Road, Zaria.	Zaria		₦12,500.00	₦6,250.00
155	-	40	Mrs S. A., ABU Hospital.	Vehicle KD 8860 AG		₦2,000.00	₦2,000.00
156	-	40	Mr O. Igboanusi, ABU Hospital.	KD 8671 D		₦420.00	₦420.00
157	-	40	Mrs Asiboye, ABU Hospital.	KD 9461 D		₦380.00	₦380.00
158	-	40	Mr Oguntunde, ABU Hospital.	LS 766		₦26,327.00	₦3,163.50
159	-	40	Mrs A. Joe, ABU Hospital.	504 Peugeot		₦30,000.00	₦5,000.00
160	-	40	Mrs Asema, ABU Hospital.	KD 1394 DA		₦355.00	₦355.00
161	-	40	Mrs V. O. Ohikhu, ABU Hospital	Zaria		₦105.06	₦105.06
162	-	224	T. A. Gaiyas.	Wusasa		₦5,250.00	₦5,250.00
163	-	40	Kahinde Dairo, ABU Hospital, Zaria.	Zaria		₦900.00	₦900.00
164	-	40	Eugene Adebayo, ABU Hospital Zaria	Zaria		₦6,700.00	₦6,500.00
165	-	40	H. F. Omoren, ABU Hospital, Zaria.	K/Doka		₦2,202.80	₦2,202.80
166	-	40	Edward Mayaki, ABU Hospital Zaria.	91 S/Pawa Road		₦50.00	₦50.00

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
138	270		House No. 1 Aggrey Road, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦11,223.00	₦5,611.50
139	271		Lami Bayero's House, Zamuru	Samuru		₦525.00	₦525.00
140	272	224	Yohanna Madaki's House, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦14,369.00	₦7,184.50
141	274	224	Mr. Adegoke's House, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦20,858.00	₦10,429.00
142	276	224	Mr Albert Residence, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦38,992.55	₦19,496.28
143	278		Independence Cinema, N.T.C. Round-About, Zaria.	Zaria		₦8,024.94	₦5,500.00
144	279	224	Kanwai Rando's House, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦8,759.12	₦5,500.00
145	280	224	Mrs Asabe Victoria A. Joe's ABU Hospital, Zaria.	Wusasa		₦30,000.00	₦15,000.00
146	281	40	Flt. 4. Barde Road, Gellesu Zaria.	Gellesu		₦1,436.00	₦1,436.00
147	282	40	No. 1 Makama Road, Gellesu.	Gellesu		₦835.00	₦835.00
148	283	40	23 Hospital Road, S/Gari Zaria.	S/Gari		₦410.00	₦410.00
149	284	40	Mr Atuma A. Kwar No. 29, Ibo Road, ABU Hospital, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦60,693.30	₦30,346.65
150	285	40	Flat 19, T/Jukun, Zaria	T/Jukun		₦82.00	₦82.00
151	ADD	116	Mrs Comfort Adidu Candy Rendezvous.	Zaria		₦38,767.45	₦19,383.73
152	ADD	131	Audu Andrew Chiroma, College of Advance Studies, CAS (Cassette Tape).			₦300.00	₦300.00

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
153	ADD	90	K. C. Okafor, 16 Club Street, Zaria.	Zaria	₦755,000.00		
154	ADD	30	B.T.O. Okegbonam, A. CB. Kaduna Road, Zaria.	Zaria		₦12,500.00	₦6,250.00
155	-	40	Mrs S. A., ABU Hospital.	Vehicle KD 8860 AG		₦2,000.00	₦2,000.00
156	-	40	Mr O. Igboanusi, ABU Hospital.	KD 8671 D		₦420.00	₦420.00
157	-	40	Mrs Asiboye, ABU Hospital.	KD 9461 D		₦380.00	₦380.00
158	-	40	Mr Oguntunde, ABU Hospital.	LS 766		₦26,327.00	₦13,163.50
159	-	40	Mrs A. Joe, ABU Hospital.	504 Peugeot		₦30,000.00	₦15,000.00
160	-	40	Mrs Asema, ABU Hospital.	KD 1394 DA		₦355.00	₦355.00
161	-	40	Mrs V. O. Ohikhu, ABU Hospital	Zaria		₦105.06	₦105.06
162	-	224	T. A. Gaiyas.	Wusasa		₦5,250.00	₦5,250.00
163	-	40	Kahinde Dairo, ABU Hospital, Zaria.	Zaria		₦900.00	₦900.00
164	-	40	Eugene Adebayo, ABU Hospital Zaria	Zaria		₦6,700.00	₦6,700.00
165	-	40	H. F. Omoren, ABU Hospital, Zaria.	K/Doka		₦2,202.80	₦2,202.80
166	-	40	Edward Mayaki, ABU Hospital Zaria.	91 S/Pawa Road		₦50.00	₦50.00

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount.	Total To be Paid*
167	-	40	Ishaya Bature, ABU Hospital, Zaria.	A. B. 16 K/Doka		₦275.00	₦275.00
168	-	40	Peter Arat, ABU Hospital.	39 Mooly Street S/Gari		₦1,554.50	₦1,554.50
169	-	40	Sister R. O. Olasiku, ABU Hospital.	Zaria		₦3,480.00	₦3,480.00
170	-	48	Friday Okure, Palladan.	Palladan		₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
171	-	52	D. Mary Amfani Malili Joe, ABU Zaria.	Dalhaisu Car		₦5,000.00	₦5,000.00
+ 172	-	224	Mr J. A. Chechet.	Wusasa			
173	-	224	St. Francis of Assisi Theological College, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦63,100.00	₦31,550.00
174	-	224	Mr Patrick O. Nnadozie, Wusasa	Wusasa		₦43,500.00	₦21,750.00
175	-	224	Mr W. A. Ibrahim, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦29,455.00	₦14,727.50
176	-	224	Mr P. Z. Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦18,335.00	₦9,167.50
177	-	224	Mr Augustine Wengiemte, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦4,107.50	₦2,053.75
178	-	224	Mr Bernice A. Ori, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦12,875.00	₦6,437.50
179	-	224	Mr Anokwu Chidi Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦9,837.50	₦5,000.00
180	-	224	Mr Jonathan Nyam, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦9,220.00	₦5,000.00
181	-	224	Miss Theresa John, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦8,020.00	₦5,000.00
182	-	224	Mr Joseph O. N. Emanika, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦6,575.00	₦5,000.00

