



NETWORK FOR JUSTICE

REPORT ON
SUSTAINING & DEEPENING
ANTI-CORRUPTION
& **ACCOUNTABILITY**
in **NIGERIA:**
KADUNA, KANO & SOKOTO STATES.



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Report of
The Network for Justice
on
**Sustaining and Deepening Anti-Corruption and
Accountability in Nigeria:**
KADUNA, KANO AND SOKOTO STATES

Sustaining and Deepening Anti-
Corruption and Accountability in Nigeria:
Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States

*Being a Report Submitted to the MacArthur Foundation and 'Yaradua
Foundation After Executing Project Activities Outlined in the Terms
of Reference Submitted by the Network for Justice, Kaduna.*

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DEDICATION

This Report is dedicated to all victims of corruption in Nigeria. It is also dedicated to all state and non-state actors involved in fighting corruption.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the project entitled **SUSTAINING AND DEEPENING ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN NIGERIA: KADUNA, KANO AND SOKOTO STATES** was carried out under our watch and supervision:

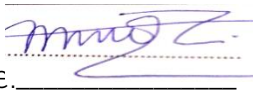
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FOREWORD

Corruption has harmed and continues to harm countries around the world including Nigeria thereby making a national issue in Nigeria. If corruption is tamed lives will improve and peace will arise. To Fight corruption in a democracy can be seen as a means of strengthening accountability and transparency in the system. A grant by MacArthur Foundation administered by 'YarAdua Foundation made available to the Network for Justice (NFJ) contributed in raising awareness regarding corruption and its ills in Nigeria.

The Project captioned *Sustaining and Deepening Anti-Corruption and Accountability in Nigeria* had laudable objectives: to create and sustain synergies between non-state actors involved in the fight against corruption at national and subnational levels; improve transparency and accountability at state level; create and support a community of practice on transparency and accountability at the sub-national level; improve transparency and accountability of government programs in target states; promote the tradition of holding elected officials accountable regarding their campaign promises; and encourage voters to demand check mating corruption as a campaign promises that will result in delivery of social services to the electorates.

The NFJ made efforts to achieve the objectives via activities were lined-up as follows:

- 1- Visitation with political parties and politicians;
- 2- Roundtable meeting with political parties and politicians;
- 3- Town Hall Meetings with community leaders;
- 4- Community Outreach in the Senatorial Zones of the 3 States;
- 5- Capacity Building for CSOs on budget monitoring, monitoring of courts and anti-corruption matters;
- 6- Media Engagement with the traditional and social media;
- 7- Budget Monitoring based on campaign promises by politicians;
- 8- Monitoring of Courts regarding corruption and access to justice for ordinary citizens;
- 9- Compendium of Campaign Promises to promote tracking and accountability; and

10-Networking with Like-minded NGOs to share experience and benefit from each other's competences.

This Report gives the whole gamut of the corruption debacle: its meaning; causes; manifestation; effects and remedies. The Report gives a detailed account of all the activities carried out in Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States. With the arrival of COVID-19 Pandemic consequent to lockdown, the Report gives an account of how NJF carried out some of the repurposed activities. The activities were carried out with stakeholders like CSOs, FBOs, NGOs, politicians, candidates, community leaders/influencers, youths, likeminded groups, etc.

ABOUT THE OPROJECT TEAM

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Mohammed Aminu Suleiman is from Zaria, Nigeria. He obtained a National Diploma in Statistics and works with the Federal Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development in the Department of Planning Research and Statistics Development. He is an early member of Network for Justice (NJ), Northern Discussion Group, Science and Technology Forum, Zaria and other Community Based Organizations. He had earlier served NJ as Assistant Secretary Zaria Chapter in 1994 before becoming the Secretary of the same Chapter. He is a member of the National Steering Committee of the Organization and also in adhoc committees such as Local Organizing Committee of the National Conference on Constitutional review of the 1999 Constitution and the Assessment Committee on the Post-Election Violence of 2011. **Aminu** specializes in mediation, conflict/ dispute resolutions as well as in assisting people seeking access to justice in Courts and other Judicial bodies. He was awarded with Certificate of Excellence by the Waje District Development Association, Zaria, Nigeria.

Musa Salih Muhammad, from Soba-Zaria Nigeria, has Diploma in Sharia and Civil Law and studies Local Government Administration

and Accounting. He also has Postgraduate Diploma in International Relations and Diplomacy from Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna, Postgraduate Program in Information Management and Masters in Information Management all at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria. Muhammad attended Professional Courses IT Master Professional at the African Virtual University, Certificate in Guidance and Counseling in Higher Education, National Universities Commission [VHIEP] Nigeria, Certificate in Empowering Students with Special Needs and International Course on Sound and image Collection (SOIMA) at University of Ghana Legon, Accra, Ghana. He has worked as an Archivist at National Archives of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Information and Culture, from November 1989 to May 2000. Presently, he is the Head of Archives, at the Arewa House, Centre for Historical Documentation and Research, Ahmadu Bello University, Kaduna, Nigeria. His areas of interest include cataloguing, Preservation, Conservation of archival materials, Information Management and Ancient Manuscripts Resources. In 2013 he received the grant from the Islamic Manuscripts of United Kingdom (TIMA) for Arewa House Arabic Manuscripts Catalog Project and Garda Henkel Foundation grant 2020 for Jos Museum Collection. He has in addition to these attended conferences and workshops at the local and international levels such as those in Ethiopia, South Africa, United Kingdom, Germany, Mali and Ghana.

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ABOUT THE NETWORK FOR JUSTICE

The **NFJ** has been conceived essentially as a forum for all those who wish to promote the cause of **justice** by developing a formidable Network of people who will curb the growing excesses and injustices in our society. The **NFJ** believes that the fight against the pervading injustices, and corruption must be taken seriously.

OBJECTIVES

1. To develop public awareness about the injustices, inequities and corruption in Nigeria and the need, indeed necessity, for the rule of law.
2. To help the weak, the poor and the oppressed to achieve justice not only in law courts but also in everyday activities of life outside the law courts.
3. To nurture deeper appreciation among our people throughout the country of the need for honesty, probity and rectitude in all dealings and at all levels of society.
4. To raise national consciousness on the crucial importance of fostering attitudes, values and ideals, at both personal and societal (community) levels, which are necessary for the attainment of justice in society.
5. To recruit and mobilize all individuals and groups, across the country, who are committed to the cause of justice, equity and probity, towards the realization of a just and humane society.

AGENDA

In the pursuit of the above objectives, **NJ** developed a four-item agenda for a start. These are as follows:

1. **HUMAN RIGHTS AGENDA:** This aims at exposing and fighting the misuse of judicial power by all judicial personnel covering the police, courts, prisons and the traditional institutions of our society; cognizance is taken of our diversity in values, culture and aspirations. The regimentation that had characterized our past political arrangements is not only unjust and-unfair, it constitutes the greatest source of our political instability.

2. **ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENDA:** This aims at exposing and fighting corruption especially by public officials who (by the stroke of the pen) swindle large sums of money put in their trust, sums which would have otherwise gone into the service of the wider society. This rampant robbery (extremely recurring and devastating to Nigeria) is not only depriving us of good schools, good hospitals, good and safe roads and efficient social services, but far more serious, it is eroding and subverting our morals and suffocating the whole society to a standstill, retardation and apparent regression.
3. **CONSUMER RIGHT AGENDA:** This aims at exposing dangerous substances contained in food products. The goal is to inform the general public on the existence of sub-standard and fake drugs that have pervaded and/or may pervade the Nigerian market. The agenda also aims at creating, raising and sustaining public awareness on the dangers/hazards of industrial and environmental pollution to the health of the people.
4. **POLITICAL RIGHTS AGENDA:** The aim of this agenda is to educate the people on the necessity and desirability for credible political participation, political tolerance, political accommodation and dialogue in our minute and broad socio-economic and political relations. The essence is to promote harmonious relations in line with the spirit of Nigeria's religious and ethnic pluralism and federalism so that full cognizance of our diverse values, cultures and aspirations are taken into consideration in our daily activities.

ACTIVITIES

The four items in the agenda above will be pursued through the following activities:

- Publishing and distributing well-researched articles, commentaries, pamphlets, journals and books.
- Organizing lectures, seminars and conferences.
- Providing legal services to the poor and the weak who cannot afford to pay the legal fees in fighting for their rights. Any other means within the scope of the law.

- Co-operating actively with other like-minded human rights groups through national, regional and international networks.

INTRODUCTION

The issue of fighting corruption has been top on Nigeria's national agenda since independence to date. It has been understood that without checkmating corruption, Nigeria will not realize its full potentials. Fighting corruption by politicians has always been viewed as important in strengthening accountability and transparency tools. It is in this respect that a grant by MacArthur Foundation administered by 'YarAdua Foundation was made available to the Network for Justice (NFJ) upon submitting a proposal. The title of project was *Sustaining and Deepening Anti-Corruption and Accountability in Nigeria*.

The objectives of the project were as follows:

- 1) To create and sustain synergies between non-state actors involved in the fight against corruption at national and subnational levels;
- 2) Improve transparency and accountability at state level;
- 3) Create and support a community of practice on transparency and accountability at the sub-national level;
- 4) Improve transparency and accountability of government programs in target states;
- 5) Promote the tradition of holding elected officials accountable regarding their campaign promises; and
- 6) encourage voters to demand check mating corruption as a campaign promises that will result in delivery of social services to the electorates;

In order to achieve these objectives, activities were lined-up as follows:

- 11- Visitation with political parties and politicians;
- 12- Roundtable meeting with political parties and politicians;
- 13- Town Hall Meetings with community leaders;
- 14- Community Outreach in the Senatorial Zones of the 3 States;
- 15- Capacity Building for CSOs on budget monitoring, monitoring of courts and anti-corruption matters;
- 16- Media Engagement with the traditional and social media;

- 17-Budget Monitoring based on campaign promises by politicians;
- 18-Monitoring of Courts regarding corruption and access to justice for ordinary citizens;
- 19-Compendium of Campaign Promises to promote tracking and accountability; and
- 20-Networking with Like-minded NGOs to share experience and benefit from each other's competences.

The Project Team signed on to a Terms of Reference (ToR), got guidance from the Project Adviser and benefitted from the due diligence by the staff at the 'Yar-Adua Foundation which helped NFJ to deliver on its mandate in achieving the project objective.

The activities were carried out with stakeholders like CSOs, FBOs, NGOs, politicians, candidates, community leaders/influencers, youths, likeminded groups, etc. The facts available show that fighting corruption must be made a major political issue in Nigeria before and after elections. Again, elected officials must learn to fulfil their campaign promises and remain accountable to the people. This is a sure way to national development, progress, stability and over all human security.

SECTION ONE

*With Corruption, Everybody Pays -
U.N.O, 2005*

*Corruption and poverty are the two
scourges that feed off each other,
locking their populations in a cycle of
misery.*

-Chairman of TI Professor Peter Eigen, 2005

BACKGROUND

There is no gainsaying that the level of poverty in Nigeria is high which makes it a paradox because although Nigeria is endowed with abundant human and material resources to make it improve the lives of its citizens and is also blessed with a friendly and favourable ecosystem, poverty is increasingly becoming the lot of the average Nigerian. Equally worthy of consideration is the high scale of corruption in Nigeria

The Report centres on corruption which affects the entire world. This is why The United Nations Organization has many areas of interest including the fight against corruption because it has been realized that corruption is a global problem that can best be solved globally. Furthermore, corruption being the cause of many vices locally and internationally makes life miserable for everybody due to its calamity forcing the U. N.O in its cliché to posit that **"With Corruption Everybody Pays."**

It is under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) that The U.O.N assists in the fight against corruption globally. UNCAC pursues its mandate in collaboration with member states with the goal of collaboratively tackling the menace of corruption in all its ramifications. The concern of the Report is on the problem posed by corruption facing the world owing to which human beings are victims. Everybody is paying a heavy price because both rich and poor; powerful and powerless; rural and urban dwellers; literate and illiterates; men and women; youths and children; ill and healthy people; the homeless and people with homes; givers and takers; beggars and alms givers; employed and unemployed; students and teachers; buyers and sellers; commuters and transporters; boys and girls; married and single people, labourers and employers of labour, pregnant women, destitute, the aged, physically challenged people, etc are adversely affected. The Report has four sections: While the first section looked at the provisions of UNCAC, the second section examined effects of corruption and how it adversely affects lives. Policy recommendations on checkmating corruption in Nigeria and globally are offered.

In order to aid the fight against corruption, the MacArthur Foundation and the 'Yar-Adua Foundation embarked on a project dubbed **Sustaining And Deepening Accountability By Fighting Corruption Through The Political Process: Today And Post-2019**. Among the Grantees is the Network for Justice which is a Human and Consumer Rights Organization. The Project embarked upon by the Network for Justice was to cover Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States in Northern Nigeria. The grant was made available based on a proposal submitted (See Section Two).

SECTION TWO

SUSTAINING AND DEEPENING ACCOUNTABILITY BY FIGHTING CORRUPTION THROUGH THE POLITICAL PROCESS: TODAY AND POST-2019

ISSUE AND RATIONALE

In Nigeria corruption is endemic, systemic and pervasive. The Federal Government is waging a war against it. However, fighting corruption does not seem to be the priority of State and Local Governments. As the 2019 elections are approaching fighting corruption by current governments and politicians aspiring to be in power *must be made* a campaign issue thereby making the fight a current and a post-2019 matter. This project intends to contribute in fighting corruption now and for the future by making politicians embrace the fight even before and after the elections. The Network for Justice, being a human and consumer rights organization, has **Anti-corruption as one of its core mandates** making it qualified to handle the project.

1. The Network for Justice carried out the following activities:
 - i. Research regarding corruption in Nigerian courts covering Kaduna– 2017;
 - ii. Monitoring of elections to ensure transparency and accountability in the process from 1999–2015;
 - iii. Voluntary services to victims of police, courts and traditional rulers' abuse of power and corruption from inception to date;
 - iv. Network for Justice has carried out Roundtables on voter education– accountable leadership, corruption in IDP camps etc. 2013 –2015;
 - v. Network for Justice has also carried out a Round Table on improving public sector education governance in Nigeria (2017).

N.B- These activities were sponsored by Network for Justice members.

PROJECT APPROACH

The project will be pursued and accomplished by the Project Team in a non-partisan manner. The stakeholders are going to be given a level-

playing ground. Also, *the project staff will divorce their political leanings from the project.* Hence, *any form of bias will not be demonstrated.* The Project will be accomplished by, among other things:

- i. Conducting a census of the political parties and their aspirants in the Kaduna, Kano, and Sokoto States, North West, Nigeria;
- ii. Examining the manifestoes of each political party;
- iii. Carrying out advocacy visits to all stakeholders in the political space;
- iv. Organizing a Roundtable with political stakeholders for buy-in;
- v. Popularizing the Project in the media for public participation;
- vi. Conducting a Rapid Assessment on awareness on the nature and extent of corruption by the political class and how to tackle it;
- vii. Developing a template for proper monitoring and reporting of Project activities;
- viii. Developing themes and questions for engaging political parties and politicians;
- ix. Engaging professional media practitioners to host political parties and politicians dealing with how they intend to fight corruption if elected which can be through debates, phone-in, time allotted for speech, Roundtables, Town Hall meetings, etc;
- x. Conducting a pilot of the Project with a sample of political parties and politicians in Kaduna Metropolis;
- xi. Collation, recording, analysis and articulation of project activities and findings; and
- xii. Producing a comprehensive Report to be shared with relevant interests in the political arena.

Below is a Tabular Presentation of the Proposed Activities and Outcomes

S/N	ACTIVITY	OUTCOME
1.	Census of parties and politicians	Database of vibrant parties and politicians that can be engaged in the project.
2.	Examine manifestoes of each political party	To identify articles of the manifestoes intending to fight corruption now and in the future.
3.	Advocacy visits to stakeholders	Making the project & project staff familiar with the political parties, politicians, NGOs, INEC for icebreaking.
4.	Round Table with Stakeholders	Formal presentation of the project and strategies for accomplishment for buy-in
5.	Announcing the project in the media	To promote public participation and awareness
6.	Rapid Assessment of corruption awareness by the political class	To gauge the extent of awareness of corruption & how to tackle it political class. This will guide voters.
7.	Monitoring and Report	To develop a template to be used by project staff to monitor the project.
8.	Developing Themes and Questions	To guide project staff in implementing and achieving project objectives and to avoid digression
9.	Engaging Professional Media Practitioners	Host debates, phone –in, speeches, Town Hall meetings, Round Tables, etc.
10.	Pilot Project in Kaduna	To learn what works and what does not in implementing the project so that better strategies are adopted
11.	Collation, recording, analysis and articulation of project activities	Standard documentation of the entire project
12.	Final Report	Reports of the entire project activity and financial Report

PROJECT TARGET GROUP AND BENEFICIARIES

A): The target groups of the Project are:

1. The Political Parties;
2. Political Office Aspirants, candidates and elected officials;
3. Politicians in general; and
4. The Media.

B): The primary beneficiaries are:

- i. Constituencies and Constituents; and
- ii. The society in general.

Below is a Tabular Presentation of Target Groups and Beneficiaries

S/N	TARGET GROUPS	BENEFICIARIES
I	Advocacy visits to Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto	Political Parties, Politicians, Elder Statesmen, AKCDRT Kano, Shehu Shagari Center for Leadership Sokoto, like-minded NGOs
ii	Number of Beneficiaries	-Political Parties: All vibrant ones -Politicians: All candidates & elected officials. -Elder Statesmen: 5 per state

* Political parties and politicians will benefit by getting more popularity and voters if they can convince the electorates.

Also, others will benefit because an agenda for fighting corruption will be unfolded by political parties and politicians.

PROJECT OUTCOME

When the project is completed and its findings released/utilized in a sustained manner it will assist in:

- Making political parties and politicians key into the fight against corruption;
- Enabling voters to gauge and support political parties and politicians that are capable of fighting corruption;
- Making the fight against corruption a current and future issue;
- Reducing the nature and extent of corruption in the country;

- Empowering voters to monitor performance based on campaign promises relating to corruption;
- Making citizens have more confidence in the political parties and politicians; and
- Contributing in the overall socio-economic development of Nigeria and its democracy by freeing resources thereby promoting the socio-economic and political stability of the country as accountability will be sustained and deepened

Below is a Tabular Presentation of the Proposed Activities and Outcomes

S/N	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT
1.	Conduct census of parties and politicians	A comprehensive list and addresses of political parties and politicians to be done in (2 weeks)
2.	Review manifesto of each political party	Reading of Manifestoes in (4 weeks)
3.	Carryout advocacy visits to stakeholders	Visiting the offices of political parties, aspirants, NGOs, INEC in (7 weeks)
4.	Conduct Round Table with Stakeholders	Obtaining advice on how to implement the project with minimum problems
5.	Announcing the project in the media	Engaging Radio and TV stations to announce the existence and commencement of the programme -TV announcement – 30days -Radio (freedom radio Nagarta) – 30 days
6.	Conduct a rapid Assessment of corruption awareness by the political class	Informed position on awareness of corruption by the political class in 3 months
7.	Monitoring and Reporting	Standard guide for project staff (2 weeks)
8.	Developing Themes and Questions (Project Guide)	Standard themes and questions that will guide project staff (2 weeks)
9.	Engaging Professional Media Practitioners (Radio and Television)	-Host debates for political parties 10x7 =70 -debates for aspirants 100x7=700 phone –in for political parties 5x7=35 phone in for aspirants 50x7=350

		speeches by political parties 5x7=35 Speeches by aspirants 50x7= 350 Round Table for Parties 50x7=350 Round Table for aspirants 50x7=350 Town Hall meetings 3 per state x7 =28
10.	Conduct a Pilot Project in Kaduna	Test the strategy for project implementation for better experience – 30 days
11.	Collation, recording, analysis and articulation of project activities	Project documentation (3 months)
12.	Final Project Report	Project Report and Financial report (2 months)

Worthy of note is the fact that many of the outlined activities were carried out. However, as the 2019 elections drew close some of the activities in Kaduna and Kano had to be shifted and repurposed. This was due to the political tension and the insecurity state of the Project areas. Furthermore, COVID-19 forced for general refinement and repurposing of the Project activities. These facts will be revealed in this Report as we introduced more Community Outreaches, Social Media activities, Radio programmes, Capacity buildings, budget monitoring, monitoring of Courts, and interaction with like-minded civil society organizations.

In order to contextualize corruption, its meaning, causes, effects and remedies to it, a robust review on the corruption matter is required (See Section Three).

SECTION THREE

A DISCOURSE ON THE CORRUPTION PROBLEMATIC IN NIGERIA

Definitions of Corruption

Many writers (Carter 1991; Souryal 1992; and Murphy and Caplan 1993) share the view that systems cannot function well in a capitalist set up due to corruption and workers' subculture and moral standing. In Dorschner's (1993) view, the problem of corruption among workers relates to poor recruiting and training practices.

While discussing corruption, Dunham and Alpert (2001) believe that a distinction has to be made between ethical issues and corruption, even though they are related. Ethical problems for instance include accepting sexual gratification, engaging in homosexual practices with clients, falsifying records, lying, and such other unsavory practices. Corruption connotes the misuse of public office for personal gain. Put together corruption and unethical conduct function to harm a system and render it moribund.

That corruption is a problem is a fact. The Chairman of Transparency International argues "corruption hampers achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by undermining the economic growth and sustainable development that would free millions from the poverty trap...moreover, extensive research shows that foreign investment is lower in countries perceived to be corrupt, which further thwarts their chances to prosper. When countries improve governance and reduce corruption, they reap a development dividend that according to the World Bank Institute can include improved child mortality rates, higher per capita income and greater literacy."

In Nigeria, taxi and bus drivers keep a wad of small denomination notes handy to pay off police officers manning frequent roadblocks. Many Nigerian officials took their cue from their leaders. For example, former leader Sani Abacha is accused of personally stealing \$2.2bn during his five years in office. Presently, the former Inspector General of Police, Tafa Balogun is facing two separate charges of alleged money laundering and stealing, and gratification totaling more than N17 billion.

Murphy and Moran (1981) submit that it is common for workers in America to engage in corrupt practices. The police for instance often say: "The public thinks every cop is a crook-so why try to be honest? "The money is out there-if I don't take it, someone else will." "I am only taking what is rightfully mine; if the city paid me a decent wage, I would not have to get it on my own." These beliefs encourage innovation in the criminal enterprise. And in recent times due to technological explosion cybercrimes are becoming a ready alternative.

This is why Usman (2001) maintains that if Nigerians are to make significant progress in the 21st century, corruption is the basic problem they must tackle. Corruption is found in almost all societies. The only difference is its intensity and capacity for damage. In the United States, police engage in such corrupt practices as "shopping" (taking items from the scene of burglary), bribery, and misuse of position.

The New Standard Encyclopaedic Dictionary describes corruption as 'viciously immoral, or depraved; capable of being bribed, or improperly influenced; dishonest; altered or debased by errors and changes; and rotten, or putrid.' Similarly, The American Peoples' Encyclopaedia, (1962) view corruption 'as the fraudulent appropriation of money or other property by one entrusted with it' (see Compton's Interactive Encyclopaedia CD, 1996.)

The Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (2000) corruption as immorality, deprivation, bribery, dishonesty, false pretences, debased changes, gratification, rottenness, etc. According to Carter (1991), corruption and fraud are used interchangeably in daily discussions and can be said to be antithetical to transparency and accountability; and issues like forgery, bribery, impersonation, breach of trust, graft, embezzlement, etc, entail corrupt practices, especially when intentionally perpetrated.

In this presentation, corruption encompasses numerous unwholesome and sharp practices committed by government functionaries in collaboration with their associates, proxies, family members and relations both local and international. These practices include (but are not limited to) bribery and corruption, fraud, money laundering, graft, theft, embezzlement,

mismanagement/misappropriation/misapplication of resources, forgery, inflation of contract, conflict of interest, duplicity in duty, etc

Causes and Nature of Corruption

In the book *The Causes of Corruption: A Cross-National Study* Daniel Treisman (2005) asks: why is corruption - the misuse of public office for private gain - perceived to be more widespread in some countries than others? He concludes thus:

Different theories associate this with particular historical and cultural traditions, levels of economic development, political institutions, and government policies. This article analyzes several indexes of 'perceived corruption' compiled from business risk surveys for the 1980s and 1990s. Six arguments find support. Countries with Protestant traditions, histories of British rule, more developed economies, and (probably) higher imports were less 'corrupt'. Federal states were more 'corrupt'. While the current degree of democracy was not significant, long exposure to democracy predicted lower corruption

Other views on the cause of corruption posit that:

...Corruption arises from institutional attributes of the state and societal attitudes toward formal political processes. Institutional attributes that encourage corruption include wide authority of the state, which offers significant opportunities for corruption; minimal accountability, which reduces the cost of corrupt behavior; and perverse incentives in government employment, which induce self-serving rather than public-serving behavior. Societal attitudes fostering corruption include allegiance to personal loyalties over objective rules, low legitimacy of

government, and dominance of a political party or ruling elite over political and economic processes.

—from the "USAID Handbook for Fighting Corruption" (October 1998)

In Nigeria, like in many other corrupt nations, corruption is caused by the powerful authority given to officials, coupled with limited accountability. Furthermore, weak institutions are incapable of ushering in transparent decision-making procedures, checks and balances and the smooth operations of independent courts, ombudsmen offices and so on spur corruption. In addition, corruption gets exacerbated where there is the absence of pro-system behaviours, i.e, behaviours that have disdain for the rule of law and tilt towards personal loyalties and public cynicism; and corruption gets a boost where there are no viable whistle-blowers and civil society in general, and where inappropriate incentives are given to workers.

The corrupt practices prevalent in Nigeria are many. For the purposes of clarity, they can be captured in the illustrative list of corrupt behaviours¹ below:

- The design or selection of uneconomical projects because of opportunities for financial kickbacks and political patronage.
- Procurement fraud, including collusion, overcharging, or the selection of contractors, suppliers, and consultants on criteria other than the lowest evaluated substantially responsive bidder.
- Illicit payments of "speed money" to government officials to facilitate the timely delivery of goods and services to which the public is rightfully entitled, such as permits and licenses.
- Illicit payments to government officials to facilitate access to goods, services, and/or information to which the public is not

¹ **For details see** World Bank report, 1997, p. 8. See also Transparency International report, 1996. *The TI Sourcebook*, edited by Jeremy Pope. Berlin: TI, p.1. The World Bank definition includes the activities of private agents who subvert public policies and processes for competitive advantage.

entitled, or to deny the public access to goods and services to which it is legally entitled.

- Illicit payments to prevent the application of rules and regulations in a fair and consistent manner, particularly in areas concerning public safety, law enforcement, or revenue collection.
- Payments to government officials to foster or sustain monopolistic or oligopolistic access to markets in the absence of a compelling economic rationale for such restrictions.
- The misappropriation of confidential information for personal gain, such as using knowledge about public transportation routings to invest in real estate that is likely to appreciate.
- The deliberate disclosure of false or misleading information on the financial status of corporations that would prevent potential investors from accurately valuing their worth, such as the failure to disclose large contingent liabilities or the undervaluing of assets in enterprises slated for privatization.
- The theft or embezzlement of public property and monies.
- The sale of official posts, positions, or promotions; nepotism; or other actions that undermine the creation of a professional, meritocratic civil service.
- Extortion and the abuse of public office, such as using the threat of a tax audit or legal sanctions to extract personal favors.
- Obstruction of justice and interference in the duties of agencies tasked with detecting, investigating, and prosecuting illicit behavior.

Extent of Corruption in Nigeria

The extent of corruption by especially the elite group in Nigeria is extremely high. For example, one can infer that massive corruption is taking place in Federal Ministries as revealed by the report released by the former Auditor General of the federation. Further evidence of large-scale corruption can be gleaned from Mrs. Oby Ezekweli's (of the Due Process) weekly briefing in which she said that her Unit had saved Nigeria about N70 billion in just a year due to contract renegotiations. She accused the Ministry of Water Resources of inflating contracts amounting to N1 billion in six months. Despite these open indictments of Federal Ministries, no single arrest was made. Apart from Federal

Ministries, local governments in Nigeria are equally epicenters of corruption. As an example, two people were arrested in Kwali Local Government council, Abuja for embezzling N2.3million meant for the construction of a dam at Kilankwali.² Relatedly, the Mashi Local Government Area Chairman was indicted for purchasing N1million worth of pure water for the Katsina State's Governor one-day visit. Majority of State Governments are not better either. For instance in an anti-Sharia ceremony in Zamfara State to flag-off the Governor Sani presidential ambition, as N1,000.00 were used to spray the singers and dancers, 63 cars were dashed out to the entertainers; the governor's son dashed out seven cars himself³.

Currently, the Governor of Bayelsa State, Alamiyeseigha⁴, was arrested at the Heathrow Airport in London on September 15 on his way back from Germany where he had gone for cosmetic surgery. In a search of his London home by detectives from the Scotland Yard, about £1 million cash was found. Also, £420,000 and £475,000 were found in different bank accounts belonging to him. The funds have since been confiscated while assets worth £10 million belonging to the governor have been frozen. Relatedly, Margaret, who is the wife of the governor was arrested following the discovery of a huge sum of money which runs into "hundreds of thousands of pounds" in her bank account and £435,000 in her section of the Governor's lodge in London. In Kano State, the state House of Assembly has directed the Assembly's Committee on Local Government to investigate allegations of financial scandal amounting to N750 million levelled against Sumaila Local Council Chairman, Alhaji Zubairu Hamza

² For details, see the *Daily Trust* of Thursday, January 19, 2006, P6 with caption "Two in Court Over the Embezzlement of N2.3m."

³ These facts were revealed by the Hausa Service of Radio Kaduna in their political programme called *A Fada a Cika* of 20th January 2006.

⁴ He was formally granted bail on October 11, 2005 with six conditions given by Justice Rivlin, a Queens Counsel which are as the follows:

- Residence- The defendant must live and sleep each night at an address known to the court.
- Daily Reporting- The defendant must report daily to a police station known to the court.
- Securities- Securities must be lodged with the court to a total sum of £500,000
- Sureties- There must be three sureties of £250,000
- To neither leave the jurisdiction nor apply for any travel documents.
- Not to go within three miles of any port or airport.

Masu⁵. It was reported in *Desert Herald, Vol. 1, No.5, December, 2005* that the governor of Yobe State, Alhaji Bukar Abba, has been indicted in conjunction with Mai-Riga who is the Branch Manager of Bank of the North, Damaturu for embezzling ₦500.00m (Five Hundred Million Naira Only) in the name of interest rate charges.

There are other recent corruption scandals which strengthen the assertion that the extent of corruption is extremely high in Nigeria: Gbenga Obasanjo and his N78m house in New York; Secretary to Adamawa State Government and his ill-gotten assets; the raid of Atiku Abubakar's residence by the FBI in the U.S.A and his loss of proceeds from privatization; the Kebbi State Commissioner of Finance on stolen money; the Chairman of Mashi Local Government in Katsina State on embezzlement and graft; and Dahiru Mangal (a renowned smuggler and an alleged proxy for the Katsina State Governor) on his lodgment of \$1m in Habib Bank.

Other cases include charges of corruption against Rabi'u Musa Kwankwaso on a missing ship, embezzlement of Kano State government's funds and military pension, Julius Makonjola and the stolen money in the Ministry of Defence; a bribe to the Ghali Na-Abba-led National Assembly from the Presidency; Tafa Balogun and his seventy-one count charges on corruption; Adolphus Wabara, Shehu Garba Matazu and Fabian Osuji and their roles in the N50m bribery scandal; Audu Ogbе and the stealing of PDP money; El-Rufa'i's allegations that Ibrahim Mantu and Jonathan Zwingina demanded a bribe from him; some members of the National Assembly and many state governors are variously accused of one corrupt practice or another) (see *Weekly Trust* 1st-8th April, 2005).

⁵The Council Chairman was taken to court by one Alhaji Muhammad Garba Rimi on the allegation of financial scandal worth millions of naira allegedly misappropriated from monthly grants of the local government and diverted into a personal account. The Council Chairman was further accused of lodging the sum of N135 million into his personal account with No 0042212342. See *The Daily Triumph* of Monday November, 14 2005

A survey by the Independent Advocacy Project (IAP) has identified corruption as Nigeria's number one problem. According to Babatunde Olugboji who is the organization's Chairman, while 58 percent of respondents identified corruption as the nation's number one problem, 42 percent claimed it was the major problem affecting Nigeria. He posits that "Corrupt practices drain government coffers, street level or petty corruption infests public offices and the Police Force, where money is exchanged for licenses and other permits or officials could be bribed to ignore inconvenient laws and regulations." (Babatunde, 2005:4)⁶. The findings indicate that notorious organizations and agencies in Nigeria can be ranked thus: 96 percent of officers of Nigeria Police Force are involved in corrupt practices; officials of the National Electric Power Authority, now known as Power Holding Company of Nigeria with (83%); Customs and Excise Department (65%); and the Federal Ministry of Education (63%). Furthermore, the findings show that over \$30 billion of Nigeria's flight capital is deposited in European and North American banks.

The occurrences and recurrences of corruption in Nigeria may be the reason why *The Economist* of February 4, 1984 reported that "Nigeria is riddled with corruption from top to toe. The minister may take his million-dollar kick-back for the international contract, the marriage registrar takes the soiled five Naira note." According to Radda (2005), in Nigeria, news of corrupt practices by top- and low-ranking public officials ranks highest in becoming stale because it is too recurring with attendant costs to the nation and people.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CORRUPTION AND POVERTY

In this Report, there are two ways used to confirm the existence of a positive correlation between corruption and poverty. The first examines the costs of corruption that have negative implications for development and by extension increase in poverty. The second looks at the consequences of corruption through an examination of Nigeria's level of backwardness engendered by corruption.

⁶ See ThisDay of 19th October for the details under the caption "TI: Nigeria, 6th most Corrupt Country."

Major Costs of Corruption

There are numerous effects of corruption. For example, a corrupt act represents a failure to achieve the objectives which government seeks (e.g. corruption in appointments induces inefficiency and waste; corruption in the allocation of scarce university places results in best use not being made of a scarce opportunity, etc.);

- Corruption pollutes the environment in which the private sector has to operate, leading either to quick (and excessive) profit-taking in circumstances of unpredictability, or to inward investment being discouraged.
- Corruption represents a rise in the price of administration (the taxpayer must submit to bribery as well, thereby having to pay several times over for the same service).
- If corruption takes the form of a kickback, it serves to diminish the total amount available for public purposes.
- Corruption exerts a corrupting influence on the administrative apparatus, eroding the courage necessary to adhere to high standards of probity ("morale declines, with everyone asking himself why he should be the sole custodian of morality").
- Corruption in government, perceived by the people, lowers respect for constituted authority and therefore the legitimacy of government.
- If the elite politicians and senior civil servants are widely believed to be corrupt, the public will see little reason why they, too, should restrain itself from doing the same.
- A barrier to development has been an unwillingness at the political level to take unpopular decisions ("a corrupt official or politician is a self-centred individual [unlikely] to jeopardize his prospects for the sake of prosperity for the whole country in the remote future");

- Corruption results in a substantial loss in productive effort as time and energy are devoted to making contacts to outdo the system rather than to enhancing credentials and strengthening one's case objectively.
- Corruption, as it represents institutionalized unfairness, inevitably leads to litigation and calumnious charges with which even the honest official may be blackmailed; and,
- The most ubiquitous form of corruption in some countries-- "speed money" or "grease payments"--causes decisions to be weighed in terms of money, not human need.

Nigeria's Level of Backwardness

One valid and reliable way of assessing a nation's development is through the examination of its Human Development Index (henceforth, HDI) which is a summary measure of humandevelopment. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of humandevelopment: a long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth; knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two-thirds weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with one-third weight); and decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita. HDI indices are as follows:

Demographic: population and its distribution

Socio-Economic: education; employment; and household facilities

Health Status: mortality; disability; infectious diseases; tuberculosis (TB), malaria; HIV/AIDS; reproductive health; nutrition; child health; other morbidities; and behaviour and awareness

Health Services: health facilities; health personnel; health financing; and drug supply and management.

