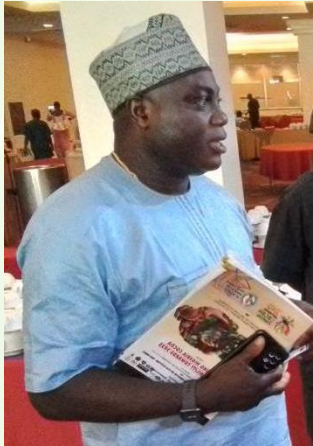**ISSUE: 34 (December, 2023)**

TRACE Project Launched At Abuja

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food for Progress Traceability and Resilience in Agriculture and Cocoa Ecosystems (TRACE) Project in Nigeria was officially launched during the Cocoa Farmers Association of Nigeria (CFAN) 2nd Annual Cocoa Festival. The Cocoa Festival was held on the 18th October, 2023, while the TRACE project launching took place on Thursday October 19, 2023 both at Abuja Continental Hotel in Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. The program was attended by eminent dignitaries from the Federal and States Governments as well as from Nigeria cocoa industry. These include the Former Governor of Ondo State, Olusegun Mimiko, Deputy Governor of Abia State, Engr. Ikechukwu Emetu, International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) Executive Director, Michel Arrion, Executive Director, Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN), Dr. Patrick Adebola, Lutheran World Relief (LWR) Vice President, Paul Macek, Mr Nene Akwetey-Kodjoe, Chief of Party for TRACE, Dr Christopher Bielecki, Counsellor for Agricultural Affairs, (USDA), Catharine Phirl (LWR), Mr Adeola Adegoke, CFAN President, Dr Richard Asare and Mr Koen Sneyers of C-Lever.org to mention but few.

Various presentations were made by CRIN, IITA, USDA, ICCO, WCF, LWR, representative of the six cocoa producing States involved in the project. The theme of the cocoa festival was "Upscaling Nigeria Cocoa Sustainability Towards 2025". The program concluded with an exhibition of cocoa products and offered the opportunity for attendees to network and spark the synergies and innovations that will ensure the growth of Nigeria's cocoa industry.
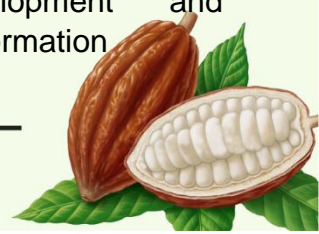

Presentation by CFAN President, Comrade Adegoke Adeola

Dr. Moses Ogunlade making a presentation on behalf of the ED CRIN at the Cocoa Festival

The Food for Progress Program has two principal objectives which are to improve agricultural productivity and expand trade of agricultural products. The TRACE Project will run from 2022 - 2027 and will provide training on improved agricultural production techniques, develop business solutions to improve farmer access to goods and services, strengthen business development capacity, promotes climate-smart agriculture to increase agricultural productivity in Nigeria's cocoa value chain, improves the traceability of cocoa, advocate for improved policy and regulatory frameworks affecting sustainable cocoa development and disseminate better market information

through a multi-channel communications campaign in Nigeria. It is expected that over 51,000 smallholder cocoa farmers will be trained on improved agricultural production techniques and business practices; 114 farmer organizations will increase their business performance, and more than 68,400 farmers will gain access to markets.

TRACE project consortium of partners include: the Lutheran World Relief (LWR), the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN), the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ecometrica, and C-Lever.org. The project will be implemented in partnership with the Federal and State Governments of Nigeria in six of the cocoa producing states which include Abia, Akwa Ibom, Cross River, Ekiti, Ondo and Osun states. The official launching was performed by the representative of the Federal Minister of Agriculture with the breaking of cocoa pods using a club by all personalities at the programme.


Official Launching of TRACE Project in Nigeria

The Executive Director (ED) of CRIN, Dr. Patrick Adebola led CRIN team to the occasion. The other team members were Drs Sunday Agbeniyi, Rasheed Adedeji, Moses Ogunlade, Anna Muyiwa, Festus Olasupo and Anthony Agbongiarhuoyi. CRIN presence was very much appreciated throughout the programme as an important partner. The ED, Dr Patrick Adebola, was one of the lead speakers during a panel session of the TRACE launch. He talked about the provision

of planting materials, training and Government policy on the project especially on the area of regulation through a Cocoa Management Committee for Nigeria.