*Owner's claim on property to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
183	-	224	Miss Esther Afalayan, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦6,170.00	₦6,500.00
184	-	224	Likita Shekari, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦5,590.00	₦5,500.00
185	-	224	Mr Barus H. Gimbason, Wusasa	Wusasa		₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
186	-	224	Miss Esther Olorémi Alade Sanni, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
187	-	224	Mr Olufemi Fayiyi.	Wusasa		₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
188	-	224	Miss Elizabeth Onurah, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
189	-	224	Miss Paulina Egedeve, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
190	-	224	Rev. Andrew E. N. Abraham Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦5,279.00	₦5,279.00
191	-	224	Miss Taiwo Alowosin, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦5,101.00	₦5,101.00
192	-	224	Mr Timothy Micah, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦4,799.00	₦4,799.00
193	-	224	Mr Reben Yaka, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦4,499.00	₦4,799.00
194	-	224	Mrs C. C. Bayero Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦3,863.40	₦3,863.40
195	-	224	Mal. Ya'u Abdulkarim.	Wusasa		₦2,775.00	₦2,775.00
196	-	224	Mr Paul Abdullahi, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦42,750.00	₦6,375.00
197	-	224	Miss A. E. Odoh, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦41,190.00	₦4,190.00
198	-	30	B.T.O. Ikegbunam, African Continental Bank, Zaria.	Zaria			
199	-	48	Friday U. Ukwere.	Palladan			

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Account	Total To be Paid
200	—	50	Sunday F. Peter, N.T.C., P.O. Box 413, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦4,932.50	₦4,932.50
201	—	68	Mr Edwin Chukudi, 13 Aggrey.	S/Gari		₦15,340.00	₦15,340.00
202	—	75	Sunday Ezenwa, P.O. Box 150, Aha, Via Onitsha (Hotel California).	S/Gari		₦25,284.50	₦25,284.50
203	—	78	Dr F. S. Oninisi, Royal Medical Centre M/Fashi.	Zaria		₦4,419.00	₦4,419.00
204	—	79	Moses Osuji, 144 Galadima Road, Box 14, Zaria.	Zaria		₦3,100.00	₦3,100.00
205	—	81	Yakubu L. Dashi.	Zaria		₦4,359.00	₦4,359.00
206	—	86	Madam Bilikisu Momoh, Zaria	Palladan		₦28,250.00	₦28,250.00
207	—	135	Guest Inn, Palladan Zaria.			₦17,848.00	₦17,848.00
208	—	135	Blinday Oriowo, Every Happy Hotel, No. 11, Nupe Road, Zaria	S/Gari		₦8,924.00	₦8,924.00
209	—	1	Wara. E. Esu, Department of Soil Science, ABU Zaria.	Samaru		₦5,504.75	₦5,504.75
210	—	300	St. Batholomew Ang. Church, Wusasa, Zaria.	Wusasa		₦99,605.80	₦99,605.80
211	—	62	United Church of Christ, Aggrey Road, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦14,878.34	₦14,878.34
212	—	300	St. Francis of Assisi Theological College, Wusasa.	Wusasa	₦660,098.00		₦660,098.10
212	—	300	Chapel (CAST) Zaria	T/Wada			₦27,439.17

Owner's claims on property to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
213	39	300	The Holy Order of Pentecost, Wusasa.	Wusasa		₦149,860.00	₦74,930.00
214	78	300	ECWA Church (NAPRI), Shika.	Shika		₦86,795.16	₦48,397.52
215	79	300	Muchiya Baptist Church (Hausa), 23/24 Zobe Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦262,619.00	₦241,005.20	₦420,502.60
216	80	300	Muchiya Baptist Church (Eng.), 3, Port Harcourt Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦159,319.40	₦133,715.50	₦66,857.70
217	81	300	Christ Redemption Church, 6/8 Onitsha Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦204,325.00	₦179,471.00	₦69,735.50
218	82	300	Emmanuel African Church, 15 Onitsha Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦45,295.00	₦12,500.00	₦21,250.00
219	83	300	Our Iboe Church, 19/21 Onitsha Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦344,372.00	₦319,837.60	₦159,918.80
220	84	300	Christ Apostolic Church, 31/33 Onitsha Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦300,102.00		
221	85	300	Mount of Salvation, 59 Sapele Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦73,328.00	₦62,502.60	₦31,251.30
222	86	300	Brotherhood of the Cross and Star, 33 Sapele Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦182,020.00	₦164,891.60	₦82,445.80
223	87	300	Seventh Day Adventist Church 12/14 Ijaw Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦197,285.00	₦68,439.00	₦99,219.50
224	89	300	ECWA Church 1/Maigodo Zaria.	U/Maigodo	₦21,580.00	₦21,580.00	₦10,790.00

†Owner's claim on property to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
225	89	300	Holy Sabbath of Christ the King: 13/15, Galma Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦331,398.00		
226	90	300	Ekas Church, 23/25 Galma Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦26,432.00	₦4,084.00	₦7,042.00
227	91	300	C.M.M.L. Church, 32 Galma Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦29,845.00	₦26,461.00	₦13,230.50
228	92	300	Holy Ghost Apostolic Church 53 Galma Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦17,460.00	₦17,460.00	₦7,730.00
229	93	300	Presbyterian Church of Nigeria, 35 Prince Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦92,435.00	₦79,425.00	₦39,712.50
230	94	300	Hekan Church, 5 Prince Road, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦54,155.00	₦27,077.50
231	95	300	Cherubim & Seraphim Church of Zion, 36 Prince Road, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦46,266.00	₦23,133.00
232	96	300	The Apostolic Faith Church, 26 Uche Street, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦213,979.80	₦106,989.50
233	97	300	Eternal Sacret Order Cherubim and Seraphim, Marmara Road, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦42,321.20	₦21,160.60
234	98	300	Cherubim & Seraphim, 6 Tsugugi Road, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦171,495.20	₦85,747.60
235	99	300	Christ Healing Sabbath Mission 5A Ibadan Street, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦31,944.80	₦15,972.40

ZARIA (CHURCHES)

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
236	100	300	Saviour Apostolic Church, 47 Ihadian Street, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦123,905.00	₦61,952.50
237	101	300	St. John's Catholic Church (New) Zaria.	S/Gari		₦69,197.00	₦34,598.50
238	102	300	St. Michael's Anglican Church, Zaria.	S/Gari			
239	103	300	Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦21,238.00	₦10,619.00
†240	104	300	Cherubim & Seraphim Church Movement Club Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦1,346,673.00		
241	105	300	Pentacostal Gospel Ministry 11 Calabar Street, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦86,001.00	₦72,940.00	₦36,470.00
242	106	300	Watchman Charismatic Fellowship, 26 Cementary Road, Zaria	S/Gari	₦13,741.00	₦36,098.00	₦18,049.00
†243	107	300	Assemblies of God's Church Bigman Street, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦522,756.00		
244	108	300	Reborn Christ Church, 108 Bigman Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦184,502.00	₦152,523.00	₦76,261.80
245	109	300	Christ Apostolic Church 1 & 7 William Street, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦279,420.00	₦257,204.00	₦128,602.00

†Owner's claims on structure only to be cross-checked.