According to Halis (1994), the HDI in Nigeria is troubling and shows a geographic pattern. The index takes the highest value at the South, coastal regions (0.592) and decreases further into the rain forests. The decline continues further into in Guinea Savannas and takes the minimum in the Sahel region (0.037) further North. This geographic pattern coincides with the distribution of different ethnic and religious

groups. The study reports 200 different ethnic groups and continued increase in the number of administrative units (states).

Nigeria's Current Stand on Corruption

According to Radda (2018) corruption is rampant in Nigeria and it has hampered the country from realizing its potentials. This is because it is a malaise causing the nation's widespread social problems. Hence, corruption is seen as a hindrance to peace, stability and progress in Nigeria. Being an elite negative phenomenon, corruption can only be tackled and eliminated by the elite since they are the perpetrators, victims and witnesses to corruption. Regarding the fight against corruption in Nigeria it is work in progress.

In 2018, President Muhammadu Buhari was crowned the AU Africa Champion on the fight against corruption. Furthermore, the Chairman of EFCC, Ibrahim Magu has been elected as the Chairman, Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Agencies in 2018. To show the currency and commitment of the government in the fight against corruption, in his Democracy Day broadcast to the nation on 29th May 2018, President Muhammadu Buhari said:

The second primary object of this Administration is to fight corruption headlong. Like I have always said, if we don't kill corruption, corruption will destroy the country. Three years into this Administration, Nigerians and the international community have begun to applaud our policies and determination to fight corruption. We are more than ever before determined to win this war; however hard the road is. I therefore appeal to all well-meaning Nigerians to continue to support us in this fight.

Furthermore, he said that various policy measures already put in place to stem the tide of corrupt practices are yielding remarkable results. Some of these key reform policies include:

The Treasury Single Account (TSA) has realized Billions of Naira being saved from maintenance fee payable to banks. N200 Billion has also been saved from elimination of ghost workers in public service. The Whistle-Blowing Policy has helped to recover over N500

Billion. The Presidential Initiative on Continuous Audit set up with a mandate to validate controls, assess risks, prune personnel costs, ensure compliance with Public Financial Management reforms has helped to identify and remove over 52,000 ghost workers from the Federal Government MDAs Payroll. The Voluntary Asset and Income Declaration Scheme (VAIDS) aimed at expanding tax education and awareness has offered the opportunity for tax defaulters to regularise their status in order to enjoy the amnesty of forgiveness on overdue interest, penalties and the assurance of non-prosecution or subject to tax investigations.

He concluded by saying that:

The fight against corruption through the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission and the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission has resulted in recoveries of Billions of Naira, as well as forfeiture of various forms of assets. This alongside other efforts have improved Nigeria's international image and regional cooperation. We have retained the services of one of the world's leading assets tracing firms to investigate and trace assets globally. This is in addition to the exploitation of provisions of existing Treaties, Conventions as well as Bilateral Agreements with Multilateral bodies and Nations. Nigeria has also signed Mutual Legal Assistance Agreements to ensure that there is no hiding place for fugitives.

The flip side of the UNO's cliché is that without corruption everyone benefits. This can be gleaned from President Muhammadu Buhari's speech thus:

[Having curtailed corruption...]...The Sovereign Wealth Fund project portfolio has been expanded with an injection of US\$650 million so as to strengthen its investment in local infrastructure, power, health, re-construction of Abuja-Kano road, Lagos-Ibadan

Expressway, East West Road (Section V) and the Mambilla Hydro-electric Power project as well as the construction of the 2nd Niger Bridge.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE EXTENT OF CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA

Under this section, efforts are made to analyze why societies pay heavy price due to corruption. Data on grand corruption by public officials are assembled to show that were these resources utilized for public good societies would have been normal and stable thereby making progress. However, with corruption, reverse is the case with dire consequences for the perpetrators and victims of corruption.

The most recent data on alleged corruption by the elite says that Adams Oshimhole is culpable.

In a recent media report titled *APC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN LEADING CANDIDATE IN A MASSIVE CORRUPTION SCANDAL* an Anti-corruption Crusader based in Benin City (Bishop (Dr) Osadolor Ochei JP) asks court to compel EFCC to investigate and prosecute Adams Oshimhole. The alleged offences are:

- i. He built a sprawling mansion worth more than N10 billion naira in his hometown known as Iyanho, Edo State. The said building was constructed by Verissimo, a South African Architectural outfit. The said house of the 2nd Respondent has swimming pools, water fountains, multiple theatres for cinema and live performances, huge event halls, bridges, manmade lake, lodges of different sizes amongst others.
- ii. He erected a structure with an underground apartment, rooftop swimming pool, another giant structure worth more than N500,000,000 (five hundred million naira) which is far beyond his legitimate income. At the time of the sale, the open market price of that magnitude of property and in that such high-brow location was about N100 million naira. This transaction took place while the 2nd Respondent was Governor of Edo State and he bought the said property for just N23 million naira vide an Access Bank cheque.
- iii. He authorized and awarded the highly inflated contract and payment within a relatively short time for the construction of

168 hostels rooms in Edo State University, Iyamho for the sum of N1.88 billion naira. The average cost per room translates to N10 million naira for each hostel room. This contract was awarded to the firm of A & K Construction Limited without compliance to due process.

- iv. He authorized and awarded the highly inflated contract of building the Teaching Hospital of the said University for the sum of N12.2 billion naira without compliance to due process.
- v. He authorized and approved the diversion of N1.2 billion naira approved for the construction of a new accident and emergency ward complex and renovation of existing structures in the Central Hospital, Benin City for the payment of additional 10% advance payment to A & K Construction Limited for the construction of the Teaching Hospital of the University of Science and Technology, Uzairue (also known as Edo State University, Iyamho, without compliance with due process and against public interest.
- vi. He borrowed N25 billion Naira from the Capital Market through the issuance of bonds. He purportedly paid the first N6 billion Naira to Hitech Construction on March 2, 2011 and listed several roads as part of Phase One of the Storm Water Project to include Adolor College road, Textile Mill road, and a host of others. These roads are largely abandoned with little or no work done by Hitech Construction Company. The gullies created as a result of initial work have become major sources of flooding in Benin – City. More than six persons have been killed by this artificial flood.
- vii. He authorized and awarded the construction of the 7.2 kilo meter Ogba/Airport Road, Benin – City to Servetek Construction Company Limited for construction of drainage structures and dualization from Ring Road to Ogba River Bridge for industry record setting sum of N4.4 billion which translate to N611 million naira per kilometer without compliance with due process.
- viii. The above contract was terminated. It was re-awarded to Setraco Nigeria Limited for over N12 billion naira, on the pretext that 17 Acres roads were to be constructed along the main Airport Road. It was later discovered that these access roads were re-awarded as stand-alone contracts with new cost tag.

The contracts were awarded without compliance with due process.

- ix. He authorized and awarded the construction of the Emergency / Accident Unit of the Central Hospital, Benin – City, to Company for the sum of N2.7 billion naira and later reviewed same upwards to over N3 billion naira. The constructed building subsequently collapsed killing the owner of the Company. The contract was thereafter re-awarded to another company, SCL without penalizing the previous Company for the poor work done and thereby causing serious financial loss to Edo State.
- x. He, in 2012, initiated and authorized the approach to the World Bank to secure a loan of \$225 million dollars under the First Edo State Growth and Employment Support Credit project with identification number “P123353”. The World Bank paid Edo State Government \$75 million U.S. dollars as initial payment and another \$75million U.S. dollars as second instalment, despite massive protest by Edo people. The said second instalment which was domiciled in Access Bank was largely transferred to private offshore accounts and round tripped to the detriment of Edo State.
- xi. He authorized and approved the counterpart fund scheme between Edo State Government and Bank of Industry with each party providing N250 million naira each. This agreement was reached in December 2009. From the enquiries only N41.6 million naira was disbursed. The balance sum was diverted for personal gain and to the detriment of Edo State residents.
- xii. He received over N500,000,000.00 (five hundred million naira) as security votes. These funds were diverted to proxy accounts according to available records. For instance, One Chief M.A. Kadiri collected sums of money approved by the 2nd Respondent and totalling about N42 billion. In December 2014, he approved N700 million naira which was collected by the same Chief M.A. Kadiri on grounds of urgent security challenges when there was no security threat to justify the purported use of such an astronomically huge amount of money.

- xiii. He approved the purchase of vehicles at ridiculous prices from Sata Motors Limited, a Company owned by one Hon. Gani Audu who was also his Personal Assistant.
- xiv. He purportedly acquired properties in United States of America, South Africa and Dubai worth billions of U.S. dollars and far in excess of his legitimate income while serving as Governor of Edo State.
- xv. That on December 31st, 2014, the N.N.P.C. paid \$54.9 million dollars to Edo State Government and her Local Government Councils as contributions to Power Sector "Special Sector Intervention Fund". That the money did not reflect in the income of the State till date was never captured by an Appropriation Act for the State. There is no place in Edo State where any project was built with funds from the so-called special Sector Intervention Funds. The said funds were merely diverted for his.

Another most recent data showing elite looting and capture of Nigeria's institutions and resources can be seen by the revelation of the Chairman of the Special Presidential Investigation Panel (SPIP) for the Recovery of Public Property, Mr Obono-Obla. The Panel, in a briefing to President Buhari, has disclosed that it:

- i. Recovered \$7 million (N2.1 billion at official rate) illegally kept in Heritage Bank.
- ii. Recovered N533 million and land worth N1.5 billion, taken by "previous management" of NEXIM Bank. The recovered property has been returned to NEXIM bank.
- iii. Recovered and returned N24 million belonging to the National Theatre, allegedly diverted by some of its previous Directors.
- iv. Recovered two hectares of land in Abuja (valued at over N2 billion) belonging to the National Council of Arts and Culture.
- v. Recovered and returned a part of Agura Hotel belonging to the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA).
- vi. Recovered 19 official Sports Utility Vehicles (SUVs) allegedly taken by former Commissioners of the National Population Commission after their tenures in office ended; and

- vii. Charged a former Director in the Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing to court for failure to declare his assets. Those assets include houses in upscale areas of Abuja, a quarry and a farm within the Federal Capital Territory; a court has granted an interim forfeiture order for those assets.

Furthermore, the Panel:

...is investigating some members of the National Assembly and former governors for a range of alleged offences: a) Illegal purchase of designated official residences for principal officers of the National Assembly (excluded from the monetization policy) at giveaway prices; b) Purchase of several property worth hundreds of millions in various currencies, facilitated via flagrant abuse of their positions.

In addition, SPIP is partnering with the United Kingdom's Home Secretary:

...to ensure that some public officers "perceived to have looted public funds and illegally acquired assets both in Nigeria and the UK" are prevented from entering the UK.

Finally, SPIP is also investigating several companies as follows:

- i. Celtel, for alleged tax evasion since 2005.
- ii. Western Oil and Gas, for illegally drilling crude oil in Delta.
- iii. 7 other firms for failure to pay royalties to the Federal Government for 10 years;
- iv. Some multinational oil companies based in Egi Kingdom, Rivers, under investigation for failing in their obligations to the community, to the tune of N38 billion and \$30 million.
- v. A company that failed to fulfill its contractual agreement to dredge the Calabar Channel, years, after receiving \$12 million to do the job.

- vi. SPIP has compiled a list of more than 200 (past and serving) public officers perceived to have illegally enriched themselves with public funds.

The magnitude of corruption at high places in Nigeria can be gleaned by the recent revelations about Obasanjo [President from 1999-2007]. Many alleged dirty deals are attributed to him because they took place under his watch. These included the \$16B failed power project; complicity in Halliburton scandal; using public funds to establish Bells School and University as well as Olusegun Obasanjo Presidential Library (OOPPL); Bird Flu scam; missing funds for Refineries' Yearly Turn Around Maintenance (TAM) as well as 2nd Niger Bridge. Other serious allegations against former President Obasanjo include Ajaokuta scam; diverted funds for Constitutional Conference, Railway lines and Roads projects, Mumbilla Power project as well as funds for hosting COJA coupled with 3rd Term Bid and its Bribery scandal. Furthermore, he was alleged to be deeply complicit in the sale of Transcorp Hotels and Towers and the heartless sale of numerous Federal Government properties.

It is alleged that Obasanjo corrupted the moral fabrics of Nigeria because, among other atrocities he engendered do or die elections and the use of Security Forces resulting in the political assassinations of Bola Ige, Harry Marshall, Funsho Williams, Isyaku Ibrahim, Chuba Okadigbo among others. During his political reign there was massive bribery and compromise of INEC such that:

...an Omisore who was in prison and never fulfilled conditions necessary for valid election, was declared winner of Senate. Incidentally, all elections he has subsequently actively contested by himself in person since then; he lost!

In a related revelation showing elite complicity in graft in Nigeria, a report by *The Punch News* captioned ***ONSA's N1.2bn: Again, EFCC goes After Fayose's Lagos, Abuja Properties(2018)*** shows that The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission has approached the Federal High Court in Abuja for a fresh order of interim forfeiture of six Lagos and Abuja properties linked to the Ekiti State Governor, Ayodele Fayose.

The Commission claimed that:

...the properties are under the possession and control of the EFCC and have remained unclaimed, as no person, including the suspects, has indicated interest in them, after the said properties were marked with the words, 'UNDER EFCC INVESTIGATION. Four of the properties in question, numbered as Chalets 3, 4, 6 and 9, are each four bed-roomed...located at Plot 100 Tiamiyu Salvage, Victoria Island, Lagos. The two other properties are located at 44 Osun Crescent and Plot 1504 Yerdseram Street, both in Maitama, Abuja. The commission stated...that the properties were acquired with proceeds of unlawful activities, involving funds fraudulently transferred from the Office of the National Security Adviser.

Findings revealed that the property at Maitama, Abuja, was acquired in the name of Spotless Investment Limited, a company whose bank account is said to be run by Fayose and his wife while the other was acquired in the name of one Mrs. Moji Ladeji, the four chalets in Lagos were said to be "acquired in the name of J. J. Technical Limited." Based on facts available:

An associate of the Ekiti State governor, Abiodun Agbele, and Spotless Investment Limited are being prosecuted alongside two other companies on charges involving the sum of N1,219,000,000 said to be part of a total N4,685,723,000,000, allegedly taken fraudulently from ONSA's account with the Central Bank of Nigeria in 2014. The two other companies along with whom Agbele and Spotless Investments Limited are being prosecuted are Sylvan Mcnamara Limited, linked to a former Minister of State for Defence, Musiliu Obanikoro, and his sons and De Privateer Limited run by Agbele. It was alleged that the funds were released in June 2014 to fund Fayose's governorship election.

In a recent development as reported by *Sahara Reporters* a Federal High Court in Lagos has granted a Mareva injunction permitting the

Nigerian government to freeze assets owned Worldwide by two Nigerian businessmen worth \$1.8 Billion in Assets Stolen By Kola Aluko, Jide Omikore And Atlantic Energy. These include 3 mansions in Los Angeles, 2 high-end apartments in New York City, 3 properties in California, 43 apartments in Banana Island, 58 vehicles, the Galactica Star yacht, and three private jets. The individuals are linked to former Nigerian oil minister, Diezani Alison-Madueke in a wide range shady business dealing that illegally transferred Nigerian oil assets to them and their companies. The report shows that:

The legal documents...demanded a global freeze of \$1.8 billion in assets stolen by Atlantic Energy executives Kola Aluko and Jide Omokore. This development follows reports that Mr. Aluko sold his lavish Bel-Air mansion in Los Angeles, USA at a \$2 million loss. Mr. Omikore has also been under intense scrutiny by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), which seized a 2-million-pound wristwatch from him on April 27th, 2016 and raided his Nigerian homes on October 2nd, 2015. Assets specifically mentioned include three mansions in Los Angeles, two high-end apartments in New York City, properties in Santa Barbara, California; numerous properties in Lagos including 43 apartments in Banana Island, 58 vehicles, the Galactica Star yacht, and three airplanes.

Another recent report captioned *Kaduna Ex-Governor Yero, 3 Others Arraigned And Remanded In Prison Custody* shows that the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, EFCC Kaduna office, today May 31, 2018 arraigned the former Executive Governor of Kaduna State Mukhtar Ramalan Yero; former Minister of State, Nuhu Somo Wya; former People's Democratic Party, PDP, Kaduna State Chairman, Abubakar Haruna Gaya and the former Secretary to the State Government, Hamza Ishaq before Justice S.M Shuaibu of the Federal High Court Kaduna on a Four Count charge bordering on Criminal Conspiracy, Bribery, Money Laundering and Criminal Diversion of Funds to the tune of N7000,000,000 (Seven Hundred Million Naira) only. Investigations revealed that:

Their arraignment followed a petition alleging criminal diversion of One Hundred and Fifteen Million Dollars

equivalent to Twenty Three Billion, Two Hundred and Ninety Nine Million, Seven Hundred and Five Thousand Naira (N 23, 299,705,000.00) NNPC missing funds some years ago by the former Minister of Petroleum Resources Mrs Diezani Alison Madueke. The missing sum was later traced to have funded the bribing of officials across the 36 state of the federation for the 2015 presidential election through Fidelity Bank.

Another recent report titled *Major Al-Mustapha (rtd) EXPOSES ex-Head of State, Lt-Gen. Abdulsalami (rtd) on "CORRUPTION" charges*. He revealed that:

There was the case of \$40 million contributed by multinationals for General Sani Abacha's transmutation to civilian president. There was also the case of Engineer Buba Galadima, Director of NMA whom General Abdulsalami Abubakar directed to release N5 billion from the NMA to the minister through Chief Hope Ozodinma. The N5 billion was to be shared like this: N1.35 to be given to the minister, Chief Hope would be given N265 million and \$18 million would be given to General Abubakar. There is the issue of the printing of new naira denominations, of 100, 200 and 500. When General Abdulsalami came on board, he said it should be printed at \$45 per thousand. G & D was given the contract of printing and here was the company reputed for tax evasion. The company has offices in Germany, Greece, Spain, Belgium, Argentina and other places, but only has a liaison office in Nigeria. The company evaded tax to the tune of 2 million Dutch marks in Germany.

He pointed out that during AbdulSalami's time, Nigeria's soldiers in ECOMOG were not treated well at all. General Victor Malu then ECOMOG Commander once had cause to complain of adulterated fuel sent to them. He said:

When General Abacha was alive 45 dollars was approved a day for each of our soldiers but when Gen. Abubakar came to power he increased it. But instead of

giving them the money, they were given the old rate, where is the balance? There is the issue of parting gift to each PRC member. N1 million was agreed as parting gift for each PRC member or 500,000 dollars. I inquired from two PRC members later differently. I asked them jokingly that I learnt you were all given ½ a million dollars as parting gift. Where is my own share now? But they told me it was only 50,000 dollars. So, what happened to the remaining 450,000 dollars per each PRC member times the total PRC members?

Furthermore, he revealed before General Abacha died, he left a foreign reserve of 9.7 billion dollars.

But Abubakar claimed that only 7.17 billion dollars was left in the reserve what happened to the balance? This reserve that Abacha accumulated in five years, Abdulsalami depleted in nine months. Eagle Square here in Abuja was being renovated yearly when General Oseni was FCT Minister. Consultants were appointed for the renovation at N230 million. But General AbdulSalami rejected this and opted for upward review of N2.3 billion as against N230m. Also, through 59 million dollars he siphoned from government coffers he bought a house in London at 5 million pounds renovated it at 1 million pounds.

Finally, the expose showed that:

Before General Abacha died, he approved 66 million Dutch marks for the maintenance of Alpha jets and other aircraft. When Abubakar took over he wrote another memo for the sum of \$44,275,000 for the same maintenance. There was also another memo from the CGS dated March 17 1999...for the purchase of boats at 45 million dollars, purchase of amphibious plane at 21,747,660 dollars; and 5,000 raincoats jacket to cost 14,500,00 dollars. The normal cost of one raincoat to pocket were from rain is 45 dollar per piece and the total cost for the 5,000 raincoats should be 2,9000 dollars. It was signed by General AbdulSalami Abubakar to be

purchased on ECOMOG issue, apart from the naval personnel that used to transport the food items, it was later given to merchant ships.

A startling revelation by the VP, Yemi Osibajo titled *Corruption by past PDP Government* showed that N10 billion was released to the Office of the National Security Adviser by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) on September 15, 2014. The money was released in tranches of foreign exchange of \$47 million, \$5 million, 4 million Euros and 1.6 million Euros. A letter from the Office of the NSA in November 2014 further showed that the monies were released as 'funds for special services. This particular release of N10B was sourced in November 2014 from a N40 Billion CBN released funds meant for Corporate Social Responsibility, CSR. Investigators showed that this money was released for the PDP Presidential Primaries.

There was yet another set of illegal fund withdrawal under one week between January 8 and 16, 2015, where the sum of N1.5 billion was released in three tranches of N300m, N400m and N800m respectively. This money was released from the MEA Research Library Account. In another illegal disbursement, 25th August 2014, N60B in cash in tranches of N40billion and N20billion: The sum was not tied to any project or procurement and was then shared between two security agencies under the supervision of the then NSA. Most of these sums ended up in the hands of senior PDP members some of whom have returned parts of the loot. Some are standing trial for these offenses. These facts are in the public domain.

(See: A report captioned *Lamido Sanusi, Then CBN Governor Was Sacked for Speaking Up About The Over \$20 Billion Missing From Oil Proceeds*).

These cases of grand corruption and open looting of public resources pauperized Nigeria and left us with little or no savings in the years when oil was selling at 100 to 114 dollars a barrel and we were producing 2.1 million barrels a day. When in 2015 oil prices went even as low as between 28 and 35 dollars a barrel and oil production fell to less than one million barrels a day, we had no buffer, no savings, to tide us through. There was yet another set of illegal fund withdrawal under one week between January 8 and 16, 2015, where the sum of N1.5 billion was released in three tranches of N300m, N400m and

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The release of the sum of \$289m in cash on February 25, 2015: Documents including cash vouchers indicate that the the sum of \$289,202,382 was taken from the Joint Venture (JV) Cash Call Account No. 000-0000-11658-366 of the NNPC/NAPIMS with JP Morgan Chase Bank, New York, USA. The criminal diversion and theft of sums in excess of \$2.5 billion meant for purchase of arms to prosecute the war against Boko Haram: The first phase of the investigations revealed several sordid details, many of the assets of culprits have been seized from them and they are facing trial.

According to Ngozi Okonja-Iweala (2018:80) in her book entitled *Fighting Corruption is Dangerous* she said 'we paid NASS N17b as 'election expenses' for its members, in order to have 2015 budget passed,

Another report titled *Where the Money Went under GEL (August 2014 –May 2015)* gave details as below:

- **Looted funds from NNPC**
\$3billion taken through the so-called Strategic Alliance contract by Diezani Alison – Maduekwe and her accomplices Jide Omokore and Kola Aluko.
\$289million taken in cash from NNPC/NAPIMS cash call account on 25th Feb. 2015
- **Looted funds directly from CBN**
\$52million and \$5.6million in tranches of (\$47million and \$5million) and (€4million and €1.6 million) all amounting to ~~₦~~\$10billion ostensibly for corporate social responsibility but diverted to PDP Presidential primaries.
- **Looted funds directly from the Treasury**

~~₦70billion~~ (between January 8 and February 25, 2015)
~~₦60billion~~ (25th August 2014 in two tranches of
~~₦40billion & ₦20billion~~ disbursed to PDP members by former
NSA

~~₦1.5billion~~ taken in one week between January 8-16, 2015
from MEA Research Library Account in tranches of (~~₦300~~
million, ~~₦400million~~ & ~~₦800million~~)

- **Looted funds under guise of fighting Boko Haram**
Over ~~₦2.5billion~~ meant for the purchase of arms to prosecute
war against Boko haram was diverted to private pockets.
(Source: SSA to the Vice President of Nigeria)

Based on the foregone revelations and what will follow below
available data show that the extent of corruption in Nigeria can be
described as systematic, endemic and pervasive. For example, there
are speculations that Nigeria's stolen wealth in Dubai in the form of
cash, shares, property, jewellery and other valuables could amount to
\$200b. David Cameron was once reported to have said that if the
resources looted from Nigeria were looted from Britain, the later
would have collapsed as a nation.

Mainagate can be used to illustrate the point that corruption is
systematic, endemic and pervasive. The report on Maina Scandal by
Alli (2017) involving N24billion budgeted by the Federal Government
for the payment of pension liabilities through the Presidential Pension
Reforms Task Team shows that an Ex-EFCC Chair, Ex-IGP and 2
Heads of Service were implicated. It was alleged that N17 billion cash
traced to Maina and that he bought a \$2m house in cash in 2012.
Currently 19 people are standing trial as EFCC pursues 12 cases. The
funds were stolen in five years from 2008 to 2013 in tranches of
N2.7billion and N14.374billion respectively through the connivance of
banks, family members, and officials in the chain of pension
management in different Ministries, Departments and Agencies
(MDAs) under the guise of phantom biometric verification.

The breakdown of the stolen N14, 374,236,846.09 cash before the
pension fraud was as follows: (I) Fictitious Contracts (N
5,761,150,608.44); (II) ghost pensioners (N829, 902, 260.40) ;(III)
Collective Allowance (N1, 365,821,942.91) (IV) Payments to States
Pension Boards& Others (N4, 192,825,310.99); (V) National Union of

Pensioners (N 2,290,593,322.35) and VI. Association of Federal Public Service Retirees (AFPSR) N253, 390,300.

According to the document:

Maina perpetrated the fraud through the use of the Collective Allowance System; compilation of ghost pensioners; fictitious contracts at inflated prices to both registered and non-registered companies; and fake pension verification trips (Alli, 2017).

Regarding the extent of corruption in Nigeria an online Magazine known as *Biz Watch* revealed that Ibrahim Tumsah Musa, a Director in the Federal Civil Service at the Ministry of Power, Works & Housing, profiled him in August 2017 as *The Most Corrupt Civil Servant, Richer Than 4 Governors* because, among other things The High Court of the Federal Capital Territory in Apo, Abuja., has ordered that 86 luxury vehicles, together with four houses and a quarry plant in Abuja, belonging to a civil servant, Mr. Ibrahim Tumsah, be temporarily forfeited to the Federal Government. The properties scattered all over Abuja, Kaduna and Yobe where he comes from, were corruptly acquired using his name, brother, children and wives to acquire them. Findings show that some of his multi billion Naira properties discovered are:

A quarry plant located in Kuje, Abuja. Apartment located at No. 34, Euphrates Street, Wuse 2, Abuja. Apartment located at No. 27, Cairo Crescent, Wuse 2, Abuja. Twin Duplexes located at No. 5, Sirasso Crescent, Wuse Zone 7, Abuja. Two houses located at FCDA Quarters, No. 4, Alexandra Street, Wuse 2, Abuja. A leather manufacturing factory located at No. 22, I.T Igbani Street, Jabi, Abuja. An egg crates manufacturing factory located at Kakuri Makera, Kaduna. A large farm located along Biu-Damaturu Road (Gujba) in Yobe State. A gigantic mansion at Degel-Gobarau Road, Kaduna.

Further evidence of the systemic and endemic nature of corruption in Nigeria can be seen in the manner buck-passing at high places was rampant especially under Jonathan's government as indicated below regarding the missing \$2billion dollar arms scandal otherwise known as armsgate/Dasukigate:

1. I acted based on Jonathan's instruction - Dasuki
2. I didn't give order - Jonathan
3. I collected 350M from Dasuki for consultation - Iyorchia Ayu
4. I only collected \$30,000 from Dasuki not N100m - Bode George
5. I got N4.6b from Dasuki for spiritual purposes - Bafarawa
6. I got N650M from Dasuki for my Abuja burnt office - Thisday Obaigbena.
7. I got N2.1b from Dasuki for publicity - Dokpesi
8. I got another N100m from Yuguda he didn't tell me from where - Bafarawa.
9. I gave N100m each to Odili, Jim Nwobodo Bode George and others - Yuguda
10. The president asked me to change N10B to foreign currency for PDP delegates - Dasuki
11. My boss asked me to get \$11M from the CBN - Dasuki's account officer.
12. I got order from above to pay Tompolo N13B for Maritime university land. - Nimasa DG.
13. 950m was shared in my house -- Shekarau

Unfortunately, these and many more financial atrocities were committed despite fore-warning from both official and unofficial quarters as shown below:

- "Over 20 billion dollars unremitted to the Federation account, and if nothing is done by 2015 upward, Nigeria will know what economic crisis is" Emir Sanusi Lamido Sanusi.
- "Whoever wins 2015 will NEVER find it easy to govern. Over 30 trillion is mismanaged, unaccounted for or missing under Jonathan." Prof Charles Soludo.
- "Our reserve is depleted, and our savings are squandered. Our nation is in trouble." Dr Oby Ezekwesili.
- "For seven months, NNPC did not remit any money into federation account. When I called as a sitting governor and

major oil producing state, Deziani Alison Madueke refused to pick my calls." Godswill Akpabio.

- "I told them to save ahead of eventualities, but Jonathan had no political will to do so and this is the reason why we are in crisis, because we squandered our boom." Okonjo Iweala.
- "Okonjo-Iweala, Sanusi urged us to save but we state Governors refused to save for the unseen future during the tenure of Goodluck Jonathan, despite warning from economic experts." Peter Obi; "Jonathan is a blessed ATM machine that doesn't have secret pin number: Tompolo was paid 13Billion.!.; Ex-CDS, Alex Badeh dug a pit toilet to hide \$32m; Patience Jonathan is claiming \$31m, she has sued the Nigerian state; Femi Fani-Kayode took 740M; Dasuki used trucks to load over \$35B from the CBN; Olisa Metuh took 400M; Aziboala, GEJ's cousin took 6B naira; Nenadi Usman took 3.5B naira; Fayose took 3B naira; Obanikoro took 4Billion naira; Olu Falae took 100M naira; Tony Anenih - 400M naira; Oritsejafor - \$35M; Former Air Chief Amosu - 2Billion naira; Lucky Igbiniedion-16B naira; Bode-George and Dabo -100B naira; Jolly Nyame-2.4B naira; Joshua Dariye-700M naira; Nyesom Wike stole N4b; Diezzani with \$20 billion missing oil money?

Finally, the findings ended thus:

15 billion dollars missing from arms fund, 10 billion Naira, converted to dollars and given as gift to delegates of PDP National Convention, Bafarawa collected 3 billion for spiritual purposes, 12.7 billion Naira for deceased NEPA staff grew wings and disappeared, 20 billion dollars missing from NNPC accounts, 23 billion naira as bribe to INEC staffs to rig the general election. The list is endless. They only left what they can't carry or unable to lay their hands on. The list continues....Recession didn't just happen, people looted the nation.

Arising from the spate of corruption in Nigeria the courts have risen to the occasion. Findings revealed that Court Jails Ex-Plateau Governor, Joshua Dariye, 14 years for N1.16bn Fraud (See: Ade Adesomoju, Tuesday June 12, 2018 Abuja)

Facts revealed that:

Justice Adebukola Banjoko in a judgment which took her six and a half hours to read convicted the ex - governor on 15 out the 23 counts preferred against him. The judge barely a fortnight ago imposed 14 years' jail term on ex-Governor of Taraba State, Jolly Nyame, on similar charges.

Reports indicate that as Ex Governors Nyame and Dariye currently convicted below are former State Governors on Corruption Trial (incomplete list):

1. Saminu Turaki - N36bn
2. Murtala Nyako - N29bn
3. Danjuma Goje - N25bn
4. Timipre Sylva - N19.2bn
5. Abdullahi Adamu - N15bn
6. Attahiru Bafarawa - N15bn
7. Otunba Alao-Akala - N11.5bn
8. Ibrahim Shehu Shema - N11bn
9. Aliyu Akwe Doma - N8bn
10. Gbenga Daniel - N7bn
11. Chimaroke Nnamani - N5bn
12. Babangida Aliyu - N5bn (2 cases)
13. Rasheed Ladoja - N4.7bn
14. Orji Uzor Kalu - N3.2bn
15. Gabriel Suswan - N3.1bn
16. Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri - N2.9bn
17. Jolly Nyame - N1.64bn (Trial concluded)
18. Sule Lamido - N1.3bn
19. Joshua Dariye - N1.16bn (Trial concluded)
20. Ahmed Sani Yerima - N1bn
21. Ikedi Ohakim - N270m
22. James Bala Ngilari - N167m
23. Bukola Saraki - False Declaration of Assets.

(Source: TransparencIT Nigeria)

DISCUSSION ON 'THE HOW EVERYBODY PAYS'

Consequences of Corruption (Review: social vices; IDPS; Kidnappings; Cattle Rustling; Killings by armed bandits; Farmers-herdsmen clashes; road accidents; maternal and infant mortality; illiteracy; unemployment; poverty; life expectancy; destitution; portable drinking water; seaports, airports; road networks; railway lines; sanitation, etc).

According to Owasanoye (2017) corruption Slows Down Growth and Development. He argues that corruption is the main obstacle to Economic growth; Poverty reduction; Improved life expectancy; Reduced mortality; Improved livelihood for Nigerians.

Furthermore, corruption Accounts for poor policy choices and/or poor implementa6on of right policy choices; it escalates existence of white elephant projects; increases uncompleted or poorly completed projects; diminishes the capacity of the state to provide basic services; defeats the economic theory that there is a direct relationship between capital spending and growth

Findings by Owasanoye (2017) show that what 55 people stole between 2006 -2013 the sum of N1,354,132,400,000.00. The breakdown is as follows: 15 ex-governors N146,840,800,000.00; 4 ex-ministers N7,050,000,000.00; 5 ex-legislators 8,350,000,000.00; 7 ex-public servants (federal) 6,906,600,000.00; 5 ex-public servants (state) 7,275,000,000.00; banking industry N524,560,000,000.00; and 11 businessmen N653,150,000,000.00.

According to Owasanoye (2017) using world bank rates and cost one third of the stolen funds could have provided 635.18 km of roads; built 36 ultra-modern hospital (1 per state); built 183 schools; educated 3,974 children from primary to tertiary level at N25.24m per child; built 20,062 units of 2-bedroom houses.

One of the dire consequences of corruption in Nigeria is the devastation caused by terrorism and insurgency. For example, as a result of the terrible atrocities of *Boko Haram* orchestrated by the arms procurement scam, hundreds of thousands of lives have been lost/are being lost; and livelihoods have been shattered. Furthermore, properties and socio-economic infrastructure have been destroyed.

SECTION FOUR

GLOBAL EFFORT AT FIGHTING CORRUPTION

United Nations Organization and The African Union Convention on Preventing And Combating Corruption (AUCPCC) in Perspective.

The United Nations Organization as we know it today came into existence due to the bitter experience of the First and Second World Wars. The United Nations Organizations (UNO) has many areas of interest including the fight against corruption. This is because it has been realized that corruption is a global problem requiring global solution. In addition, corruption is the cause of many vices locally and internationally, thereby making life miserable for everybody. Due to the calamity of corruption the U. N.O says in its cliché **"With Corruption Everybody Pays."**

The U.O.N assists in the fight against corruption globally under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) which pursues its mandate in collaboration with member states. The goal is to collaborate and tackle corruption together with the effort of each member country.

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is the most recent of a long series of developments in which experts and politicians have recognized the far-reaching impact of corruption and economic crime that undermine the value of democracy, sustainable development, and rule of law. They have also recognized the need to develop effective measures against corruption at both the domestic and international levels. International action against corruption has progressed from general consideration and declarative statements to legally binding agreements. While at the beginning of the discussion measures were focused relatively narrowly on specific crimes, above all bribery, the understanding of corruption has become broader and so have the measures against it. UNCAC's comprehensive approach and the mandatory character of many of its provisions give proof of this development.

UNCAC deals with forms of corruption that had not been covered by many of the earlier international instruments, such as trading in

influence, abuse of function, and various types of corruption in the private sector. A further significant development was the inclusion of a specific chapter dealing with the recovery of stolen assets, a major concern for countries that pursue the assets of former leaders and other officials accused or found to have engaged in corruption.

Other major anti-corruption conventions, such as the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, and the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, are restricted to either certain regions of the world or certain manifestations of corruption.

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is a multilateral treaty negotiated by member states of the United Nations (UN) and promoted by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). It is one of several legally binding international anti-corruption agreements. UNCAC requires state parties to the treaty to implement several anti-corruption measures that focus on five main areas: prevention; law enforcement; international cooperation; asset recovery; and technical assistance and information exchange.

