



NSM News

**AN ANNUAL NEWSLETTER PUBLISHED BY THE NIGERIAN SOCIETY
FOR MICROBIOLOGY (NSM) SEPTEMBER 2026**



NSM President, BOT members and NEC members' courtesy visit to the Deputy Vice Chancellor of the University of Cross River State, Calabar Campus, Ekpo Abasi, Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria, during the 47th Scientific Conference and Annual General Meeting in Calabar.

MICROBIOLOGY COUNCIL OF NIGERIA (MCN) BILL: SECOND READING ACCOMPLISHED (3RD OF JUNE, 2026)

Towards the professionalization of Microbiology in Nigeria, BOT Members, National Executive Council (NEC), and Members unanimously agreed to reactivate our professionalisation levy.

INSIDE:

- Preconference Workshop
- Synopses of Lead Papers Presented at the NSM-UNICROSS 2025 Conference
- Photographs of the award presentation to the Deputy Senate President at UNICROSS
- Award of NSM Fellowship (*FNSM*) to distinguished members at UNICROSS
- NSM SW general meeting and Symposium photos
- Maiden NSM SS general meeting and Symposium photos

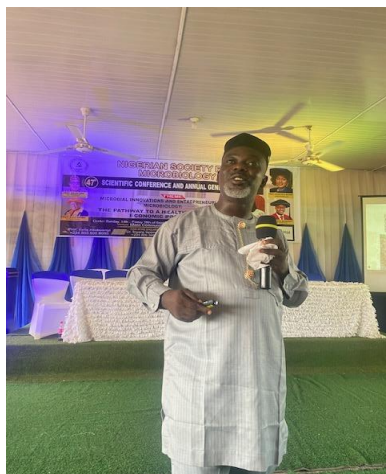
- NSM SE general meeting and Symposium photos
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THE NIGERIAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY (NSM)

...THANK YOU MESSAGE

The President, Nigerian Society for Microbiology (Prof S. A. Ado) extends his appreciation to the local organizing committees, students, management and staff of Microbiology Department of the University of Cross River State, Calabar Campus Ekpo Abasi, Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria on the successful hosting of the NSM 47th Scientific Conference and Annual General Meeting from September 14 - 19, 2025.



Prof. C. O. Adetunji (Assistant secretary of NSM), Prof S. A. Ado (NSM President), Prof K I T Eniola (BOT Member), Prof A. Uba (BOT Member), Prof S Awe (NSM Secretary) and a cross section of delegates and young microbiologists/scientists at the 47th Scientific Conference and Annual General Meeting held in University of Cross River State, Calabar Campus Ekpo Abasi, Calabar, Cross River State in 2025.

THEME: MICROBIAL INNOVATIONS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL MICROBIOLOGY: THE PATHWAY TO A HEALTHY SOCIETY AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

KEYNOTE SPECKER: PROF. F. J. C. Odibo, PhD. Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State.

EDITORIAL

The Newsletter of the Nigerian Society for Microbiology (NSM Newsletter) has, over the years, served as an important platform for sharing developments in microbiology, including emerging teaching methodologies, advances in technology, current research, and novel breakthroughs across the broad field of microbiology. We remain committed to sustaining this tradition by providing our readers with timely, relevant, and up-to-date information that advances knowledge and practice in the discipline.

In this current issue, we present synopses of selected lead papers delivered at the NSM-UNICROSS 2025 Conference, alongside pictorial highlights from the Society's various zonal symposia and general meetings. Featured events include the Annual NSM South-West Zonal Symposium and General Meeting, the maiden South-South Zonal Symposium and General Meeting, and the Annual NSM South-East Zonal Symposium and General Meeting. Also featured are the inauguration photos of North Central, North-East and North-West Zonal Executives. These activities reflect the vibrancy of the Society and its continued commitment to strengthening professional engagement and collaboration among microbiologists across Nigeria.