††Owner's claims on both property and structure to be cross-checked.

‡Owner's claims on property to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claims	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
246	110	300	Hossanah Baptist Church, 29 Cemetery Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦278,951.00	₦254,012.80	₦127,006.40
247	111	300	Ighala Apostolic Church, 20 Cemetery Street, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦212,884.00	₦200,823.20	₦100,411.50
248	112	300	Trinity Methodist Church, 29, William Street, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦83,962.00	₦79,613.60	₦39,806.80
249	113	300	School of Evangelism, 208 William Street, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦900.00	₦900.00	₦900.00
250	114	300	Holy Ghost Gospel Church, 208 William Street, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦11,040.00	₦11,040.00	₦5,500.00
251	115	300	Christ Holy Gospel Church, 3 Bamidele Street, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦62,810.00	₦37,895.00	₦18,947.50
252	116	300	Apostolic Church 18/27 Jafaru Street, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦62,810.00	₦54,628.00	₦27,314.00
253	117	300	Fellowship Baptist Church, 3 Musa Street, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦9,911.00	₦9,911.00	₦5,500.00
254	118	300	Deeper Christian Life Ministry (Police Station) Zaria.	S/Gari	₦63,428.00	₦63,428.00	₦31,714.00
255	119	300	Kennedy Baptist Church, 58 D/Bauchi, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦11,740.00	₦11,740.00	₦5,870.00
††256	120	300	ABU Chapel, Zaria.	Samaru			

††Owner's claims on both property and structure to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
257	121	300	Cherubim and Seraphim, Ganga, Zaria.	Gangara		₦77,641.80	₦38,820.90
258	122	300	ECWA Church Giwa.	Giwa		₦78,545.00	₦39,272.50
259	127	300	Cherubim and Seraphim Church, Ganga Huku, Samaru.	G/Huku			
260	128	300	All St. Anglican Church Samaru Zaria.	Samaru			
261	129	300	St. Mary's Catholic Church, Samaru, Zaria.	Samaru			
262	130	300	Catholic Church, G/Bawa, Zaria.	G/Bawa		₦15,506.00	₦7,753.00
263	131	300	Gospel Faith Mission, Samaru Zaria.	Samaru	₦199,932.00	₦89,512.00	₦94,756.00
264	132	300	1st ECWA Church Samaru, Zaria.	Samaru	₦533,539.20	₦21,412.00	₦260,706.00
265	133	300	Hekan Church Samaru Zaria	Samaru	₦157,278.40	₦153,113.00	₦76,556.50
266	134	300	2nd ECWA Church Samaru, Zaria.	Samaru	₦430,035.25		
267	135	300	Ore-Ofe Baptist Church, Samaru, Zaria.	Samaru	₦311,394.90		
268	136	300	Christ Apostolic Church Samaru Zaria.	Samaru	₦515,291.30	₦107,009.15	₦63,504.58
269	137	300	EKAS Church Samaru Zaria.	Samaru	₦107,009.15	₦120,097.00	₦60,048.50
270	140	300	NKST Church Samaru Zaria.	Samaru			

†Owner's claim on property to be cross-checked.
 †Structure only to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
271	141	300	Christ Ambassadors Gospel Mission, Samaru Zaria.	Samaru	₦80,626.70	₦73,149.70	₦153,776.40
†272	142	300	Cherubim and Seraphim Church, Samaru Zaria.	Samaru	₦692,979.26		
†273	143	300	Apostolic Church.	Samaru	₦501,277.15		
274	144	300	Assemblies of Gods Church, Samaru, Zaria.	Samaru	₦141,569.20	₦127,850.80	₦269,420.00
275	145	300	Jehovah Witness Kingdom Hall, Samaru.	Samaru*	₦77,991.10	₦77,991.10	₦155,982.20
276	146	300	Christian Faith Fellowship Centre, Zamuru.	Samaru	₦43,571.90	₦43,571.90	₦87,143.80
277	147	300	Methodist Church, Samaru Zaria.	Samaru	₦31,405.00	₦11,871.00	₦43,276.00
278	148	300	Jesus People's Church, Basawa, Zaria.	Basawa	₦24,649.90	₦24,649.90	₦49,299.80
279	149	300	Truth Life Ministry, Basawa, Zaria.	Basawa	₦24,933.20	₦24,933.00	₦49,866.20
280	150	300	St. Enda's Catholic Church, Basawa, Zaria.	Basawa	₦323,763.70	₦304,482.10	₦628,245.80
†281	151	300	Seminary School Basawa, Zaria.	Basawa	₦1,320,930.90		
282	152	300	Northside Baptist Church, Zaria	Basawa	₦82,285.00	₦79,789.80	₦162,074.80
283	153	300	Baptist Church Kwangila, Zaria	Kwangila	₦22,590.00	₦22,590.00	₦45,180.00
†284	154	300	Celestial Church of Christ Hanwa, Zaria.	Hanwa	₦384,777.70		

††Owner's claim on both property and structure to be cross-checked.

†Owner's claim on property to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
285	155	300	Child Evangelism Ministry Samaru, Zaria.	Samaru	₦116,375.65	₦105,937.85	₦52,968.93
286	156	300	Catholic Church A/Galadima Zaria.	A/Galadima	₦27,756.00	₦27,756.00	₦13,878.00
287	157	300	1st ECWA Church Wusasa, Zaria.	Wusasa	₦317,615.60	₦304,741.60	₦152,370.80
288	158	300	Church of Christ in Sudan Among Tive (NKST) Zaria.	S/Gari	₦133,826.00	₦130,244.00	₦65,122.00
289	159	300	W.T.C. Kongo Chapel, Zaria.	Kongo	₦155,610.00	₦155,610.00	₦77,805.00
290	160	300	Progress Church of Christ, D/Bauchi, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦98,115.00	₦93,219.00	₦46,609.50
291	161	300	Pentacost Church Wusasa, Zaria.	Wusasa	₦155,860.00	₦149,860.00	₦74,930.00
292	162	300	Celestial Church of Christ (Iyanu Parish), Zaria II.	S/Gari	₦27,705.70	₦27,705.00	₦13,852.50
293	163	300	1st African Church Mission Ehenezer Parish, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦129,660.00	₦105,000.00	₦52,500.00
294	164	300	Chapel (ATC) Kongo Zaria.	Kongo	₦20,533.00	₦20,533.00	₦10,266.50
295	165	300	Methodist Church Lagos Street, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦193,507.00	₦181,507.00	₦90,753.50
296	165	300	Christ Apostolic Church Wusasa, Zaria.	Wusasa	₦123,610.00	₦116,610.00	₦58,305.00
††297	164	300	ABU (Kongo) Chapel Zaria.	Kongo	₦1,948,385.00		
†298	168	300	2nd ECWA Church Hospital Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦284,700.00		

††Owner's claim on both property and structure to be cross-checked.