UNCAC's goal is to reduce various types of corruption that can occur across country borders, such as trading in influence and abuse of power, as well as corruption in the private sector, such as embezzlement and money laundering. Another goal of the UNCAC is to strengthen international law enforcement and judicial cooperation between countries by providing effective legal mechanisms for international asset recovery. The Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC provides participating countries with resources and assistance to improve implementation of the obligations set forth by the Convention.

Signatures, Ratifications and Entry into Force

UNCAC was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 31 October 2003 by Resolution 58/4. It was opened for signature in Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico, from 9–11 December 2003 and thereafter at UN headquarters in New York City. It was signed by 140 countries. As of October 2017, there are 183 parties, which includes 178 UN member states, the Cook Islands, the Holy See, the State of Palestine, and the European Union.

As of July 2017, the 15 UN member states that have not ratified the convention are (asterisk indicates that the state has signed the convention):

Measures and provisions

- i. General provisions (Chapter I, Articles 1–4).
- ii. Preventive measures (Chapter II, Articles 5–14).
- iii. Criminalization and law enforcement (Chapter III, Articles 15–44).
- iv. International cooperation (Chapter IV, Articles 43–49).
- v. Asset recovery (Chapter V, Articles 51–59).
- vi. Technical assistance and information exchange (Chapter VI, Articles 60–62).
- vii. Mechanisms for implementation (Chapter VII, Articles 63–64); and
- viii. Final provisions (Chapter VIII, Articles 65 – 71).

Measures and Provisions

UNCAC covers five main areas: preventive measures, criminalization and law enforcement, international cooperation, asset recovery, and technical assistance and information exchange. It includes both mandatory and non-mandatory provisions.

General Provisions (Chapter I, Articles 1–4)

The opening Articles of UNCAC include a statement of purpose (Article 1), which covers both the promotion of integrity and accountability within each country and the support of international cooperation and technical assistance between States Parties. They also include definitions of critical terms used in the instrument. Some of these are similar to those used in other instruments, and in particular the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), but those defining "public official", "foreign public official", and "official of a public international organization" are new and are important for determining the scope of application of UNCAC in these areas. UNCAC does not provide for a definition of

corruption. In accordance with Article 2 of the UN Charter, Article 4 of UNCAC provides for the protection of national sovereignty of the States Parties.

Preventive Measures (Chapter II, Articles 5–14)

UNCAC recognizes the importance of the prevention in both the public and private sectors. Chapter II includes preventive policies, such as the establishment of anti-corruption bodies and enhanced transparency in the financing of election campaigns and political parties. Anti-corruption bodies should implement anti-corruption policies, disseminate knowledge and must be independent, adequately resourced and have properly trained staff.

Countries that sign the convention must assure safeguards their public services are subject to safeguards that promote efficiency, transparency and recruitment based on merit. Once recruited, public servants should be bound by codes of conduct, requirements for financial and other disclosures, and appropriate disciplinary measures. Transparency and accountability in the management of public finances must also be promoted, and specific requirements are established for the prevention of corruption in the particularly critical areas of the public sector, such as the judiciary and public procurement.

Preventing corruption also requires an effort from all members of society at large. For these reasons, UNCAC calls on countries to promote actively the involvement of civil society, and to raise public awareness of corruption and what can be done about it. The requirements made for the public sector also apply to the private sector-it equally is expected to adopt transparent procedures and codes of conduct.

Criminalization and Law Enforcement (Chapter III, Articles 15–44)

Chapter III calls for parties to establish or maintain a series of specific criminal offences including not only long-established crimes such as bribery and embezzlement, but also conducts not previously criminalized in many states, such as trading in influence and other abuses of official functions. The broad range of ways in which corruption has manifested itself in different countries and the novelty of some of the offences pose serious legislative and constitutional

challenges, a fact reflected in the decision of the Ad Hoc Committee to make some of the provisions either optional ("...shall consider adopting...") or subject to domestic constitutional or other fundamental requirements ("...subject to its constitution and the fundamental principles of its legal system..."). Specific acts that parties must criminalize include:

- active bribery of a national, international or foreign public officials.
- passive bribery of a national public official; and
- embezzlement of public funds.

Other mandatory crimes include obstruction of justice, and the concealment, conversion or transfer of criminal proceeds (money laundering). Sanctions extend to those who participate in and may extend to those who attempt to commit corruption offences. UNCAC thus goes beyond previous instruments of this kind that request parties to criminalize only basic forms of corruption. Parties are encouraged – but not required – to criminalize, inter alia, passive bribery of foreign and international public officials, trading in influence, abuse of function, illicit enrichment, private sector bribery and embezzlement, and the concealment of illicit assets.

Furthermore, parties are required to simplify rules pertaining to evidence of corrupt behavior by, inter alia, ensuring that obstacles that may arise from the application of bank secrecy laws are overcome. This is especially important, as corrupt acts are frequently very difficult to prove in court. Particularly important is also the introduction of the liability of legal persons. In the area of law enforcement, UNCAC calls for better cooperation between national and international bodies and with civil society. There is a provision for the protection of witnesses, victims, expert witnesses and whistle blowers to ensure that law enforcement is truly effective.

Russia ratified the convention in 2006, but failed to include article 20, which criminalizes "illicit enrichment." In March 2013, the Communist Party of the Russian Federation submitted a petition with 115,000 signatures to the State Duma in favour of doing so. In 2015, however, no such law was yet in effect in Russia.

International Cooperation (Chapter IV, Articles 43–49)

Under Chapter IV of UNCAC, States Parties are obliged to assist one another in every aspect of the fight against corruption, including prevention, investigation, and the prosecution of offenders. Cooperation takes the form of extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of sentences persons and criminal proceedings, and law enforcement cooperation. Cooperation in civil and administrative matters is also encouraged. Based on Chapter IV, UNCAC itself can be used as a basis for extradition, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement with respect to corruption-related offences. "Dual criminality", which is a requirement that the relevant offence shall be criminalized in both the requesting and requested country, is considered fulfilled irrespective of whether the same terminology or category of offense is used in both jurisdictions. In case of a request for assistance involving non-coercive measures, States Parties are required to provide assistance even when dual criminality is absent subject only to the basic concepts of their legal systems.

Chapter IV also contains other innovative provisions designed to facilitate international cooperation. For example, States Parties that use UNCAC as a basis for extradition shall not consider corruption-related offences as political ones; assistance can also be provided in relation to offences for which legal persons can be held responsible; and bank secrecy cannot be cited as a ground to refuse a request for assistance.

In order to ensure speedy and efficient cooperation, each State Party is required to designate a central authority responsible for receiving MLA requests. Overall, Chapter IV provides a broad and flexible platform for international cooperation. However, its provisions do not exhaust all international cooperation issues covered by UNCAC, thus the purposes of UNCAC and provisions of other chapters also need to be taken into consideration.

Asset recovery (Chapter V, Articles 51–59)

The agreement on asset recovery is considered a major breakthrough and many observers claim that it is one of the reasons why so many developing countries have signed UNCAC. Asset recovery is indeed a very important issue for many developing countries where high-level corruption has plundered the national wealth. Reaching an agreement

on this Chapter involved intensive negotiations, as the legitimate interests of countries wishing to recover illicit assets had to be reconciled with the legal and procedural safeguards of the countries from which assistance will be sought.

Generally, in the course of the negotiations, countries seeking to recover assets sought to establish presumptions that would make clear their ownership of the assets and give priority for return over other means of disposal. Countries from which the return was likely to be sought, on the other hand, had concerns about the language that might have compromised basic human rights and procedural protections associated with criminal liability and the freezing, seizure, forfeiture and return of such assets.

Chapter V of UNCAC establishes asset recovery as a "fundamental principle" of the Convention. The provisions on asset recovery lay a framework, in both civil and criminal law, for tracing, freezing, forfeiting and returning funds obtained through corrupt activities. The requesting state will in most cases receive the recovered funds as long as it can prove ownership. In some cases, the funds may be returned directly to individual victims.

If no other arrangement is in place, States Parties may use the Convention itself as a legal basis. Article 54(1)(a) of UNCAC provides that: "Each State Party (shall)... take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities to give effect to an order of confiscation issued by a court of another state party" Indeed, Article 54(2)(a) of UNCAC also provides for the provisional freezing or seizing of property where there are sufficient grounds for taking such actions in advance of a formal request being received.

Recognizing that recovering assets once transferred and concealed is an exceedingly costly, complex and an all-too-often unsuccessful process, this Chapter also incorporates elements intended to prevent illicit transfers and generate records that can be used where illicit transfers eventually have to be traced, frozen, seized and confiscated (Article 52). The identification of experts who can assist developing countries in this process is also included as a form of technical assistance (Article 60(5)).

Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (Chapter VI, Articles 60–62)

Chapter VI of UNCAC is dedicated to technical assistance, meaning support offered to developing and transition countries in the implementation of UNCAC. The provisions cover training, material and human resources, research, and information sharing. UNCAC also calls for cooperation through international and regional organizations (many of which already have established anti-corruption programmes), research efforts, and the contribution of financial resources both directly to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to the UNODC.

Mechanisms for Implementation (Chapter VII, Articles 63–64)

Chapter VII deals with international implementation through the CoSP and the UN Secretariat.

Final Provisions (Chapter VIII, Articles 65-71)

The final provisions are similar to those found in other UN treaties. Key provisions ensure that UNCAC requirements are to be interpreted as minimum standards, which States Parties are free to exceed with measures "more strict or severe" than those set out in specific provisions; and the two Articles governing signature, ratification and the coming into force of the Convention.

The **African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption** (AUCPCC) was adopted in Maputo on 11 July 2003 to fight rampant political corruption on the African continent. It represents regional consensus on what African states should do in the areas of prevention, criminalization, international cooperation and asset recovery. Going beyond other similar conventions, the AUCPCC calls for the eradication of corruption in the private and public sector.^[1] The Convention covers a wide range of offences including bribery (domestic or foreign), diversion of property by public officials, trading in influence, illicit enrichment, money laundering and concealment of property and primarily consists of mandatory provisions. It also obliges the signatories to introduce open and converted investigations against corruption.^[2] Those measures attracted criticism in the *Journal of African Law*, where Peter Schroth argued that the convention disregards other aspects of the rule of law, like e.g. data protection and the presumption of innocence.^[3]

In 2007, it was reported that the following nine countries had legal gaps relating to this Convention and United Nations Convention against Corruption:^[4]Algeria, Burundi, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, and Uganda.

As at 1 January 2020, the treaty was ratified by 43 States and signed by 49.^[5]

SECTION FIVE

NATIONAL EFFORTS AT FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA

Mahmud (2020) did a piece of the trajectory of corruption and the battle against it in Nigeria. His piece emanated from Osinbajo's speech at an Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission [ICPC] regional webinar on *"Combatting Corruption and Illicit Financial Flows: New Measures and Strategies."* Osinbajo believed that Nigeria must democratize the fight against corruption and protect whistle blowers. He is looking for another method to fight corruption. Mahmud (2020) said in the last 60 years in Nigeria, nearly all tactics have been tried in fighting corruption and below is the summary:

First Republic 1966: Parliamentary Public Accounts Committees

Intermittent Probes Over Time: For example:

- \$16B Power probe.
- \$470M CCTV probe.
- \$1.2B Malabu probe.
- \$2.1B Arms probe.

\$40B NDDC probe in which it is alleged by Godswill AKpabio that NASS Members Benefited from NDDC Contract Racketeering as follows:

1. Sen. Peter Nwaoboshi (NDDC Committee Chairman), 53 projects
2. Hon. Nicholas Mutu, 74 projects
3. Sen. Mathew Urhogide 6 projects
4. Sen. James manager, 6 projects
5. Sen. Samuel Anyanwu, 19 projects

Intermittent: Accountant General (similar effort at states and LGAs)

Intermittent: Auditor General (similar effort at states and LGAs)

Intermittent: Instituting Court Cases. For example, Gani Fawehinmi filed many suits to challenge suspected corrupt acts.

1966: Overthrew the First Republic due to corruption

1974: Affidavits alleging corruption

1975: Overthrew of the Gowon regime in 1975 due to corruption

1976: General Murtala Mohammed's government was overthrown due to corruption.

1975-76: Purge of corrupt civil servants

1976: Public Complaints Commission

1976: Exhortation. In 1977 Head of State General Obasanjo went to Jaji and made the Jaji Declaration, that Nigeria must create a society that is fair, just, humane and African.

1979: Code of Conduct Bureau is an anti-corruption agency in Nigeria. The Code of Conduct Bureau was established in 1979 after thirteen years of military rule during the Second republic of Nigeria. It is the first anti-corruption agency that was setup in Nigeria. Its aim is to battle corruption in the Nigerian public service.

1979: Code of Conduct Tribunal. It deals with cases of violation of code of conduct by civil servants. Cases are always sent to it by the Code of Conduct Bureau

1981: Ethical Revolution

1983: Overthrew of the Second Republic was due to corruption

1983: Ministry of National Guidance

1984-85: War Against Indiscipline, WAI

1984: Recovery of Public Property [Special Military Tribunals] Decree no 3 of 1984

1993: The National Orientation Agency (NOA): It is the body tasked with communicating government policy, staying abreast of public opinion, and promoting patriotism, national unity, and development of Nigerian society. The motto on its website states: "Do the right thing: transform Nigeria." Its specific objectives were set out in Decree 100 of 1993.

1997: Failed Banks Tribunals

Under General Abdulsalami Abubakar, we began efforts to retrieve looted assets

2000: ICPC. The Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Act 2000 governs the Committee's activities.

2003: EFCC The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission is a Nigerian law enforcement agency that investigates financial crimes such as advance fee fraud and money laundering. The EFCC was established in 2003, partially in response to pressure from the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, which named Nigeria as one of 23 countries non-cooperative in the international community's efforts to fight money laundering. The agency has its head office in Abuja.

2003: NEITI: The Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative is a global standard for the good governance of oil, gas and mineral resources. It seeks to address the key governance issues in the extractive sectors in Nigeria.

2004: SERVICOM (Service Compact with All **Nigerians**). It was established in 2004 as the outcome of a Three-day Special Presidential Retreat on Service Delivery with the President, Ministers, Special Advisers, Presidential Aides and Chief Executives of major Extra-ministerial Departments in Nigeria.

Intermittent: Anti-corruption Advisory, which EFCC issued just before the 2007 elections.

2011: Freedom of information act in Nigeria was **adopted in order to develop and strengthen democracy**. For a long time, its state in our country remained rather shaky. This document is an extension of the 39th section of the republican constitution. The administration of Goodluck Jonathan signed it on May 28, 2011.

2015: Jonathan's Administration was voted out due to corruption

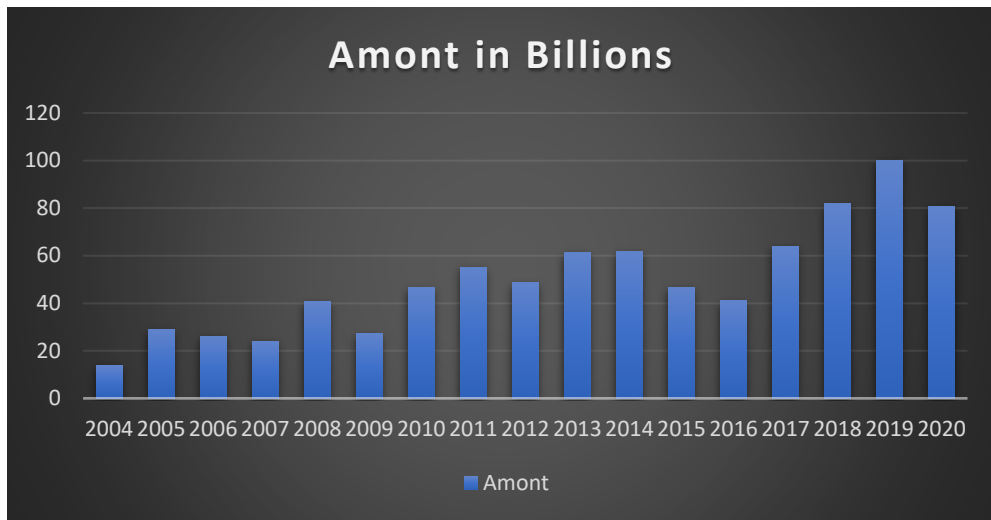
2016: Open Government Partnership (OGP)

2019: The **Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit (NFIU)** is the Nigerian arm of the global financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). **Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit (NFIU)** participated in the 26th Egmont Group Plenary. The 26th Egmont Group plenary, hosted by FIU-Netherlands, took place between 1-5 July 2019 in The Hague, The Netherlands. More than 400 delegates gathered.

2015 under Buhari's Government: Technological tools including BVN, TSA and EFCC's Eagle-claw against corruption. Introduction of TSA, PACAC, IPPIS, VAIDS, VOARS, PICA, OGP, Whistleblowing, Transparency Portal, Ayo Salami Panel, etc.

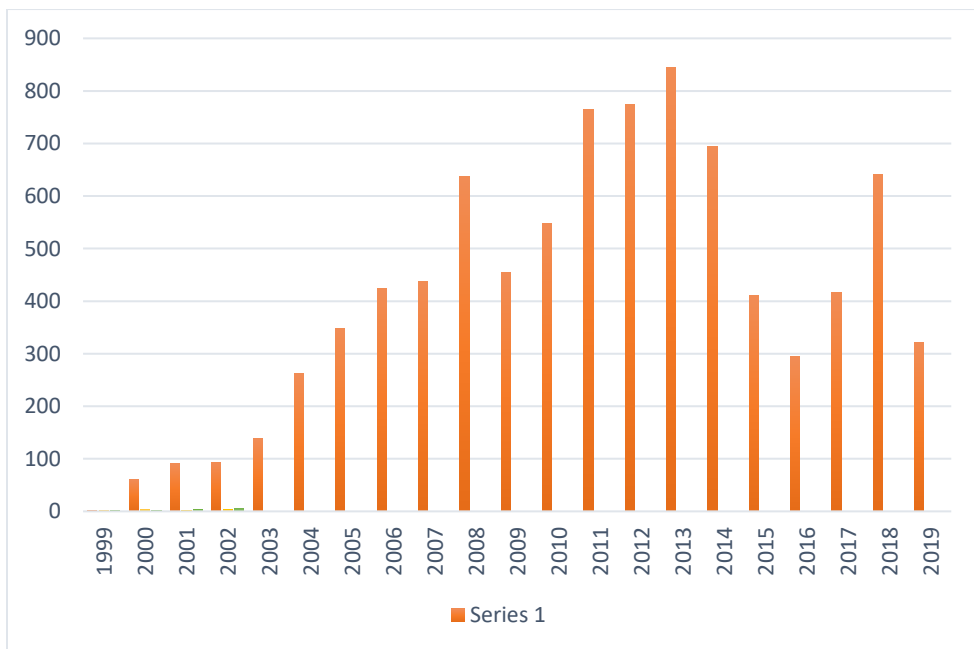
2020: NASS PROBE OF THE NIGER DELTA DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION (NDDC): During this probe in July 2020 there were many revelations. For example, it was alleged that while the MD of the IMC, Daniel Pondei, was getting N51.8million as monthly allowance, other members of the IMC were getting N18million monthly

Budgetary Allocation to NDDC, N'bn



N769bn uptill 2019 (*Source: Ministry of Finance*)

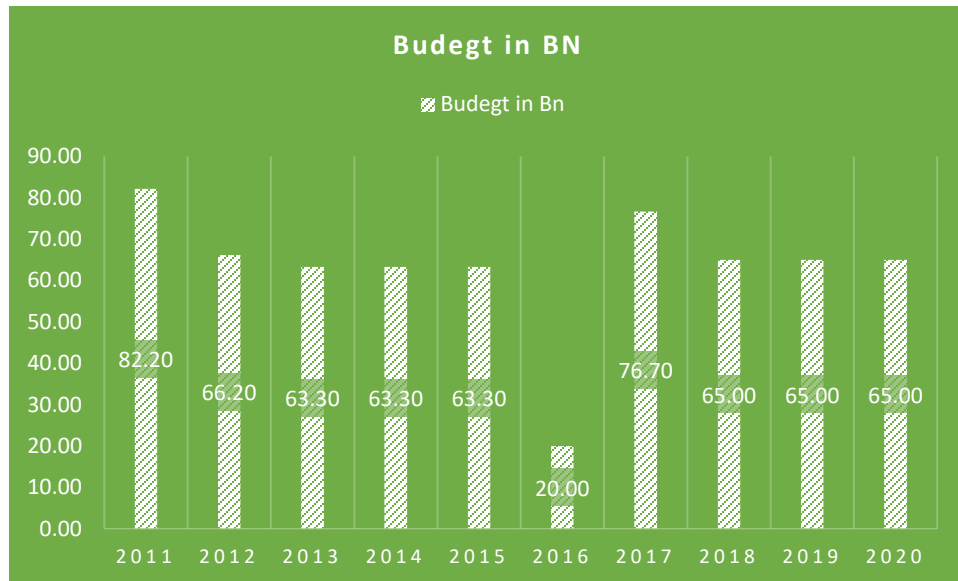
13% Derivation Fund Since 1999 (N'bn)



Total: N8.66tn (*Source: Office of the Accountant General of the Federation*).

PRESIDENTIAL AMNESTY PROGRAMME: REINTEGRATION OF TRANSFORMED EX-MILITANTS

Budget



As of 2016, there were 30,000 Ex-Militants

The recent NDDC matter can be understood based on the probe initiated by the National Assembly in which the Interim Management Committee (IMC) of the NDDC Spent N81.5 billion as sundry expenses, including graduation ceremonies in the United Kingdom during lockdown? Below is a breakdown of how the monies were spent:

- N3.14 billion for COVID-19 palliatives for staff.
- N1.3 billion on community relations
- N85.6million for travels during lockdown between February and May 2020
- N122.9 million on condolences between February – May 2020.
- N23.8million on consultancy.
- N2.6 billion on medicals,
- N790.9million as imprest,
- N1.9 billion on Laser fever
- N706 million on legal services

- N1.121billion on public communication

In all these spending, nothing was **"spent"** for the common man for whose purpose the Commission was set up.

According to Radda (2020) no fewer than 12,000 projects which part payments are made, are abandoned by the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC). He also added that 1,700 contractors took mobilisation fees and vanished into the air.

Speaking at a workshop in Sokoto, organised by the Network for Justice on Budget Monitoring and Tracking, Radda (2020) divulged that before now, getting a contract in NDDC was akin to winning a lottery. However, over 76 contractors had gone back to site since the forensic auditing of contracts awarded in the NDDC began. He said:

"NDDC for 20 years, had gotten over \$40 billion. And when you calculate \$40 billion into naira, we are talking of N116 trillion. The Dubai you have today does not even have that. The Dubai you have begun with \$20 billion. But look at Niger Delta where I tell you Nigeria has sunk over \$40 billion."

For Radda (2020) if we had done due diligence, the Niger Delta would have, by now, been the engine room for the development of not only Nigeria but even West African countries because many West African countries would have developed and benefited from the investments the in Niger Delta. However, he concluded:

"But the entire money was taken away by their young people, their leaders, their agitators, their activists and now the Niger Delta is as bad as many of the rural areas you find in Northern Nigeria. Not because they don't have the money, but you can now see simply because there is corruption."

According to Mahmud (2020):

Nigeria Police too did its best, arrested and charged to court thousands of people for acts of corruption, even if they were less than one-tenth of the culprits. Ditto for the courts; they have jailed thousands of

people for corruption in the last 60 years, after ponderous trials and appeals, but let many thieves off the hook. In 2007 President Umaru Yar'adua tried adherence to rule of law as an anti-corruption strategy. That did not work either. President Jonathan's biggest contribution to the anti-corruption war was to make a distinction between ordinary stealing and corruption, which he later said he heard from the Chief Justice.

He further said:

News Report editors, reporters and columnists also did what they can in the war against corruption. Nearly every day in the last 50 years, exposes of corrupt deeds were the lead stories in many Nigerian News Reports. No one can count the feature articles, opinion columns and editorials written against corruption. In recent years the social media joined in the fight, not always appropriately.

In addition, 'We tried preaching; Muslim imams and Christian pastors have shouted themselves hoarse from the pulpits against corruption, to no avail. Sometimes they practice if you can't beat them, join them.'

Again, '...a lot of human rights and anti-corruption NGOs also sprang up in Nigeria, mostly populated by left-wingers who were left ideologically stranded by the East Bloc's collapse in 1989' all demonstrating national efforts at fighting corruption. Various and varied punishments are meted out to culprits. EFCC secured many convictions, confiscated a lot of property, many accounts were frozen, monies in both foreign and local currencies were recovered. Punishment for corruption is not new in Nigeria. Mahmud (2020) says:

General Buhari also signed the Recovery of Public Property [Special Military Tribunals] Decree no 3 of 1984. The Special Military Investigation Panels turned the doctrine of justice on its head. They said based on a former public office holder's declaration of assets, he

was presumed guilty until he could prove his innocence. Though who couldn't do so were turned over to Special Military Tribunals, which jailed dozens of former governors, ministers and other top officials, some for up to 300 years. Many governors were jailed for donating public funds to their political parties.

These efforts, over the years were and are still intended to bring about good governance there by sustaining, entrenching and deepening transparency and accountability. This is the only way poverty, inequality, diseases, ignorance, crimes and other vices can be stemmed in Nigeria. Social amenities, economic prosperity, harmony and stability cannot prevail in a country ridden by corruption.

SECTION SIX

SUSTAINING AND DEEPENING ACCOUNTABILITY THROUGH GOOD GOVERNANCE

Good Governance in Constitutional Democracy

It is generally and universally believed that good governance occurs under Constitutional Democracy. The CIA World Fact Book defines a government as constitutional ‘...if it is a government by or operating under an authoritative document that sets forth the system of fundamental laws and principles that determine the nature, functions and limits of that government.’ Further, The CIA World Fact Book sees Democracy ‘as a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by the people, but which is usually exercised indirectly through a system of representation and delegated authority periodically renewed.’ According to [Quizlet.com](https://www.quizlet.com/) constitutional government is one ‘...that enforces recognized limits on those who govern and allows the voice of the people to be heard through free, fair and relatively frequent elections.’

Therefore, constitutional democracy can be seen ‘...as a form of government in which the sovereign power of the people is spelled out in a governing constitution’ (Kingibe,2013). However, as defined in Black’s Law Dictionary, a constitution is “the organic and fundamental law of a nation or state, which may be written or unwritten, establishing the character and conception of its government, laying the basic principles to which its internal life is to be conformed, organizing the government, and regulating, distributing and limiting the functions of its different departments, and prescribing the extent and manner of the exercise of sovereign powers”.

The concept of a constitution and the character of modern democracy evolved through the inspiration of political philosophers from Aristotle to Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Charles Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson and George Washington. According to Kingibe (2013) the major hallmarks of a constitutional democracy as practiced today can be summarized as follows:

- i. Consent of the governed obtained through periodic free and fair elections.

- ii. Respect for the rule of law, the foundation for which is laid in the constitution.
- iii. The provision of mechanisms to ensure checks and balances through the separation of powers; and
- iv. The provision of security and welfare of the people by pursuing policies and programmes arrived at through consultation and consensus.

Kingibe (2013) further argues that for a stable constitutional democracy, in its various forms to thrive, some basic preconditions must exist. These include:

...an educated citizenry, an effective law and order regime, a healthy economy and overlapping associations and groupings within a society in which major institutions interact to create a certain degree of consensus; in short, the existence of an effective civil society.

Main Issues in Good Governance

According to the United Nations (Human Rights) Office of the High Commissioner there is no single and exhaustive definition of “good governance,” nor is there a delimitation of its scope, that commands universal acceptance. The term is used with great flexibility; this is an advantage, but also a source of some difficulty at the operational level. Depending on the context and the overriding objective sought, good governance has been said at various times to encompass: full respect of human rights, the rule of law, effective participation, multi-actor partnerships, political pluralism, transparent and accountable processes and institutions, an efficient and effective public sector, legitimacy, access to knowledge, information and education, political empowerment of people, equity, sustainability, and attitudes and values that foster responsibility, solidarity and tolerance.

However, there is a significant degree of consensus that good governance relates to political and institutional processes and outcomes that are deemed necessary to achieve the goals of development. It has been said that good governance is the process whereby public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights in a manner essentially free of abuse and corruption, and with due regard for the

rule of law. The true test of "good" governance is the degree to which it delivers on the promise of human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. The key question is: are the institutions of governance effectively guaranteeing the right to health, adequate housing, sufficient food, quality education, fair justice and personal security?

Key Attributes of Good Governance

The concept of good governance has been clarified by the work of the former Commission on Human Rights. In its resolution 2000/64, the Commission identified the key attributes of good governance:

- Transparency.
- Responsibility.
- Accountability.
- Participation.
- Responsiveness (to the needs of the people).
- Due process; and
- Respect for law.

(Source: United Nations (Human Rights) Office of the High Commissioner)

By linking good governance to sustainable human development, emphasizing principles such as accountability, participation and the enjoyment of human rights, and rejecting prescriptive approaches to development assistance, the resolution stands as an implicit endorsement of the rights-based approach to development.

Resolution 2000/64 expressly linked good governance to an enabling environment conducive to the enjoyment of human rights and "prompting growth and sustainable human development." In underscoring the importance of development cooperation for securing good governance in countries in need of external support, the resolution recognized the value of partnership approaches to development cooperation and the inappropriateness of prescriptive approaches.

Good governance is about the processes for making and implementing decisions. It's not about making 'correct' decisions, but about the best possible process for making those decisions.

Good decision-making processes, and therefore good governance, share several characteristics. All have a positive effect on various aspects of government including consultation policies and practices, meeting procedures, service quality protocols, public conduct, role clarification and good working relationships. (Source: United Nations (Human Rights) Office of the High Commissioner).

THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

According to **The Good Governance Guide** Produced by **The Municipal Association of Victoria**, there are many features of good governance. The ones below are noteworthy:

Good Governance Is Accountable

Accountability is a fundamental requirement of good governance. Governments, at various levels, have an obligation to report, explain and be answerable for the consequences of decisions made on behalf of the community.

Good Governance Is Transparent

People should be able to follow and understand the decision-making process. This means that they will be able to clearly see how and why a decision was made – what information, advice and consultation council considered, and which legislative requirements (when relevant) council followed.

Good Governance Follows the Rule of Law and Due Process

This means that decisions are consistent with relevant legislation or common law and are within the powers of council.

Good Governance Is Responsive

Governments should always try to serve the needs of the entire community while balancing competing interests in a timely, appropriate and responsive manner.

Good Governance Is Equitable and Inclusive

A community's wellbeing results from all of its members feeling their interests have been considered by council in the decision-making process. This means that all groups, particularly the most vulnerable, should have opportunities to participate in the process.

Good Governance Is Effective and Efficient

Governments should implement decisions and follow processes that make the best use of the available people, resources and time to ensure the best possible results for their community.

Good Governance Is Participatory

Anyone affected by or interested in a decision should have the opportunity to participate in the process for making that decision. This can happen in several ways – community members may be provided with information, asked for their opinion, given the opportunity to make recommendations or, in some cases, be part of the actual decision-making process.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

Good governance is important for several reasons. It not only gives the community confidence in its leaders, but improves the faith that elected members and officers have in their own government and its decision-making processes.

It also leads to better decisions, helps government meet its legislative responsibilities and importantly provides an ethical basis for governance.

BENEFITS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

Promotes Community Confidence

People are more likely to have confidence in their government if decisions are made in a transparent and accountable way. This helps people to feel that government will act in the community's overall best interest, regardless of differing opinions.

It also encourages governments to remember that they are acting on behalf of their community and helps them to understand the importance of having open and ethical processes which adhere to the law and stand up to scrutiny.

Encourages Elected Members and Other Officers to Be Confident

Elected members and other officers will feel better about their involvement in government when good governance is practiced. Other officers will be more confident that they are across the issues, that

they can trust the advice they are given, that their views will be respected even if everyone doesn't agree with them, and that the council chamber is a safe place for debate and decision making.

Officers will feel more confident in providing frank and fearless advice which is acknowledged and respected by the populace.

Leads to Better Decisions

Decisions that are informed by good information and data, by stakeholder views, and by open and honest debate will generally reflect the broad interests of the community.

This does not assume that everyone will think each decision is the right one. But members of the community are more likely to accept the outcomes if the process has been good, even if they don't agree with the decision. They will also be less tempted to continue fighting or attempting to overturn the decision. So even the most difficult and controversial decisions are more likely to stick.

Helps Governments Meet Its Legislative Responsibilities

If decision-making is open and able to follow by observers, it is more likely that governments will comply with the relevant legal requirements. They will also be less likely to take shortcuts or bend the rules.

Supports Ethical Decision Making

Good governance creates an environment where elected members and other officers ask themselves 'what is the right thing to do?' when making decisions. Making choices and having to account for them in an open and transparent way encourages honest consideration of the choices facing those in the governance process. This is the case even when differing moral frameworks between individuals means that the answer to 'what is the right thing to do' is not always the same.

*(Source: **Good Governance Guide**: Produced by the Municipal Association of Victoria, Victorian Local Governance Association, Local Government Victoria and Local Government Professionals to promote good governance in local government. <http://www.goodgovernance.org.au/about-this-site/>)*

SECTION SEVEN

FIELD ACTIVITIES ON SUSTAINING AND DEEPENING ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN NIGERIA: KADUNA, KANO AND SOKOTO STATES

KADUNA

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF KADUNA STATE CHAPTER OF THE NETWORK FOR JUSTICE FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 2018 AND 2020

Introduction:

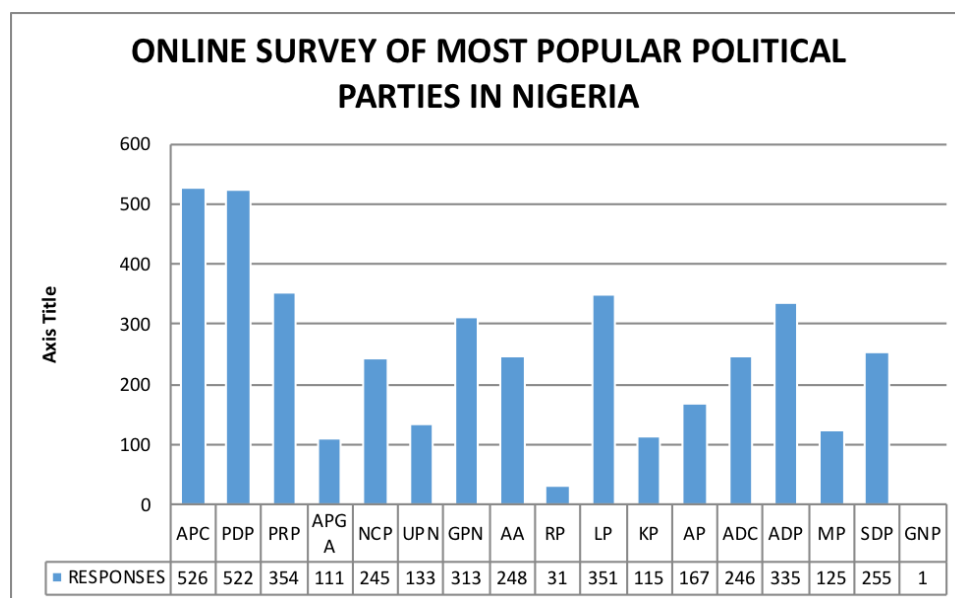
This report covers the period between 2018 and 2020, highlighting the various activities that engaged the attention of the Kaduna state chapter of the Network for Justice to ensure success in the fight against corruption in Nigeria and the promotion of good governance. The activities are as follows:

Survey and Mapping of Political Parties

Activities for the period under report here commenced with a baseline survey, which involved distribution of questionnaires. At the end of the exercise, 500 people were sampled. The objectives of the survey are as follows:

- i. Obtain the perceptions of the political parties and their aspirants relating to corruption.
- ii. Examine the manifestoes of each political party in relation to fighting corruption.
- iii. Organize a Roundtable with political stakeholders on the matter.
- iv. Conduct a Rapid Assessment on awareness on the nature and extent of corruption by the political class and how to tackle it.
- v. Engage professional media practitioners dealing with how to fight corruption through debates, phone-in, etc.