ED CRIN speaking at the Panel Discussion
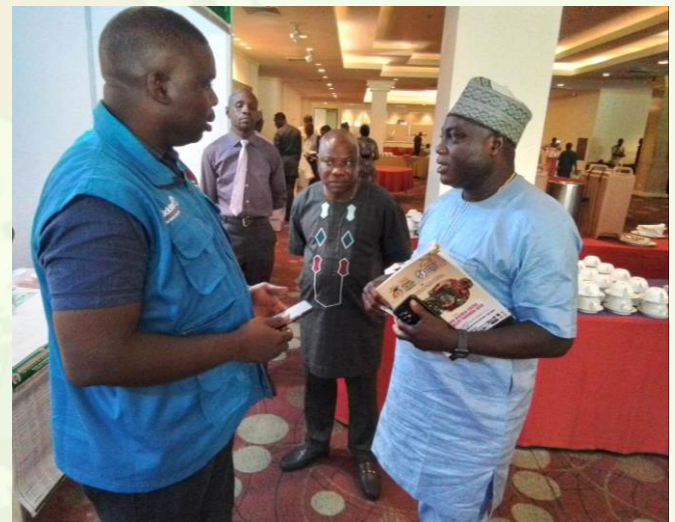
The ED CRIN, Dr. Patrick Adebola being interviewed by the press at the event

Some CRIN Team members at the event

CRIN showcased her developed technologies at the event which include CRIN TC cocoa hybrid seedlings, wines, soap, cocoa butter cream, cocoa balm etc. Annual reports, Information booklet, Cocoa Flavour Laboratory flyers, CRIN technologies innovation booklet, current approved pesticides posters and other CRIN publications were fully on display. These were well commended by the guests.

ED at CRIN Exhibition stand

Deputy Governor of Abia State visited CRIN Exhibition stand at the event

Dr. Muyiwa granting an interview at CRIN stand

PDIC visits CRIN on Partnership Drive

The Parish Development and Investment Company (PDIC) paid a visit to the Institute on October 30, 2023. Their interest is on research and value addition to these CRIN mandate crops: Cocoa, Kola and Cashew. The delegation was led by Mr. Omon Ehighebelo and he came in the company of Ms Abosede Bamidele and Chukioujania Shalom. The representative of the ED, Dr. Amos Famaye chaired the occasion while Drs. Agbeniyi, Orisajo, Jayeola, Adejobi, Adeigbe, Olasupo, Sobowale and Ibe were in attendance. According to the Partner of PDIC, Mr. Ehighebelo, the focus of their establishment is on growth and manufacturing in Africa. He harped on backward integration as a strategic element in manufacturing. The company is interested in part funding agricultural research. In his response, Dr. Famaye assured PDIC representatives that the Institute has a team of scientists that can deliver on demand. CRIN, also, has research technologies that can be commercialised and exported. He appealed to PDIC to concretise the partnership. Technical sessions were made on possible areas of collaborations.

Left to right: Mr. Omon Ehighebelo, Dr. S.O. Agbeniyi and Dr. S.B. Orisajo

Group photograph of CRIN scientists with PDIC delegates

NHIS Accredited CRIN Health Acquires Enrollees

The Primary Health Centre of the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN), which was accredited in April 04, 2014, now has enrollees. This was achieved in November 2023 through the intervention of the Executive Director, Dr. Patrick Adebola. The Head of Administration and Supplies Department, Mr. J.O. Onatunde-Onanuga disclosed this during a chat with the *CRIN Herald* in his expansive office at the Institute. According to Mr. Onatunde-Onanuga, whose family is among the first 40 enrollees with the centre, the enrolment will be done in batches. In his words, the exercise is not meant for only CRIN staff, but for other civil servants living within the Institute environments. There is also room for those that are interested in changing their health care providers or adding additional dependents. All that are interested were urged by the Administration Head to contact the Department.