†Owner's claim on non-property to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
299	169	300	1st Baptist Church, Benin Street Zaria.	S/Gari	₦769,726.00		
300	170	300	Cherubim and Seraphim Church K45 Benin Street, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦1,213,060.00		*
301	171	300	Church of Christ Aladura, Daku Street, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦20,340.00	₦20,340.00	₦10,170.00
302	172	300	Christ The King Church, Yoruba Road, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦583,104.00	₦583,104.00	₦291,552.00
303	173	300	St. Andrew's Church, GRA Zaria.	GRA	₦190,500.00	₦190,500.00	₦95,250.00
304	174	300	St. George's Church S/Gari, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦337,845.00		
305	175	300	Nasara Baptist Church, Zaria.	Gaskiya	₦545,983.06	₦545,983.06	₦272,991.53
306	176	300	3rd ECWA Church, Samaru Zaria.	Samaru	₦27,815.60	₦27,815.60	₦13,907.80
307	176	300	Our Lord Apostolic Church ICB Bigman Street, Zaria.	S/Gari		₦99,679.80	₦49,839.90
308	180	300	Sihiyona Baptist Church, Samaru, Zaria.	Samaru		₦426,444.01	₦213,222.00
309	187	300	Brotherhood of the Cross and Star, Samaru Zaria.	Samaru		₦367,053.60	₦183,526.80
310	185	300	St. Maliki Church Wusasa, Zaria.	Wusasa		₦132,045.60	₦66,022.80

†Owner's claims on property to be cross-checked.

*See page 60 for the key to the Asterisk.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
311	265	300	Master Meneer Ministry, Shika Zaria.	Shika		₦182,968.65	₦91,484.33
312	125	300	The Apostolic Church, Shika Zaria.	Shika		₦128,596.40	₦64,298.20
313	175	300	St. Theresa's Catholic Church Shika, Zaria.	Shika		₦144,454.00	₦72,227.00
314	126	300	1st Calvary Baptist Church, Samaru Zaria.	Samaru		₦382,146.80	₦191,073.40
				Total			

KADUNA

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's	Recommended	Total
1		65					

KADUNA

Item S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
1	65	Alhaji Wasilatu, Shetima Road, T/Wada.	T/Wada	₦5,586.38	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
2	151	Mr & Mrs Okeono Francis, GH. 1 Bashama Road.	T/Wada		₦6,410.00	₦5,500.00
3	150	Usman Gata, CE, 19 Ruma Road, T/Wada.	T/Wada		₦60.00	₦60.00
4	134	Victoria A. Ajo, KY, 1 Kachia Road.	T/Wada	₦112,292.50	₦18,252.00	₦9,126.00
5	23	Alhaji Wasilatu Sanni, 29 Ogbomoshosho Road, Kaduna.	Kaduna	₦15,050.00	₦7,525.00	₦5,500.00
6	117	Ngozi Onyibchi, FG, 3, Ibrahim Taiwo Road.	T/Wada	₦32,100.00	₦16,050.00	₦8,025.00
7	113	Alhaji Awawu Ayilola, 29 Ogbomoshosho Road, Kaduna.	Kaduna	₦12,757.00	₦6,378.50	₦5,500.00
8	112	Keyikion Echebiri, 29 Ogbomoshosho Road, Kaduna.	Kaduna	₦37,066.00	₦18,533.00	₦9,266.50
9	107	Raymond Mojekwu, 29 Ogbomoshosho Road, Kaduna.	Kaduna	₦11,420.00	₦5,710.00	₦5,500.00
10	106	Chimezie Motors, 29 Ogbomoshosho Road, Kaduna.	Kaduna	₦89,450.00	₦4,450.00	₦4,450.00
11	31 & 105	Nessy (Nig) Ent., 29 Ogbomoshosho Road, Kaduna.	Kaduna	₦18,804.00	₦9,402.00	₦5,500.00
12	103	Ayoola Olaira, 29 Ogbomoshosho Road.	Kaduna	₦18,220.00	₦9,110.00	₦5,500.00

Item	S/No	Memorandum No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
13	14	102	Stephen Obas, 29 Ogbomoshos Road.	Kaduna	₦4,460.00	₦4,460.00	₦4,460.00
14	15	101	Joseph Okeke, 29 Ogbomoshos Road.	Kaduna	₦1,510.00	₦1,510.00	₦1,510.00
15	16	99	Josephine Eziashi, Blessing Food Hotel, T/Wada, Kaduna.	T/Wada	₦1,805.00	₦1,805.00	₦1,805.00
16	17	31	Innocent Oghonnah, 29 Ogbomoshos Road.	Kaduna	₦4,430.00	₦4,430.00	₦4,430.00
17	18	96	Ngozi Anyasi, Ibrahim Taiwo Road.	Kaduna	₦7,680.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
18	19	31	Simon Asom, 29 Ogbomoshos Road.	Kaduna	₦18,088.80	₦9,044.40	₦5,500.00
19	20	91	G. S. Abenga Chi, Bashama Road.	T/Wada	₦400.00	₦400.00	₦400.00
20	21	87	Mr S. D. N. Jikeme, 84 Ibrahim Taiwo Road.	Kaduna	₦133,665.01	₦20,217.50	₦10,108.75
21	22	31	Jeomaco Amaekpara, 29 Ogbomoshos Road.	Kaduna	₦3,160.00	₦3,160.00	₦3,160.00
22	23	20	J. A. Hamdiah Adekunle, Ogbomoshos Road.	Kaduna	₦40,650.00	₦20,325.00	₦10,162.50
23	25	70	Pop In Hotel, Welle and Co. No. 13C D/Ma Street, T/Wada.	T/Wada	₦68,603.00	₦44,371.90	₦22,185.95
24	26	55	Abubakar Tsalha, U/Rimi, Kaduna.	U/Rimi	₦100.00	₦100.00	₦100.00
25	27	-	Garba Katsina, A.B.U. Hospital Kaduna.	Kaduna	₦40.00	₦40.00	₦40.00