The table below indicates the respondent responses on the relative strength of some of the registered political parties in Nigeria.



i. Courtesy Visit to Political Party Offices In The State

Visits were conducted to the offices of the political parties mentioned above for the purpose of enlisting the support of politicians to embrace the fight against corruption in Kaduna state and to ensure a free political transition.

ii. Roundtable Meeting with Key Stakeholders in the 2019 Elections

A stakeholders meeting with political parties in Kaduna state was conducted for the purpose of enlisting the support of politicians in the fight against corruption before electing them into political offices as well as educating them on the need for a fair and violence free elections in 2019 to ensure smooth political transition. The meeting targeted political party aspirants, state and ward leaders of the various political parties, religious leaders, community leaders, and women and youth leaders of the various political parties in Kaduna state.

The sampled view of participants at the end of the stakeholders meeting indicates that corruption and its evil effects are properly

understood and appreciated. It was agreed by the meeting that a multi-stakeholder approach is required in the fight against corruption.

iii. Radio Appearances and Radio Live Programs

During the period under review, we made a numbers of radio appearances and live radio programs with some selected radio stations in Kaduna state to ensure a wider reach out to members of the society. The selected radio stations included Federal Radio Corporation (FRCN), Kaduna, Nagarta Radio, Kaduna, Liberty Radio, and the Kaduna State Media Corporation (KSMC). The objectives of the radio appearances and radio live programs were for the purpose of advocacy and raising of the consciousness of the public on the importance of fighting corruption and the need to make our leaders accountable by insisting that they executive projects provided for in budgets. Over 10 million people spreading across Kaduna state and beyond are expected to benefit from such radio appearances and live radio programs. After the programs Network for Justice received many phone calls and text messages from various quarters in Kaduna state and neighbouring states expressive of appreciation and commendation to it. The breakdown of the radio appearances per radio station are as follows:

- Federal Radio Corporation (FRCN), Kaduna - six (6) appearances
- Nagarta Radio, Kaduna - five (5) appearances
- Liberty Radio - four (4) appearances
- Kaduna State Media Corporation (KSMC) – five (5) appearances

iv. Community Outreach and Town hall Meetings at Village and Districts Levels

In the period under review, the Kaduna state chapter of the Network for Justice carried its activities to the people by organizing town hall meetings and community outreach in various locations of Kaduna state. The town hall meetings and community outreach could not be held as planned in all the three (3) Senatorial districts of Kaduna state due to security challenges in especially Kaduna South Senatorial district and Birnin Gwari in Kaduna Central Senatorial district. The community outreach and town hall meetings were organized in order to reach-yet-to-be reached and hard to reach section of the society for the purpose of expanding access to information on the need to make

our leaders accountable and to establish beneficial connections between Network for Justice with the local communities. During these activities Network for Justice was able to elicit feedback from the communities reached about their perception of corruption in the society and showed appreciation on efforts directed at eradicating it.

The questionnaire distributed at these occasions indicates that people were highly impressed with the efforts of the Network for Justice in keeping them informed on the importance of peaceful conduct during elections and sensitizing them on the evil nature of corruption and the need for every person to contribute in fighting it. The table below shows the locations covered by the town hall meeting and the community outreach as per the three Senatorial district of Kaduna state.

S/N	Town	Target Audience	Male	Female	Total
1.	Lere	100	70	40	110
2.	Hunkuyi	100	66	38	104
3.	Soba	100	50	45	95
4.	Zaria	100	63	49	112
5.	Sabon Gari	100	61	45	106
6.	Gubuchi	100	62	35	97
7.	Chukun	100	45	27	72

v. Capacity Building

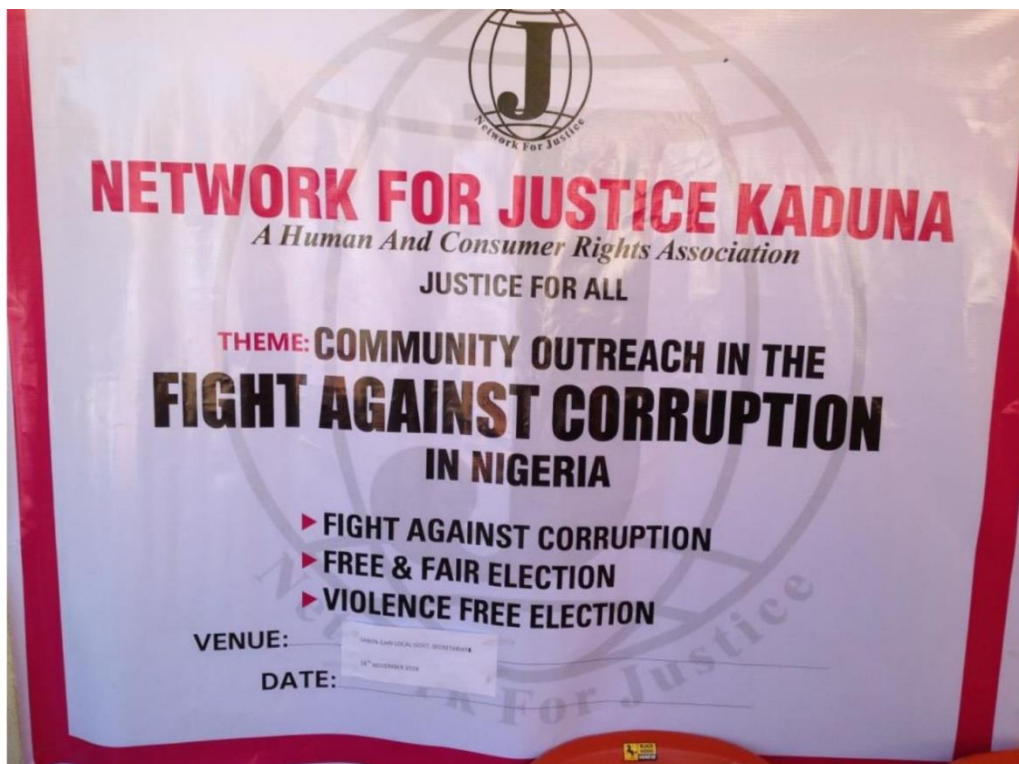
A capacity building workshop on the implementation of the fight against corruption and promotion of good governance in Nigeria was held on 29th June 2020 at Arewa House, Kaduna, directed at imparting in members of the Network for Justice across Kaduna state with the necessary skills that would help them in the fight against corruption, the promotion of good governance, and the tracking of campaign promises made by politicians. Participants at this occasion were also counselled on the need to observe all protocols put in place to guide against contacting the dreaded coronavirus. Face marks and leaflets designed to educate the public about coronavirus and how to protect themselves from it were distributed and participants were requested

to take back to their respective destination for subsequent distribution. The workshop was attended by members across the 23-local government of Kaduna state.

A capacity building workshop on budget monitoring was held on 20th July 2020 at Arewa House, Kaduna aimed at sensitizing participants on the urgent need to monitor the implementation of budget at local, state and national levels to ensure development. It also aimed at training participants on how to monitor the implementation of budget and how to post their findings onto the Network for Justice's web site. The workshop was attended by members of the Network for Justice in the 23 local governments in Kaduna state. As part of its contribution to the fight against coronavirus, Network for Justice distributed face masks and leaflets carrying messages on the dangers of coronavirus and how to stay safe and requested participants to help it in distributing same in their various localities.

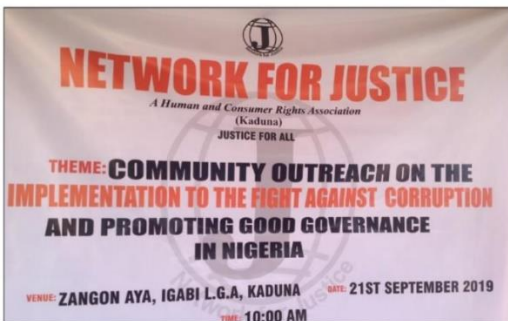














KANO

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF KANO STATE CHAPTER OF THE NETWORK FOR JUSTICE FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 2018 AND 2020

1. Introduction:

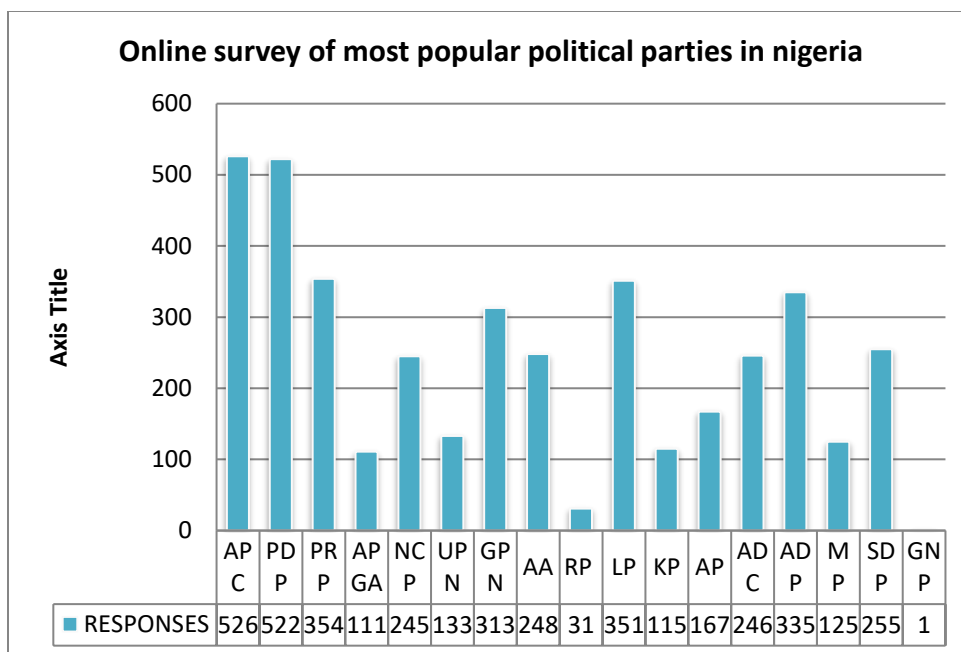
This report brings to light the activities conducted by the Kano state chapter of the Network for Justice as part of its contributions to the fight against corruption and the promotion of good governance in Kano state. The report covers a period of two years, spanning from 2018 to 2020. The activities under report here are as follows:

Survey of Political Parties

To predicate its activities on sound information, Network for Justice conducted a baseline survey on political parties in Kano, Kaduna and Sokoto states. The objectives of the survey were as follows:

1. Obtain the perceptions of the political parties and their aspirants relating to corruption.
2. Examine the manifestoes of each political party in relation to fighting corruption.
3. Organize a Roundtable with political stakeholders on the matter.
4. Conduct a Rapid Assessment on awareness on the nature and extent of corruption by the political class and how to tackle it.
5. Engage professional media practitioners dealing with how to fight corruption through debates, phone-in, etc.

The table below shows the responses of respondents on the comparative strength of some of the registered political parties in Nigeria.



Courtesy Visit to Political Party Offices in The State

Network for Justice saw the wisdom of enlisting the support of political parties in the fight against corruption and the promotion of good governance in Nigeria. It identified only two (2) political parties that have existing functional offices in the State. While others were no longer found in their known office locations, some have already vacated the offices without any other means to reach/contact them. The two identified political parties that have existing functional offices are:

1. Peoples Democratic Party (PDP)
2. All Progressive Congress (APC)

The Network for Justice Team on Wednesday 25th September 2019 paid a visit to the two political parties and discussed on the importance of the fight against corruption and promotion of good governance in the State. The Team was led by Malam Bala Abdullahi Gaduwama with others in the persons of Maigari Garba Indabawa, Auwalu Saleh, Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad, Usman Ishaq Inuwa and Rahima Shehu Dokaji.

After intensive discussions and deliberations between the Network for Justice Team and the party executives the following resolutions

were reached on how to promote good governance and fight corruption in the State:

- i. Network for justice and party executives/officials should be interacting quarterly for more discussions.
- ii. That the Network for Justice should request for a courtesy visit to the State executive governor for discussion of these vital issues raised.
- iii. That the Network for Justice should partner with political party executives to sensitize the general public, elected leaders and appointees on the two critical issues concerned.

Roundtable Meeting with Key Stakeholders in the 2019 Elections

A stakeholders meeting with political parties in Kano state was conducted for the purpose of enlisting the support of politicians in the fight against corruption before electing them into political offices as well as educating them on the need for a fair and violence free elections in 2019 to guarantee a hitch free political transition. The target audience were political party aspirants, state and ward leaders of the political parties, religious leaders, community leaders, and women and youth leaders of the political parties in Kano state.

Radio Appearances/Live Programs

In order to extend its activities such as advocacy and sensitization across Kano state, the Kano state chapter of Network for Justice saw the wisdom of enlisting the support of four media houses in Kano state. The enlisted radio houses were Aminci Radio, Freedom Radio, Kano state Radio Corporation (KSRC), and Press Radio. The Kano state chapter of the Network for Justice made several appearances and live programs with these radio stations for the purpose of raising the consciousness of the public on the importance of fighting corruption and the need to make leaders accountable.

Network for Justice, Kano chapter was encouraged by the many phone calls and texts messages it received from people during and after the radio programs, appreciative of its efforts.

The breakdown of the radio appearances per radio station are as follows:

- i. Aminci Radio, Kano - six (5) programs

- ii. Freedom Radio, Kano - five (5) programs
- iii. Kano state Radio Corporation (KSRC) – five (5) programs
- iv. Press Radio, Kano - five (5) programs

Community Outreach and Town hall Meetings at Village and Districts Levels

Network for Justice, Kano *has* conducted a community outreach project for the purpose of sensitizing the general public on the importance of the fight against corruption and promotion of good governance in Kano State after the 2019 general election. The project was held in two (2) local government areas in the State namely: Tofa Local Government Area and Rimin Gado Local Government Area.

Tofa Local Government Area:

The community outreach was conducted here on 2nd October 2019, targeting ward heads, village heads, religious leaders and other community members. Some of the participants while commenting kept emphasizing that the network for Justice, Kano should keep up the sensitization in order to educate and create awareness to the people in the rural areas and those who could not have access to the media. It was also suggested as follows:

- i. The Network for Justice should have help to create awareness to the public either through media or any other alternative ways.
- ii. Network for Justice should provide a legal advice and defence to any traditional ruler who have the courage to report any misdeed in the society.
- iii. The Network for justice should make a partnership with the Tofa emirate council to fight societal ills in the area.

Rimin Gado Local Government Area:

The community outreach took place in Rimin Gado Local Government Area on 9th October 2019. The target participants were ward heads, village heads, religious leaders and other community members. At the end of the meeting, the following observations/recommendations were made:

- i. that both political parties and structures at local government areas have demonstrated keen interest in the sensitization

activities and had gone further to indicate readiness to collaborate with Network for Justice, Kano in sustaining the partnership. Therefore, Network for Justice is advice to establish mechanism for a sustainable relationship in particular with local communities.

- ii. Through the sensitization activities, the ideals and objectives of Network for Justice, Kano are now better understood and appreciated by local communities. Consequently, the communities will now look up to the Network for Justice for possible legal assistance/intervention in time of need. Therefore, Network for Justice is advice to put in place a functional legal intervention/assistance structure.
- iii. Having identified resourceful youth, religious and community leaders and for the purpose of greater impact and sustainability of the objective of the project, Network for Justice, Kano is advice to organise a 2 day workshop that will involve all the identified elements in all the local government areas where the outreach exercises were conducted.

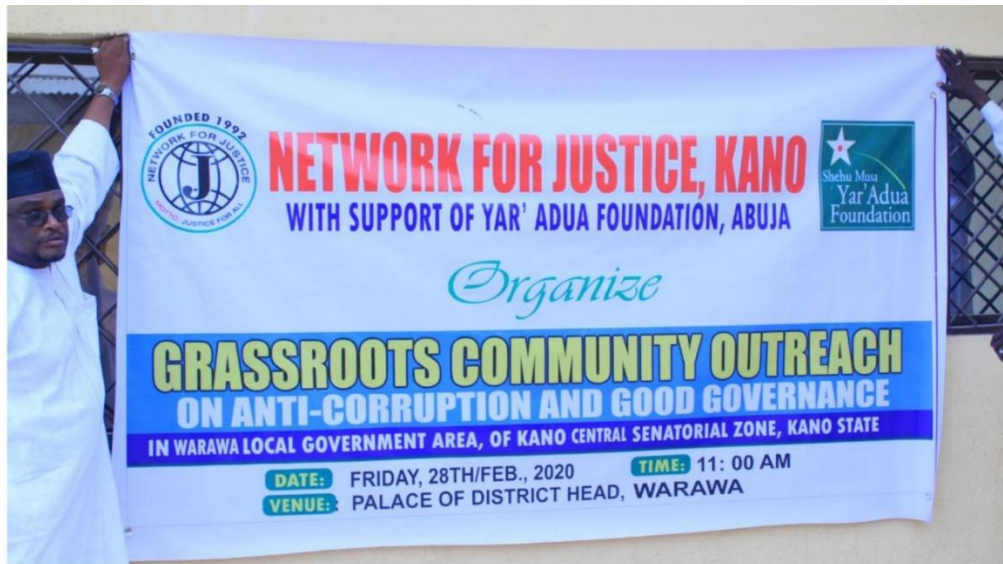
Capacity Building

Two capacity building workshops were conducted by the Kano state chapter of the Network for Justice. The first of these targeting members of the Network for Justice across Kano state. The workshop was designed to impart on participants skills to equip them to fight corruption and promote good governance in Kano State. The second workshop targeted members of the Network for Justice who are located in all the local government areas of Kano state. It was organised for the purpose of sensitising participants on the importance of monitoring of the implementation of budget at local, state and national levels. Participants were also trained on how to publish progress reports on capital projects, located in their respective areas on the web site designed by the Network for Justice.

Throughout our engagements we make sure that all protocols, designed to protect people from coronavirus were observed. Face marks, leaflets and posters to educate the public about the dangers of coronavirus and how to stay safe were distributed to participants who were also requested to help in the re-distribution of such items when they reached back home.

Community Outreach in Kano State





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SOKOTO STATE

SOKOTO STATE CHAPTER, NETWORK FOR JUSTICE 2018-2020 PROGRESS REPORT ON GOOD GOVERNANCE AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION TO ZERO LEVEL

a) Activity one; identification of registered political parties in Sokoto state

- APC
- ADC
- GREEN PARTY
- PDM
- PDP
- PRP

b) Mapping of presence of political parties in the three senatorial districts in the state:

S/N	CENTRAL SENATORIAL EXISTING PARTIES	ACTIVE	NON-ACTIVE
1.	SOKOTO NORTH	APC, ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PDP, PRP	
2.	SOKOTO SOUTH	APC, ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PDP, PRP	
3.	WAMAKKO	APC, ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PDP, PRP	
4.	SILAME	APC, SDP, APC, AFGA,	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP
5.	BINJI	APC, SDP, APC AFGA	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP
6.	TANGAZA	APC, SDP, APC AFGA	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP

7.	GUDU	APC, SDP, APC AFGA	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP
8.	KWARE	APC, SDP, APC AFGA	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP

S/N	SOUTH DISTRICT	SENATORIAL	ACTIVE	NON-ACTIVE
1.	BODINGA		APC, ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PDP	PRP
2.	DANGE SHUNI		APC, ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PDP,	PRP
3.	TURETA		APC, SDP, APC AFGA	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP
4.	YABO		APC, SDP, APC AFGA ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP	
5.	SHAGARI		APC, SDP, APC AFGA	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP
6.	TAMBUWAL		APC, SDP, APC AFGA	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP
7.	KEBBE		APC, SDP, APC AFGA	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP
8.	KWARE		APC, SDP, APC AFGA	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP

S/N	EASTERN DISTRICT	SENATORIAL	ACTIVE	NON-ACTIVE
1.	GWADABAWA		APC, ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PDP, PRP	
2.	ILELA		APC, SDP, APC AFGA	
3.	GADA		APC, SDP, APC AFGA	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP
4.	GORONYO		APC, SDP, APC AFGA	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP
5.	SABON BIRNI		APC, SDP, APC AFGA	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP
6.	ISA		APC, SDP, APC AFGA	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP
7.	RABAH		APC, SDP, APC AFGA	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP
8.	WURNO		APC, SDP, APC AFGA	ADC, GREEN PARTY, PDM, PRP

PLYING VISIT TO THE IDENTIFIED POLITICAL PARTIES OFFICES IN THE STATE

Sequel to The Identification of the above-Mentioned political Parties In the state. The national coordination team, with state implementation team visited the following political parties in the state.

- APC
- ADC
- GREEN PARTY
- PDM
- PDP
- PRP

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IDENTIFIED KEY STAKEHOLDERS OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE PARTY APPARENT AT DANKANI GUEST PALACE

Sequel to the project kick up in the state, existing political parties' offices identified and mapped during our plying visit to the state party head offices. The national and the state implantation team for the good governance and the fight against corruption from 2018 to beyond 2020 organizes capacity skill building for the target identified political party leaders and political party apparent in the state.

About 130 are targeted out of which participants were targeted, while as 119 participated in the three sessions holds.

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR YOUTH, RELIGIOUS LEADERS, TRADITIONAL RULERS, CEOs, FBOs, NGOs, AND CDAs AGAINST POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN SOKOTO STATE ORGANIZES AT DANKANI GUEST PALACE

In these sub-activities four different capacity trainings had been conducted to broaden knowledge and create awareness during the political campaign rallies pre-election period, and during voting exercise for youth leaders political party apparent, political party agent, ward political leaders, on the dangers of provoked wards during house to house reach out campaigns as well as community square and town halls meetings for zero-tolerance on one another for the smooth transiting period, pre-election and after election period.

COMMUNITY RADIO, TALK-SHIP PHONE IN- DISCUSSIONS AND APPEARANCES

During the period under review, we have appeared in the following radio community talk ship with FM houses in Sokoto state.

Below are the FM stations we reached.

- Vision Fm Skk - six (6) appearances
- Garkuwa FM Skk- six (6) appearances

- Caliphate Fm Skk- Two (2) appearances
- Alu Ya Gode Fm Skk- Three (3) appearances

RADIO IN HOUSE PHONE IN DISCUSSION

- Vission Fm Skk- Two appearance
- Garkuwa Fm Skk- Two appearance

The aim of community radio, talk ship phone in discussions and appearances, is targeted towards reaching out to six million seven hundreds and thirty-five (6007350) audience in Sokoto state and beyond.

The success stories both our targeted audience in Sokoto state, kebbi, Zamfara, katsina and Kaduna state has been making phone calls, sms, Instagram and text messages, commending the quality messages being delivered at various airing time, had commended network for justice for the very very efforts.

ADVOCACY VISITS TO LIKE MINDED CSOs IN THE STATE.

- Famaralazation and advocacy visit to Sokoto state Federated women lawyers association (FIDA).
- Famaralazation and advocacy visit to Sokoto state Coalition of NGOs.
- Advocacy visit to national Human right commission Sokoto zonal office.
- Advocacy visit to zonal legal Aid council Sokoto zonal office.

The objective of our collaboration with the above national human rights legal council and the CSOs mentioned is to strengthen and enhanced fair and equity deliberate, equitable Justice for the poorest of the poor in day to day engagement and the interactions especially on rights to social and the economic freedom for social Justice.

PLYING VISIT AND RAPOR BUILDING WITH FEDERAL ANTY CORRUPTION AGENCIES IN SOKOTO STATE

- Plying visit to EFCC Zonal office in Sokoto
- Plying visit to ICPC Zonal office in Sokoto

- Plying visit to NAFDAC Zonal Office in Sokoto
- Plying Visit to Code of Conduct Sokoto Zonal Office
- Advocacy visit to SONA Sokoto Zonal Office.

As a result of our collaborative effort with the five federal agencies identified above, and our strength in community reach out in the state during the period under review we have been able to mitigate and assist about fourty nine cases (49) of social base and the economics sabotages has been channeled to various agencies for action and quick responses at present 17 cases of various degrees has been resolved through ADRs and about nineteen (19) economic crime has been submitted to EFCC and ICPC zonal offices Sokoto for action. So far twelve (12) cases have been assigning for in debt investigation.

GENERAL MASS AND PRINT MEDIA

During the period under review, the project has been able to be identified with the following linkages.

Vission Fm Sokoto, had been collaborating with NETWORK FOR JUSTICE for their early morning Program (SAKKWATAWA KWAN LAHIYA) futuring on the evils of economic and social corruption in our society free of charge.

ALU YAGODE TELEVISION: also invites NETWORK FOR JUSTICE to participate in a one-hour TV talkshow program tagged (KAI da DOKA) to educate Sokoto state television viewers on the role of EFCC towards the fight against corruptio

COMMUNITY REACH OUT MOBILIZATION COMPAINGS AND TOWNHOLD MEETINGS AT VILLAGE AND

S/N	CENTRAL SENATORIAL EXISTING PARTIES	TOWN	VILLAGE	TARGET AUDIENCE.	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	SOKOTO NORTH	SHIYAR MARAFI		300	188	49	237
2.	SOKOTO SOUTH	GAGI TOWN, TAMAJE TOWN	NAKASARIN BUBA, MANA BABBA, NAKASARIN BAREBARI	300	196	34	220
3.	WAMAKKO	ARKILLAR LIMAN	MUNKERI	300	290	45	335
4.	SILAME	GANDE	LABBANI	300	173	29	202
5.	BINJI	MAI KULKI	BUNKARI	300	191	40	231
6.	TANGAZA	TANGAZA TOWN,	GIDAN MADI, MAGONHO, GIDAN MALAN, KALAN JENI, SABRO, LABSANI	300	176	30	216

7.	GUDU	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
8.	KWARE	ZAMAU, LAMBO SIRI JALO, GIDAN KARMA, KANDAM		300	98	17	105

S/N	CENTRAL SENATORIAL EXISTING PARTIES	TOWN	VILLAGE	TARGET AUDIENCE.	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	SOKOTO NORTH	SHIYAR MARAFA		300	148	47	195
2.	SOKOTO SOUTH	GAGI TOWN, TAMAJE TOWN	NAKASARIN BUBA, MANA BABBA, NAKASARIN BAREBARI	300	115	23	137
3.	WAMAKKO	ARKILLAR LIMAN	MUNKERI	300	190	45	235
4.	SILAME	GANDE	LABBANI	300	190	61	251
5.	BINJI	MAI KULKI	BUNKARI	300	141	40	181
6.	TANGAZA	TANGAZA TOWN,	GIDAN MADI, MAGONHO, GIDAN MALAN, KALAN JENI, SABRO,	300	170	37	207

			LABSANI				
7.	KWARE	ZAMAU, LAMBO SIRI JALO, GIDAN KARMA, KANDAM		300	290	80	370

S/N	SOUTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT	TOWN	VILLAGE	TARGET AUDIENCE.	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	BODINGA	KWAURAN MINYO. MAZANGARI. KWACCIYO LALLE.		300	148	52	200
2.	SOKOTO SOUTH	GAGI TOWN, TAMAJE TOWN	NAKASARIN BUBA, MANA BABBA, NAKASARIN BAREBARI	300	196	44	240
3.	WAMAKKO	ARKILLAR LIMAN	MUNKERI	300	190	45	235
4.	SILAME	GANDE	LABBANI	261	160	57	117
5.	BINJI	MAI KULKI	BUNKARI	331	191	140	331
6.	TANGAZA	TANGAZA TOWN,	GIDAN MADI, MAGONHO,	300	163	46	209

			GIDAN MALAN, KALAN JENI, SABRO, LABSANI				
7.	KWARE	ZAMAU, LAMBO SIRI JALO, GIDAN KARMA, KANDAM		300	182	31	213
8.	BODINGA	KWAURAN MINYO. MAZANGARI. KWACCIYO LALLE.		300	141	20	161
9.	DANGE SHUNI	LAFFI. RIKKINA		300	185	35	220
10.	TURETA	LAMBAR TURETA, TSAMIYAR LOFA		300	173	43	216
11.	YABO	YABO TOWN, KILGORI BINGAJI		300	102	19	121
12.	SHAGARI	DANDIN MAHE KAJIJI SANYINNAWAL, ADDAM		300	159	41	200

S/N	EASTERN SENATORIAL DISTRICT	TOWN	VILLAGE	TARGET AUDIENCE.	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	GWADABAWA	GWADABAWA TOWN, SALAME TOWN, GIDAN KAYA	ASARA, ZUGANA	300	170	33	203
2.	ILELA			NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	GADA	GADA TOWN	HOLAI, GADABO, ILA	300	143	41	184
4.	GORONYO	GIYAWA, YAR RIMAWA,	SHINAKA. DUBA JALO, KWAKWAZO, DUBA FULANI	300	210	37	247
5.	RABAH	RABAH TOWN	KOGOGO GWADDODI	300	178	45	223
6.	WURNO	WURNO TOWN	SHIYAR MAGARYA, KOFAR RIMA, TUNGAR DAN KEMU	300	160	40	200











**REPORT ON A ONE DAY ROUND TABLE MEETING ON THE CAUSES
AND REMEDIES OF DIFFICULTIES EXPERINCED BY LITIGANTS IN
LOWER COURTS THAT DEPRIVE THEM FROM GETTING JUSTICE
ORGANIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN
LAWYERS NIGERIA (FIDA) SOKOTO BRANCH IN COLLABORATION
WITH NETWORK FOR JUSTICE, HELD IN THE NATIONAL BAR
ASSOCIATION (NBA) OF NIGERIA SECRETARIAT SOKOTO
ON**

8TH OF AUGUST 2020.

OPENING PRAYER: The opening prayer was led by Shinaka Adamu at exactly 11:33am

WELCOME ADDRESS: The welcome address was given by the Chairperson of FIDA in person of Barrister Aisha Abdullahi Ilo who welcomed and thanked the people for honoring their invitation. She went further to state that the aim of the meeting is to identify and seek out solutions to the problems encountered by litigants in the lower courts which deprives the ordinary man from accessing/getting justice. In an attempt to achieving this course, she said they deemed it fit to discuss these issues with the legal practitioners that attend to cases in these lower courts as they stand a better chance of identifying and resolving these issues. In this wise, she urged all the invited guests to make their contributions in order to ensure that the aim of the meeting is achieved.

SELF INTRODUCTION: All those present in the meeting took turn to do a self-introduction. Present in the meeting were representatives from FIDA, Rashidat Muhammad and Co, Mansur and Co Chambers, Ministry of Justice, Break Heart Initiative, Asabe Gambo, Integrity Law Harvitin, State Council and the Almustapha and Co Chambers.

MATTERS OF DISCUSSION

DIFFICULTIES FACED BY LITIGANTS IN THE LOWER COURTS

After taking turns to hear from each of the legal practitioners, the challenges pointed out to be the reason for the difficulty faced by litigants in lower courts were thus:

- ❖ a. Barrister M. Shehu pointed out that the processes followed to handle cases attract too much illegal charges such as the

payment for court orders, oath, declaration, summoning of cases, recognition for the summoning of cases, location of the defendants, copy of judgment, notice, serving of cases, passing of judgment, protection warrant, payment of court officials from the gate keepers to the judges to help push cases forward.

- ❖ Barrister Rashidat pointed out the following challenges:
 - a. Proper procedures, rules and guidelines are not followed in serving cases in the Sharia court of law.
 - b. The consents of defendants are often times not sought before adjourning cases.
 - c. Women suffer most in the Sharia courts because they cannot afford to pay these excess fees.
 - d. Most lawyers gain employment without gaining experience thus lacking the ability to adequately defend their cases.
- ❖ Sir. Esoke of Integrity Law Harvitin pointed out the following:
 - a. Court officials exhibit unchecked corrupt practices.
 - b. Lawyers play major roles in promoting the corrupt practices among Judges and senior Legal practitioners by not being able to gather the courage to correct their misconducts.
 - c. The absence of magistrate grade 1 in the whole of Sokoto which shows that the state lacks a good reward system.
 - d. Case expected to be settled outside the court are allowed into the court room.
- ❖ Barrister Mansur Muhammed from Mansur and Co Chambers had pointed out the following problems:
 - a. Government's increment of court fees such as the increment of court affidavit from (N50 - N2000), court cost from (N20 - N2000) debt recovery cost from (10%-13%) and the appeal fee from (N100 - N2000), court order (N10, 000), oath (N1, 000), cost for obtaining record (N 2,000) has made it difficult for the poor to access justice.
 - b. The issue of delay in case proceedings due to corruption, the long processes followed in handling cases, societal and government's interference, lack of adequate qualified, sincere and diligent judges, lack of standard/civil procedures in handling cases, and congestion of cases due to limited number of courts in the state.

- c. The promotion of registrars and clerks to the position of judges of most of the Sharia courts which allows for unprofessional serving of judgment.
 - d. There is no proper disciplinary mechanism on ground to check the excesses of the corrupt practices of the court officials in the lower courts as those who monitor them happen to be more corrupt than they are and punishment often times attracts transfer to another court.
- ❖ Abdulrazak Abubakar, the Head of Chamber of the Rashidat Muhammad and Co pointed out the following:
 - a. There is cultural corruption at play in the judicial system which deals with the extortion of illegal fees from litigants as well as the practice of official corruption which deals with the extortion of legal fees that however comes with illegal increment from litigants, where junior lawyers, senior lawyers and private individuals pay different amount of court fees according to their financial status.
 - b. There is no clear demarcation of bailable and non- bailable offences in the lower courts.
- ❖ Yakubu Sani pointed out the following challenges:
 - a. Appointment of court officials who lack integrity, qualification and experience due to favoritism, which allows for a weak judicial system.
 - b. Female litigants are often times vulnerable to sexual advances from the supporting staffs.
 - c. Procedures/laws in the Sharia courts are not given legal backing.
 - d. Most security persons involved in the prosecution of Islamic cases lack the knowledge to handle them.
- ❖ Barrister Aminu Sa'idu from Break Heart Initiative pointed out that private lawyers are not given enough backing to handle pro-bono cases especially at the grass root level.
- ❖ The representative from Almustapha and Co pointed out that there is no discreet investigation from the part of security persons which often times decides the fate of how far the case can go.
- ❖ Barrister Abdulrahman pointed out that there is a problem of case termination invoked in the lower courts due to corruption and incompetent lawyers.

- ❖ There is no procedure followed in the operation and appointment of the committee members of the mobile courts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Below were the recommendations proffered for the above problems:

- ❖ New graduates of law of schools should not be given appointment until they have gone through some tutelage to enable them to gather enough experience to help them defend cases without intimidation.
- ❖ Training and retraining of court officials should be carried out to ensure that standards procedures are always followed in dealing with court matters.
- ❖ Channels should be created through which complains of injustice practiced in the lower courts can quickly reach the ears of the Ministry of Justice for faster punitive measures to be taken.
- ❖ Lawyers should be encouraged to diplomatically correct the misconduct of Judges and their superiors.
- ❖ If need be, the funding of the lower courts should be improved by the government in order to minimize the unnecessary extortion of court fees from litigants.
- ❖ There will be a need to encourage private lawyers to handle pro-bono cases in rural areas by creating a conducive financial working environment for them. In relation to this, NGOs that are interested in the justice system should be encouraged to incorporate public and private lawyers to their system to intervene in pro-bono cases at the grass root level where they carry out their community services. In line with these, they should be encouraged to give tokens to these incorporated lawyers to at least cater for the transportation that will be needed to carry out these services.
- ❖ A good reward and punishment mechanism to should be put in place through honoring well deserving persons with the issuance of merit certificates in the NBA annual meetings, strict monitoring of court officials, writing of petitions against failing judges, sanctioning/suspension of wanting Judges and court officials instead of transferring them to another court in order to promote competence and integrity in the judicial system and ward off corruption.

- ❖ There should be transparency in the appointment of Judges by creating a platform where people can have a say as to who to be appointed. If possible, only lawyers should be appointed as Judges.
- ❖ Supporting staffs should be well screened before being employed in order to rid-off persons with questionable characters.
- ❖ The increment of court fees should be properly reviewed and amended by the necessary bodies so that the poor can be able to access justice. In this wise applications and petitions should be written to the Ministry of Justice to this effect and follow up should also be done to ensure that the petition is being granted.
- ❖ Lawyers should know and take advantage of the fact that all filings of pro-bono cases are expected to be waved after registering them with the legal aid.
- ❖ The need to push for an applicable standard operating procedure for the mobile courts, create public defendant offices, establish more courts in Sokoto state and promote ADRs within and outside chambers to discourage congestions of cases in the lower courts.
- ❖ The need to use the state council in the prosecution of Islamic cases instead of leaving it in the hands of unknowledgeable security persons. Security persons should also be trained and given a conducive environment to adequately handle cases like this in order to reduce the burden from the state council.
- ❖ The society and government should be discouraged from interfering in the delivery of justice through strict monitoring to ensure that standard procedures are being followed to serve justice.
- ❖ Lawyers should show interest in handling pro-bono cases when asked to do so in the upcoming NBA meeting.