In furtherance of our collective efforts towards the professionalization of Microbiology in Nigeria, members unanimously resolved at the Annual General Meeting held during the NSM-UNICROSS Conference on the 19th of September 2025 to reactivate the Society's Professionalization Levy. This important decision indicates our shared commitment to strengthening the professional identity, recognition, regulation, and advancement of Microbiology as a profession in Nigeria.

We are also pleased to highlight the conferment of the prestigious "Pillar of Microbiology in Nigeria" Award on the Deputy President of the 10th Senate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and First Deputy Speaker of the ECOWAS Parliament during the NSM-UNICROSS Conference. The distinguished Awardee was ably represented at the occasion by Prof. Bashir Fagge.

The Editorial Team continues to look forward to the active participation and professional contributions of members. Your research updates, professional achievements, institutional activities, opinions, and other relevant contributions are invaluable to the continued growth and impact of the NSM Newsletter.

The NSM Newsletter will continue to be made available online through the Society's website: <http://nsm.ng>. and in our different social media handles.

We warmly welcome letters, articles, professional reflections, opinions, and constructive suggestions on how we can further improve the quality, relevance, reach, and accessibility of the Newsletter.

Together, let us continue to advance Microbiology, strengthen our profession, and amplify the contributions of Nigerian microbiologists to national and global development. We are eagerly anticipating Everyone at our 48th Scientific conference and Annual General Meeting at FUTA, Minna, Niger State, Nigeria.

Prof. Ify Obuekwe
PRO, NSM
Head, Newsletter Editorial Team



**PRECONFERENCE
WORKSHOP**
**APPLICATION OF
BIOINFORMATICS AND
COMPUTATIONAL
BIOLOGY IN
MICROBIOLOGY:
SEQUENCING
TECHNOLOGIES, DATA
MINING, SEQUENCE
ALIGNMENT/EDITING,
BLAST AND
PHYLOGENETICS**



Tatfeng Y. MIRABEAU, PhD
Department of Microbiology,
Niger Delta University,

Summary

Bioinformatics involves obtaining, processing, storing, distributing, analysing and interpreting biological data, drawing on computational and mathematical methodologies, and employing biological tools to elucidate and comprehend the wealth of information encapsulated in such large datasets. All sequencing methods are about determining the order of individual nucleotides A, C, G, T (or U) in a DNA or RNA molecule. This involves extracting and

preparing the genetic material and then using specific methods such as the traditional Sanger sequencing or the modern next-generation sequencing (NGS) and third-generation sequencing to read the sequence of the bases.

These technologies are applied in medicine and health for diagnosis and treatment, drug discovery and development, vaccinology and personal Medicare. They are also relevant in research, agriculture and food, forensics (criminal investigations, parentage testing) as well as in environmental monitoring.

The workshop provided participants with practical skills in modern computational tools for microbial research and capacity-building in genomics and data-driven innovations. Some of the skill acquisitions were computational downloads of software tools and practical demonstrations of sequence alignment/editing, BLAST, and phylogenetic tree construction.



Prof Mirabeau with participants during the pre-conference workshop.

SYNOPSIS OF LEAD PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NSM-UNICROSS 2025 CONFERENCE

MICROBIAL INNOVATIONS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL MICROBIOLOGY: THE PATHWAY TO A HEALTHY SOCIETY AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY



**Prof. F. J. C. ODIBO, PhD
(Keynote Speaker)
Microbiology
Department, Nnamdi
Azikiwe University,
Awka, Anambra State,
Nigeria.**

Summary

Innovation is defined as the process of bringing about new ideas, methods, products or services, that have a significant positive impact and value.

It involves transforming creative concepts into tangible outcomes that improve efficiency, and effectiveness, or address

unmet needs. Key components that make innovation possible in an organization include: creativity and ideas, culture, resources and infrastructure, leadership and vision, feedback and adaptation and effective risk management.