27	29	261	Isu M. Garba, U/Rimi, Kaduna	U/Rimi	₦100.00	₦100.00	₦100.00
28	30	261	Jibril Mohammed, U/Rimi, Kaduna	Kaduna	₦10.00	₦10.00	₦10.00
29	33	42	Christopher Emejume, 1 Chawai Road T/Wada.	Kaduna	₦2.00	₦2.00	₦2.00
30	34	41	Peter A. Dada, 29 Ogbomosho Road.	T/Wada	₦450.00	₦450.00	₦450.00
31	35	39	Charles N. Ijeoma, 29 Ogbomosho Road.	Kaduna	₦31,232.00	₦15,616.00	₦7,808.00
32	36	30	Mrs F. Adenla, W7 Kagoro Road.	Kaduna	₦17,154.00	₦8,577.00	₦5,500.00
33	37	27	Alhaji M. O. Attah and Sons PC, 3 Ibrahim Taiwo Road.	T/Wada	₦10,860.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
34	39	24	Mrs L. A. G. Adesida, CJ 22 Zango Road.	T/Wada	₦212,031.00	₦154,389.87	₦77,194.94
35	40	21	Elizabeth Akanni, KW 5 Ibrahim Taiwo Road.	T/Wada	₦25,239.00	₦12,619.50	₦6,309.75
36	41	19	Afrofilm Nigeria Limited U/Kanawa.	T/Wada	₦96,150.00	₦48,075.00	₦24,037.50
37	42	18	Ropo Hotel, X 32, Kagoro Road, T/Wada.	U/Kanawa	₦68,400.00	₦34,200.00	₦17,100.00
38	43	11	H. S. Peters, New Cantan Hotel.	T/Wada	₦7,768.00	₦5,500.00	₦5,500.00
39	68	-	Y.M.C.A. T/Wada.	T/Wada	₦415,000.00	₦183,571.33	₦91,785.67
				T/Wada	₦19,968.20	₦8,983.35	₦5,500.00

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
40	69	-	New Bread Restaurant Car-Wash, Kaduna.	Kaduna		₦313,50	₦313,50
41	70	-	Jasco Hotel T/Wada, Kaduna.	T/Wada		₦3,896,20	₦3,896,20
42	71	-	Social Inn Hotel, D/Ma Street, T/Wada	T/Wada		₦7,781,40	₦5,500,00
43	72	-	Continental Hotel, Chuwai Road T/Wada.	T/Wada		₦3,718,00	₦3,718,00
44	73	-	Sharp Corner Hotel, Zango Road, Tudun Wada.	T/Wada		₦3,921,50	₦3,921,50
45	74	-	Artina Hotel, Ibrahim Tawio Road.	T/Wada		₦55,953,32	₦27,976,66
46	75	22	Dogaru Malam, 5 Ahmed Bello	Kaduna		₦1,095,00	₦1,095,00
47	76	95	Ishiya Dan Yaro, Kaduna Poly.	Kaduna		₦6,720,00	₦6,500,00
48	5	130	Christ Apostolic Church, Alkaliawa				
49	24	73	Subon Rai Baptist Church, Tudun Wada.	T/Wada			
50	31	2	Qua Iho Church of Nigeria, U/Shanu, Kaduna.	U/Shanu	₦4,732,25	₦4,732,25	₦4,732,25
51	32	40	Kingdom Hall, Jehovah Witness, Lemu Road.	T/Nupawa			
52	38	26	Alafia Ojowa Baptist Church, T/Wada.	T/Wada	₦191,689,00	₦88,581,00	₦44,290,50
53	44	9	The True Assemblies of Gods Church, Abakpa.	Abakpa	₦29,587,58	₦26,195,44	₦13,097,72

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Property	Claim	Amount	Balance
54	45	7	Last Day Faithful Church in Zion, Abakpa.	Abakpa	₦150,000.00	₦172,053.93	₦22,053.93
55	46	5	Church of Christ.	Abakpa	₦16,912.00	₦12,326.53	₦4,585.47
56	43	3	Assemblies of God's Church, Abakpa.	Abakpa	₦100,354.80	₦24,043.80	₦76,310.99
57	48	216	Mosque, U/Kanawa.	U/Kanawa		₦5,360.00	₦5,360.00
58	50	300	Cherubim and Seraphim, 1 Taiwo Road, I/Wada.	T/Wada	₦491,110.50		
59	49	300	ECWA Church, Amimu Road, T/Wada.	T/Wada	₦921,102.25		
60	51	300	Cherubim and Seraphim Church Movement, Ogbomoso Road, Kaduna.	Kaduna	₦172,004.20	₦250.00	₦171,754.20
61	53	300	Oore Ofe Baptist Church T/Nupawa.	T/Nupawa	₦250.00	₦6,766.00	₦6,516.00
62	54	300	NKST 865 Lema Road, Tudun Nupawa, Kaduna.	T/Nupawa	₦80,766.00		
63	55	300	Apostolic Church Abakpa, Kaduna.	Abakpa	₦217,764.46		
64	56	300	St. Peter's Anglican Church, Kaduna.	Abakpa	₦95,183.00		
65	57	300	Methodist Zion Church, Abakpa.	Abakpa	₦6,458.30	₦6,458.30	₦0.00
66	58	300	Cherubim and Seraphim Oke Ayo U/Shanu, Kaduna.	U/Shanu	₦26,085.30	₦22,916.20	₦3,169.10

Owner's claim on Property to be cross-checked.

Item	S/No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim	Recommended Amount	Total To be Paid
68	60	300	Ibukun Oluwa Baptist Church, U/Shanu, Kaduna.	Kaduna	₦134,643.00	₦58,971.00	₦29,485.50
69	61	300	Aheri Baptist Church, U/Kanawa.	U/Kanawa.	₦264,537.36	₦255,206.56	₦127,603.28
70	62	300	Igbala Baptist Church, U/Kanawa	U/Kanawa	₦230,688.70	₦16,551.70	₦8,275.85
71	63	300	Hekan Church, U/Kanawa Kaduna.	U/Kanawa	₦278,833.48	₦249,878.31	₦124,939.15
72	64	300	1st ECWA Church, U/Kanawa.	U/Kanawa	₦90,621.00	₦78,641.40	₦39,320.70
73	65	300	2nd ECWA Church, U/Kanawa	U/Kanawa	₦45,328.00	₦42,074.80	₦21,037.40
74	66	300	EKAS Church, U/Kanawa.	U/Kanawa	₦24,141.10	₦24,141.10	₦12,070.55
75	67	300	Celestial Church of Christ, Afaka, Mando Kaduna.	Afaka	₦127,694.32	₦116,422.32	₦58,211.16
76	77	300	The Apostolic Church Alkalawa Road, Kaduna.	Alkalawa		₦167,316.40	₦83,658.20
77	78	11	Mrs H. T. Kayode, Club Mile-End, 5 Benue Street, S/Gari Kaduna.	Kaduna		₦21,617.00	₦10,808.50
				Total			

ERRED CASES:

Government observes that in the cases set out below the claims on structures are not assessed by Government Surveyors. Consequently, Government directs the Ministry of Works and Transport to locate and visit the sites of such structures for evaluation immediately after which payment of compensation will be effected.