CRIN Holds Academic Seminar

The Institute held academic seminar on November 13, 2023 at the exquisitely furnished Lawrence Opeke Conference hall. The presenters were Dr. Idiongiset U. Mokwunye, a Principal Research Officer (PRO) and Head, Crop Protection Division and Mr. Emmanuel O. Kuforiji, FCA, Head, Internal Audit (HIA). The title of their presentations were: Developing a reliable phenology model for coffee towards the early detection and sustainable management of coffee berry borer *Hypothenemus hampei* (Ferrari) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) in Nigeria and Audit culture in MDAs, Research Sector in Focus, respectively.

The presentation of Mr. Kuforiji was designed to spur our interest towards the requirements of and adherence to Financial Regulations and thus avoid or at least reduce to the barest minimum audit infractions in the request, usage and retirement of research funds. The seminar was chaired by Dr. O.A. Famaye, Director, Budget, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Presentation by Head, Internal Audit

In her presentation, Dr. Mokwunye predicted that global warming will affect crops negatively making crops more vulnerable to biotic pressure like insect pest. Addressing this concerns require a new approach through the use of models to

predict and manage the variability of economic pests. Information on times of phenological events is useful for planning, organising and timely management of crop pests. Insects as well as plants, require a specific amount of heat to develop from one stage in their lifecycle to another, such as from egg to larval stage etc. Research has shown that measuring the heat accumulated over time provides a more accurate physiological estimate of insect developmental periods than counting calendar days. This physiological estimate is measured as degree days (DD). The use of Degree Days (DD) has improved prediction of phenological events compared with other approaches. The Phenology model is being used to predict the initiation of new infestation cycles of the coffee berry borer, early in the coffee-growing season, this will lead to timely intervention and management. The coffee berry borer, *Hypothenemus hampei* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), is an economic pest of coffee in Nigeria and other coffee-growing countries in the world. The use of chemical and non-chemical means for controlling the insect have been quite challenging because the life cycle is spent inside coffee berries, hence the need for an innovative approach as presented by her.

Cross Section of audience at the seminar

CRIN Director Appointed Fellow of HORTSON

The Horticultural Society of Nigeria (HORTSON) during her 41st Annual Conference held from November 12 to 16, 2023 at the prestigious Ladoke Akintola University of Technology (LAUTECH) Ogbomosho, Oyo State appointed Dr. Amos Olatunde Famaye, CRIN Director Budget, Monitoring and Evaluation a fellow of the Society. The erudite scholar was born on the 22nd of July, 1960 in Emure-Ile, Owo Local Government, Ondo State, Nigeria. He started his early education at Our Saviour Primary School, Emure-Ile between 1965 - 1970 and attended Methodist High School Owo in 1972-1976. He later attended School of Agriculture, Akure (formerly University of Ife) from 1979 - 1981. He proceeded to the University of Ibadan for his First Degree from 1982 - 1987 in the Department of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry. He later returned to the same University for his MSc and PhD programmes between 1990-1992 and 1994-2000, respectively. He holds Ordinary Diploma in General Agriculture; BSc (Hons) Agriculture (Crop Science Option); MSc (Agronomy) and PhD (Crop

Seminar presentation by Dr. I. U. Mokwunye

Production & Physiology). Dr A.O. Famaye started his Career as Research Officer 1 in November 1993 at Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN) Ibadan and rose to the position of Director Research in October, 2014. With three decades of consistent, commitment and dedication to research work in CRIN, Dr. Famaye has worked on the five national mandates crops of CRIN (Cocoa, Kola, Coffee, Cashew and Tea), which are all Horticultural crops. He has published over 70 scientific papers in high impact research Journals at both National and International levels. He has also travelled across the globe to present papers at Conferences and Workshops. He has more than 8 published books he co-authored with others.