Mr. Wurno Hassan Balaraba from the Network for Justice promised to support the activity of FIDA to ensure that these problems faced by litigants especially at the grass root are resolved. He said they are not involved in criminal laws but play prominent roles in the implementation of civil laws of which he promised that the network will do it best to see that justice is served as it ought to be served.

CLOSING REMARK: The closing remark was given by the Chairperson of FIDA who thanked the guest for their input and hoped that the deliberations made in the meeting will go a long way in solving the problems faced by litigants in these lower courts. She added that they as state actors do not stand the chance of defending these litigants which is why they are calling out to them to help address these issues.

CLOSING PRAYER: The closing prayer was led by Mr. Sir Okeke at 1:52pm.



COMPENDIUM OF CAMPAIGN PROMISES IN SOME SELECTED STATES IN NIGERIA

A Study Commissioned by Network for Justice

Preamble

Given that at various election circles, major political actors involved in electioneering campaigns expectedly engage the general public on a number of issues that affects their condition of living, documentation of campaign promises is required to track and measure performance of elected officials at various levels. It is in the light of this that the Network for Justice identify the various sources of campaign promises with a view to documenting same as the baseline for evaluating and auditing the performance of government elected at sub-national levels. This fieldwork is thus a modest attempt to systematically gather and organise the various campaign promises made by key political actors in electoral politics such as political parties, candidates and aspirants. The compendium consists of list and summary of campaign promises that emanated from the identified sources. The field work covered some selected states in northern Nigeria – Sokoto, Kaduna and Kano states. It is hope that subsequently same would be extended to other parts of the country.

Methodology: Qualitative Approach

The method for the collection of date is essentially qualitative in nature. It involves the use of qualitative instruments for data collection. The following instruments will be used in the conduct of the study:

Desk Review

i. Official Documents

This involved the review of official documents of the major and active political parties in the states covered in this compendium. The documents may include party constitutions, official documents such as policy statements and pamphlets of the manifestoes of parties.

ii. Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals

The mapping of electioneering campaigns by parties in Sokoto state in the major newspapers. Newspaper reports of the activities of political parties in the state will therefore be reviewed. The content analysis of papers that reports the activities of parties, candidates and aspirants during electioneering campaigns will be made to generate the promises made by the actors.

iii. Review of Media Coverage of Political Programs

As part of the technique of data collection, the media contents of various political programs that involved parties, candidates and aspirants will be reviewed. Advertorials sponsored by parties candidates and aspirants in the electronic media will also be reviewed.

iv. Interviews with Party Officials, Candidates and Aspirants

Where need be, few In-depth Interviews (IDIs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) will be conducted with the some party officials, candidates and aspirants where feasible. The interviews are meant to corroborate information from other sources.

The Major Actors involved in Campaign Promises

- i. Major and active Political Parties in Sokoto state
- ii. Major and active Candidates that contested for elections in Sokoto state
- iii. Major Aspirants from within Political Parties that participated in Candidates' Selection Process
- iv. Officials of INEC in the Political Parties Monitoring Unit

All Progressive Change (APC): Party Manifesto

NATIONAL SECURITY – APC will:

- Urgently address capacity building of law enforcement agents in terms of quantity and quality as this is critical in safeguarding the sanctity of lives and property.
- Establish a well-trained, adequately equipped and goals driven Serious Crime Squad to combat terrorism, kidnapping, armed

robbery, militants, ethno-religious and communal clashes nationwide.

- Begin widespread consultations to amend the Constitution to enable States and Local Governments to employ State and Community Police to address the peculiar needs of each community. This would mean setting boundaries for Federal, State and Community Police through new Criminal Justice legislation to replace the Criminal Code, the Penal Code and the Police Act.
- Push for more support in the security and economic stability of the sub-region [ECOWAS] and AU as a whole and maintain a strong, close and frank relationship with West Africa, South Africa, UK, USA, Canada, and other African countries.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION, NATIONAL UNITY, SOCIAL HARMONY – APC WILL

- Establish a Conflict Resolution Commission to help prevent, mitigate and resolve civil conflicts within the polity.
- Bring permanent peace and solution to the Niger Delta and other conflict prone areas such as Plateau, Taraba, Bauchi, Borno and Abia in order to engender national unity and social harmony.
- Initiate policies to ensure that Nigerians are free to live and work in any part of the country by removing state of origin, tribe, ethnic and religious affiliations and replace those with state of residence.

JOB CREATION AND THE ECONOMY APC will:

- Maintain sound macro-economic policy environment, run an efficient government and preserve the independence of the Central Bank.
- Restore and strengthen financial confidence by putting in place a more robust monitoring, supervising and regulating of all financial institutions.

- Make our economy one of the fastest growing emerging economies in the world with a real GDP growth averaging 10% annually.
- Embark on vocational training, entrepreneurial and skills acquisition scheme for graduates along with the creation of Small Business Loan Guarantee Scheme to create at least 1 million new jobs every year, for the foreseeable future.
- Integrate the informal economy into the mainstream and prioritize the full implementation of the National Identification Scheme to generate the relevant data.
- Expand domestic demand and consider undertaking associated public works programmes.
- Embark on export and production diversification including investment in infrastructure; promote manufacturing through agro based industries and expand sub-regional trade through ECOWAS and AU.
- Make Information Technology, Manufacturing, Agriculture and Entertainment key drivers of our economy.
- Balance the economy across regions by the creation of 6 new Regional Economic Development Agencies (REDAs) to act as champions of sub-regional competitiveness.
- Put in place a N300bn regional growth fund (average of N50bn in each geo-political region) to be managed by the REDAs, encourage private sector enterprise and support to help places currently reliant on the public sector.
- Amend the Constitution and the Land Use Act to create freehold/leasehold interests in land along with matching grants for states to create a nationwide electronic land title register on a state by state basis.
- Create additional middle-class of at least 2 million new homeowners in our first year in government and 1 million annually thereafter; by enacting a national mortgage system that will lend at single digit interest rates for purchase of owner occupier houses.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY APC will:

- Modernize the sector and change Nigeria from being a country of self-subsistence farmers to that of a medium/commercial scale farming nation/producer.
- Create a nationwide food inspectorate division with a view to improving nutrition and eliminating food-borne hazards.
- Inject extra N30bn to the Agricultural sector to create more agro-allied jobs by way of loans at nominal interest rates for capital investment on medium and commercial scale cash crops.
- Guarantee a minimum price for selected crops and facilitate storage of agricultural products as and when necessary.

INDUSTRIALIZATION: APC WILL:

- Formulate a robust industrialization policy and provide a conducive environment for a private sector led industrial base for the economy, promote entrepreneurship that would help usher in new industries, new jobs, new knowledge and utilization of information and communication technologies.
- Create growth centers through the promotion of industrialization in all regions by encouraging the use of local resources.
- Promote innovation by investing heavily in research, development, science and technology.
- Support diversification of our economy from export of primary materials to value added goods through supporting the establishment of a solid industrial base.
- Ensure that key agricultural products such as cocoa and rubber go through value addition as opposed to exporting raw materials for industries in other countries.

INFRASTRUCTURE: APC will:

- Undertake an urgent review of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) enabling environment with a view to addressing the legal, regulatory and operational challenges including

introducing enabling legislation where necessary. In addition, we shall create a National Infrastructural Development Bank to provide loans at nominal interest rates exclusively for this sector to help rebuild our infrastructure and provide gainful employment.

- Generate, transmit and distribute from current 5,000 – 6,000 MW to at least 20,000 MW of electricity within four years and increasing to 50,000 MW with a view to achieving 24/7 uninterrupted power supply within ten years, whilst simultaneously ensuring development of sustainable/renewable energy.
- Embark on a National Infrastructural Development Programme as a PPP that will ensure the (a) construction of 3,000km of Superhighway including service trunks and (b) building of up to 4,800km of modern railway lines – one third to be completed by 2019;
- Enact new legal and regulatory frameworks to establish independent regulation and incentives to accelerate public and private sector investment in seaports, railways and inland waterways.
- Embark on PPP schemes with a view to ensuring that at least one functioning airport is available in each of the 36 states.

OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY APC WILL:

- Make the industry and Nigeria one of the world leading/cutting edge centers for clean oil and gas technologists, scientists, mega structure installation, drilling, processing, production engineers supported with best services and research facilities;
- Fully develop the sector's capacity to absorb more of the nation's new graduates in the labour market. The sector will produce more home-grown world class engineers and scientists;
- Modernize the NNPC and make it the national energy champion. Consider breaking it up into more efficient, commercially driven units and strip it of its regulatory powers and enable it tap into international capital market;

- Enforce the government master plan for oil companies to end flaring that pollutes the air and damages people's health and ensure that they sell at least half of their gas production within Nigeria;
- Speedily pass the much-delayed Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB) and ensure that local content issues are fully addressed;
- Make Nigeria the world's leading exporter of LNG through the creation of strategic partnerships.

EDUCATION: APC will

- Fully implement and enforce the provisions of the Universal Basic Education Act with emphasis on gender equity in primary and secondary school enrollment whilst improving the quality and substance of our schools;
- Targeting up to 15% of our annual budget for this critical sector whilst making substantial investments in training quality teachers at all levels of the educational system;
- Implement performance-based education as against the current certificate based qualification;
- Enhance teacher training and improve the competence of teachers along with vigorous national inspection;
- Make learning experiences more meaningful for children and make education more cost-effective.
- Develop and promote effective use of innovative teaching methods/materials in schools;
- Ensure a greater proportion of expenditure on university education is devoted to Science and Technology with more spaces allocated to science and technology oriented courses;
- Establish at least six new universities of science and technology with satellite campuses in various states;
- Establish technical colleges and vocational centers in each state of the federation;

- Provide more conducive environment for private sector participation in all levels of education;
- Establish six centers of excellence to address the needs of special education;

HEALTHCARE – APC WILL:

- Prioritize the reduction of the infant mortality rate by 2019 to 3%; reduce maternal mortality by more than 70%; reduce HIV/AIDs infection rate by 50% and other infectious diseases by 75%; improve life expectancy by additional 10 years on average through our national healthy living program;
- Increase the number of physicians from 19 per 1000 population to 50 per 1000; increase national health expenditure per person per annum to about N50,000 (from less than N10,000 currently);
- Increase the quality of all federal government owned hospitals to world class standard within five years;
- Invest in cutting edge technology such as telemedicine in all major health centers in the country through active investment and partnership programs with the private sector;
- Provide free ante-natal care for pregnant women, free health care for babies and children up to school going age and for the aged and free treatment for those afflicted with infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS;
- Boost the local manufacture of pharmaceuticals and make non adulterated drugs readily available.

SENIOR CITIZENS, YOUTH SPORTS AND CULTURE APC will:

- Ensure timely payment of retirement benefits for all pensioned senior citizens and create a poverty safety net for all aged citizens above the age of 65;
- Provide the opportunities for youths to realize, harness, and develop their full potentials and to facilitate the emergence of

a new generation of citizens committed to the sustenance of good governance and service to the people and the country;

- Establish world class sports academy and training institutes and ensure that Nigeria occupies a place of pride in global sports and athletics;
- Revive the Nigerian football league and put incentives in place to make it as competitive as other national leagues;
- Put in place measures to identify talents early and ensure their participation in local and international games to enable them become professionals;
- Mandate schools and communities to create playgrounds/sports centers with needed equipment to develop skills;
- Assist Nollywood to fully develop into world class movie industry that can compete effectively with Hollywood and Bollywood in due course.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT APC will

- Ensure the rights of women are protected as enshrined in our Constitution;
- Guarantee that women are adequately represented in government appointments and provide greater opportunities in education, job creation and economic empowerment;
- Recognize and protect women empowerment and gender equality with special emphasis on economic activities in development and in rural areas;
- Promote the concept of reserving a minimum number of seats in the National Assembly for women.

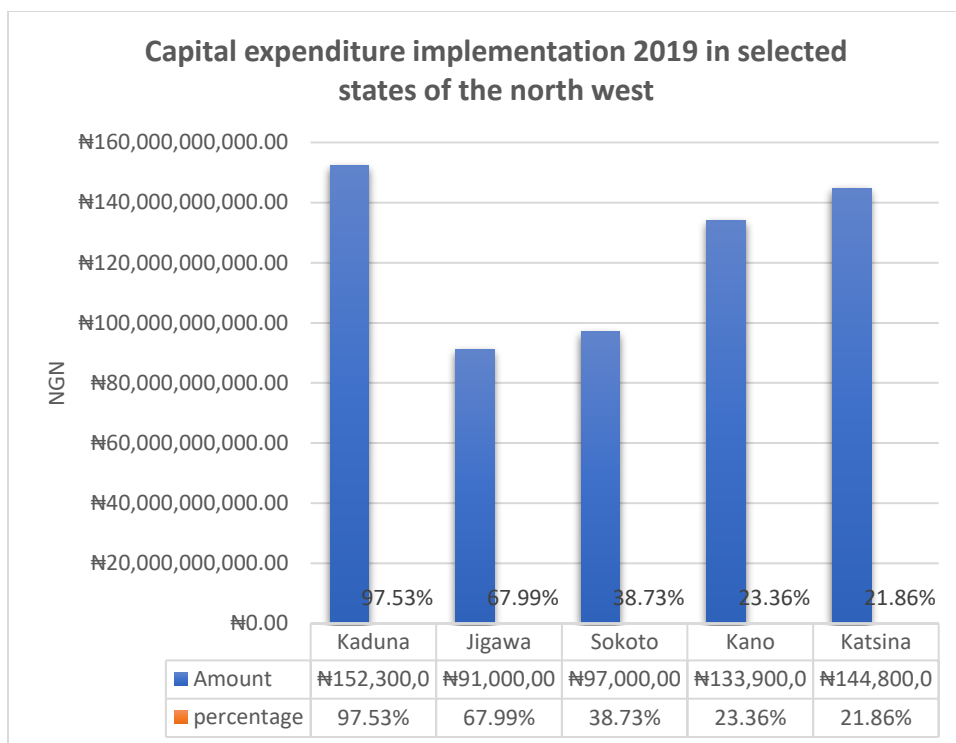
ENVIRONMENT – APC will:

- Ensure compliance with policies and measures to halt the pollution of rivers and waterways in the Niger Delta and other parts of the country;

- Create shelter belts in states bordering the Sahara Desert to mitigate and reverse the effects of the expanding desert;
- Support and accelerate the implementation of regional water transfer initiatives across the country;
- Adopt a holistic approach to erosion and shoreline protection across the country;
- Create teams of volunteers to plant and nurture economically viable trees in arid regions;
- Restructure the Ecological Fund Office to enable it meet today's environmental challenges;
- Regulate the timber industry to ensure that double the number of trees felled are planted by the loggers;
- Ensure full compliance with town-planning and environmental laws and edicts.

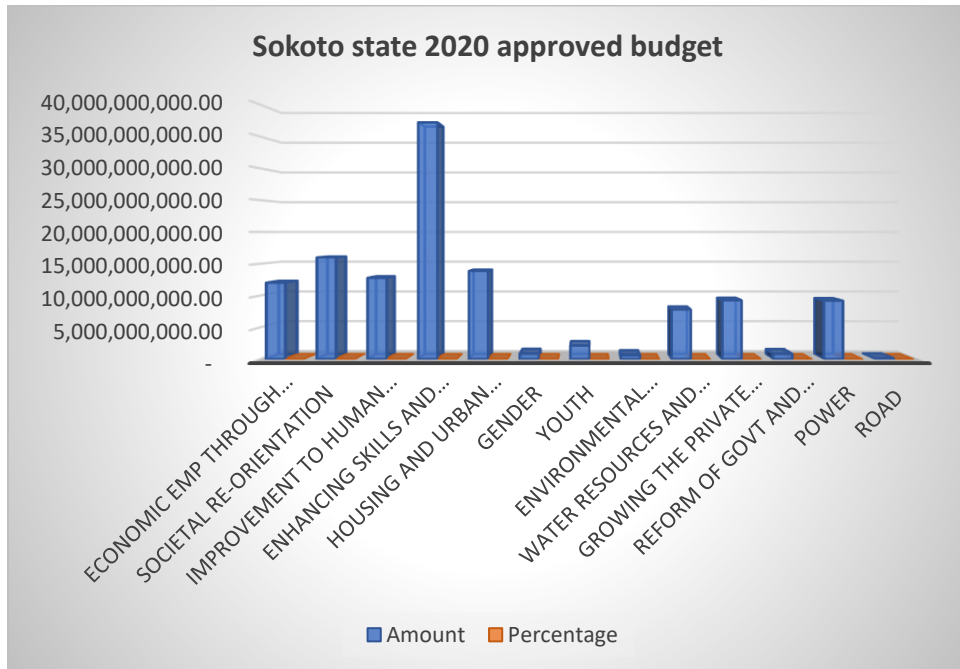
FOREIGN POLICY – APC will:

- Make regional integration a priority within ECOWAS including free trade with a view to ensuring that a common tariff and currency are achieved by 2020 under Nigeria's guidance and leadership;
- Maintain strong, close and frank relationships within the Gulf of Guinea, the Commonwealth, South Africa and the rest of the world;
- Establish a new special relationship with the leading emerging markets like Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) and other strategic partners around the world.



State	Amount	percentage
Kaduna	₦152,300,000,000.00	97.53%
Jigawa	₦91,000,000,000.00	67.99%
Sokoto	₦97,000,000,000.00	38.73%
Kano	₦133,900,000,000.00	23.36%
Katsina	₦144,800,000,000.00	21.86%
		Source: BudgetIT

CAMPAIGN PROMISES BY AMINU WAZIRI TAMBUWAL- SOKOTO STATE



	Amount	Percentage
Economic Emp Through Agric	12,031,214,158.67	9.80%
Societal Re-orientation	15,995,478,299.00	13.02%
Improvement to Human Health	12,777,197,014.80	10.40%
Enhancing Skills and Knowledge	37,220,957,539.30	30.30%
Housing and Urban Development	13,864,160,000.00	11.29%
Gender	884,800,000.00	0.72%
Youth	2,148,000,000.00	1.75%
Environmental Improvement	647,000,000.00	0.53%
Water Resources and Rural DevS	7,815,600,000.00	6.36%
Growing the Private Sector	9,258,136,269.30	7.54%
Reform of Govt and Governance	847,710,000.00	0.69%
Power	9,189,298,927.00	7.48%
Road	150,000,000.00	0.12%
	122,829,552,208.07	100.00%

The provision of quality Education at basic and post-basic level. To be achieved by allocating 26% of the state budget to education, welfare of teachers, partnership for training of teachers, recruitment of additional teachers, improving existing infrastructure and building additional infrastructure and facilities to attract more out of school children to enrol and complete their studies at different level). Providing Scholarship for both foreign and local students as a support to enhance access to higher education, particularly in critical areas of human capital required in the state.

Quality Health care Delivery (health personnel, drugs and new health centres). Upgrading and maintaining existing healthcare facilities in the state to enhance access to health services. Provision of the necessary drugs to patients as well as training of existing staff at different levels. More qualified healthcare personnel will be recruited and posted to various levels of healthcare institutions in the state. The welfare of healthcare personnel will also be improved to motivate them to work even harder to serve the people passionately

Rural Development- the candidate also promised to devote attention to rural development by providing basic necessary facilities and infrastructure to reduce rural-urban migration by empowering the rural population. Basic facilities such as roads, electricity, water, schools, health centres and credit facilities to enhance enterprise and agriculture.

Improving Agricultural Productivity- Agricultural extension workers and experts will be trained and engaged to add value to agricultural practice in the state. seedlings, pesticides and other vital farm inputs and implements will be procured and sold to farmers at subsidized rates. Local fertilizer company will be established to reduce cost of fertilizer and make it available to farmers at affordable rates. Credit and loan facilities will be provided to farmers that are captured by the census of farmers conducted in the state. A partnership project known as Argentina Project for cattle breeding is underway to boost animal production in the state.

Poverty alleviation- As a response to the rising pandemic of poverty in the state, he promised to undertake a comprehensive Youth Development program for skills acquisition. Stipends for the less privileged and destitute will also be sustained to cushion the effect of

poverty among the less privileged. Women Empowerment Scheme will also be evolved to train vulnerable women such as widows, divorcees and rural women for their sustainable empowerment. Orphans and Vulnerable Children will also be given the deserve attention, particular in getting them enrolled in school and supporting their educational pursuit reasonably.

Security- the candidate also promised to give utmost attention to security, given the rising threats to lives and property in the state. In particular, he promised to partner with security agencies and support them in the discharge of their responsibility of securing lives and property in the state. The local governments and villages that are experiencing security challenges will be given due attention.

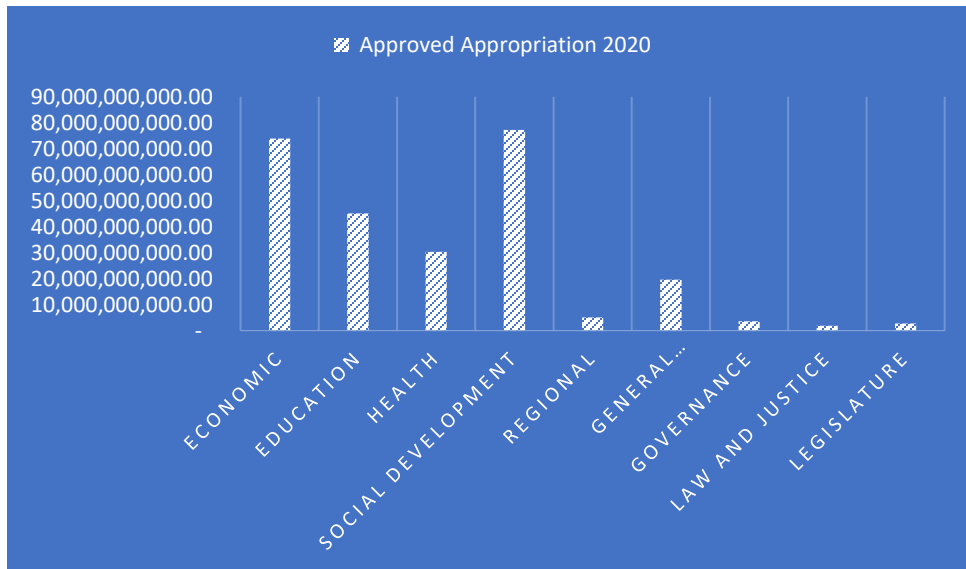
Power Supply- The candidate also promised to improve the supply of power in the state as a strategy to boost industrial and commercial activities in the state. This will be achieved by investing in the basic infrastructure for the distribution of power in the state.







CAMPAIGN PROMISES BY MALAM NASIRU AHMAD ELRUFAI – KADUNA STATE



Sectors	Approved 2020	Appropriation	Percentage
Economic	73,932,164,468.69		28.48%
Education	45,154,340,738		17.40%
Health	30,296,014,992.69		11.67%
Social Development	77,190,588,230.48		29.74%
Regional	5,076,655,463.80		1.96%
General Administration	19,654,345,376.31		7.57%
Governance	3,662,387,440.00		1.41%
Law and Justice	1,849,458,727.00		0.71%
Legislature	2,740,000,000.00		1.06%
	259,555,955,436.76		100.00%

A.P.C. launched its manifesto in Kaduna state with the following expression as its mantra – "Let's Make Kaduna Great Again: The Restoration Master-plan". The manifesto contains policies or promises the party aims at pursuing if elected.

The full document of the Manifesto ran to 15 pages. Presented here are the major promises that the party made as contain therein, which it hope would appeal to the public and have the potential to win over voters on poling day.

Education

Our educational policies and programmes are aimed at eradicating illiteracy in Kaduna State, ensuring every child gets at least nine years of free basic education, improving infrastructure and tools, while attracting the best people in character and learning to the teaching profession. The APC Kaduna Team will therefore:

- Fully implement and enforce the Universal Basic Education Act with specific emphasis on tuition-free, compulsory basic education for every child living in Kaduna State;
- Enhance the pay and reward system for teachers, training and improving their competence, along with vigorous inspection and enforcement of performance standards;
- Build and equip more libraries in schools and community centres with access to online educational and enlightenment materials throughout the state;
- Develop and promote effective use of innovative teaching methods and materials in primary and secondary schools utilising the latest technologies and pedagogic tools;
- Facilitate retooling and skills transfer programmes for unemployed youths to make them self-employed or employable and productive citizens;
- Ensure the full optimisation of the capacity of existing technical and commercial colleges, and expand where necessary;

- Revive and expand all vocational centres for technical skills acquisition, including addressing the needs of the physically-challenged who require special education;
- Guarantee that the existing senior secondary and tertiary institutions will receive the required attention to ensure that:
- Funds meant for running schools go directly to the schools and the management boards that will be established for them
- Learning environments and quality of tutors are improved, while equipment and tools are provided to promote research, increase professionalism and raise the quality of graduates;
- Enunciate conducive policies and regulatory framework that will strengthen existing private educational institutions in Kaduna State as well as encourage the establishment of new ones;
- Undertake a situation assessment of the Kaduna State Scholarship Scheme with a view to increasing expenditure on Science and Technology programmes at masters and doctoral levels;

EDUCATION

Construction of Block of 2 ClassRooms, LEA Research Shool, Kawo, Kaduna North LGA.



Renovation of Queen Amina College, Kakuri, Kaduna South LGA.



Construction of LEA Primary School Lokoja Rigasa, Igabi LGA.





Dr. Muhammed Jumare Pry Sch, Zaria. Renovation of existing classrooms



LEA Hayin Madara, Giwa

LEA K/Pate, Igabi
Renovation of classrooms completed
Toilets completed Borehole completed.



Renovation of Barewa College, Zaria
Status: Completed.



**Renovation of Alhudahuda College, Zaria, Zaria LGA.
Status: Ongoing.**



Health

The goal of our health policies is to have a disease-free and productive citizenry. The policies and programmes are aimed at first reducing incidence of diseases through promoting and enforcing environmental sanitation and preventive healthcare, and then development of diagnostic and curative capacities in primary and secondary health facilities when illness occurs, supplemented by social welfare programmes. The APC Kaduna Team will therefore:

- Focus on prevention of illness through continuous immunization, improved environmental sanitation, fumigation of high risk areas, and nutritional enlightenment programmes.

and the development of diagnostic and curative capacities when illness does occur;

- Improve life expectancy through our national healthy living program of sensible and balanced diet, exercise to augment preventive measures against spread of diseases;
- Substantially improve healthcare practitioner to population ratio by education policies and by attracting Diaspora healthcare practitioners to return and make Kaduna their home.
- Implement aggressive policies to reduce infant and maternal mortality, including the provision of free care in public health facilities to the following vulnerable groups:
 - i. Ante-natal care for pregnant women
 - ii. Babies and children up to the age of 5
 - iii. The elderly above the age of 70
 - iv. Those afflicted with infectious diseases such as Ebola, Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, etc.
- Urgently raise the quality of all general hospitals owned by the state government to world class standard within five years through investments in infrastructure, diagnostic equipment and continuous professional development;
- Encourage active health investment and partnership programmes with international healthcare groups and the federal tertiary health institutions in the state (ABU Teaching Hospital, National Eye Centre, National Ear Centre and the 44 Military Hospital) and the private sector to eliminate the need for medical tourism abroad.
- Encourage the private sector to provide healthcare centres subject to compliance with regulatory standards and value for money;
- Provide access to healthcare for all our citizens through a well-managed and properly funded healthcare delivery system.

- Encourage the local manufacture of pharmaceuticals for malaria, cholera and typhoid in Kaduna State and make other non-adulterated drugs readily available.

Primary Health Centre



Primary Health Centre, Yarbung, Kachia



Repairs and Renovation of PHC Kujama, Chikun LGA



Newly Constructed PHC Zango-Urban, Zangon Kataf LGA.



Repairs and Renovation of PHC Kwasallo, Soba LGA.

Social Welfare

Our social welfare policies will include the design and implementation of a sustainable safety net for vulnerable groups, timely pension payments for our senior citizens and programmes to engage the youths of Kaduna State in productive and sporting activities, encouraging competition and excellence and the pursuit of careers in sports and entertainment. The APC Kaduna Team will:

- Provide opportunities for Kaduna youths to realise, harness, and develop their full potentials and to facilitate the emergence of a new generation of citizens committed to the sustenance of good governance and service to the people and the country;
- Put in place measures to identify talents early and ensure their participation in domestic and international games to enable them become professionals:
 - i. inter-house athletics competition inter-school and interstate academics sports programmes and inter-tertiary institution games as potential sources of talent identification nurturing and development;
 - ii. Mandate schools, communities and local governments to create playgrounds/sports centres with needed equipment to develop skills and provide matching grants to facilitate same.
 - iii. Establish an academy and training institute for sports and ensure that Kaduna State occupies a place of pride in competitive national sports and athletics;
- Assist the Kaduna entertainment and creative arts industry with fiscal incentives to fully develop the sector into a competitive entertainment industry in the shortest possible time.
- Ensure timely payment of retirement benefits for all pensioned senior citizens and design a sustainable safety net targeting the needs of all aged citizens above the age of 70;

- Ensure the rights of women are protected as enshrined in our Constitution, guarantee that women are adequately represented in government appointments and provide greater opportunities in education, job creation and economic empowerment.

2. Internal Security, Law and Order:

The APC Kaduna Team believes that protection of lives and property of the people living in Kaduna State is the primary duty of the government. In this regard, we will attack the roots of insecurity and support the federal agencies responsible for maintaining law and order in the state.

We will:

- Recognize the overall responsibility of the Federal Government for internal security but will keenly support all law enforcement agencies in the state with infrastructure, vehicles, surveillance and communications equipment and tools to enhance their capacity in safeguarding the sanctity of lives and property:
 - i. Each of the 44 divisions of the Nigeria Police in Kaduna State will be provided at least two functioning operational vehicles and appropriate communications equipment;
 - ii. Improved street lighting using diesel-powered generators and solar power;
 - iii. Installation of CCTV cameras and crime control centres in urban areas;
- Establish a well-equipped, state of the art, forensic laboratory and other facilities to assist law enforcement agencies with the infrastructure, equipment and tools to prevent, detect and prosecute crimes;
- Immediately employ about 13,000 persons (average of about 50 for each ward) that will be a well-trained, adequately equipped and goals-driven Peace Corps, Park Rangers, Sanitary, Environmental and Traffic Inspectors for deployment in every ward state-wide;

- Implement policies to promote harmonious coexistence to ensure that residents are free to live, work and worship as they wish in any part of the state irrespective of tribe, ethnic and religious affiliations by:
 - i. Resuscitating the traditional rulers' network for civil defense, surveillance and intelligence-gathering;
 - ii. Promoting equality before the law, residency and discharge of tax obligations as eligibility criteria for public services
 - iii. Establishing a framework for proactive resolution of conflicts and the care of internally displaced persons including setting up a Peace and Reconciliation Commission;
 - iv. Reclaiming cattle corridors and resuscitating grazing reserves within the state, while proactively addressing conflict between farmers and nomadic herdsmen.

4. Transparent Governance and Improved Service Delivery

The APC Kaduna Team believes that our state public service needs to be motivated, adequately paid and restored to its previous high standards. An improved public service will lead to enhancement in service delivery, transparency and accountability. We will therefore:

- Empower the civil service for effective and efficient service delivery by all the Ministries, Departments and Agencies of government through reforms, whilst reducing corruption, eliminating duplication of functions and minimising waste of public resources;
- Attract the best and brightest into our state public service by the aggressive recruitment of highly educated and experienced young people, while training and retraining existing personnel in the state public service;
- c. Undertake a wholesale budgetary reform beginning with five-year development plans and zero-based annual public expenditure framework that will link the budget to job creation and poverty reduction;

- Ensure the reduction of overheads and waste, raise capital expenditure and observe budgetary discipline with independent annual audit of the state government, local governments and all agencies of the state;
- Eliminate all revenue leakages and improve on the generation and collection of internal revenues accruable to the state and local governments;
- Enhance accountability and stop the under-declaration of revenue that should go into the consolidated revenue fund and the State-Local Government Joint Account, thereby increasing resources available to the local government;
- Pursue rigorous implementation and compliance with the Fiscal Responsibility and Public Procurement Acts and faithfully apply sanctions for non-compliance;
- Require full disclosure in all media outlets of all government contracts over N100m prior to award and during project implementation at quarterly intervals;
- Carry out a status assessment to support the reform and strengthening of the state justice system for efficient administration and dispensation of justice to determine levels of appropriate funding and infrastructure and equipment needs for all Kaduna State courts.
- Implement reforms to create a transparent and responsible local government system that is autonomous, funded and with strengthened technical capacity, and that is capable of cooperating on municipal common services across local governments areas
- Devolve powers, functions and responsibilities along with increased funding to the local governments, and encourage collaboration between them to create municipalities for the enhanced management of major urban settlements.

4. Investing in Infrastructure for Economic Growth and Job Creation

Kaduna State enjoys the advantages of being close to Abuja, a major transport hub for access to Northern Nigeria's population and

markets, concentration of military facilities, and the centre of learning. We hope to leverage these endowments to grow the state's economy and create jobs for our people. The rehabilitation of the state's decaying infrastructure, extending and expanding them where necessary is the only way to achieve our economic development goals. The APC Kaduna Team will:

- Embark on a major statewide public works program to expand, upgrade and refurbish the infrastructural fabric of the state so that its residents can enjoy a better quality of life. The immediate focus shall be the rehabilitation of our roads, expand access to electricity and ease urban and rural transportation:
 - i. All existing intercity roads linking the major urban and farming centres of the state will be rehabilitated to motorable conditions, and expanded, extended or dualized where necessary;
 - ii. Intracity roads will be gradually paved starting with the arterial roads, followed by other high traffic and link roads, and expanded, extended or dualized where necessary
 - iii. All towns and villages in Kaduna State that are major farming or mining centres will receive priority attention in rural electrification and accelerated connection to the national grid.
- Strengthen the state agencies in charge of planning, environmental and urban management to collaborate with local governments and municipalities to ensure that:
 - i. Streets are cleaned, solid and liquid waste collected, processed and disposed off in an environmentally-sustainable manner
 - ii. Addressing systems in all urban areas are implemented such that streets are named, and houses are numbered and dwellings are properly identified

- iii. Neighbourhood beautification is embarked upon, with green areas, parks and recreational facilities provided in all towns and villages in the state
 - iv. There is full compliance with town planning laws, development control regulations and environmental standards
- Landfills and suitable waste transfer stations are constructed in all urban centres to process and dispose of solid waste sustainably
- Prioritize the completion of on-going potable water supply projects and expand the availability of pipe borne water throughout the state:
 - i. Remove bottlenecks in the supply and distribution networks to ensure that our towns and villages have uninterrupted supply of potable water within the shortest possible time;
 - ii. Implement the statewide programmes to supply water to all local government headquarters for which engineering designs have been completed.
- Ensure the completion of preliminary studies and engineering designs for the development of intra-city light rail system for Kaduna, and exploring financing and operating arrangements to construct same within the shortest possible time.
- Develop new towns in locations like Tafa and Jere to take advantage of the proximity of Kaduna State to the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja.