LIAR CASES:

Government is not satisfied with the report on cases Serial No. 263 (memo No. 73) and Serial No. 73 (memo No. 189). Therefore Government hereby directs the Secretary to the State Government to arrange for their re-evaluation for payment subsequently.

LIST OF PROPERTY TO CROSS-CHECK:

Government observes the tendency to exaggerate value of properties by claimants. Government directs that property valued at over ₦100,000.00 should be re-checked before half of its value is paid to the claimant.

No.	Name of Property	Value	Remarks
1	Plot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	100	
2		100	
3		100	
4		100	
5		100	
6		100	
7		100	
8		100	
9		100	
10		100	

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT

STRUCTURES NOT VALUED BY GOVERNMENT QUANTITY SURVEYORS

<i>Item</i>	<i>S No.</i>	<i>Memo No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Location of Property</i>	<i>Owner's Claim</i>
1.		50	Mr Lawrence U. Ezekwu, No. 5 Tsangamawa Road, B.C.G.A., Funtua.	B.C.G.A.	₦120,000.00
2.	64	91	Mr Joseph Adebowale, AP, Petrol Station, Funtua.	Funtua	₦72,070.00
3.	117	161	Abraham Odole Zamfara Road, Funtua.	Funtua	₦107,061.00
4.	120	168	Ex-Sergeant Ibrahim, 23 Tsangamawa Road.	B.C.G.A.	₦140,000.00
5.	17	29	Mr Linus Ikemefuna, Box 139, Funtua.	Funtua	₦870,000.00
6.	187	173	Christian Nwokoye, 53A Tsangamawa Road, B.C.G.A., Funtua.	Funtua	₦106,017.00
7.	21	87	Mr S. D. N. Jikeme, B4 Ibrahim Taiwo Road, Kaduna.	<u>KADUNA</u> Kaduna	₦133,685.01
8.	4	134	Mrs Victoria A. Ojo.	Kaduna	₦112,292.80

ZARIA

Item	S. No.	Memo No.	Name and Address	Location of Property	Owner's Claim
9	10	164	Mrs M. Abia Mercy Inn Beer Parlour, 3 Jafaru Street, Zaria.	S Gari	₦120,531.00
10	12	156	Ton and Hanson Enterprises Group 160 Yaba Road, Zaria.	S-Gari	₦287,966.00
11	17		Zaria Guest Inn, Palladan Close, Zaria.	Zaria	₦56,500.00
12	ADD	90	K. C. Okafor, 16 Club Street, Zaria.	S/Gari	₦1,057,000.00

5.00 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

In making the observations contained in this Chapter, the Committee is not unaware of the fact that comments bordering on observations have been made elsewhere in the Report. However, there are some observations of general nature that have not been adequately covered in the Report. These observations are set hereunder and treated seriatim:

Decision:

Government notes the above observation.

1. It was evident that some members of the public in Zaria expected the Emir to have played a leading role in assuring them protection during the crisis. However, the Committee observes that responsibility for security is vested in the Local Government Chairman and the Police and not the Emir.

Decision:

Government notes and accepts the above observation. Furthermore, Government is aware of the role played by the Emir in co-ordinating the control of affairs through telephone calls with the Governor of Kaduna State, Heads of Institutions in Zaria, as well as his District Heads in addition to recorded radio appeals to the general public with a view to reassurance of peace amongst the people in spite of communication difficulties at the most critical time.

2. From many submissions made, it was quite obvious that certain highly placed individuals and organisations, had in the past, been in the habit of either making unguarded utterances or publishing provocative and sensitive materials in the media, capable of causing tension in the country.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation and will take steps to ensure that such individuals and organisations are prevailed upon to desist from such provocative utterances and programmes in the State in the interest of peace and stability.

3. From submissions received, the Committee observes that both the Kafanchan College of Education Provost and his Deputy were away from the College during the crisis even though they knew that all was not well. Had they been around perhaps, the crisis would not have degenerated to the point that it did.

In the light of the evidence available to Government, particularly their views and those of others to the Investigation Committee, Government notes the above observation.

Both electronic and print media had, to some extent, contributed to increasing tension during the crisis either through repetitive broadcasts of news or provocative write-ups.

Government accepts the above observation. However, Government observes that majority of the media houses behaved responsibly in the discharge of their duties. From many submissions it became evident that quite a number of people complained that the Police performances during the crisis fell below expectation. However, Government is aware of the fact that the Police had been handicapped by their inadequate manpower and equipment.

Government does not accept the above observation. See Government decision No. 1.3.

Quite a number of submissions indicated that in considering the growing religious uprisings, the general lack of discipline in the society must be taken into account.

Government notes the above observation. The inadequate understanding of religious tenets must have contributed, in part, in making people participate in the various destructions and killings that took place during the crisis.

Government notes the above observation and will draw the attention of the Ministry of Religious Affairs throughout the State to this problem.

Many submissions have indicated that in recent times, youths have indulged in religious militancy, as a consequence of which they get involved in violent acts at the slightest excuse.

Government notes the above observation and is aware of the consequences of such developments. The decision in section No. 2:04.12(k) will apply in this respect. The Committee notes the influx of foreign provocative religious materials and observes that there is a need to censor such materials.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation and will study the situation critically with a view to evolving a policy that will help eradicate the situation.

10. From submissions made, there was agreement from both religious groups that banning religious activities from our Institutions of learning would not serve as a solution to religious crisis. Rather, it would only force religious groups to operate underground.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation.

11. In a memorandum submitted by the Christian Community of the Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Zaria, there was a complaint that the Vice-Chancellor did not provide adequate security protection on the Campus. In his own submission however, the Vice-Chancellor maintained that he did the best he could under the prevailing circumstances.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation.

Government observes that from the evidence available and in particular his presentation to the Investigation Committee which was not controverted by the Christian Community, the Vice-Chancellor had taken adequate steps within the limits of his ability in the prevailing circumstances to ensure the maintenance of peace and security in the Campus. The late arrival of the Police on the scene despite his persistent efforts to bring them down had the effect of creating anxiety and tension among the University Community in the circumstances. Government observes also that although the Christian Community of ABU had said they had evidence that the Vice-Chancellor had fore-knowledge of the plan to burn the Chapel but had not all the same provided adequate security, they did not go ahead to assist the Investigation Committee with such evidence, especially when the Vice-Chancellor denied such allegations before the Investigation Committee.