Dr. A.O. Famaye has held many Administrative Positions in CRIN. Among which are: Head (Agronomy section), Head (Agronomy & Soils Division), Head of Station (CRIN Uhonmora, Edo State), Head of Department (Production & Substations Department), Programme Leader (Farming System Research), Programme Leader (Coffee Research Programme), Chairman (Board of Survey), Chairman, Anti-Corruption & Transparency Monitoring Unit (ACTU) amongst others. He is presently the Head of Department (Budget, Monitoring & Evaluation). He is a member of CRIN Internal Management Committee. Presently, Dr. Famaye is a member of several Local and International Academic and Professional Associations which includes: Horticultural Society of Nigeria (HORTSON), International Society of Horticultural Science (ISHS), Agricultural Society of Nigeria (ASN), Science Association of Nigeria (SAN), Soil Science Society of Nigeria (SSSN), International Society of Soil Science (ISSS), Weed Science Society of Nigeria (WSSN) and International Society for Conservation

Biology.

Dr. Famaye, is very articulate, hardworking, meticulous and a seasoned scientist with good leadership attributes whose work ethics is characterized by integrity and excellence. His research efforts and publications in Farming System Research and Crop Physiology had made him a guru in the sustainable cultivation, establishment and production of the mandate crops. Dr. A.O. Famaye is happily married with children.

Citation on the awardee, Dr. A.O. Famaye
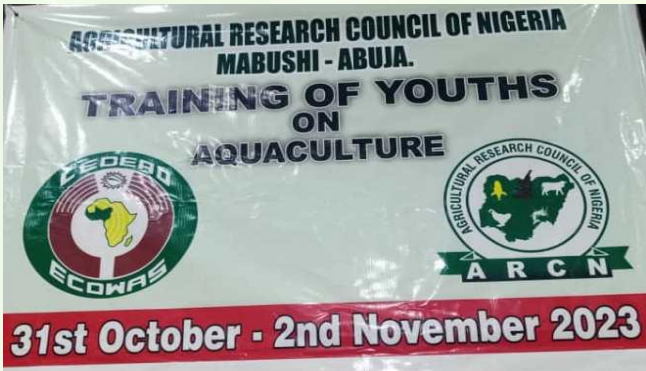

The Awardee with some CRIN Staff

ARCN News

Training of Youths on Agro- Sylvo Pastoral and Halietic Value Chain

The Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN) trained youths on Agro- Sylvo Pastoral and Halietic Value Chain on the module of aquaculture from 31st October to 2nd November, 2023 at the ARCN hall. The programme was coordinated by Dr. (Mrs) Charity Obetta under the leadership of Prof. Garba Hamidu Sharubutu mni.

Presentation of training kits

Group photograph with the Trainees

Courtesy Visit by the Team of IFSN and RMRDC to the ARCN

The Council on November 01, 2023 hosted a courtesy visit by a team of experts from IFNS and Raw Materials Research and Development Council (RMRDC) with a view to seek some areas of collaboration in a broader spectrum. The team which was led by the Coordinator from RMRDC, Dr. Asabe Mustapha opined that part of their mandates is to work with industries on the need to monitor the types of concentrates being brought into the country for fruit juice production. The foreign experts later gave opinion on the need to involve extension services for better enlightenment, develop linkages between industries and the products of Institutes, improved storage systems and ensure good supply chain. In attendance to make presentation are the duo of experts from NIHORT Ibadan in the person of Dr. (Mrs) Iyabo Adeoye, who represented the ED and Dr. (Mrs) Oluwakemi Oduntan, who is the Head Products Development. Earlier, the Executive Secretary of ARCN, Prof. Garba Hamidu Sharubutu mni who was ably represented by the Director Livestock, Dr. Danjuma Kidda as well as other management staff heartily

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welcomed the guests and promised to collaborate in all the possible areas within the Council's mandate.

Cross section of the visiting team

The ES ARCN receiving the award plaque

(ARCN report by Kayode I. Aiyedogbon, Ag. Director, Administration)

Award of excellence to Prof. Sharubutu

As it has become customary to the ARCN family, and in particular reference to the outstanding ability to keep soaring higher like the proverbial eagle, the Executive Secretary of ARCN, Prof. Garba Hamidu Sharubutu mni was honoured by Uthman Danfodio University Sokoto (UDUS) with an award of excellence for his contribution to Rural Development by the Rural Sociological Association of Nigeria (RuSAN). Receiving the award on Prof. Sharubutu's behalf, the Director of Extension and Socioeconomic Research Department of the Council, Prof. Bello Zaki Abubakar acknowledged the kind gesture accorded the Executive Secretary and promised to extend the goodwill to the recipient.