Water

Construction of new 150 Million liters per day water treatment plant, Zaria
Status: Completed





ROAD

ngoing Zaria Road Projects, Kofar Doka-Prison-Kofar Gidan Mallam Yaroti, Zaria



Re-construction Of Kawo Bridge



Urban Renewal Projects. (Road Component). Yakubu Gowon way and underpass



Road Component). Yakubu Gowon way



Waff Road, Kaduna



NEPA Roundabout to Independence Way



5. Improving Agriculture and Natural Resources Management:

Our goal is to make agriculture, real estate development, information and communications technology, light manufacturing and mining the key drivers of the economy of Kaduna and the sources of new jobs for our youths. The APC Kaduna Team will therefore:

- Modernize the agricultural sector and change our subsistent farmers to larger scale agriculture by:
 - i. Ensuring the availability of agricultural extension workers to guide our farmers, and the timely provision of fertilizers, chemicals and improved seedlings to our farmers at reasonable prices;
 - ii. Guaranteeing loans to farmers at low interest rates for investment in medium and commercial scale agricultural production
 - iii. Expanding storage facilities and locating them nearest to major production centres to reduce post-harvest losses, facilitate preservation and selling when the prices are right for farmers;
 - iv. Investing in irrigation facilities in proximity to all the dams in the state to ensure that our farmers are actively productive all the year round, thus maintaining jobs, creating wealth and reducing migration;
 - v. Create a state-wide food inspectorate division with a view to improving quality of food in the markets, enhanced nutrition and eliminating food-borne hazards
 - vi. Empower farmers to unlock wealth in land by way of marketable title and revive agriculture as an engine for economic growth and job creation;
- Embark on vocational training, entrepreneurial and skills acquisition scheme for graduates along with the creation of Small Business Loan Guarantee Scheme to create sustainable new jobs every year, for the foreseeable future

- Ensure the completion of the state-wide electronic land title register (Kaduna State Geographic Information System “KADGIS”) to facilitate the expeditious titling and transfer of land for urban, rural and agricultural purposes.
- Ensure the completion of the Kaduna Millennium City infrastructure and associated facilities and attract private participation in the design and implementation of signature real estate developments.
- Develop the Kaduna Green City taking advantage of the hundreds of kilometres of rivers in the state comprising residential and commercial facilities, hotels and conference centres, restaurants, lake and water front facilities, using public-private partnerships.
- Provide basic infrastructure (roads, water, electricity and waste management systems) in other urban settlements that have grown organically over the years to manage urban growth of Kaduna, Zaria and Kafanchan in particular.
- Provide a conducive environment for a private sector led industrial base for the state, promote entrepreneurship that would help usher in new industries, new jobs, new knowledge and utilization of information and communication technologies by:
 - i. Rehabilitating infrastructure in all the industrial estates in Kaduna and Zaria, and extending and expanding them where needed
 - ii. Creation of Industrial Parks and Technology Parks in selected locations in the state to act as low-cost locations for light manufacturing and ICT businesses looking to serve the FCT and Northern Nigeria;
- Undertake an urgent review of the Public Private Partnerships (PPP) enabling environment with a view to addressing the legal, regulatory and operational challenges including introducing enabling legislation where necessary; with a view to engaging capable private sector entities to help rebuild our infrastructure and provide gainful employment

- Promote a massive home building programme utilizing a mix of targeted public intervention in commercially unviable areas and public-private partnerships;





Campaign Promise Tracker

Each of the promises made by the APC government in Kaduna state is put into scrutiny with a view to finding out whether the party is true to its promises or not. Here we are interested in finding out whether the party was able to accomplish a promise, or whether it is ongoing. Where promises are stalled would also be indicated. This tracker will cover the period of four years, spanning the period from 2019 to 2023.

- Fully implement and enforce the Universal Basic Education Act with specific emphasis on tuition-free, compulsory basic education for every child living in Kaduna State – accomplished. The APC government in Kaduna state declared free primary and junior secondary school education as free and compulsory across the state

Source: PUCH , 17TH September 2019

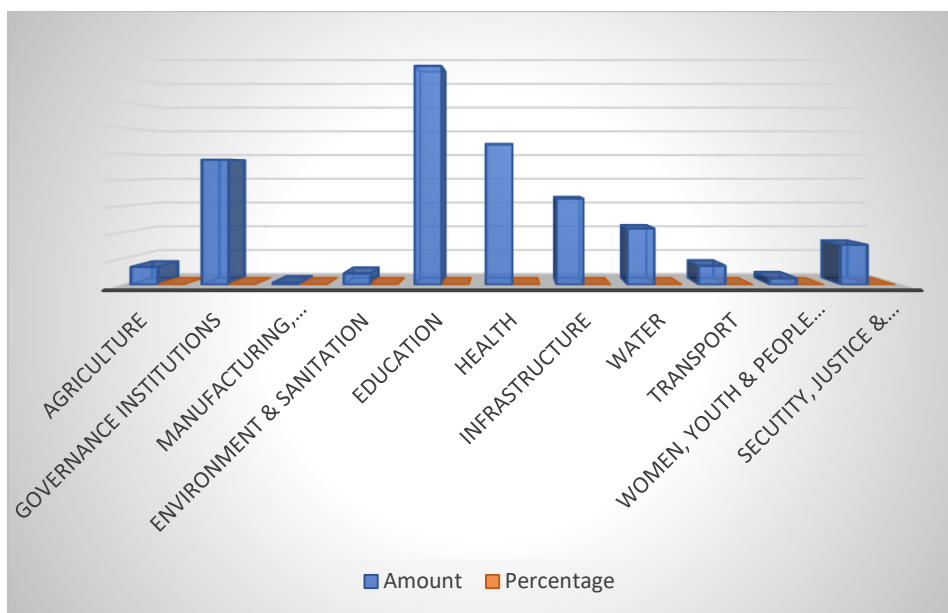
- Enhance the pay and reward system for teachers, training and improving their competence, along with vigorous inspection and enforcement of performance standards – accomplished. Teachers' salary in Kaduna state is increased. Also the state government organized a number of training workshops for teachers to increase their competence
- Build and equip more libraries in schools and community centres with access to online educational and enlightenment materials throughout the state – ongoing – the APC

government demonstrated commitment towards building and equipping of libraries in Kaduna state

- Develop and promote effective use of innovative teaching methods and materials in primary and secondary schools utilising the latest technologies and pedagogic tools; - ongoing. The APC led government in Kaduna state sourced mini tablets to enhance learning in schools to some selected schools. The government is working to extend same to schools across Kaduna state
- Facilitate retooling and skills transfer programmes for unemployed youths to make them self-employed or employable and productive citizens;
- Ensure the full optimisation of the capacity of existing technical and commercial colleges, and expand where necessary; Ongoing. BATC were renovated
- Revive and expand all vocational centres for technical skills acquisition, including addressing the needs of the physically-challenged who require special education; Ongoing
- Guarantee that the existing senior secondary and tertiary institutions will receive the required attention to ensure that:
 - i. Funds meant for running schools go directly to the schools and the management boards that will be established for them - Accomplished
 - ii. Learning environments and quality of tutors are improved, while equipment and tools are provided to promote research, increase professionalism and raise the quality of graduates - Ongoing
- Enunciate conducive policies and regulatory framework that will strengthen existing private educational institutions in Kaduna State as well as encourage the establishment of new ones;
- Undertake a situation assessment of the Kaduna State Scholarship Scheme with a view to increasing expenditure on Science and Technology programmes at masters and doctoral

levels; Accomplished. The state government made an impressive review of scholarship from a meagre 10,000 to 100,000 plus for undergraduate schools.

CAMPAIGN PROMISES BY DR. ABDULLAHI UMAR GANDUJE OF KANO STATE



	Amount	Percent age
AGRICULTURE	3,413,296,945.15	2.47%
GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS	23,881,482,946.99	17.27%
MANUFACTURING, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE & TROURISM	408,234,000.00	0.30%
ENVIRONMENT & SANITATION	2,154,233,371.61	1.56%
EDUCATION	41,784,910,292.56	30.22%
HEALTH	26,902,065,237.81	19.46%
INFRASTRUCTURE	16,451,843,654.06	11.90%
WATER	10,742,349,687.52	7.77%
TRANSPORT	3,622,374,000.00	2.62%
WOMEN, YOUTH & PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS	1,252,975,746.00	0.91%
SECUTITY, JUSTICE & EMERGENCY	7,635,374,779.05	5.52%
TOTAL:	138,249,140,660.75	100.00%

AGRICULTURE/COMMERCE/ INDUSTRY (ECONOMIC GROWTH)

- a) To resuscitate KASCO through public private partnership to facilitate distribution of fertilizer to small, medium and large-scale farmers at subsidized rates.
- b) To produce a blueprint to provide the basis of solid foundation of boosting small irrigation farming schemes along the dotted lines of rivers and streams across the State for the benefits of the Rural areas.
- c) To utilize the medium and small Dams through public -private partnership for full commercial Irrigation and electricity generation.
- d) We will collaborate with Federal Government to come up with lasting solutions to the problems of Nomads all over the Country.
- e) We will Plant fodder to enrich grazing areas that will be and protect them with a view to enhanced the quality of cattle rearing.
- f) To develop artificial insemination centre to ensure quality of Meat and Milk production in Kano State.



HEALTH

- a) We will examine the policy of the State Health Insurance Scheme.
- b) The services of environmental Health Workers (*Duba-Gari*) will be invigorated to be more functional at all times.



SECURITY

- a) If elected, we will mobilize and coordinate security Agencies for rapid response within the Kano Metropolis.
- b) We will involve Communities and Traditional Rulers in the overall Security programme.
- c) We will establish Kano State Security Trust Fund that will ensure the participation of the private Sector for a robust policing of the State.



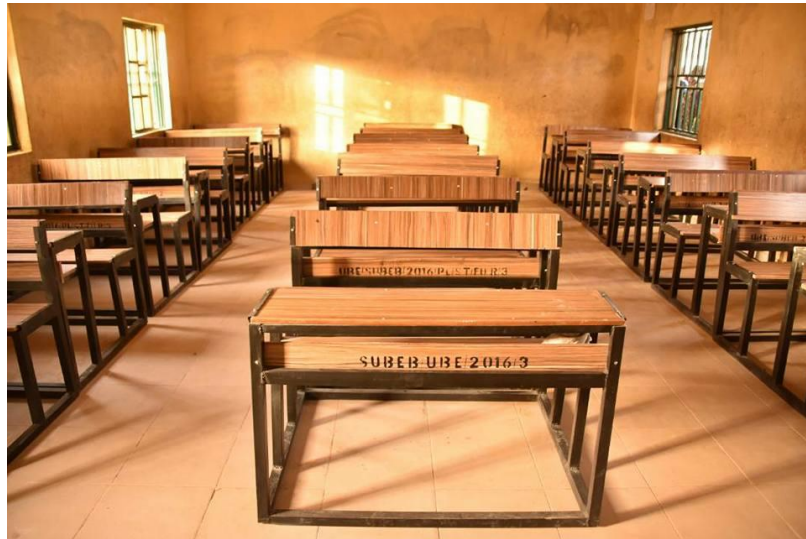
WOMEN, CHILDREN AND YOUTHS

- a) Will give top priority to the programme of retire immunization in order to protect children from preventable diseases.
- b) Will intensify strategies for Youth and Women Empowerment.



EDUCATION

- a) We will give free and compulsory Primary Education in the State whereby relevant Policies and Legislations will be enacted to ensure the enforcement of the Policy.



WATER AND SANITATION/ENVIROMENT

We will expand the existing regional Water supply scheme in order to cope with the increasing demands of potable Water in Rural Areas.



WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT

- a) Provision of ultra-modern Training Centre for the Civil Servants.
- b) To pursue a Housing Policy that will provide affordable housing to low Income groups in the State.
- c) To provide through public private partnership infrastructural facilities for the establishments of model parks in the promotion of fish farming and poultry, with the capacity to accommodates 50-100 farmers/entrepreneurs. The parks will provide shades for feed production, medication cold room restaurant and wholesale marketing facility.

LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

- a) Re-invigoration of the State Civil Service, thereby applying procedure and standard provided by the SERVICOM Charter in the operation of all MDA's across the State.
- a) Reduce the number of Ministries in the State with a view to the reduction of cost in Governance.
- b) Will run a Zero Tolerance Corruption Government and also Re –invigoration of Anti-Corruption Agencies to discharge its duties more effectively.
- c) To ensure punishment for any corrupt Official.
- d) To harmonize, stabilize and re-invigorate Local Governments to ensure that the dividends of Democracy are consolidated at the grassroots level.
- e) Will initiate the introduction of light rail transport system through public private partnership.

URBAN/RURAL INFRASTRUCTRE

- a) Will complete the on-going hydro power project.
- b) Will complete *Jakara –Wujuju* Road.
- c) Will complete Murtala Muhammad Way Flyover.

d) To produce a master plan for Urban beautification.



KATSINA STATE

A SITUATION REPORT ON KATSINA STATE GOVERNMENT'S INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES (2019-2020) AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE STATE'S COURTS

BY

JUNAIDU ABDULKADIR

SUBMITTED TO

PROF. SADIQ I. RADDA

JULY, 2020

KATSINA STATE GOVERNMENT'S INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT (2019-2020)

Infrastructure is developed to make easy movement of people and goods, provide portable water for drinking and other uses, enhance education and learning, boost preventive and curative healthcare, boost and improve economy to eradicate poverty, and improve overall wellbeing of the public. In fact, improvements in infrastructure, knowledge and technology have been responsible for controlling cholera and other diseases epidemic in the last century all over the world. This section was therefore, aimed at finding and assessing the budgeted completed and ongoing infrastructural development initiatives by Katsina state government from January, 2019 to 2020.

Budgeted Completed Infrastructure Projects:

- a. In 2019 six (6) secondary schools were budgeted and constructed, two (2) in each of the three Senatorial districts of the state.
- b. In 2019 drainage was budgeted and constructed in the state metropolis along Hamada Carpets and Continental Computers road at Kadarko Estate GRA area.

Budgeted Uncompleted/Ongoing Infrastructure Projects:

- a. In 2019 Two hundred (200) housing units was budgeted for construction behind Federal Medical Centre, Katsina which has reached completion level.
- b. In 2019 Dam construction at Danja, Danja Local government area was budgeted and is still under construction.

- c. In 2019 6 roads construction was budgeted two in each of the three Senatorial districts of the state out of which only the Kafur, Rugoji, Kagara in has started which is also still under construction.
- d. In 2019 Demolition and reconstruction of the state's metropolis major roundabouts was budgeted and are still under construction.
- e. In 2020 drainage was budgeted and constructed in the state metropolis along Katsina Motel –Modoji road within GRA area.

Budgeted but not commenced Infrastructure Projects:

- a. In 2019 Three hundred and sixty one (361) clinics were budgeted for construction across the political wards of the state, but could not be commenced and re-budgeted in 2020 and none has also started.
- b. In 2020 3 roads were budgeted for construction, with one in each of the three Senatorial districts of the state which are yet to be started.
- c. In 2020 six (6) secondary schools have been budgeted to be constructed, two (2) in each of the three Senatorial districts of the state, which are yet to be started.

Budgeted Abandoned Infrastructure Projects:

From the investigation conducted there has not been any infrastructure projects that was started and abandoned by the state government of the state not only in 2019-2020 but since the inception of the present administration.

Concluding Remarks:

It is to be noted that these infrastructural development initiatives are being done by the state government with funds including those in the state-local governments' joint account. This is because since the inception of the present administration the 34 local governments in the state had not had elected chairpersons and only had caretaker chairmen for less than a year. Thus, the monies from the federation account meant for the local governments have been held by the state government with nothing to show for it in terms of infrastructure at the local areas.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN KATSINA STATE JUDICIARY

This section was aimed at finding and providing information on the nature, promptness, problems and fairness of judicial proceedings in

Katsina state judiciary from the high courts, magistrate and sharia courts. This is to understand as to whether fundamental principles of fair-hearing, speedy dispensation of justice and other human rights of persons are recognized and respected in the dispensation of justice in the state. The following findings were observed in a survey and visits to the high courts, some magistrate and sharia courts in the state.

Promptness and Timing of Proceedings

Information gathered shows that the official opening hours for court sessions is 9:00 am prompt, however as observed and corroborated further by reliable sources the court proceedings do not usually begin until at least 10:00 am. This is so because even the court where the Chief Judge of the state himself presided over did not begin until 10:14 am, while at another court the session began by 11:12am. The same applies to the magistrate and sharia courts visited. In fact, the judges at the sharia courts can take up to 2:00pm or 4:00pm, or even worse fix a case for hearing and refused to show up at all.

Judicial Proceedings and Language Barrier

One important problem observed which is likely to hamper the proper, fair and speedy dispensation of cases in the high courts as well as the magistrate courts in the state is the language being used in the proceedings. This is so because, in all the criminal cases observed by this investigation at both the high courts and magistrate courts the accused were not literate in English language, similarly, even the prosecuting Police officers were not proficient in English language but the proceeding were being carried out in English language. Hence, interpretation by court officials, which may sometimes give rise to misinterpretation and/or misunderstanding that may lead to poor presentation of defence by the accused. This issue was further acknowledged by all concerned from the judges, lawyers, and the persons involved in legal battles to be a serious problem in judicial proceedings in the state at all levels.

Adjournment of and Avoidable Lingering Of Cases

Another problem observed in the course of this investigation is adjournment and unnecessary lingering of both civil and criminal cases. However the most worrying is the lingering of criminal cases,

as this may lead to stigmatisation of the accused as a criminal by the society and suffer unnecessary incarceration without necessarily being guilty of the offence being charged. For example in one of the cases presided over by the Chief Judge, a robbery suspect was discharged and acquitted after being detained and tried for fourteen (14) years. This problem was found to be as a result of poor preparation of cases by the police (lack of professionalism on the part of the prosecuting police officers), where vital information and other evidences are being skipped by those in charge, and sometimes over reliance on torture by the investigating police officers to secure confession from the accused.

Poor understanding of Clear-Cut Jurisdiction between Sharia Courts and Other Courts

From the observation of this investigation it was found that there seems to be a lack of understanding of clear-cut jurisdiction between the magistrate and sharia courts. This is because a civil or criminal case involving two persons will be entertained at the magistrate court for a long while after an avoidable delay of justice, and suddenly the case will be transferred to a sharia court.

Corruption

No glaring and apparent bribery or any form of corruption was observed at the high courts visited. However, there was found complaints of suspicions and accusations of bribe taking at the magistrate and sharia courts, where some court's officials in connivance with the judges solicits for or are offered and collects bribe and influence or frustrate judgement of a case in favour of the bribe giver. This may be due to poor remuneration of judges and other staff within the state judiciary.

Conclusion

Conclusively therefore it could be said that, the problems hindering the speedy and fair dispensation of justice in the Katsina state judiciary lack of promptness and commitment to duty by the justices, corruption within the judicial staff including administrative ones, language being used in the proceedings, poor understanding of clear-cut jurisdiction of the courts in the state, and adjournment and

unnecessary delay of cases due to poor preparation and technical legal errors in prosecuting cases.

JIGAWA STATE

NETWORK FOR JUSTICE, KANO

REPORT ON MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION AND COURTS PROCEEDINGS IN JIGAWA STATE

As part of its activities for the fight against corruption and promoting good governance, the Network for Justice, Kano conducted an evaluation and monitoring of budget implementation and courts proceedings in Jigawa State. The 2019 Budget was used in tracking and evaluating some of the provisions therein in selected locations across the State.

The findings of the exercises were as follows:

DUTSE CAPITAL CITY

- A provision was made for equipping Agricultural Mechanization Centre in Dutse in the sum of N2.5 million. Finding shows that no any equipment provided to the centre which indicates non implementation of the budgetary provision.
- The sum of N21 million was budgeted for the development of Dutse Tourism Camp including boundary wall fence and gate house. However, it was revealed that the project hasn't been undertaken.
- Provision for the construction of Limawa-Warwade-Jidawa-Sakwaya-Dutse road was made in the total sum of N300 million. This project was implemented and 100% completed.
- The sum of N1 billion was budgeted for the construction of Dutse-Madobi-Katanga-Dangoli road. This project was also undertaken and completed 100%.
- There was a provision of N2 million for dualization of Ibrahim Aliyu bypass roundabout and monument. It was found that this project was completed 100%.

- A provision was made in the 2019 budget for the dualization of old police headquarters – Gadadin road in the sum of N2 million. The project was also undertaken and completed 100%.
- There was a budgetary provision in the sum of N2 million for the construction of Dutse township road. The project was implemented and 100% completed.
- A provision for the construction of access road at Dutse airport in the sum of N2 million was made. This provision has been implemented 100%.
- The sum of N100 million. was earmarked for the provision of street lights within Dutse capital. However, it was found that this project was not completed 100%, in some locations there exist the street lights while in the majority there is no such lights. Therefore it is about 40% completed and there is no sign indicating it is ongoing.
- A budgetary provision in the sum of N4 million for landscaping the premises of Fire Service headquarters was made. It was found that the implementation stage of the project is 0%, not even mobilization to the site at all.
- The sum of N15 million was budgeted for the drilling of the borehole and overhead tank at the Fire Service headquarters. This was implemented and 100% completed. But there was a change of purpose from overhead tank to line pipes based on the recommendation of the Agency's management.
- There was also a budgetary provision for the construction of 2no. classrooms for trainees as well as commandant office at the Fire Service headquarters in the sum of N10 million. This project hasn't been done and nothing to indicate commencement of the its implementation.
- A provision for drilling of ground water monitoring borehole in Dutse was made in the sum of N8 million. However, no project of such nature located which indicate non-implementation.
- The sum N400 million was budgeted for the completion of legislative residences and boy's quarters in Dutse. This project has been carried out and completed 100%. Some of the houses are already in used.
- There was a provision for wall fencing of Justice Dahiru Mustapha Housing Estate at Fatara in the sum of N12 million.

However, this project wasn't done and no any works/mobilization to site for its implementation.

- The sum of N20 million was budgeted for the construction of 15 no. shops at Garu road near sport complex. The project found not to be executed and no any works commence for implementation.
- Construction of corner shops at Fatara II and Takur was budgeted in the sum of N7 million. The project wasn't implemented as no shops were sighted in both the location

RINGIM LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- Budgetary provision in the sum of N5 million was made for the rehabilitation of Ringim Veterinary clinic. The clinic found to be dilapidated, and one of the residents of the area lamented that for over 15 years there is no any renovation done for the clinic.
- The sum of N33 million. Was budgeted for the establishment and fencing of 2.5km vegetable market at Kijawal, Dabi. The project is about 60% completed as the market was established with some stalls and is already functional, but there is no wall fence.
- There was a provision for renovation of Skills Acquisition Centre in the total sum of N8 million. This budgetary provision hasn't been implemented as there is no any single attempt for renovation in the last 5 years as lamented by one of the custodians in the Centre.
- An estimated sum of N150 million was budgeted in the 2019 budget for the construction of Kijawal-Dabi road. The road has been constructed at 100% completion stage.
- Provision for dualization of Ringim township road was made. It was found that no any dualization work done on the township road throughout Ringim, indicating 0% implementation.
- Provision was also made for the construction of Ringim – Doko road with the sum of N600 million. The road found to be at its long-standing dilapidation indicating that no works done to implement the budgetary provision,
- The sum of N30 million was provided in the budget for the establishment of new water supply scheme in Ringim town. This project hasn't been actualized/implemented. Not even a site allocated for the project.

- Provision was made for the construction of High Court with the sum of N24 million. The court was constructed at 100% completion stage, and it is already functional.
- Provision for the renovation of women centre in the sum of N3 million was made. However, the centre as evaluated no any renovation works done. A resident of the area reported that for many years there is no any renovation exercise carried out.
- The sum of N12 million was earmarked for the construction of 1no. block (3-classrooms) and 1no. block of 6-seater pit latrine at Government Day Secondary School Ringim. This budgetary provision has never seen the light of the day, because there is no any structural development done for some years.

BABURA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- A budgetary provision was made for the construction of parking shed at Babura market in the sum of N2.1 million. This provision hasn't been implemented. No such project located throughout the market, and one of the market traders confirmed this.
- There was a budgetary provision for the construction of road from Babura – Maigatari. This road wasn't constructed and no any indication of site mobilization.
- The sum of N6 million was budgeted in the budget estimate for the construction of Fire Service station. This has also not been implemented. There is no any fire station in the town.
- Construction and fencing of Yarkirya market was budgeted to the tune of N15 million. As of the time of compiling this report, has no wall fencing, which indicates non-implementation of the budgetary provision.
- The budgetary provision in the sum of N12 million was made for the construction of 1no. block (3-classrooms) and 1no. block of 6-seater pit latrine at Government Girls Day Secondary School K/Babba. This project has been completed 100%.
- The sum of N500 million was budgeted for the construction of classroom blocks, lecture halls, administrative block, student hostels, staff quarters, toilets, etc for infrastructural development of Jigawa State College of Remedial Studies, Babura. This project is ongoing, even though not more than 15% was completed because only wall fence is done.

- Provision was made in the total sum of N2 million for renovation of Babura Women Centre. However, this project hasn't been implemented. The Centre as lamented by some people in the area didn't undergo any renovation for years.
- Construction of 2no. (2 bed room) staff quarters at Senior Secondary School Kanya Babba has a budgetary provision to the tune of N24 million. This project hasn't been commenced at all, no any percentage of work done in school for the implementation of same.
- Provision for the continuation of the new school of Nursing and Midwifery where made in the sum of N400 million. This project has been implemented and its about 95% complete.

KAZAURE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- A provision was made in the sum of N4 million for the construction of township road. This project was implemented and completed 100%.
- Provision for the construction of Kazaure – Karkarna road was made. This project has been implemented, and 100% completed.
- A budgetary provision was made in the sum of N50 million for the design and construction of pipelines for Kazaure Water Supply Scheme. This project is ongoing and is about 95% completion stage.
- There was a budgetary provision for renovation of Women Centre in Kazaure town at the total sum of N3 million. However, this project hasn't been implemented and no any indication for commencement of the works.
- The sum of N400 million was budgeted for resettlement of Government Girls Unity Secondary School Kazaure; involving construction of structures, procurement of furniture, provision of water and light. The School exists still at its old location, while at the construction site only few structures were developed. The project is ongoing with not more than 30% completion.
- The sum of N10 million was provided in the budget for the renovation of males and females inmates wards at psychiatric hospital Kazaure. This project has been implemented, and 100% completed.

- A provision was made for renovation of existing staff quarters at Institute of Information Technology (Informatics) in the sum of N6 million. This project has been implemented and completed 100%. It was noted that the provision is not for the entire quarters but only 2no. houses that were dilapidated more.
- A provision was made for the construction of wall fencing as well as construction of east and western gates at the school of Informatics in the sum of N15 million. For this project as explained by one of the Institute's officials, there was a change of purpose, where they considered providing solar power instead of the gates. The solar has been providing and it's functional.
- There was a provision for the construction of 1no. student hostel at the Institute to the tune of N50 million. This was completed 100% and already in use.
- The sum of N25 million was earmarked for the construction of 2no. classrooms at the Informatics Institute. This was also implemented and 100% completed.
- There was a provision for the purchase of the official vehicle for the Institute's Bursar at the cost of N4 million. This hasn't been carried out as there is no any new vehicle provided for the said officer.

MAIGATARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- A provision was made for the construction of Fire Service station at Maigatari town in the sum of N6 million. This project hasn't been implemented, no such station was provided, not even a location/site allocated for the project.
- A provision in the sum of N4 million. was made for the construction of township road within Maigatari town. This project was implemented and 100% completed.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

On monitoring the courts activities, the team was able to visit and witness some courts sittings/hearings in some of the local government areas. The outcomes of the monitoring are reported below:

1. SHARI'A COURT CHAI-CHAI

The team was able to witness the court sitting at Chai-Chai Shari'a court where a case of marital dispute and inheritance treated. The Judge after listening to the first case of inheritance presented, requested both parties to fear Allah and ensure that whatever claim they have is genuine as whoever found guilty will be treated according to the provision of law. The case is of two sisters and a brother who are claimants that their senior brother overtake the ownership of their inherited house after the death of their father who claimed that before the death of their father he sold him the house. The Judge after extensive deliberation directed the court officials to visit and survey the said house, while the defendant was asked to present evidence(s) in the next sitting. Thereafter the case was adjourned.

The second case is of marital dispute involving a husband, his wife and her relatives. The case is a continue case where in the previous sitting the Judge asked them for an outside court resolution/settlement. Both parties reported to the court that they have reached agreement and resolved their grievances at home. Thereafter, the Judge warned them to abide by their agreement and avoid future occurrence, he then closed the case.

2. HIGHER SHARI'A COURT BABURA

At Babura Higher Shari'a Court, we were able to witness the hearing of two cases. The first is about theft when 3 young boys within the ages of 25 – 30 are presented by a police officer being accused of breaking shop at market and stole some items. The Judge after asking them their age, business and address, requested for their own version of the accusation, they both pleaded guilty and requested the court to pardon, them as the stolen items were recovered. The Judge directed for their remains in custody and return for judgement after 2 weeks.

A case was also presented of marital instability where 2 co-wives fought over children to the extent of getting themselves injured. The Judge directed that they should remain in custody for 3 days and then return for continues hearing.

3. SHARI'A COURT DABI

A woman was presented at Dabi Shari'a Court for continuation of a debt case against her. She was in custody for 7 days. The woman collected loan in cash from one micro finance bank and defaulted to remit back as agreed. The Judge after listening to her relatives and the fact that they bring about 75% of the amount released her on bail with the agreement that the remaining balance will be paid in 1 month.

4. HIGHER SHARI'A COURT RINGIM

A case of burglary and theft was presented and listened at the Ringim Higher Shari'ah Court. The case is for the third hearing where one young man aged 37 is accused of breaking a house and stole the cell phone at night. The Judge after hearing testimonies from witnesses and examined evidences convicted the accused and sentenced him for 3 months in prison and a fine of N10,000.00

5. HIGHER SHARI'A COURT KAZAURE

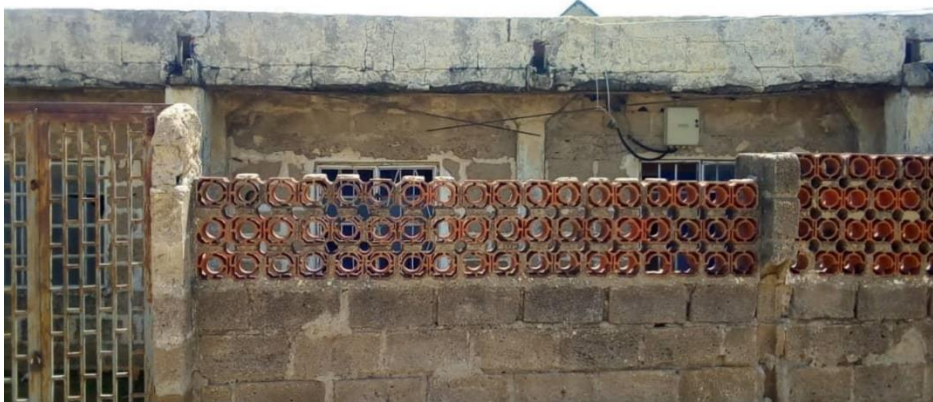
Three young ladies were presented to the court being accused of drug abuse and illegal movement at night. The accused denied drug use and pleaded guilty to the later offence, but the Judge taking into considerations evidences convicted them on both charges and sentenced them for 2 weeks each or a fine of N5,000.00.

Another case of thuggery was also presented in which a young man is accused of threatening a neighbor with a knife, but pleaded not guilty. The Judge directed for his remains in custody and adjourned the case hearing to 2 weeks.

6. UPPER SHARI'A COURT RONI

A case of inheritance was presented to the court where a woman is claiming her right for injustice treatment by her late husband relatives while distributing properties left by the deceased. The Judge directed that list of all properties and amount of money left by the deceased as well as the sharing formula used be submitted to the court within 4 hours. Thereafter, adjourned the case to 3 weeks.















REFLECTIONS

The project titled *Sustaining and Deepening Anti-Corruption and Accountability in Nigeria* was pursued by the Network for Justice (NFJ) as a sub-grantee with great enthusiasm. The project covered Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States. The take-off was very smooth and funding was both adequate and timely. As a Team and based on the Terms of Reference (ToR) signed off by the NFJ coupled with the guidance of the Project Adviser in addition to intervention by the staff at the 'Yar-Adua Foundation, NFJ addressed the followings in the effort to achieve project objectives:

1. Visitation with political parties and politicians;
2. Roundtable meeting with political parties and politicians;
3. Town Hall Meetings with community leaders;
4. Community Outreach in the Senatorial Zones of the 3 States;
5. Capacity Building for CSOs on budget monitoring, monitoring of courts and anti-corruption matters;
6. Media Engagement with the traditional and social media;
7. Budget Monitoring based on campaign promises by politicians;
8. Monitoring of Courts regarding corruption and access to justice for ordinary citizens;
9. Compendium of Campaign Promises to promote tracking and accountability; and
10. Networking with Like-minded NGOs to share experience and benefit from each other's competences.

Eventually and as we progressed into the specific activities, NFJ was guided by the following objectives:

- 1) To create and sustain synergies between non-state actors involved in the fight against corruption at national and subnational levels;
- 2) Improve transparency and accountability at state level;
- 3) Create and support a community of practice on transparency and accountability at the sub-national level;
- 4) Improve transparency and accountability of government programs in target states;

- 5) Promote the tradition of holding elected officials accountable regarding their campaign promises; and
- 6) encourage voters to demand check mating corruption as a campaign promises that will result in delivery of social services to the electorates;

In the course of carrying out the activities, some problems, though surmountable, were encountered. Numerous interventions in the project communities with all the stakeholders (CSOs, FBOs, NGOs, politicians, candidates, community leaders/influencers, youths) indicated that fighting corruption must be made a major political issue in Nigeria before and after elections. Furthermore, elected officials must be made to fulfil their campaign promises and remain accountable to allow for national development, progress, stability and over all human security.

As the Project was being carried out, Monitoring and Evaluations were done. Although behavior change takes a lot of time, online evaluation and surveys carried out indicated:

- ❖ The was a noticeable and significant awareness of the need to hold leaders accountable during community outreaches which were increased throughout the communities in Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States;
- ❖ Stakeholders understood the need and the necessity to engender attitudinal change at personal and collective level if the fight against corruption is to succeed;
- ❖ The season of politicking witnessed a rise in campaign promises. Now, electorates have been enlightened on how to use the 2019 and 2020 Budgets as well as the Compendium of Campaign Promises to hold elected officials accountable;
- ❖ A drastic reduction in political violence and bickering especially arising from previous dialogues, peace accords and sensitization was palpable in the 3 states;
- ❖ Arising from media engagements, meetings with like-minded NGOs, community outreaches and other consultations there was a general agreement that the compendium of campaign

promises should be circulated to hold elected officials accountable; and certain portions of the Compendium should be raised during media engagements and community outreaches to alert political office holders on the need to fulfil their promises. In this regard all stakeholders demonstrated the keenness to receive and utilize the Compendium to hold elected officials to account; and

- ❖ Since corruption is the major bottleneck in the delivery of services to the people, there was an agreement that henceforth strategies for tackling corruption should top the campaign promises of politicians as they campaign for votes.
- ❖ Despite the achievements, some bottlenecks were encountered. These included:
- ❖ Carrying out community outreach in some areas in Kaduna state posed a challenge owing to security concerns and other political issues;
- ❖ Although there was a noticeable and significant reduction in vote buying due to awareness raising via community outreaches, town hall meetings and media engagements, it was still found;
- ❖ Although there was improvement, the season of politicking witnessed political violence;
- ❖ As a result of mass mobilization, there was a high turnout of voters in especially Kaduna State due to more enlightenment and keen political contestations as well;
- ❖ Arising from Roundtables and consultations there was a general agreement that a Compendium of Campaign Promises should be circulated to hold elected officials to account by all stakeholders. The stakeholders demonstrated the keenness to receive and utilize the Compendium to hold elected officials to account;
- ❖ Since corruption is the major bottleneck in the delivery of services to the people, there was an agreement that henceforth strategies for tackling corruption should top the campaign promises of politicians as the campaign for votes;
- ❖ Carrying out community outreach in Dambatta LGA, Kano state due to security concern and political volatility then arising from traditional title issues was difficult;

- ❖ Carrying out community outreach in Giwa LGA, Kaduna state due to error of judgment by us posed a challenge. We fixed the community outreaches and Town Hall meeting on a Sunday which was a market day. Attendance was extremely poor. Sadly, a son of the soil lost 8 members of his family on that day in Katsina state throwing Giwa into a mourning season. Furthermore, our community outreach in Mararrabar Yakawada was not very successful due the political undertones the participant tried to give it;
- ❖ Poor participation by the big political parties especially because they are already done with both primary and general elections; their priority appeared to be on governance for better or for ill;
- ❖ Divisive politics in especially Kano and Sokoto states coupled with allegations of corruption on some leaders in the states brought about uncertainty;
- ❖ Carrying out community outreach in some dry-season farming communities was difficult because the people were attending to their crops via irrigation;
- ❖ COVID 19 Caused so many problems for our community outreach and other activities. For example, in Kaduna State there was total lockdown in the state and partial lockdown in some areas in Sokoto and Kano between April and May 2020 halting our activities to a standstill;
- ❖ Political Volatility of Kano and Sokoto States due to heated power tussle in the realms of traditional rulership and opposition politics respectively was a challenge;
- ❖ Intermittent ethno-religious conflicts in some parts of Kaduna State was a huge challenge;
- ❖ General insecurity in the North West bordering on banditry, kidnapping, ethno-religious violence etc was a headache; and

These problems were confronted as follows:

1) Contacts and Advocacy visits involving community leaders/elders so that more participation can be obtained by identifying the most appropriate time to embark on community outreaches; In this regard the structures offered by the traditional institution offered the best pathway to us;

2) There were series of sensitization through social and traditional media for enhanced participation by all stakeholders;

3) Focusing on community sensitization through social and traditional media engagement, printing leaflets, flashcards for community awareness on the pandemic, and more Radio Programs both in Hausa and English languages assisted a lot.