Common steps that foster and implement innovation involve the following: identifying opportunities, generating ideas, evaluating and selecting ideas, developing a prototype and finally testing and iterating. Here, the prototypes or minimum viable products (MVPs) are tested with users or in real-world scenarios. Customer feedback is collected, and the concepts are iterated and refined based on the

insights gained. This iterative process helps to validate assumptions, uncover potential issues, and improve the innovation before moving to the next stage. Entrepreneurship in microbiology is a multifaceted field that studies, discovers, and commercializes living organisms, foods, plants, and biological resources to see how they could help people. This gives a chance for microbiologists to help solve economic problems like unemployment, fundamental changes, and national developments.

Recent advancements in microbiology have been fuelled by cutting-edge technologies and interdisciplinary approaches. These

innovations are opening new avenues for exploration and application:

1. Metagenomics and Microbiome Studies

The advent of metagenomics has enabled researchers to study microbial communities in their natural environments. This has provided unprecedented insights into the human microbiome, soil ecosystems, and oceanic microbial diversity.

2. Synthetic Biology and Genetic Engineering

Synthetic biology has allowed scientists to design and engineer microbes with desired traits. These genetically modified microorganisms are being used to produce biofuels, biodegradable plastics, and high-value pharmaceuticals.

3. Microbial Applications in Environmental Sustainability

Microbes are now being harnessed to address pressing environmental issues. Bioremediation techniques use bacteria and fungi to clean up oil spills, degrade plastic waste, and treat industrial effluents.

4. Microbial Imaging and Analysis

Advances in microscopy and imaging technologies, such as cryo-electron microscopy and single-cell sequencing, have revolutionized our ability to study microbial structures and functions at an atomic level. These tools are providing new insights into microbial physiology and their interactions with hosts and environments. Other innovative applications of microbes include:

Milk production from cow and combating agricultural pests.

Flavour and Food Production.

Making and breaking plastic.

Treating illnesses.

Personalized medicine: personalized medicine involves the use of individual patient data to tailor medical treatments.

Microbial testing and diagnostics: microbial testing and diagnostics are essential for quality control, safety, and regulatory compliance in various industries.

Agricultural biotechnology:

agricultural biotechnology involves the use of microorganisms to improve crop yields and plant growth. With increasing concerns about food security and sustainability, agricultural biotechnology has become a critical field of microbiology entrepreneurship.

The Path Forward

To shape a sustainable and innovative future for microbiology, The scientific community must embrace: collaboration, creativity, and adaptability.

Encouraging partnerships between academia, industry, and government can accelerate the translation of microbial research into real-world applications.

Integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) into microbiology can enhance data analysis, predictive modeling, and discovery processes.

Education and public engagement also play a critical role in fostering a deeper appreciation for the microbial world.

SUBTHEME SUMMARY 1: REVOLUTIONISING PHARMACEUTICALS AND HEALTH CARE THROUGH MICROBIAL BIO-INNOVATIONS (RPHC)



OLAPOSI OMOTUYI,
PhD Afe Babalola
University, Nigeria.

Summary

Microbial bio-innovations encompasses the development and application of novel ideas, in the field of biology which can revolutionize the pharmaceutical sector through the discovery of novel antibiotics, vaccines, probiotics, and microbial therapeutics. Traditionally, the Efik people of Nigeria used the Calabar bean plant (*Physostigma venenosum*) as an ordeal poison, and its active alkaloid, physostigmine, was later isolated and became a key drug for treating conditions like Alzheimer's disease and glaucoma. Some of

these bio-innovations include the following:

Pro-Biotics: these are live microorganisms, like beneficial bacteria and yeasts, that, when consumed in adequate amounts supports healthy digestive system and immune function

Microbe derived therapeutics: these include antibiotics like penicillin, antidiabetic agent (Acarbose), Anti-hypercholesterolemic agent (Lovastatin), anti-neoplastic agent (mitomycin C) and Immunosuppressants (cyclosporine)

Fecal Microbiota Transplantation (FMT): this is a medical procedure that introduces healthy fecal matter from a donor into the digestive tract of a recipient to restore a balanced gut microbiome. It is primarily used to treat persistent *Clostridioides difficile* infections, which antibiotics alone may fail to cure.