Health News

Obesity – Mrs. Bosede Famaye

Obesity is a long - term (chronic) health condition that progresses over time. Obesity is defined by excess body fat (adipose tissue) that may impair health. Body mass index (BMI) is a calculation that takes a person's weight and height into account to measure body size. Doctors typically use it as a screening tool for obesity. In adults, obesity is often defined as having a BMI of 30 or more, according to the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Obesity is associated with a higher risk of developing serious diseases, including; Type 2 Diabetes, Heart disease and Cancer. While BMI tends to relate to the level of body fat, it has some limitations

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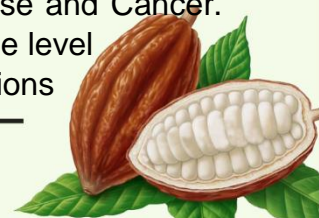
as a measurement. According to CDC, factors such as age, sex, ethnicity, and muscle mass can influence the relationship between BMI and body fat. Also, BMI doesn't distinguish between excess fat, muscle, or bone mass, nor does it provide any indication of the distribution of fat among individuals. Despite these limitations, BMI continues to be widely used as a way to measure body size because it's less expensive than other methods.

There are no specific symptoms associated with obesity, some indicators are: excess amounts of abdominal (visceral) fat that are higher than the amounts of body fat in other areas; a waist circumference of greater than 40 inches for men or 35 inches for women; and a BMI over 30. The following table is used to classify obesity for adults over 20 years old.

| BMI	CLASS
18.5 or under	Underweight
18.5 to <25	Normal weight
25 to <30	Overweight
30 to <35	Class 1 obesity
35 to <40	Class 2 obesity
40 or over	Class 3 obesity (also known as morbid, extreme or severe obesity

Taking in more calories than one burn in daily activity and exercise on a long term basis can lead to obesity. Over time, these extra calories add up and cause weight gain.

Some risk factors of obesity are Genetics, some people have genes that make it more likely for them to gain weight and body fat; Environment and community, at home, school and in the community can influence how and what one eats as well as how active one is; Diet pattern and/or mode of feeding; Depression can sometimes lead to weight gain, as some people may turn to food for emotional comfort; Having disturbed sleeping patterns or quitting smoking can make one crave for more food; Medications can also raise the risk of weight gain such as corticosteroids, antipsychotics, beta-blockers, antidepressants, which may treat high blood pressure.

BMI provides a rough calculation of a person's weight in relation to their height, though there are other more accurate measures such as skinfold thickness tests, ultrasounds, CT scans and MRI scans, heart tests, liver function tests, blood tests to examine cholesterol and glucose levels, etc. Obesity can lead to Type 2 Diabetes, Heart Disease, High blood pressure, certain cancers (breast, colon, endometrial), Stroke, Gall bladder disease / fatty liver disease, High Cholesterol, Sleep apnoea and other breathing problems, Arthritis and Infertility.

To treat obesity, team of weight specialists, dietician therapist, or other health care staff can collaborate together with the doctor to recommend lifestyle changes, medications or weight loss surgery. Lifestyle and behavioural changes that can help with weight loss includes: Good nutritious eating plan that works for one; A structured exercise program and increased daily activity - between 150 and 300 minutes a week will help build up one's strength, endurance and metabolism; Counselling or support groups may also identify triggers and help one cope with issues relating to anxiety, depression and emotional eating. Doctors may prescribe medications if other methods of weight loss have not worked. These drugs work by either preventing the absorption of fat or suppress appetite.
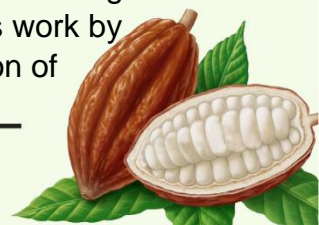
PhD Defence Galore

The duo of Dr. Aderonke Yahaya and Dr. Abiodun Ajewole, research scientists with the Economics and Extension (E&E) Division, and Value Added Research (VAR) Department successfully defended their PhD in the Department of Agricultural Economics, Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB) as well as the Faculty of Technology, Department of Food Technology, University of Ibadan (UI), respectively. The titles of their thesis were: Competitiveness of Tea value chain in selected Nigeria Geopolitical zones and Efficacy of selected spices in mitigation of fungal growth and mycotoxins production in Tea and Coffee, respectively.