4) A portal was created for loading data on Campaign Promises by politician elected to the office in Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States; these are:

a- www.campaignpromises.net

b- www.njcptracker.net

5) Efforts were made to devise ways of executing community outreach for maximum effects and there was a repeat of those that were not successful (Dambatta, Giwa and Mararrabar Yakawada) and/or changing the location for the community outreach;

6) Arising from are series of sensitization through social and traditional media for enhanced participation by all stakeholders, the objectives were met in following areas:

- A significant reduction in vote buying;
- Reduction in political violence especially in Sokoto and Kaduna States;
- High turnout of voters in especially Kaduna State;
- There was a general agreement that a compendium of campaign promises should be circulated to hold elected officials to account by all stakeholders; and
- There was an agreement that henceforth tackling corruption should top in the campaign promises of politicians.

Arising from the efforts by NFJ to realize the objectives of the Project and neutralize challenges, some breakthroughs were noticed. For example, we noticed:

- 1- Keen interest shown by CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and smaller parties in the project;
- 2- All the stakeholders (politicians, aspirants, candidates, community leaders, youths) agreed that fighting corruption

can be achieved through community outreaches and town hall meetings;

3- There was the need for more advocacy efforts involving community leaders/elders so that more participation can be obtained;

4- More Sensitization through social and traditional media for enhanced participation by all stakeholders;

5- To create and sustain synergies between non-state actors involved in the fight against corruption at national and subnational levels by networking with likeminded CSOs;

6- Improve transparency and accountability at state and LGA levels;

7- Improve transparency and accountability of government programs in target states;

9- Town hall meetings especially if the outcome can be cascaded to lower levels;

10- Rather than interventions in major urban centres, more community outreaches in rural and semi-urban areas were carried out. This is because too much is happening on similar issues by similar stakeholders almost everyday and it is becoming monotonous, repetitive and boring;

The objectives of the Project were addressed with the help of efficient use of online platforms offered by the Social Media. These included:

- Facebook, <https://web.facebook.com/NetworkForJustice>
- Twitter, https://twitter.com/network_justice.
- Youtube
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCw4AKhUVj07N9BahbDBToCw?view_as=subscriber
- and the network for Justice website [www.http://networkforjustice.org.ng/wp/](http://networkforjustice.org.ng/wp/)
- Effective use of traditional media like FM Radio and AM Radio
- <http://puac.yaraduafoundation.org/index.php/admin/Content/publications>

In the course of the Project, the actionable behaviours of some stakeholders were influenced. For example, we gauged commitment to change in behavior amongst:

- 1- Community leaders (Political, traditional, religious, gender, youth, etc)
- 2- Community members cutting across all strata.
- 3- CSOs, CBOs, FBOs, Youth groups etc.
- 4- Youths, Politicians and members of the community, etc.
- 5- Increase in political consciousness and political participation.
- 6- Determination to hold elected officials to account regarding their campaign promises.
- 7- Making fighting corruption a major campaign promise in the future.
- 8- Cascading the message of transparency and accountability to lower levels

This was because we saw:

- 1- Increase in political consciousness and political participation.
- 2- Determination to hold elected officials to account regarding their campaign promises.
- 3- Making fighting corruption a major campaign promise in the future especially because corruption is the major problem facing Nigeria.

Community Scorecard

Kaduna:

It was noticed that promises made by the Governor especially were kept. Through the *Urban Renewal Initiative*, for example, many roads have been constructed, rehabilitated and upgraded within Kaduna and similar community development efforts are happening in parts of the state. It was a similar scenario in education, health, security, etc. as he promised. He was able to register his child to a public school as promised.

Kano:

It was noticed that major infrastructure especially roads and overhead bridges have been constructed in urban Kano.

Sokoto:

Some physical projects have been executed. However, insecurity made it difficult to report on many parts of the state regarding fulfilment of campaign promises.

Compendium of Campaign Promises

As agreed on 20th November 2019 at our roundtable a Compendium of Campaign Promises should be developed. This task was undertaken by experts at Aminu Kano Centre for Democratic Research and Training, Mambaya House Kano, Arewa House, Centre for Historical Documentation and Research, Ahmadu Bello University, Kaduna and Dr. Yahaya Tanko Baba of the Department of Political Science, Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto. Hence, our activities revolved around:

- 1- Compendium of campaign promises;
- 2- Community Outreach;
- 3- Capacity Building for CSOs;
- 4- Media Engagement
- 5- Networking with likeminded NGOs
- 6- Budget Monitoring
- 7- Monitoring of Courts relating to corruption and access to Justice

SECTION EIGHT

FINDINGS OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION: KADUNA, KANO AND SOKOTO STATES

INTRODUCTION

The Project on **Sustaining and Deepening Accountability and Anti-Corruption** which began in August 2018 had its last quarter executed in July 2020. Part of the requirement of the project is Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). In this section of the report the findings of the M&E on the project is presented in two sections.

SECTION A

The project has the following objectives:

- 1) To create and sustain synergies between non-state actors involved in the fight against corruption at national and subnational levels;
- 2) To improve transparency and accountability at state level;
- 3) Create and support a community of practice on transparency and accountability at the sub-national level;
- 4) To improve transparency and accountability of government programs in target states;
- 5) To promote the tradition of holding elected officials accountable regarding their campaign promises; and
- 6) To encourage voters to demand strategy for checkmating corruption as a campaign promise from politicians that will result in delivery of social services to the electorates.

The initial activities were as follows:

1. Capacity Building for community based CSOs;
2. Town hall meetings;
3. Roundtables;

4. Visitation with political parties;
5. Community outreaches;
6. Media Engagement;
7. Content and messaging development for traditional and social media engagement- Personnel Costs;
8. Monitoring and Evaluation; and
9. Production and Dissemination of Reports.

However, due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, the activities were changed to;

- a. Capacity building for CSOs;
- b. Media (both traditional and Social) Engagements;
- c. Budget Monitoring;
- d. Monitoring of Courts; and
- e. Engagements with like-minded NGOs

It was the intention of the Project Team to conduct both offline and online surveys. However, the COVID 19 pandemic made physical Monitoring and Evaluation difficult and risky. Hence, the Monitoring and Evaluation was done via Facebook, WhatsApp, LinkedIn, Twitter and via personal Emails.

DATA PRESENTATION

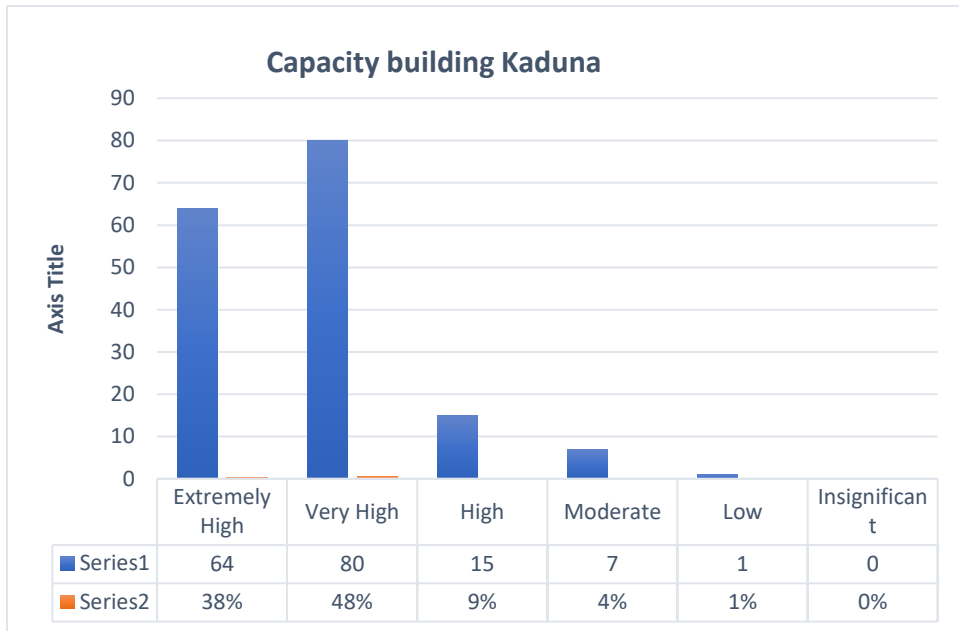
With the help of Social Media, many respondents participated in the online survey. There was a total of **1550** respondents covering Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States. The responses were aggregated and data obtained. The respondents were requested to provide responses on:

1. Capacity building for CSOs;
2. Budget Monitoring;
3. Town hall meetings;
4. Community outreaches.
5. Courts Visitation; and
6. Corruption and its Remedies

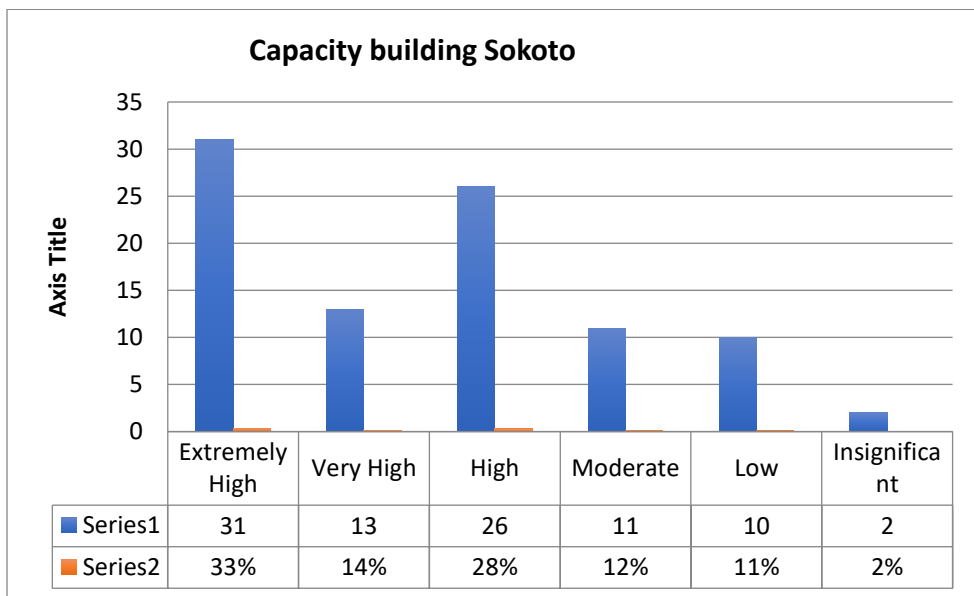
The collected data were processed and frequencies, percentages and charts were obtained.

DATA ANALYSIS

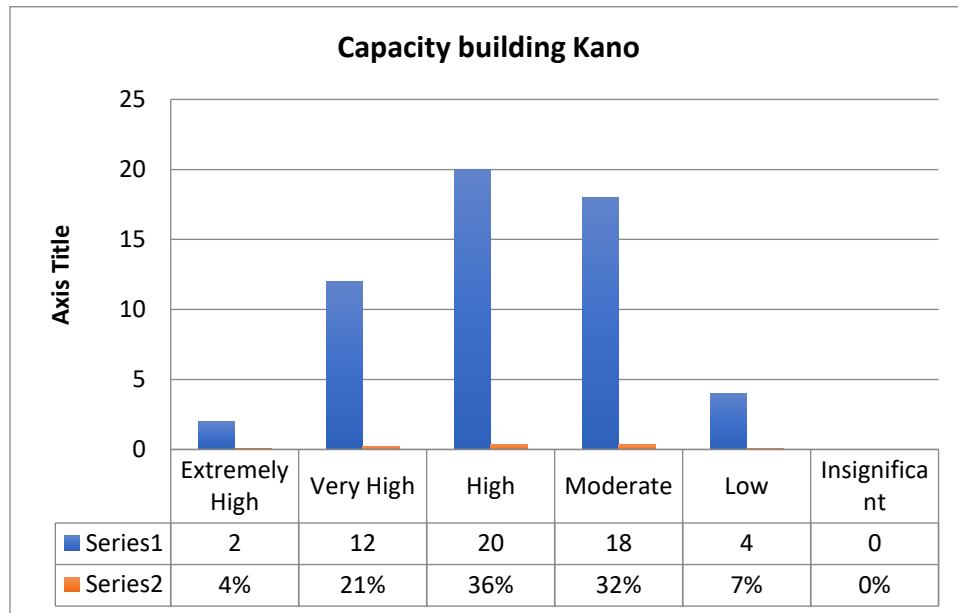
In this section of the M&E, data obtained in Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States are presented and analyzed.



SOKOTO



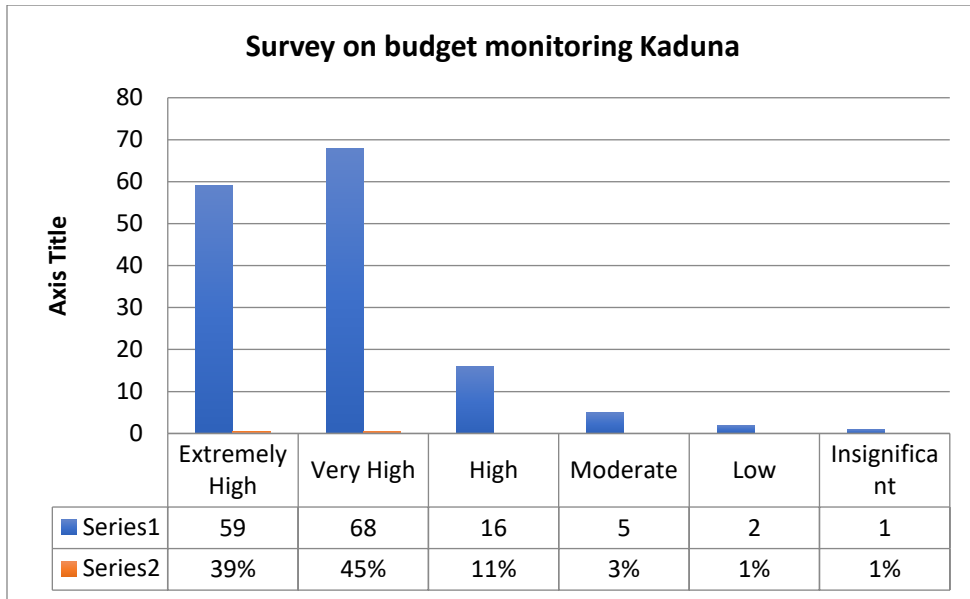
KANO



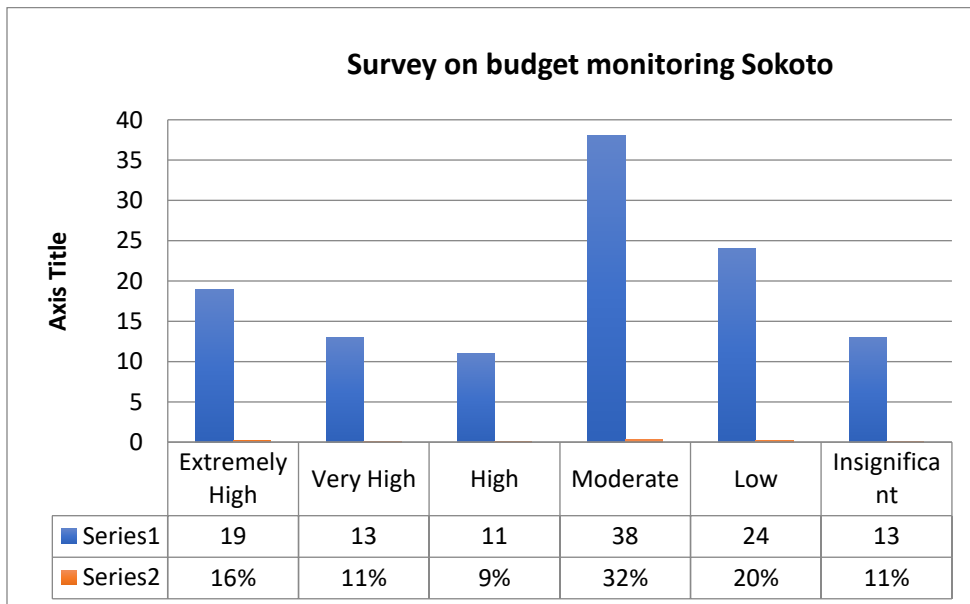
The data above are on the respondents' satisfaction with capacity building conducted with CSOs in Kaduna, Sokoto and Kano States. Data show that while 80 respondents (48%) in Kaduna State rated it very high, 38% rated it extremely high. Only 9% rated it high, and 4% moderate. In Sokoto State the respondents rated the capacity building extremely high, (33%), high (28%). Only 11% and 2% rated the capacity building low and insignificant respectively in Sokoto State. In Kano State 7% of the respondents rated the capacity building low, 21% very high, 32% moderate and 36% high. Only 4% rated it extremely high. Hence, it can be said that the capacity building with CSOs was rated very high in all the States covered by the project.

BUDGET MONITORING

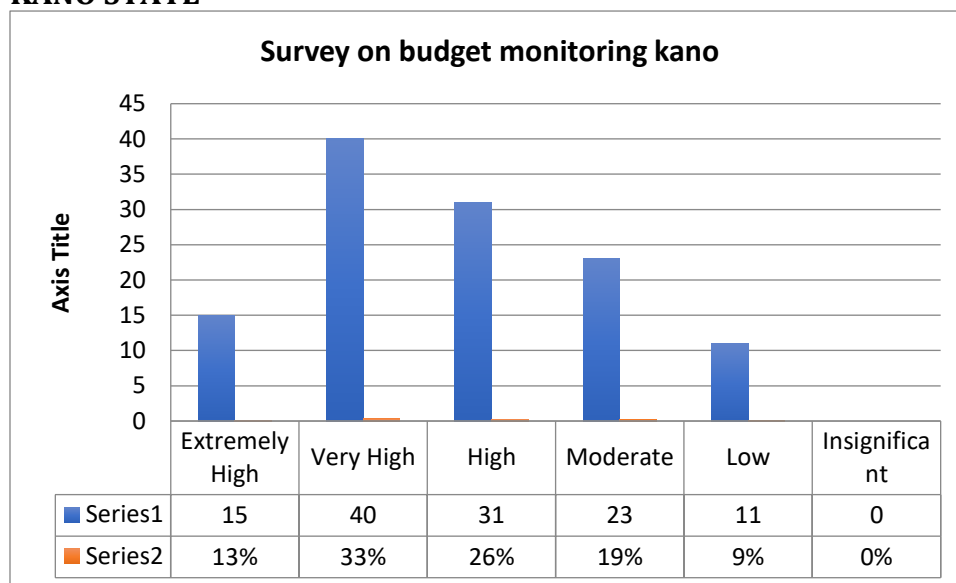
KADUNA STATE



SOKOTO STATE



KANO STATE

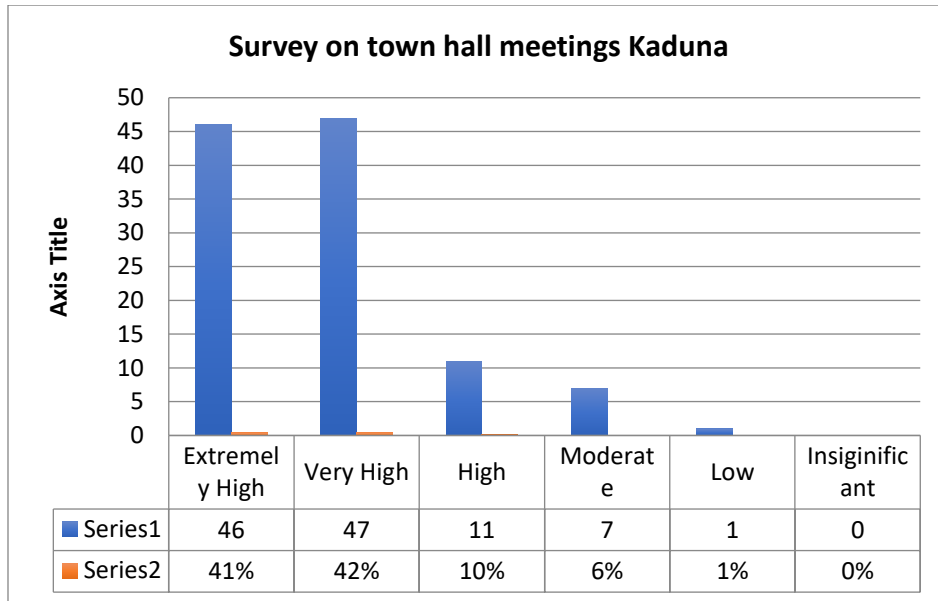


The data above are on the respondents' satisfaction with Budget Monitoring

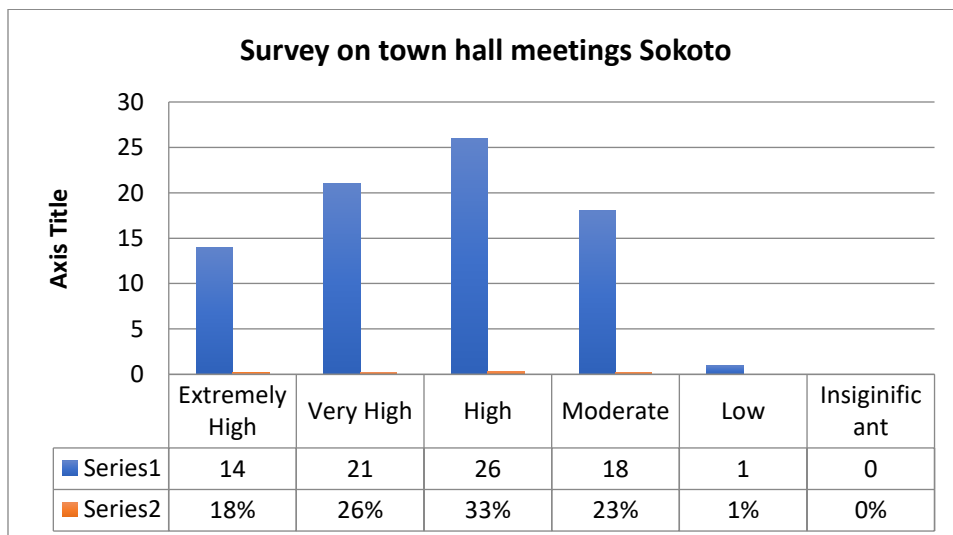
conducted by CSOs in Kaduna, Sokoto and Kano States. Data show that while 59 respondents (39%) in Kaduna State rated it extremely high, 45% rated it very high, 11% and 3% rated it high and moderate respectively in Kaduna State. In Sokoto State the respondents rated the Budget Monitoring extremely high (16%), high (9%), 11% rated it very high while 20% rated it low. Respondents in Kano State rated the Budget Monitoring very high (33%), high 26% and moderate 19%. Therefore, it can be seen that the Budget Monitoring with CSOs was rated very high in all the States.

TOWN HALL MEETINGS

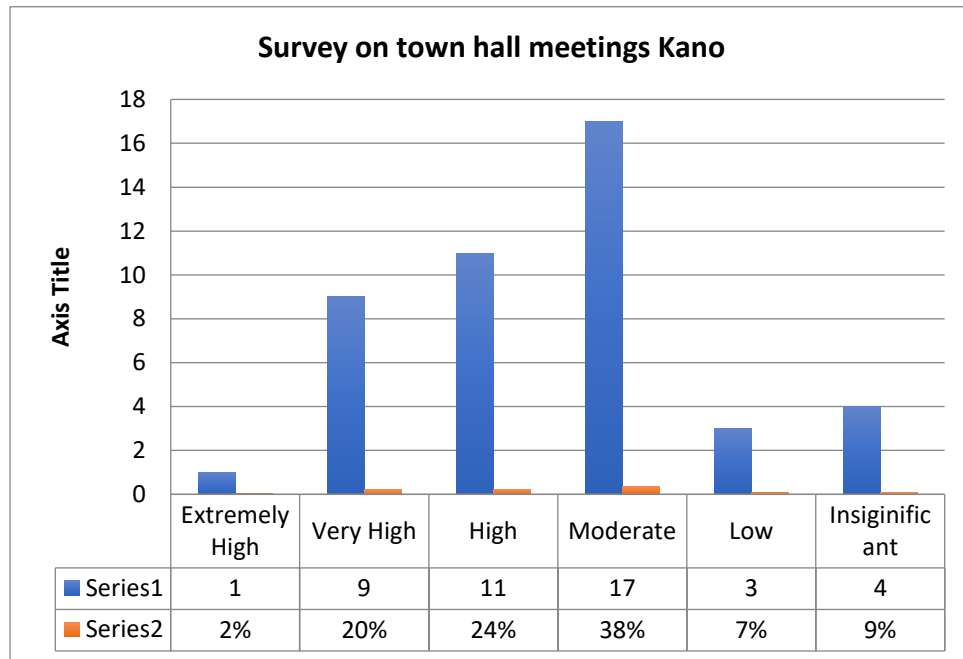
KADUNA STATE



SOKOTO STATE



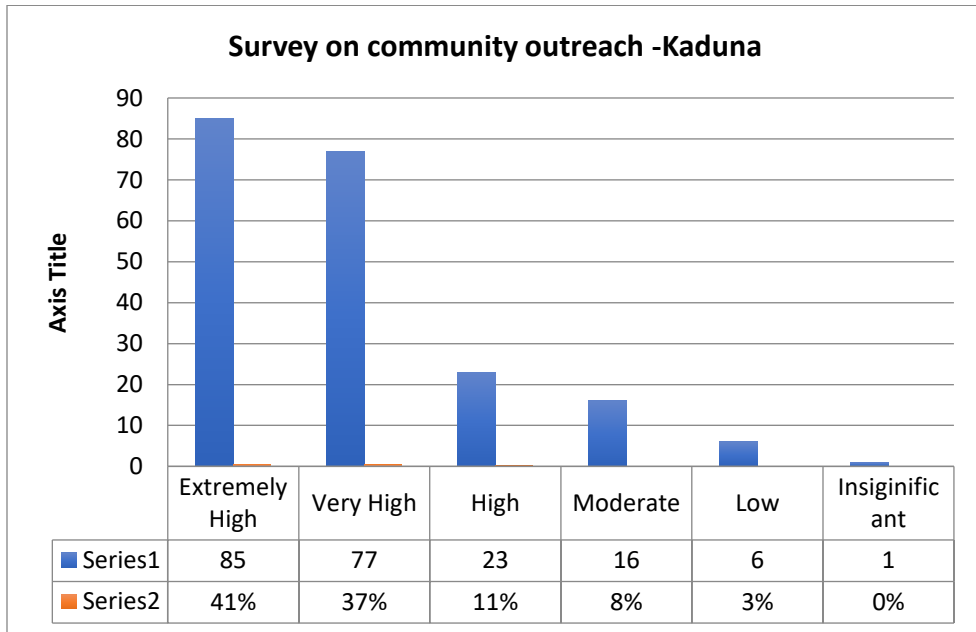
KANO STATE



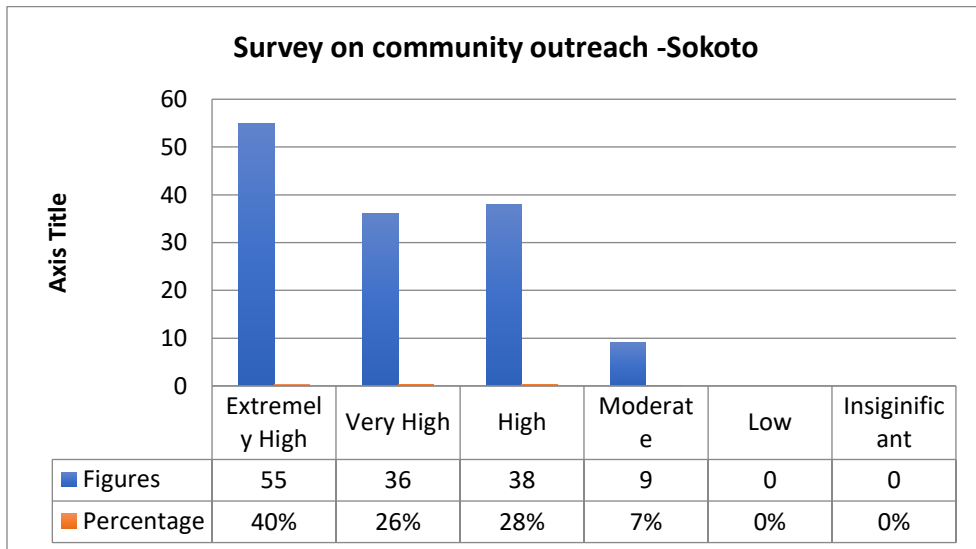
The data above are on the respondents' satisfaction with **Town Hall Meetings** conducted with CSOs in Kaduna, Sokoto and Kano States. Data show that while 46 respondents (41%) in Kaduna State rated it extremely high, 42% rated it very high and 10% rated it high. Only 7 respondents (6%) rated the town hall meeting moderate. In Sokoto State the respondents rated the **Town Hall Meetings** moderate (23%), high, (33%), very high (26%). Only 1% rated the **Town Hall Meetings** low. No respondent rated the town hall meeting insignificant in Sokoto State. In Kano State 38%, 24%, and 20% rated the town hall meetings moderate, high and very high respectively. Thus, the **Town Hall Meetings** with CSOs was rated very high by the respondents.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

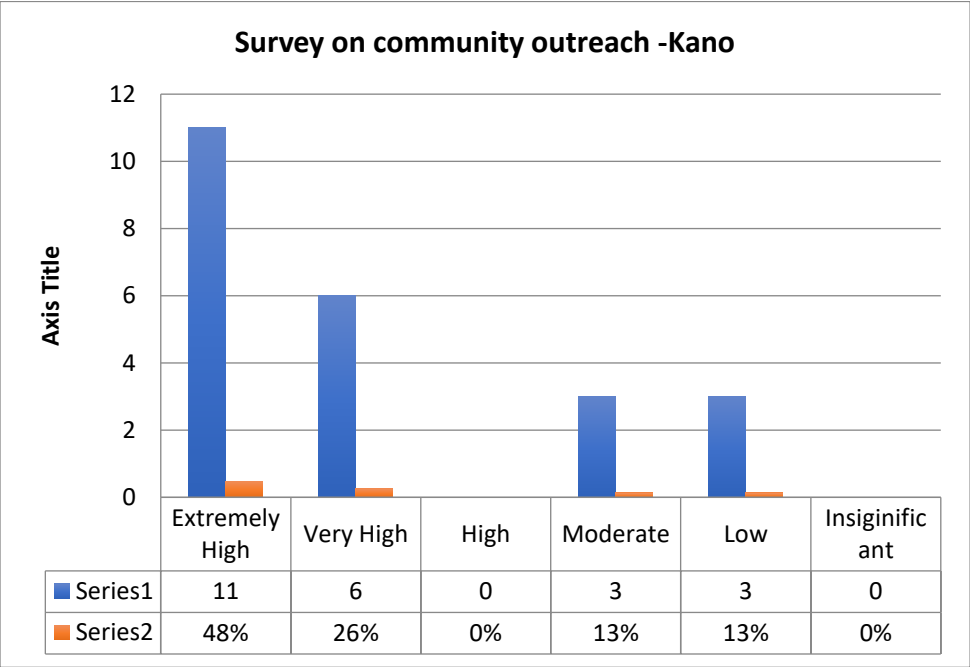
KADUNA STATE



SOKOTO STATE



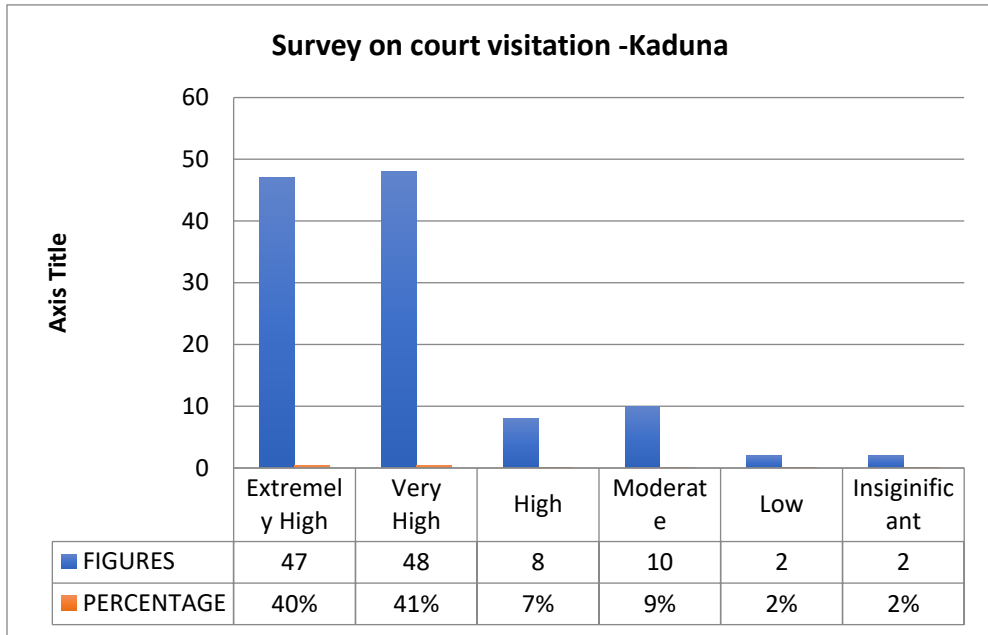
KANO STATE



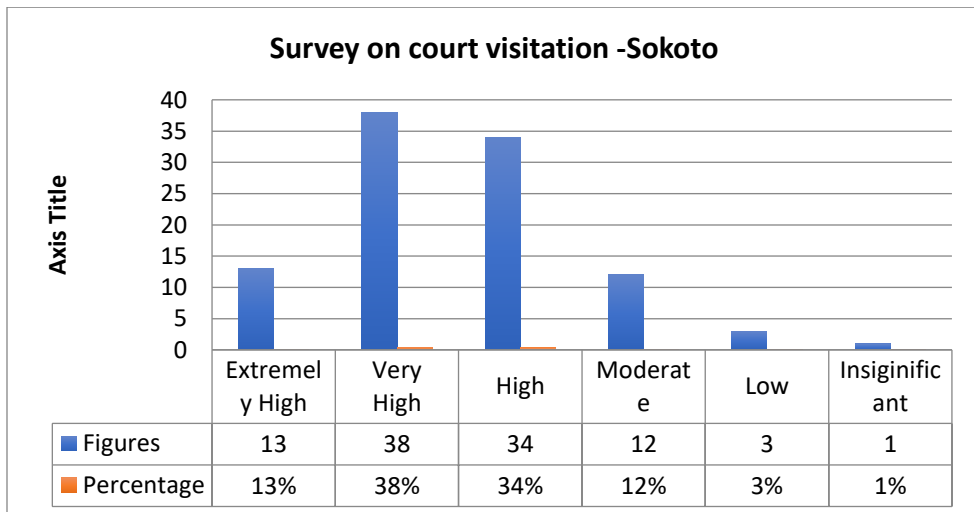
The data above are on the respondents' satisfaction with Community Outreach conducted with CSOs in Kaduna, Sokoto and Kano States. Data show that 41% of the respondents in Kaduna State rated the Community outreach extremely high, 37% very high, 11% high, 8% moderate and 3% low. Respondents in Sokoto State said 40% of the Community outreach was extremely high, 26% very high and 28% rated it high. In Kano State the respondents rated the Community Outreach extremely high, (48%), very high (26%) and 13% rated it as moderate. However, 13% of the respondents rated the Community Outreach low in Kano State. Hence, it can be said that the Community Outreach in Kaduna, Sokoto and Kano States was rated very high in the States covered by the project.