Vaccine production: either as live-attenuated vaccines, or specific components (like surface proteins or genetic material) used to train the immune system to recognize and fight pathogens.

Microbial Bio-innovations include the **use of PCR:** this is a fundamental laboratory technique used to rapidly amplify specific DNA segments, study and analyze genetic material from small samples.

Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS): enables massive parallel sequencing of DNA and RNA, providing unprecedented speed, scalability, and cost-effectiveness for genomic research and analysis

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). this uses specific antibody-antigen interactions to detect and quantify proteins, hormones, peptides, and antibodies in biological samples.

SUBTHEME SUMMARY 2: LEVERAGING PLANT MICROBIOMES FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY



ELIJAH OHIMIAN, PhD
Department of Microbiology,
Niger Delta University, Nigeria

Summary

The world population is increasing astronomically, reaching 8 billion in November 2022, and has been predicted to hit 9 billion by 2037 and 10 billion by 2060.

Nigeria is about 230 million in 2024, with about 70% youths and below.

Hence, the urgent need to feed the teeming young population through a more sustainable and environmentally benign agricultural practices. The world food production stands at 9.5 billion tonnes in 2021 (FAO, 2022), Between 2000 and 2022, world food production grew significantly, with

primary crop production increasing by 56% reaching 9.6 billion tonnes.

Although Nigeria is a global leader in Cassava, yam and sorghum, She has lost her dominance in oil palm production to Malaysia and Indonesia. Again, agricultural productivity has not kept pace with population growth, which has resulted to hunger and food insecurity. Agricultural productivity is challenged by several factors such as climate change, regional conflicts, herders versus farmers clashes, insecurity especially the activities of armed bandits and militias, poor road networks and increasing transportation costs. Others are policy inadequacy and instability, lack of food processing facilities especially energy, resulting in high rates of food losses.

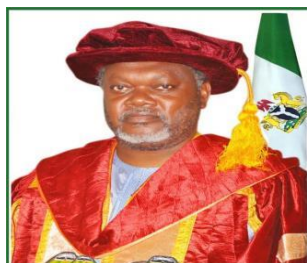
We can however leverage on the potentials of plant microbiome to boost agricultural productivity to tackle food insecurity in a sustainable manner.

Microbes that inhabit these niches are known to have developed beneficial relationships with plants.

These include nutrient uptake, growth promotion, growth regulation, stress tolerance, disease resistance and soil stability. Some of the advantages of using plant microbiome for food production include Less energy and resource consumption, less GHG emission and environmental impacts, reduction of dependency on agrochemicals and boost of agricultural productivity.

It is sustainable and a nature-based solution. In boosting agricultural productivity, plant microbiome can be applied in rice production, protection and rehabilitation of mangrove forests and animal production for example, the feeding of fungus myceliated grain to control *Eimeria* parasite in broilers and the use of oyster mushroom feed to boost catfish production.

SUBTHEME SUMMARY 3: OMICS SCIENCES, SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY AND MOLECULAR GENETICS: CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCING MICROBIAL RESEARCH AND INNOVATION (OSSB)



Prof. YUSUF YAHAYA DEENI, BSc, MSc, PhD & FRSB Federal University Dutse (FUD), Dutse, Jigawa State, Nigeria

Summary

Microbial Biotechnology is any scientific and/or technological application (eg genetic engineering and DNA technology) that uses microbial systems, or the derivatives thereof to make or alter/modify products and/or processes for specific use/benefit.

It has its application in various fields such as in medicine and Pharmaceutical (Red biotechnology), agriculture and environment (Green biotechnology, industry – (White Biotechnology) Marine and Fresh water (Blue Biotechnology), Desert (Brown Biotechnology), Patents

and Inventions (Purple Biotechnology).

Omics Sciences - These are Sciences concerned with the study of the whole set of biological molecules (Genetic materials, proteins, carbohydrates, and Lipids) and their building blocks (Nucleic acids, Amino acids, Sugars, and Fatty acids) and the entire molecular processes within cells and/or organisms.