Competitiveness of Tea value chain in selected   Nigeria Geo political zones

Tea, an economic crop with under-utilized economic potential, can contribute considerably to increase the economic growth of Nigeria, if properly harnessed. This study examined the competitiveness of the tea value chain in Nigeria. Multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select 421 respondents (102 farmers, 107 processors and 212 marketers) in three purposively selected geopolitical zones of Nigeria. Primary data were obtained using a structured questionnaire administered with Open Data Kit (ODK). Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, Policy Analysis Matrix (PAM), Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Least Significance Difference (LSD). Results show that the mean age and household size of tea farmers, processors and marketers were 49 years, 44 years, and

47 years as well as 4, 6 and 5 members, respectively. Most of the tea farmers (63.7%) and processors (95.3%) were male, while most of the marketers were female (61.7%). PAM shows that in terms of tea management system, share cropping system (PP = ₦125,095.41/ha) was more competitive than owner-managed system (PP = ₦72,460.21/ha). The private cost ratio (PCR) component of PAM shows that tea cultivation was competitive for sharecropper (PCR = 0.20) and owner-managed (PCR = 0.11) farm systems. Also, small scale tea processing (PCR = 0.01) was more competitive than medium scale tea processing (PCR = 0.20). The private profit analysis component indicated that tea processing was competitive under small scale (PP = ₦756,653.03/tonne) and medium scale (PP = ₦748,450.7/tonne) processing systems. Small scale tea marketers had lower private profit (PP = ₦477,686.47/tonne) than medium scale tea marketers (PP = ₦711,013/tonne). Social profitability (SP) of owner-managed system (SP = ₦118,369.18/ha) was lower than that of sharecropping system (SP= ₦177,761.41/ha). Also, small scale processors had lower profitability (SP = ₦223,625.55/tonne) than medium scale processors (SP = ₦931,847.74/tonne). Social profitability for medium scale marketers (SP = ₦770,995.82/ton) was greater than that of small scale marketers (SP = ₦787,447.83/tonne). Social cost benefit (SCB) of farmers (SCB = 0.24), processors (SCB = 0.22) and marketers (SCB = 0.34) was less than one. The nominal protection coefficient (NPC) for government policy was low for owner-managed (0.50) and sharecropping systems (0.63). Small scale processors (NPC = 1.45) and marketers (NPC = 0.73) enjoyed government protection compared to medium scale tea processors (NPC = 0.15) and marketers
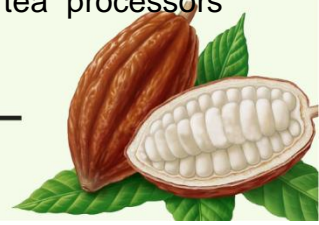
(NPC = 0.92). ANOVA/LSD showed a significant sensitivity of producer's PCR (F = 5.0858, p<0.05) and SCB (F = 5.0858, p<0.05) to decrease in prices at social and private values. This study concluded that tea production, processing and marketing were competitive in Nigeria, but without adequate (agricultural) policy protection from the Nigerian government. This study, therefore, recommended policy protection for the Nigerian tea sub-sector to maintain competitiveness in the tea value chain to boost sustainable economic growth and development.
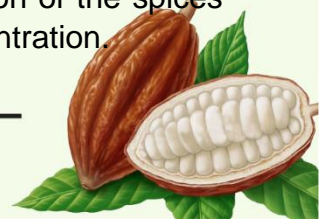
Efficacy of selected spices in mitigation of fungal growth and mycotoxins production in Tea and Coffee