12. From a number of submissions, there were numerous complaints, particularly from the Muslim Communities of Zaria and Kaduna, to the effect that there were molestations and killings by soldiers during the crisis. When the General Officer Commanding (G.O.C.) was invited to testify before the Committee however, he not only explained the strategies employed to contain the situation but went ahead to say that in a situation where at least 2,000 soldiers were deployed and only one casualty recorded, the army should be commended.

on:

Government notes the above observation. See Government Decision 2:03.12 01.9.

3. It was observed that the inadequacy of fire fighting equipment made it impossible to salvage any of the places' property that were engulfed in the fire during the crisis.

ion:

Government notes the above observation and will take steps to improve the service of the State.

4. From some submissions made, there were complaints regarding house to house preaching by some religious sects.

ion:

Government notes the above observation but does not see anything wrong in such practices so long as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria guarantees the freedom of conscience and religion and the right to hold and disseminate ideas and information provided they do not violate the constitutional rights of other individuals.

5. From several submissions made, the Committee was given the impression that the Government White Paper on the Abisoye Report had forbidden the Police from entering any Institution of Higher Learning to restore law and Order without a written invitation from the Chief Executive of the Institution. It would appear that this impression had not only demoralised the Police but had led to a situation whereby even if the Police were aware of a breakdown of Law and Order in any Institution of Higher Learning, as the case was during the crisis, it just could not do anything. This Committee is however, aware of the fact that the Government White Paper on Abisoye Report had not forbidden the Police from entering Institutions of Higher Learning in order to restore Law and Order.

ion:

Government notes this observation.

16. Most memoranda indicated that rumour and rumour mongering contributed to a large extent in fanning the embers of hatred between groups leading to unwarranted destructions of lives and property.

ion:

Government notes the above observation.

17. The Committee observes that while some Christians use Sundays for their worships others use Saturdays.

Decision:

Government notes the observation but notes that Saturday is a work free day for all workers.

18. The Committee observes that Christians have viewed the building of Mosques, especially in Government houses, as a deliberate attempt to portray that some key positions in Government would only be occupied by Muslims.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation but maintains that in practically all cases such assumptions are wrong.

19. It was also observed that during the crisis, the Vice-Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria did hold meetings with members of the Muslims Students Society in the A.B.U. Central Mosque, during which he was told by the Students that a student from the College of Education Kafanchan had narrated to them the happenings at Kafanchan. The Vice-Chancellor then advised the Students to be law abiding.

Decision:

Government notes the Vice-Chancellor's efforts to maintain law and order on the Campus of A.B.U.

20. The Committee observes that although in some areas complaints have been made regarding building of Mosques on Government property, it is an Islamic injunction that Muslims should pray five times a day and in congregation. Such a situation would certainly require the availability of Mosques near their working places.

Decision:

Government notes and accepts the above observation.

21. It is observed that Nigeria is a multi-religious society and the Government should do all in its power in ensuring justice and fairness in dealing with all religious groups.

Decision:

Government notes and accepts the above observation.

22. The Committee observes that a number of buildings, including churches particularly in Zaria had the words "Islam Only" inscribed on them. It is however, noted that most of the buildings had such inscriptions well before the crisis.

m:

Government notes and observes that such inscriptions should have by now been removed. However, Government urges practitioners of all religions to adhere to the tenets of their religion.

It should be noted that in spite of the Committee's appeal for "Rev." Bako, a key figure in the crisis, to appear before it, this was not done. A memorandum purported to have been written by him was received on 4th April 1987, well after the deadline for the receipt and consideration of memoranda. In view of the fact that "Reverend" Bako was one of the central figures in the crisis, the Committee has decided to include his unconsidered memorandum in the appendices.

n:

Government notes the above observation. The decision of Government stands as in paragraph 4:00.1(v) above. Government will take up the matter of his signature with the handwriting experts.

COMMENDATION:

In making these recommendations, the Committee is aware of the fact that in the Report some recommendations have been made. However, in view of the importance of some of the issues already treated coupled with their relevance to this particular term of reference, the Committee decided to re-state the recommendations for this section.

Community Fora should be established in all the Local Government Areas with a view to promoting proper understanding and harmonious relationship among the various groups within the Community:

o:

Government Decision No. 2:04.1(i).

In order to take care of our teeming unemployed school leavers, the present Vocational Centres should either be adequately expanded or a few more established in the State.

Government Decision No. 2:01.10(x).

Government should expedite the movement of the College of Education, Ibadan to its permanent site:

Decision:

See Government Decision No. 2:01.7(vii).

4. Government should integrate the "Almajirai" pattern of education into the existing school system and also make a legislation controlling their movements;

Decision:

See Government Decision No. 2:01.8(viii).

5. Government should properly control the proliferation of beer parlours and brothels by taking stringent measures with particular consideration to where residential places have been converted to either beer parlours or brothels;

Decision:

See Decision No. 2:01.9(ix).

6. Government should endeavour to educate the populace on land matters:

Decision:

Government notes the above.

7. The three tiers of Government and Institutions of Learning should establish Fora for Religious Affairs whose meetings should be held regularly;

Decision:

See Decision No. 2:04.1(i).

8. In the event of the Government accepting that Sharia should be introduced and applied in its totality to Muslims, provisions in the Law should be made allowing non-Muslims to opt out for a court of their choice. In case of conflicts Courts of Resolutions should be established;

Decision:

Governments accepts the above recommendation.

9. Since the word "Secularism" is not in our Constitution, its use should be discouraged.

Decision:

Government accepts the above recommendation.

10. Government should introduce and sustain Religious teachings in all our schools;

11:
Government accepts the above recommendation.

Foreign Religious Literature, Video Cassettes, Tapes, etc. should be properly censored.

12:
Government accepts the above recommendation.

Government should direct her relevant organs to allocate adequate time/space for religious programmes.

13:
Decision No. 2:04.9(ix).

Government should provide functional Mosques and Churches in all our schools.

14:
Decision No. 2:04.5.

Government should use both Gregorian and Islamic Calendars.

15:
Government accepts the recommendation.

Decision No. 2:04.11(xi).

Excessive use of loudspeakers amounting to public nuisance should be stopped.

16:
Government accepts the above recommendation.

Government should ensure that the law regarding derogatory and abusive references to books on other religions should be enforced.

17:
Government notes the above recommendation.

Government should make a concerted effort in calling people to order when provocative religious utterances, capable of causing tension, are made by individuals or groups.

18:
Government accepts the above recommendation.

18. Government should, as a matter of priority, equip the State Fire Service Units.

Decision:

Government accepts the above recommendation.