Scope and Branches of Omics Sciences include:

Bioinformatics - the study of genes (genomes/genomics) and proteins (proteome/proteomics) using computer algorithms and databases.

Genomics - the study of genomes (the DNA/RNA comprising an organism) using bioinformatics tools.

Proteomics - this is the massive or large-scale study of the set of proteins, also called proteomes, produced in an organism, system(organ/cell/organelle), or in biological context.

To some degree, the proteome reflects the underlying transcriptome (transcriptomics) that is also modulated by many factors, in addition to the expression level of the relevant gene. It also involves transcriptomics, metagenomics, metabolomics, chemogenomics, etc. These Omics Sciences are often informed by high-throughput sequencing, Bioinformatics – Systems Biology & Structural and Functional Biology, (Microbiology and/or Biotechnology) elements of Synthetic Biology and Molecular Genetics from individual components to their connectivity. **Molecular biology** is a branch of biology (microbiology/biotechnology) that deals with the structure, function, and manipulation of macromolecules (e.g. proteins and nucleic acids) that are essential to life. Cloning /Genetic Engineering and Genome Editing – the design and

tailoring of identical copies of a specific section of DNA (genome) to produce a genetically identical copy of a cell, tissue, or entire Organism.

Cloning/Genetic Engineering and Genome Editing – can take the form of Gene Cloning, Reproductive Cloning, Therapeutic Cloning, Natural Cloning, or Artificial Cloning.

Further developments.

1. **Zinc Finger Nucleases (ZFNs).** Innovation that allows specific sites and cutting of the genome with aid of FokI enzyme to create DNA double strand Breaks (DSBs).

2. Emergence of Transcription Activator-Like Effector

Nucleases (TALENs) as simpler designs with greater sequence recognition versatility or efficiency

3. **Emergence of Cre-LoxP System** as a non nuclease aided homologous recombination and gene targeting and editing tool

4. Emergence of Clustered Regulatory Interspaced Short

Palindromic Repeats (CRISPR) as Genome Editing Tool

Several Advancements in Microbial Research and Innovation

(Biotechnology/Microbial Biotechnology) have been achieved/recorded through Omics, Synthetic Biology, Molecular Genetics and Artificial Intelligence; particularly Cloning (Genetic Engineering – CRISPR-Cas System).

The marriage of Omics, Synthetic Biology, Molecular Genetics and Artificial Intelligence will continue to render sustainable advancement and developments in Microbial Research and Innovation

(Biotechnology/Microbial Biotechnology), especially those related to Genetic Engineering and Protein/Enzyme Engineering, and more specifically in:

1. **Medicine:** have the potential to transform the way we diagnose and treat genetic and infectious diseases, by allowing scientists to target and modify specific genes

responsible for these diseases. This could lead to new diagnostic and treatments tools for a wide range of genetic and infectious disorders.

2. **Agriculture:** microbial Research and Innovation through Biotechnology and through Omics, Synthetic Biology, Molecular Genetics and Artificial Intelligence; particularly Cloning (Genetic Engineering – CRISPR-Cas System) are used and could be used more to create better and safer food, crops that are more resistant to pests, diseases, and environmental stressors, as well as to develop new plant varieties with improved nutritional content or other desirable traits.

3. **Bioremediation:** this is to bioremediate and to make sustainable energy sources e.g. (fuel cells/cell factories).

4. **other applications** include production of industrial Proteins/Enzymes.

SUBTHEME SUMMARY 4: INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY AND THE ROLE OF MICROBES IN SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH (IMRM)



**CHARLES
OLUWASEUN
ADETUNJI, PhD**
Edo State University,
Nigeria.

Summary

Industrial microbiology utilizes microorganisms (bacteria, fungi and actinomycetes) for the large-scale production of products such as enzymes, biofuels, pharmaceuticals, organic acids and other biochemicals.