Tea and coffee, consumed for their neutraceutical, health and stimulating benefits, can be easily contaminated by mycotoxin-producing fungi, due to agro-ecological factors, poor handling and storage. Spices such as *Curcuma longa*, *Xylopia aethiopica* and *Piper guineense* possess antimicrobial properties with potential to reduce fungal growth in tea and coffee. However, there is limited information on their use and effectiveness in mitigating mycotoxins production in processed tea and coffee. This study was designed to investigate the extent of fungal contamination and possibility of inhibiting growth of fungi and their metabolites in tea and coffee using the selected spices. Tea and coffee, randomly obtained from fourteen warehouses each in Ibadan and Mambilla, were subjected to microbial screening and mycotoxins quantitation following ISO methods. Fungal isolates were characterised using RAPD analysis, and metabolites recovered were quantified using HPLC. Freshly harvested tea and coffee from Ibadan and Mambilla were processed to green and black products using standard procedures, and treated with milled *Curcuma longa* roots, as well as *Xylopia aethiopica* and *Piper guineense* seeds at 1000, 2000, 3000 and 4000 µg/g. The treated and untreated (control) samples were packaged in tea bags and stored at ambient condition (28±3°C; 70±5% Relative Humidity) for 24 weeks. During the storage period, microbial activities were monitored and polyphenol levels determined bi-weekly using AOAC methods. Data were analysed using ANOVA at $\alpha_{0.05}$. *Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Penicillium georgiense*, *Fusarium solani* and *Gliocladium cibotti* were prominent fungal species identified in the tea and coffee. The tea and coffee contained metabolites of Aspergillus (15, 2), Penicillium (8, 6), Fusarium (4, 5) and other fungal species (18, 12). Mambilla tea and coffee had significant higher level of contamination than Ibadan samples. Seventy toxins were quantified, with Aflatoxin B_1 (85.3-427.2 µg/kg), deoxynivalenol (1.3-5.2 µg/kg), beauvericin (2.5-5.0 µg/kg), brevianimide (33.6-106.2 µg/kg), and sporidesmolide II (7.3-10.8 µg/kg), being major in the tea and coffee. Aflatoxin B_1 and deoxynivalenol, which are of major public health concern, were dominant in black tea and coffee. Green tea and coffee were also contaminated with abscisic acid, unspecific rugulusovin, sporidesmolide II, unspecific emodin and unspecific tryptophol. *Curcuma longa* (4000 µg/g), *Piper guineense* (4000 µg/g) and *Xylopia aethiopica* (1000 µg/g) had 92.0±1.1%, 92.0±1.8% and 91.3±2.4% microbial activity reduction on *Aspergillus flavus* and 53.2±0.8%, 36.4±1.5% and 37.8±2.7% on *Fusarium solani*, respectively. Microbial inhibition of the spices varied significantly with concentration.

The source of samples did not significantly influence the efficacy of the treatment. Total phenolic content increased with spice addition, in black tea and coffee (3.0-7.1 mg/g), and in green tea and coffee (15.5-22.0 mg/g), respectively. High number of Fungi species and their metabolites were present in the tea and coffee. *Xylopia aethiopica* was most effective in reducing fungal growth and mycotoxin production in the tea and coffee.

Staff of the Month: Mrs Ogbechie Bukola

Mrs Ogbechie was born on December 01, 1972 in Ibadan, Oyo State. She attended Methodist Primary School Oke Ado, Oyo State. She proceeded to Oluyole High School Ring Road from 1984 to 1989 for her Post Primary Education and obtained West African Examination Council (WAEC) Certificate. In furtherance of her academic pursuit, she proceeded to Osun State College of Technology Esa-Oke, Osun State for National Diploma in Business Administration. Mrs Ogbechie was employed by the Institute on June 2, 2003 as Office Messenger. She rose to the rank of Clerical Officer and subsequently to Executive Officer cadre. Currently, she is a Senior Store Officer. She is happily married with children.

Funeral Ceremonies

On November 25, 2023, emotions flowed freely like a torrential rainfall at Ilorin, Kwara State as the amiable Executive Director of the Institute, Dr. Patrick Adebola laid his dear sister, Deaconess Josephine Mosunmola Ajala (Nee Arokoyo) to rest. The 63 year-old yielded to the final call on October 13, 2023. The CRIN family turned out in large number to commiserate with the bereaved.

ED receiving condolences from sympathizers

Cross section of CRIN staff at the event

On the other hand, CRIN family was present during the Night of Tribute and Service of Songs for Prof. Malachy Akoroda, the late former Executive Director of the Institute which was held on November 20, 2023 at the Assemblies of God Church, Agbowo, Ibadan.