19. House to house preaching should be discouraged.

Decision:

Government rejects the above recommendation.

20. Government should direct all Heads of Institutions of Learning not only to be serious in dealing with crisis but to also be available during such crisis.

Decision:

Government notes the above recommendation.

21. In view of the fact that banning of religious activities from our Institutions of Learning would do more harm than good, the Government should, as soon as possible, consider lifting such a ban.

Decision:

Government notes the above recommendation.

22. Government should device ways and means of dealing with rumour mongering.

Decision:

Government notes the above observation.

23. Government should pay full compensation for lives (*Diyya in respect of Muslims*) and property lost during the crisis:

Decision:

Government accepts the above recommendation with respect to all lives lost.

24. All recommendations accepted by Government should be implemented and made public as soon as practicable.

Decision:

Government accepts the recommendation.

25. Government should, as much as possible, not only discourage, but also stop people from writing religious inscriptions likely to arouse ill-feelings.

Decision:

Government accepts the above recommendation.

GENERAL VIEWS OF GOVERNMENT:

general, and taking a total view of the situation, Government observes that general character of the riots and disturbances varied from place to place: as it was entirely religious at the Kafanchan College of Education, it was political in Kafanchan town, religious in Katsina, largely more economic in Funtua, religious and economic in Zaria, and entirely religious in

The unfortunate incident in Kafanchan was what triggered off a chain of events in all the areas where riots and disturbances did occur in other parts of the

Government observes that social, political, legal and educational among other things have had the effect of generating tension and sometimes outright ill-feelings between the various ethnic groups co-existing in the Local Governments of Kano, Kachia and in particular, Jema'a Local Government area of the State. Long term causes of disturbances in the State clearly appear to have been often out-right wrong assumptions and wrong perceptions of Government in one way or another and indeed quite often the result of total ignorance of a similar situation. It becomes even clearer that various successive Governments of the State have not had an articulate programme for the dissemination of information on Government policies when made as well as when such policies were amended from time to time in the interest of the general welfare of the citizens of the State. Some of those long-term causes deserve special comments:

Social/Political:—

From the various memoranda submitted and oral testifications to the Commission of Enquiry, it is evident that in the area of social relations between Hausa/Fulani and the diverse ethnic groups in the 3 Local Government Areas referred to, there has been complete misunderstanding of the concept of Islam and what well and truly took place in the 19th century after Shehu Usman Danfodio and his later successors when some ethnic groups in the name of Islam went out of their way to exploit others as their kith and kin to the obnoxious slavery and slave trade prevalent in the 19th century. From evidence available to Government nothing in that social situation could be described as truly Islam i.e. In modern times however, the concept of Islam has come to be misapplied to mean the political hegemony of one ethnic group over another or the denial of economic opportunities and social amenities to a particular ethnic group or another, even in such circumstances when there is no evidence of such denial or as in some cases some ethnic groups appear to have a clear advantage over others.

As the facts revealed earlier on clearly show, the term 'Southern Zaria' had evolved merely as a solidarity slogan for a people who had felt deprived of some Government opportunities in one form or another. Government therefore, reiterates that this expression has no geo-political relevance to the circumstances of our day and urges all well-meaning citizens of the State whether resident in such areas or outside them to do well to dispel any ideas of segregation or discrimination against any ethnic group in any part of the State by Government as there is no proof of such available to Government.

(b) Legal:—

Government observes that the legal dimension of the problem borders on religious differences. Whereas Muslims and non-Muslims alike are trained in the legal profession in the State, the Muslims judges amongst them live and work in any part of the State, the complaint of the non-Muslims judges from Kachia, Jema'a and Saminaka to Government is that they appear to move only within their respective Local Government Areas. Government is aware and appreciates the fact that as non-Muslims they cannot adjudicate over cases involving Islamic Law for which they lack the necessary legal training and over which they have no control as non-Muslims, but which is applied in practically all the other 11 Local Government Areas of the State. But Government also appreciates that because there are Muslims even in the 3 Local Government Areas referred to, Muslim Judges live and work there and in addition have jurisdiction to try cases over non-Muslims by virtue of their professional legal training. Government notes that in such circumstances, this kind of confinement on the one hand and admixture on the other has the effect of creating an in-built prejudice towards a group who would appear to lord it over others when in reality it is not so. On other hand, Government observes that if it were possible (*and there may be no reason why not*) for non-Muslim Judges to live and work in such parts of the State as Sabon Gari, Zaria, etc. to adjudicate over cases involving non-Muslims who predominate in those areas, it will have effect of increasing social mobility and of eliminating any assumption of discrimination against an ethnic group in such circumstances. In reality however, Government is aware that there are such judges who live and work in Kaduna with a similar admixture of various ethnic groups from practically all parts of Nigeria. The judiciary as an independent arm of Government, is capable of looking into such complaints with a view to solving the problem, especially as it has the cumulative effect of building social prejudices based on wrong assumptions of hegemonization.

Educational:

Government is aware of the educational problems in the various memoranda submitted relating to the 3 Local Government Areas of Saminaka, Kachia and

ema'a and how they give rise to some form of tension or unrest; Government is aware however, that such problems are widespread across the State. Government therefore, re-iterates its policy direction as stated in various parts of this White Paper as they relate to education and will pursue them with all the sense of urgency and speed required.

(d) Law and Order:

Government will continue in its determined efforts, using all available security forces at its disposal to maintain Law and Order. Government will definitely take practical steps to assist in equipping the Police especially in the urban centres to equitably deal with the rising waves of social unrest. Similarly, the State Fire Brigade which was unable to control the outbreak of fire in various places where riots and disturbances occurred will be properly equipped as a matter of urgency to enable it to perform its expected role in all such circumstances.

Finally, in general, the factors that have given rise to the recent riots and disturbances in some parts of Kaduna State were as unfortunate as the incidents themselves. Government expresses sympathy to all those affected whether as having lost the lives of some of their kith and kin or as having lost personal property or physical structures. As pointed out earlier, Government is not responsible for such unfortunate events and therefore is not liable for total financial commitment to the claims made with respect to property lost or damaged. The amount to be paid to individual or groups of persons is based on an assessment of the submission of claims already made to Government. Government shall not entertain any claim with respect to any life, property or structure not reflected in Chapter V of this White Paper. However, because of the sensitive nature of the issues involved, Government would in addition to Council for Religious Affairs, set up the following ad hoc Committees to see to the effective implementation of the White Paper:—

- (i) Compensation Disbursement Committee;*
- (ii) Property Assessment Committee;*
- (iii) Compensation Redress Committee.*



KADUNA STATE OF NIGERIA

WHITE PAPER

ON THE

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CAUSES OF RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES IN
KADUNA STATE

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