Bioeconomy comprises those parts of the economy that use renewable biological resources (biomass) from land and sea- such as crops, forests, fish, animals and microorganisms. The challenge is to make better use of biomass with new technologies, such as replacing petroleum-based

fuels and energy production with biomass from lignocellulose, household waste, marine biomass, green biomass, and agro-industrial waste. The global microbial market has been estimated at 250 billion euro, with an annual growth of 5.6% and it has been forecasted that this will rise to 700 billion euros in the year 2030.

Practical examples of this bioeconomy has been seen in the world's first 100% bio- PET Coca-Cola bottles in Milan Expo 2015. The rest of the globe is visualizing an economy that sources domestic renewable raw materials, produces food, feed, chemicals, materials and fuels locally. One that creates jobs in a broad range of sectors in Africa, triggering rural growth across regions and places sustainability, smart and efficient use of resources at the heart of industrial, business and social activities. Focus should be on interconnections between different sectors, bio-based value chains, new co-operations

throughout industry clusters, innovative and sustainable bio-based chemicals and materials. These will result in bio-based materials, chemicals and fuels which are sustainable and cost-competitive. **Sustainable economic growth using microorganisms include**

1. Use of genetically modified organisms (pest and disease resistance, drought and stress tolerance)
2. Use of microbes in sustainable agriculture (biofertilizers, biopesticides, nanopesticides)
3. Yield enhancement through microbiology (golden rice enriched with vitamin A to combat malnutrition)
4. Smart agriculture technologies (CRISPR/cas9 editing, biosensors, synthetic biology)
5. Enhancement of the shelf life of horticulture producers through biopolymer-based edible coating derived from beneficial microorganisms.

SUBTHEME SUMMARY 5: ROLE OF MICROBES IN RESTORING ECOSYSTEM (RMRE)



**ANENE NWABU
MONEKE, PhD** University
of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria.

Summary

Ecosystem degradation is accelerating globally due to deforestation, pollution, climate change, and unsustainable land-use practices.

Approximately 75% of Earth's land is now degraded, affecting the welfare of over 3.2 billion people.

Traditional restoration approaches (e.g., reforestation, chemical remediation, habitat protection) have been heavily funded, with over \$105.68 billion spent globally as of 2021.

However, these methods often overlook microbes, which are cost-effective and ecologically essential.

These methods include

1. Soil Regeneration & Plant Growth: microbes enhance nutrient cycling by releasing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium essential for plant growth. They improve soil structure through microbial biofilms and mycorrhizal fungi while beneficial microbes like *Bacillus* and *Pseudomonas* species suppress plant diseases via antibiosis and competitive exclusion.

2. Bioremediation and Pollution Cleanup: microbes degrade pollutants such as hydrocarbons, heavy metals, plastics, and pesticides, thereby aiding in environmental detoxification. Examples are *Ideonella sakaiensis* that degrade plastics like PET, *Alcanivorax* and *Pseudomonas* species that clean up oil spills as well as fungi like *Aspergillus niger* and *Geobacter* spp. that detoxify heavy metals through biosorption and transformation.

3. Aquatic Restoration – Wastewater Treatment: microbes remove organic waste, nitrogen, and

phosphorus in constructed wetlands and biofilters. Microbial consortia dominated by *Proteobacteria* and *Actinobacteriota* reduced pollutants in wastewater by over 90% (while *Eichhornia crassipes* and *Aeromonas hydrophila* effectively treated azo dye-contaminated industrial wastewater. This also involves coral reef restoration and recovery as coral-associated microbes offer nutrients and pathogen resistance, supporting coral health. Again, aquatic restoration involves restoring fish populations which may involve Probiotics like *Bacillus*, *Streptomyces*, and *Bifidobacterium* species which improve fish survival, growth, and disease resistance as well as biofloc technology which recycles fish wastes into microbial biomass, enhancing protein availability and reducing pollution. Microbial communities play a central role in shaping biodiversity across both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

SUBTHEME SUMMARY 6: BIOMOLECULAR INNOVATIONS IN PLANT PATHOGEN IDENTIFICATION, DISEASE PREDICTION AND SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY



ROTIMI EMMANUEL ALUKO, PhD University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