CRIN representatives at the Service of Songs for late Prof. Malachy Akoroda

December Birthday Galore

Hearty birthday celebrations to the members of staff that will be celebrating their birthdays this month. Wishing you all the very best in your life endeavours. Congratulations!

Name	Date
Famaye Bosede	01-December
Ogbechie Bukola E.	01-December
Olugbade Lukman	01-December
Umoru James	01 December
Adesida Francis	02-December
Ayere Cletus	02-December
Babatunde Olaitan P.	02-December
Saheed Ganiyu	02-December
Sikiru Koro	02-December
Ojelabi Azeez A.	03-December
Adebusuyi Adesuyi	03-December
Ogunsola Gbenga	03-December
Wada Jibrin	03-December
Ogunsola Grace B.	05-December
Ibiyomi Peter	05-December
Adewuyi Faithia	06-December
Kpeleye Friday	06-December
Rafiu Olayide A.	06-December
Onipe Modupe	07-December
Atawodi Jibrin	07-December
Adewuyi O. Funke	09-December
Salawu Morufu	09-December
Adetunji Esther	10-December
Okeniyi Michael O.	10-December
Adejumo Adeniyi S.	10-December
Bakare Rotimi A.	10-December
Oguche Nathaniel	11-December
Salami Theresa	11-December
Emmanuel Yakubu	12-December
Nwachukwu Anthony	12-December
Okojere Happiness	12-December
Sanni Olayinka K.	12-December
Sobamiwa Rashdat A.	12-December
Solomon Olorunfemi	12-December
Tijani Sadia	12-December
Zubairu Ahmed	12-December
Mustopha Fatimah B.	13-December
Igbinadolor A.J.	13-December
Ugwoke Joseph	13-December
Muritala Waheed	14-December
Titiloye Maureen E.	14-December
Akpan Edet	15-December
Thomas James	15-December
Ibrahin Tajudeen O.	16-December
Agwimah Emmanuel O.	17-December

Nya Emen O.	17-December	Ogar Peter O.	25-December
Oduola Adenike O.	18-December	Ogbeide Edugie C.	25-December
Oke Safuratu	18-December	Sunmoni Abiodun L.	25-December
Mari Augustine	19-December	Taiwo Abiodun	25-December
Osho Victoria O.	19-December	Uwagboe Eghosa	25-December
Abah Janet	20-December	Nwefuru Nwaonu	26-December
Ademola Adewale	20-December	Obiazi Mabel	26-December
Iyeh Moses	21-December	Oduntan Samson	26-December
Ajayi Bunmi O.	22-December	Durowaye Samson	28-December
Abdullahi Basir	22-December	John Mary	28-December
Ibrahim Wasiu	22-December	Oke Safuratu	28-December
Olatunji Patricia O.	22-December	Ugwu Chinweike A.	29-December
Oyelami Roseline A.	22-December	Atanda Tairu A.	29-December
Adekanbi Olusegun	23-December	Abiade Balikis O.	29-December
Adesina Motunrayo	23-December	Adesida Adewunmi S.	29-December
Okorie Chimerue J.	23-December	Oladokun Abiodun	29-December
Ikpefan Patrick A.	24-December	Ugwu Chinweke Abednigo	29-December
Onipe abiodun O.	24-December	Ajewole Abiodun O.	30-December
Agbeniyi Funke	24-December	Echi Esther O.	30-December
Emeng Eno J.	24-December	Ibrahim Noah	30-December
Musa yahaya A.	24-December	Jesse Mbonyel	31-December
Oguntade Dolapo	24-December	Abiodun Ezikel	31-December
Adedeji Abiodun R.	25-December	Amedu Achonu	31-December
Ajayi Abiodun A.	25-December	Ugwu Paulina	31-December
Ayanwole Samuel A.	25-December	Miku Genesis	31-December
Ayiba Emmanuel T.	25-December	Ogunwumi Festus	31-December
Bakare Bose H.	25-December		
Lasis Saidi	25-December		
Lukman Fausat O.	25-December		