Summary

Plants are indispensable because they are used as food, for pharmaceutical purposes as well as for ecological balance. To keep plants healthy there is a need to not only know what makes them diseased but also avoid growing them in disease prone environment. They can also be fortified with disease resistant traits prior to planting and lastly, plan for therapeutic measures should be in place in anticipation of disease occurrence. Bio-molecular approaches like Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), Quantitative PCR

Real Time PCR, Terminal Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (T-RFLP), sequencing as well as metagenomics help in their pathogens identification and disease prediction. Fortifying plants (host plants) involves genetically modifying their genes. A relatively new bio-molecular technology, the CRISPR- Cas technology enables Scientists to develop disease-resistant plant varieties by precisely modifying plant genomes to enhance resistance against specific pathogens. There is general optimism for GM foods because of their potential for global food security, cost effectiveness, disease resistance, higher tolerance to herbicides, improved post-harvest quality, and resistance to harsh climatic/ environmental conditions such as drought and heat. Nonetheless, they are believed to be of serious concerns when it comes to safety issues, allergic

reactions, sources of diseases and ecological imbalance. However, National Biosafety Management Agency (NBMA) of Nigeria approved the release of GMO foods after ascertaining safety in 2019. The genome of local cowpeas was modified by pod borer resistant gene from a soil bacterium, *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) that resulted in GMO cowpea that produce pods resistant to the pod borer pest. Again, in 2024, the Federal Government of Nigeria approved the release of four varieties of transgenic insect-resistant and drought tolerant maize varieties known as TELA. To address the challenge of hunger and food shortage in Nigeria, Government should not only roll out different programmes but must be intentional and decisive in tackling our security challenges.

PHOTOSPEAK

AWARD PRESENTATION TO THE DEPUTY SENATE PRESIDENT AT THE UNICROSS-NSM CONFERENCE



Emeritus Professor Ekanem Ikpi Braide (former President, Nigerian Academy of Sciences) presenting the award of “Pillar of Professionalization of Microbiology in Nigeria” to Deputy President of the 10th Senate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Senator Barau Jibrin) who was ably represented by Prof Bashir Mohammed Fagge.



Prof Bashir Mohammed Fagge (Rep of the Awardee, The Deputy Senate President) with the award of “Pillar of Professionalization of Microbiology in Nigeria” with Prof K. I. T. Eniola (NSM Ex president) and Prof M. D. Mukdtar.

AWARD OF NSM FELLOWSHIP TO DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY IN 2025

In line with the Constitution of the Nigerian Society for Microbiology (NSM), some distinguished members of the Society were honoured with the prestigious award of “*Fellow*” of the Society. The 2025 Fellowship Awardees were: Prof. J. D. Arotupin, Prof V. N. Chigor and Prof M. D. Makut from FUTA, Akure, UNN, Nsukka and Nasawara State University respectively.



1. Prof. J. D. Arotupin - FUTA, Akure,



2. Prof V. N. Chigor – (University of Nigeria, Nsukka.



3. Prof M. D. Makut (Nasarawa State University, in the middle flagged by present NSM President on the left and former NSM President on the right)

NSM South West Zonal Symposium and General Meeting in Pictures



Prof. J. D. Arotupin (Editor-in-Chief, NJM), Prof. K. I. T. Eniola (NSM former President), and others at Federal University Oye Ekiti, Ekiti State, during South-West Zonal Symposium & AGM (14th to 17th April, 2026).



Students Participants at the South West Zonal Symposium held in Federal University Oye Ekiti, Ekiti State

NSM South South Maiden Zonal Symposium and General Meeting in Pictures



Prof S. E. Amadi, Prof C. J. Ogugbue, and Prof N. P Akani at Rivers State University, Rivers State during the maiden South-South Zonal Symposium & AGM (14th to 17th June, 2026).



Prof. C. J. Ogugbue, Prof. S. E. Amadi, Prof. N. P Akani, Prof. L.O. Odokuma and other members of the SS Team at Rivers State University, Rivers State during the maiden South-South Zonal Symposium & AGM (14th to 17th June, 2026).

NSM South East Zonal Symposium and General Meeting in Pictures

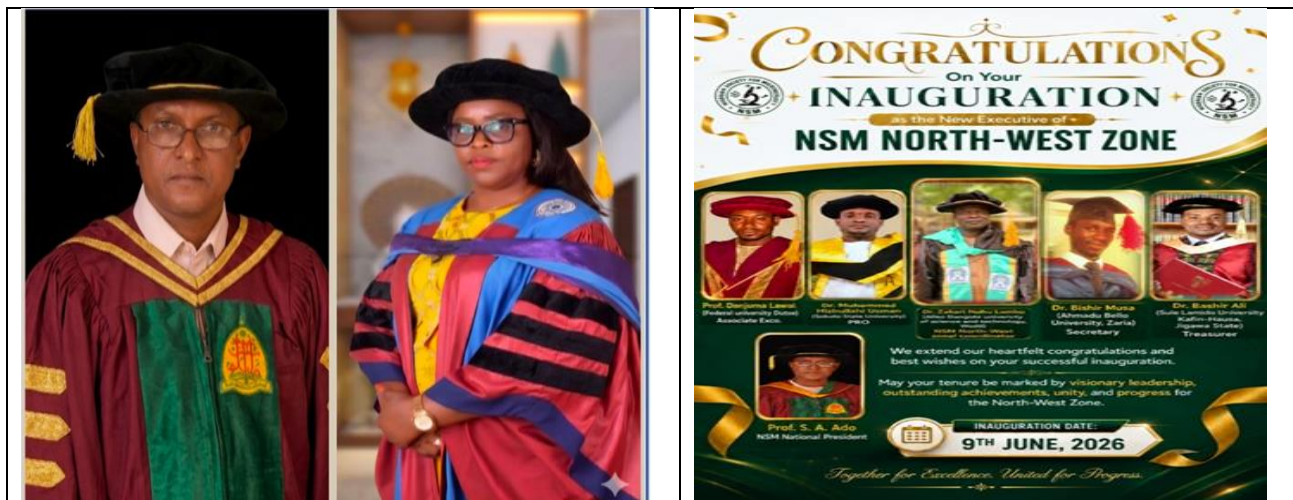


Prof. C. C. Ekwealor (NSM Treasurer) and the SE Zonal Team at Imo State University, Owerri during South-East Zonal Symposium & AGM (24th to 26th June, 2026).



Prof. C. C. Ekwealor (NSM Treasurer and SE Zonal Coordinator) and the SE Zonal Team at Imo State University, Owerri during South-East Zonal Symposium & AGM (24th to 26th June, 2026)

Inauguration of NSM North Central, North-West and North-East Zonal Executives



Left: NSM President and Dr Gloria G. Ezeagu, during the inauguration of new executives for the North Central Zone on May 8th, 2026) Right: The new executives of North West zone led by Prof Zakari Nuhu Lambu, the NW Zonal Coordinator (Inaugurated 9th June, 2026)

The Nigerian Society for Microbiology (NSM) officially inaugurated the North-East zonal executives to oversee its activities in the region. The National president, Professor S. A. Ado, representing the National executive council, conducted the inauguration during a virtual meeting held on Thursday, June 24, 2026. The newly inaugurated executives include the following:

1. Dr. Mustafa Alhaji Isa (Kashim Ibrahim University; Zonal Coordinator)
2. Dr. Adam Mustapha (University of Maiduguri; Secretary)
3. Dr. Zubaida Hassan (Modibbo Adama University Yola; Financial Secretary)
4. Dr Lawal Garba (Gombe State University; Public Relations Officer)

CONDOLENCE VISIT TO LATE PROF V. O. NWAUGO'S FAMILY



Prof. C. J. Ogugbue (Business Manager), Prof. S. E. Amadi (NSM Vice President) during the condolence visit to the family of Late Prof V. O. Nwaugo (immediate Past President of NSM). May his soul continue to rest in the bosom of the Lord.

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