SURVEY ON COURT VISITATION

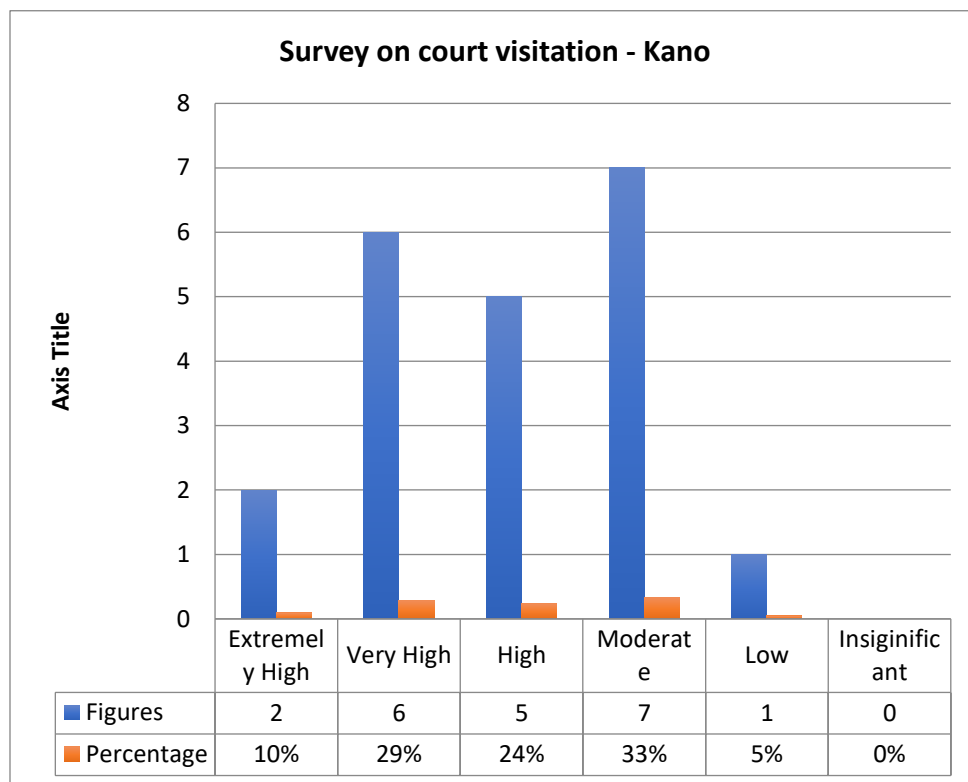
KADUNA STATE



SOKOTO STATE



KANO STATE



The data above are on the respondents' satisfaction with **Court Visitation** conducted by likeminded CSOs in Kaduna, Sokoto and Kano States. Data show that while 48 respondents (41%) in Kaduna State rated it very high. Also 40% rated it extremely high in Kaduna State. In Sokoto 38 %, 34% and 12% rated it very high, high, and moderate respectively. In Kano State the respondents rated the **Court Visitation** very high (29%), high (24%) and 33% rated it moderate. Hence, it can be said that the **Court Visitation** by CSOs was rated very high.

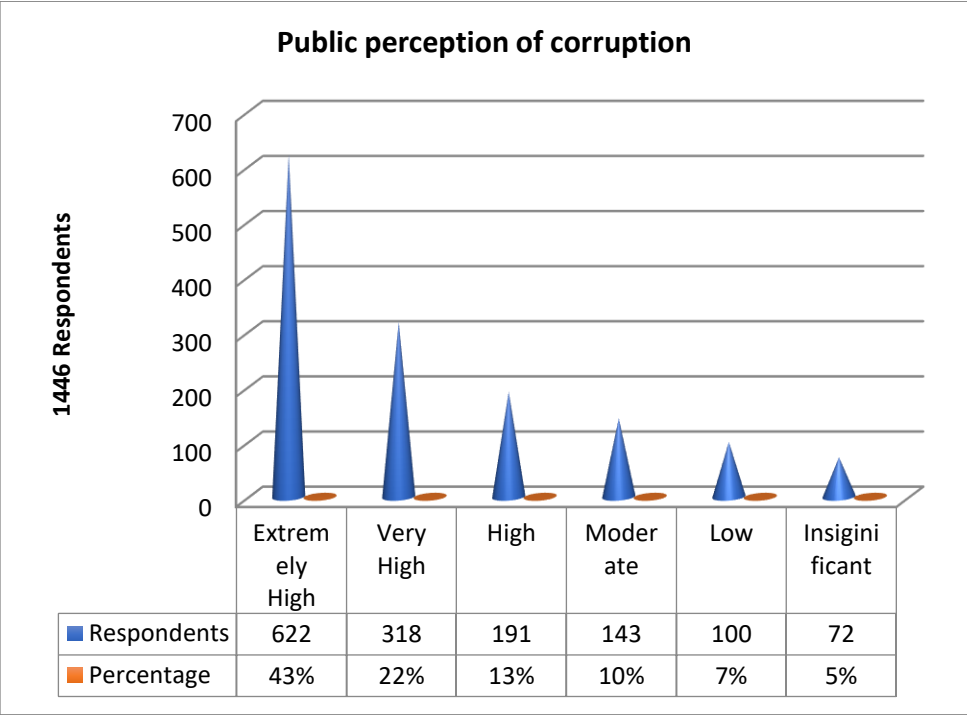
SECTION B

This section of the findings on M&E obtained data on public perception of corruption, willingness of people to report instances of corruption, satisfaction with government response to reported cases of corruption, number of transparency and accountability measures implemented by the government. Other issues covered are

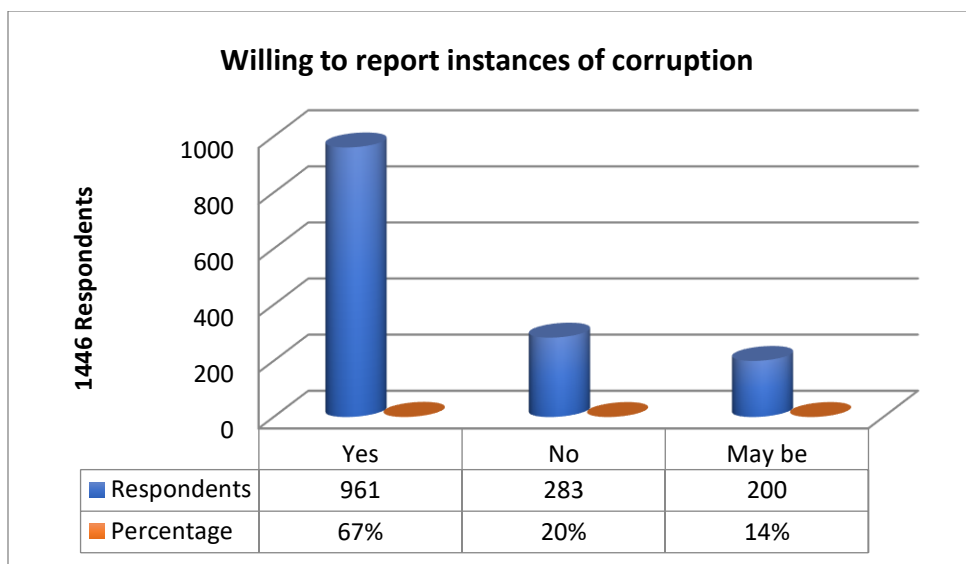
awareness of citizens score card/social compact and whether or not the fight against corruption can be won.

DATA PRESENTATION

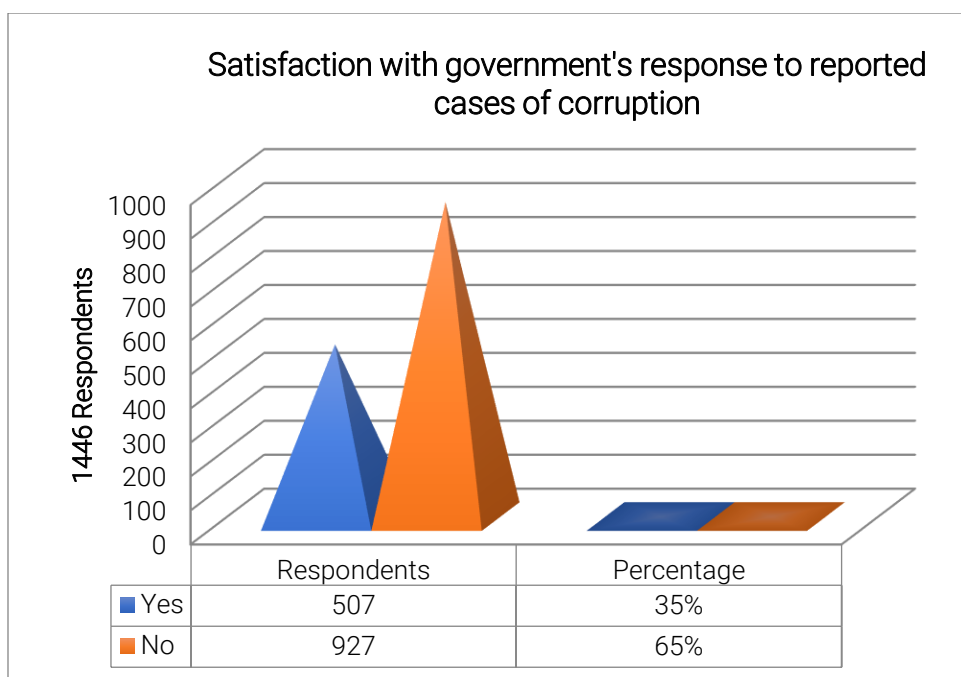
With the help of Social Media, many respondents participated in the online survey. There were a total of **1446** Respondents covering Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States. The responses were aggregated and data obtained. The respondents were requested to provide responses on:



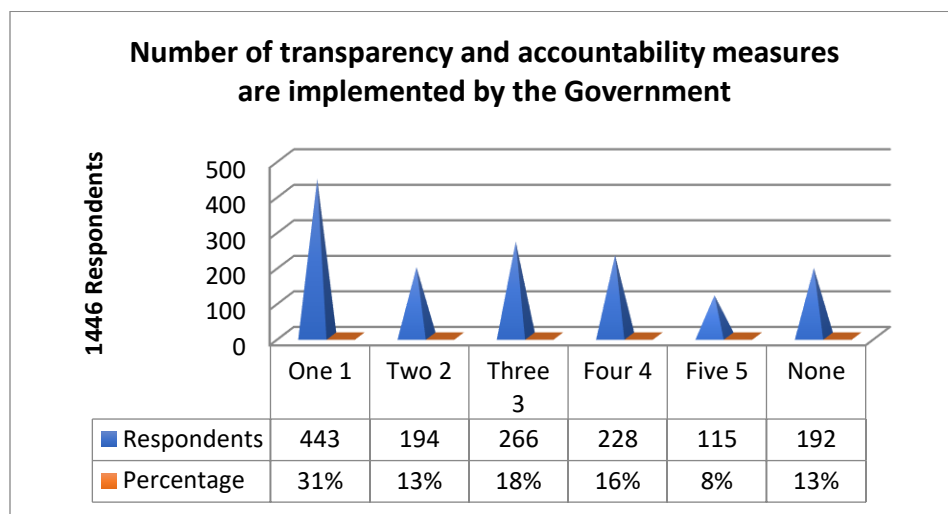
Data in the above table examine public perception of corruption in Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States. It is revealed that 43% perceived corruption in Nigeria to be extremely high, 22% very high, 13% high, 10% moderate, 7% low and 5% insignificant. In this regard there is a very high negative perception about corruption in Nigeria.



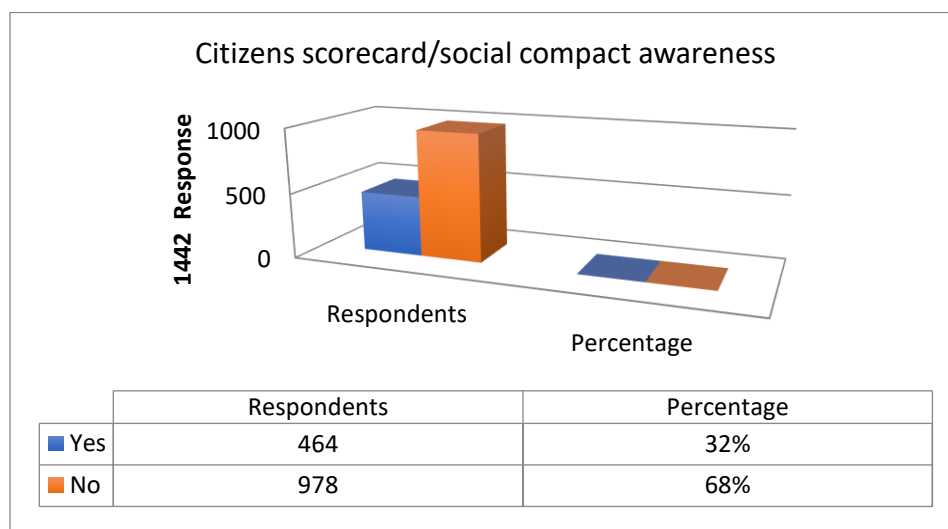
Data in the above table examine public willingness to report instances of corruption in Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States. It is revealed that 67% are willing to report instances of corruption, while 20% said they will not and 14% said may be they would.



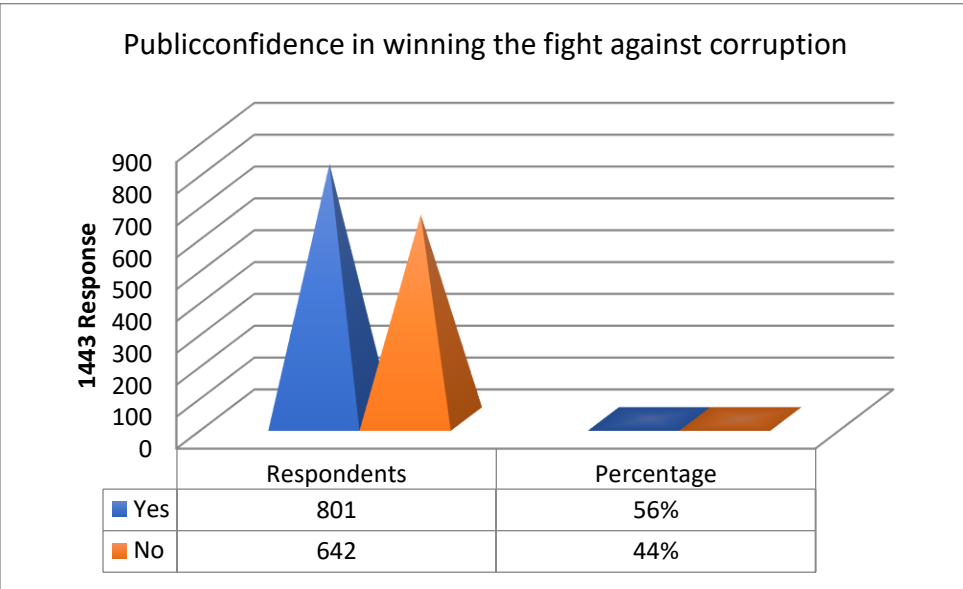
Above table examines public satisfaction with government's response to reported cases of corruption in Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States. It is revealed that 35% were satisfied with government's response to reported cases of corruption and 65% were not satisfied with government response in this regard.



Data in the above table examine the number of transparency and accountability measures that are implemented by the Government relating to corruption in Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States. It is revealed that 31% knew only 1 of the measures, 13% said 2 of the measures, 18% knew 3 of the measures, while 8% knew 4 of the measures and 13% said they knew 5 of the measures accordingly.



Data in the above table examine public awareness of citizens scorecard/social compact awareness in Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States. It is revealed that 32% said that they knew about it, while 68% didn't know anything about the citizens scored card/social compact.



In the above table data on public confidence in winning the fight against corruption in Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States are presented. It is revealed that 56% have the confidence that fighting against corruption in Nigeria can be won.

SECTION NINE

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

The Project carried out by the Network for Justice in Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States was captioned **Sustaining and Deepening Anti-Corruption and Accountability In Nigeria**. The objectives of the Project were largely achieved as par the Terms of Reference. Below are some recommendations capable of making more impact of the Project for communities.

Recommendations

Corruption has negative effects on countries thereby making it a national issue in Nigeria. Checkmating corruption will improve peace and stability. Fighting corruption in a democracy is a means of strengthening accountability and transparency consequent to good governance.

The Project entitled *Sustaining and Deepening Anti-Corruption and Accountability in Nigeria* entailed many core objectives: to create and sustain synergies between non-state actors involved in the fight against corruption at national and subnational levels; improve transparency and accountability at state level; create and support a community of practice on transparency and accountability at the sub-national level; improve transparency and accountability of government programs in target states; promote the tradition of holding elected officials accountable regarding their campaign promises; and encourage voters to demand check mating corruption as a campaign promises that will result in delivery of social services to the electorates. The Project Team realized that the time, manpower and funds to execute these laudable objectives need to enhanced. Similarly, capacity building for the Project Team to maximize impact is very important.

The NFJ realized that in a democracy, sustaining and deepening accountability can be done through fighting corruption. Hence, a mix of strategies like the ones below have to perfected and deployed regularly and broadly:

- 8- Visitation with political parties and politicians;

- 9- Roundtable meeting with political parties and politicians;
- 10- Town Hall Meetings with community leaders;
- 11- Community Outreach in the Senatorial Zones of the 3 States;
- 12- Capacity Building for CSOs on budget monitoring, monitoring of courts and anti-corruption matters;
- 13- Media Engagement with the traditional and social media;
- 14- Budget Monitoring based on campaign promises by politicians;
- 15- Monitoring of Courts regarding corruption and access to justice for ordinary citizens;
- 16- Compendium of Campaign Promises to promote tracking and accountability; and
- 17- Networking with Like-minded NGOs to share experience and benefit from each other's competences.

The Project Team realized that in addition to law enforcement in fighting corruption, behavior change through sustained sensitization is very important. Hence, leaders, youth, men and women have to be amenable to value re-orientation such that the values of accountability, transparency and good governance are imbibed by all and sundry.

The Network for Justice will always work hard with relevant stakeholders to achieve the objectives for which it was established. When done with modicum of success, there will be more transparency, accountability and good governance. These organizational objectives are:

6. To develop public awareness about the injustices, inequities and corruption in Nigeria and the need, indeed necessity, for the rule of law.
7. To help the weak, the poor and the oppressed to achieve justice not only in law courts but also in everyday activities of life outside the law courts.
8. To nurture deeper appreciation among our people throughout the country of the need for honesty, probity and rectitude in all dealings and at all levels of society.
9. To raise national consciousness on the crucial importance of fostering attitudes, values and ideals, at both personal and

societal (community) levels, which are necessary for the attainment of justice in society.

10. To recruit and mobilize all individuals and groups, across the country, who are committed to the cause of justice, equity and probity, towards the realization of a just and humane society.

Conclusion

The Project captioned **Sustaining and Deepening Anti-Corruption and Accountability In Nigeria** culminated into a Report that addressed germane issues relating to corruption: its meaning; causes; manifestation; effects and remedies. Furthermore, a detailed account of all the activities carried out in Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto States using the outlined strategies is given. When the world was hit by COVID-19 Pandemic resulting in lockdown, the Report gave an account of how NJF carried out some of the repurposed activities under the pandemic. The activities were carried out with stakeholders like CSOs, FBOs, NGOs, politicians, candidates, community leaders/influencers, youths, likeminded groups, etc. Finally, we sincerely appreciate the MacArthur Foundation and the 'Yar-Adua Foundation for collaborating with us to execute this laudable Project to the benefit of our communities.

FORCES OF CORRUPTION

Public Servant
 Businessmen
 Bribery

Definition

Corruption is a form of **DISHONESTY** or **CRIMINAL ACTIVITY** undertaken by a person or organization entrusted with a position of authority, often to acquire illicit benefit.

Factors

Greed of money
 Luxury
 power
 Debt

Effects of corruption on people

Lack of quality in services
 Chances of Unemployment
 Accidents
 Quality in service
 Lack of proper justice
 Poor Health and hygiene
 Failure of genuine research
 Justice For All
 Fake/Genuine

“THE EVIL OF CORRUPTION REACHES INTO EVERY CORNER OF THE WORLD. IT LIES AT THE HEART OF THE MOST URGENT PROBLEMS WE FACE.”

David Cameron,
Former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

“INTEGRITY, TRANSPARENCY AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION HAVE TO BE PART OF THE CULTURE. THEY HAVE TO BE THOUGHT AS FUNDAMENTAL VALUES.”

Angel Gurns,
Secretary General

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

Corruption

money cash exchange businessman mafia deal
police repression economy
remuneration wrongdoings
corrupt politics
lobbying payment dirty
fraud giving corporate currency financial
finances bribery prison
venality crookedness
corruptible low payoff
crime corrupted dollar
bribe illegals
accept finance
develop pay
corruptibility
banknote business
fraud giving
corporate
currency
financial
finances
bribery
prison

NETWORK FOR JUSTICE

A Human and Consumer Rights Association
(Kaduna)

JUSTICE FOR ALL

Tel: 0806 553 4828 - 0803 694 2437

Email: networkforjustice@gmail.com

Website: www.networkforjustice.org.ng

www.campaignpromises.net

CAPACITY BUILDING

ON THE
**IMPLEMENTATION TO THE
FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION
AND PROMOTING GOOD GOVERNANCE
IN NIGERIA**
(CAMPAIGNS PROMISES AND BUDGET MONITORING)

**VENUE: AREWA HOUSE, UNGUWAR SARKI KADUNA,
KADUNA STATE**

DATE: 20TH JULY 2020

TIME: 9:00AM

About Us

The **Network for Justice** has been conceived essentially as a forum for all those who wish to promote the cause of justice and save this country from the disaster that is waiting to happen. The **Network for Justice** wishes to develop a formidable Network of people who will curb the growing excesses and injustices in our society. The **Network for Justice** believes that nothing is nobler or more honourable than this fight against the pervading injustices, and corruption at this sad juncture in time and in the history of this country!

Our Objectives

- ü To develop public awareness about the injustices, inequities and corruption in Nigeria and the need, indeed necessity, for the rule of law.
- ü To help the weak, the poor and the oppressed to achieve justice not only in law courts but also in everyday activities of life outside the law courts.
- ü To nurture deeper appreciation among our people throughout the country of the need for honesty, probity and rectitude in all dealings and at all levels of society.
- ü To raise national consciousness on the crucial importance of fostering attitudes, values and ideals, at both personal and societal (community) levels, which are necessary for the attainment of justice in society.
- ü To recruit and mobilize all individuals and groups, across the country, who are committed to the cause of justice, equity and probity, towards the realization of a just and humane society.

Services

Human Rights Protection, Anti-Corruption, Consumer Rights protection & Political Rights Awareness

In the pursuit of our objectives, we developed a four-item agenda for a start. These are as follows:

HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

This aims at exposing and fighting the misuse of judicial power by all judicial personnel covering the police, courts, prisons and the traditional institutions of our society; cognizance is taken of our diversity in values, culture and aspirations. The regimentation that had characterized our past political arrangements is not only unjust and unfair, it constitutes the greatest source of our political instability.

ANTI-CORRUPTION CAMPAIGN

This aims at exposing and fighting corruption especially by public officials who (by the stroke of the pen) swindle large sums of money put in their trust, sums which would have otherwise gone into the service of the wider society. This rampant robbery (extremely recurring and devastating to Nigeria) is not only depriving us of good schools, good hospitals, good and safe roads and efficient social services, but far more serious, it is eroding and subverting our morals and suffocating the whole society to a standstill, retardation and apparent regression.

CONSUMER RIGHTS PROTECTION

Aims at exposing dangerous substances contained in food products. The goal is to inform the general public on the existence of sub-standard and fake drugs that have pervaded and/or may pervade the Nigerian market. The agenda also aims at creating, raising and sustaining public awareness on the dangers/hazards of industrial and environmental pollution to the health of the people.

POLITICAL RIGHTS AWARENESS

The aim of this agenda is to educate the people on the necessity and desirability for credible political participation, political tolerance, political accommodation and dialogue in our minute and broad socio-economic and political relations. The essence is to promote harmonious relations in line with the spirit of Nigeria's religious and ethnic pluralism and federalism so that full cognizance of our diverse values, cultures and aspirations are taken into consideration in our daily activities.

PROGRAMME OF EVENT

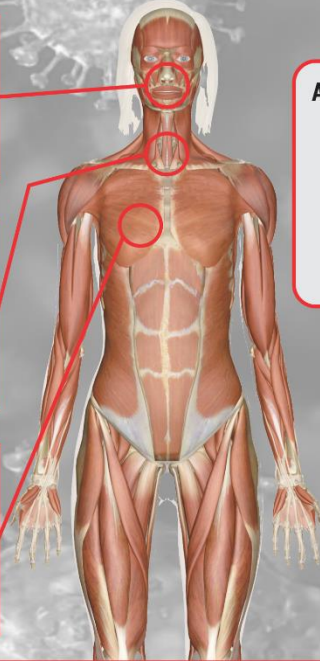
9:30am - 10:00am	Registration
10:00am - 10:05am	Introduction
10:05am - 10:15am	Video Presentation
10:15am - 10:25am	Welcome address by Dr. Shehu Aliyu
10:25am - 11:20am	Presentation by Professor Sadiq Radda
11:20am - 11:40am	Web Portal Demonstration
11:40am - 12:20pm	Discussion
12:20pm - 12:35pm	Summary & Closing

CORONA VIRUS: BAYANI GAME DA ITA

1 Birus din yana shiga ta hanci ko ta baki ne

2 Sai ya nemi kwayoyin halitta na makogwaro ya shige cikinsu

3 Ita wannan gurbateccen kwayar halittar sai ya nemi na kusa da shi ya lalata su



ALAMUN KAMUWA

- MURA
- ZAZZABI
- TARI DA MAKAKIN MAKOGWARO

YADDA KORONA KE KISA

Idan aka samu muguwar cutar da ta kama mutum tare da murar Namoniya ko lalacewar Hunhu sai mutum ya mutu. Haka kwayar cutar Korona tana kama gwarkuwar jikin mutum ta bata su, wanda zai yi wahala mutum ya iya yin numfashi har iska ta iya wucewa ta kafafen jini, wanda haka ke jawo gazawar gabobin numfashi har mutum ya mutu.



NETWORK FOR JUSTICE

*A Human and Consumer Rights Association
(Kaduna)*

JUSTICE FOR ALL

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Wayar da kan AL'UMMA

Domin kariya daga

YADUWAR CUTAR COVID19 KORONA BAIROS

NetworkForJustice

network_justice

domin neman taimakon gaggawa

<https://report.nhrc.gov.ng/>

<https://c19nigeria.org/>

powered by



ME YASA COVID-19 KE YADUWA DA SAURI?

MANYAN DALILAI NE GUDA 3



Abokan hulda na ne.
saboda haka zan iya magana da su
ba tare da **NA SA TAKUNKUMI** ba



Abokaina ne na kusa.
saboda haka zan iya magana da su
ba tare da **NA SA TAKUNKUMI** ba



'Yan uwana ne da dangina.
saboda haka zan iya magana da su
ba tare da **NA SA TAKUNKUMI** ba

Kada muyi kuskuren nan guda 3
Mu sanya takunkumin mu kodawane lokaci
Don kare kanmu da al'ummar mu.



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7 Regulations and inefficient controls. Increased regulations and control mechanisms are probably not the answer. They are costly and tend to stifle initiatives and administrative dynamics. But why not have better regulation and more effective control in areas prone to corruption. Is that so difficult?

8 Slow judicial processes. In some other countries, we would have to add “and unreliable” to that statement. Swift processes can have a greater exemplifying effect than those that, by the time the sentence comes, the crime already is nearly forgotten. Justice requires appealing processes and warranties, but not if it means slowing down the administration of justice. Do we need more judges, but also better processes?

9 Lack of moral criteria in promotions. Corruption is prevalent when there are no criteria for proven integrity and responsibility in the promotion. Such criteria are ignored when someone is promoted simply because of their loyalty to whoever is in charge or those in control of the party. Or if it is only their strategic or organizational skills that are evaluated. Obviously, someone can be wrong when making a promoting someone, but there should be no problem distinguishing between a simple mistake and culpable ignorance due to negligence or a lack of ethical assessment. Is it an issue of ethical shortsightedness?

10 Downplaying or reacting mildly to corruption charges. Little power of decision within organizations to penalize acts of corruption to set examples creates an environment conducive to perpetuating corruption.

In sum, there are various reasons — personal (1 to 4), cultural (5, 6), institutional (7, 8) and organizational (9 and 10) — applicable, on a greater or lesser scale, to different cultural and geographical environments. And we can clearly see that a proper diagnosis of the causes will bolster the fight against corruption.

BY DOMÈNEC MELÉ

Posted on November 6, 2014

FORCES OF CORRUPTION



Public Servant



Businessmen



Bribery

Definition

Corruption is a form of **DISHONESTY** or **CRIMINAL ACTIVITY** undertaken by a person or organization entrusted with a position of authority, often to acquire illicit benefit.



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COMMUNITY OUTREACH

**ON THE
Implementation
To The
FIGHT AGAINST
CORRUPTION
AND PROMOTING
GOOD GOVERNANCE IN
NIGERIA**

f NetworkForJustice

network_justice

About Us

The **Network for Justice** has been conceived essentially as a forum for all those who wish to promote the cause of justice and save this country from the disaster that is waiting to happen. The **Network for Justice** wishes to develop a formidable Network of people who will curb the growing excesses and injustices in our society. The **Network for Justice** believes that nothing is nobler or more honourable than this fight against the pervading injustices, and corruption at this sad juncture in time and in the history of this country!

Our Objectives

- ❖ To develop public awareness about the injustices, inequities and corruption in Nigeria and the need, indeed necessity, for the rule of law.
- ❖ To help the weak, the poor and the oppressed to achieve justice not only in law courts but also in everyday activities of life outside the law courts.
- ❖ To nurture deeper appreciation among our people throughout the country of the need for honesty, probity and rectitude in all dealings and at all levels of society.
- ❖ To raise national consciousness on the crucial importance of fostering attitudes, values and ideals, at both personal and societal (community) levels, which are necessary for the attainment of justice in society.
- ❖ To recruit and mobilize all individuals and groups, across the country, who are committed to the cause of justice, equity and probity, towards the realization of a just and humane society.

Services

Human Rights Protection, Anti-Corruption, Consumer Rights protection & Political Rights Awareness

In the pursuit of our objectives, we developed a four-item agenda for a start. These are as follows:

HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

This aims at exposing and fighting the misuse of judicial power by all judicial personnel covering the police, courts, prisons and the traditional institutions of our society; cognizance is taken of our diversity in values, culture and aspirations. The regimentation that had characterized our past political arrangements is not only unjust and unfair, it constitutes the greatest source of our political instability.

ANTI-CORRUPTION CAMPAIGN

This aims at exposing and fighting corruption especially by public officials who (by the stroke of the pen) swindle large sums of money put in their trust, sums which would have otherwise gone into the service of the wider

society. This rampant robbery (extremely recurring and devastating to Nigeria) is not only depriving us of good schools, good hospitals, good and safe roads and efficient social services, but far more serious, it is eroding and subverting our morals and suffocating the whole society to a standstill, retardation and apparent regression.

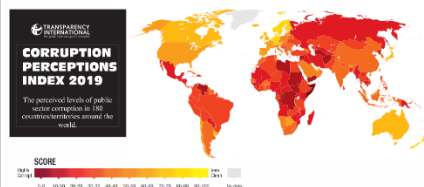
CONSUMER RIGHTS PROTECTION

Aims at exposing dangerous substances contained in food products. The goal is to inform the general public on the existence of sub-standard and fake drugs that have pervaded and/or may pervade the Nigerian market. The agenda also aims at creating, raising and sustaining public awareness on the dangers/hazards of industrial and environmental pollution to the health of the people.

POLITICAL RIGHTS AWARENESS

The aim of this agenda is to educate the people on the necessity and desirability for credible political participation, political tolerance, political accommodation ad dialogue in our minute and broad socio-economic and political relations. The essence is to promote harmonious relations in line with the spirit of Nigeria's religious and ethnic pluralism and federalism so that full cognizance of our diverse values, cultures and aspirations are taken into consideration in our daily activities.

Corruption: 10 Possible Causes



Transparency International annually publishes its Corruption Perception Index. It includes a range of countries, from the least corrupt to those with the most widespread corruption. There are too many countries with a low grade.

Why is it that in some countries not only the perception, but actual cases are on the rise? I believe there is probably a variety of independent causes of corruption. Identifying those causes is the first step toward

implementing steps to prevent and deter the phenomenon.

Corruption Perception Index 2013, form Transparency International. Click to enlarge.

I would like to throw out 10 possible causes, and raise a number of questions for consideration:

1 Personal greed that leads to an unfettered desire for money or power, with no regard whatsoever to moral boundaries. The underlying anthropological cause is the innate human impulse to own external goods, when it is not subject to personal integrity. Is personal integrity less valued than it used to be? Is there a need for religious or other types of motivation that were once stronger?

2 Decline of personal ethical sensitivity, either due to lack of education or negative learning experiences, developed by downplaying perverse conduct in the past. Should ethical education be put under review? Is it time for a personal reassessment with sincerity and repentance, to learn more about its influence in promoting positive learning?

3 No sense of service when working in public or private institutions. This is seen, for instance, in those who use politics for their selfish interests, instead of serving the common good through politics. How can we promote politicians and leaders with a true service-oriented spirit?

4 Low awareness or lack of courage to denounce corrupt behavior and situations conducive to corruption. That is the case of someone who is aware of corruption and stays quiet. They simply cover for the corrupt individuals, perhaps thinking that it is not their problem, or perhaps out of cowardice, so as not to make their lives more complicated. Would it help to promote a culture of denouncing corruption?

5 Cultural environments that condone corruption. Such as defending or even admiring crooks ("you have to be pretty smart to evade taxes"). Or rationalizing false arguments with no moral basis ("everyone does it"; "take advantage while you can"; "life is short"). Who ought to promote that culture? Social leaders? Everyone?

6 Lack of transparency, especially at the institutional level, but also in less formal organizations. Knowing that what you do is seen by everyone, wouldn't that deter acts of corruption?

DAKARUN Cin Hanci da Rashawa

```
graph LR; A((Jami'an Gwamnati)) --- B('Yan kasuwa'); B --- C(Bayar da na Goro); C --- D[MA'ANA];
```

Jami'an
Gwamnati

'Yan kasuwa

Bayar da na
Goro

MA'ANA

Cin hanci da rashawa wani nau'i ne na **RASHIN GASKIYA** ko **AIWATAR DA LAIFI** da mutum ko Kungiyar da aka ba shi amana suke bayarwa don samun fa'ida ta daban.



Bayar da na Goro

MA'ANA



MUSABBABI

yawan bash

```

    graph TD
      A[Rashin samar da ingantattun ayyuka] --> B[Kawo rashin adalci a wurin shari'a]
      B --> C[rashin samun ingantaccen kayan gina jiki]
      C --> D[rashin samu mukama a koma]
      D --> E[Kawo hadurra]
      E --> F[Samar da rashin aiki yi ga mutane]
      F --> A
  
```

The diagram illustrates a cycle of complaint resolution. It starts with a customer (Rashin samar da ingantattun ayyuka) who is dissatisfied with the quality of services (Kawo rashin adalci a wurin shari'a). This leads to a complaint (rashin samun ingantaccen kayan gina jiki), which is then escalated to a higher authority (rashin samu mukama a koma). The authority then takes action (Kawo hadurra) to ensure that the complaint is resolved (Samar da rashin aiki yi ga mutane), leading back to the initial state.

Kawo
hadurra



shin samu
ama a kom



David Cameron,
Former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom



**B86 Katuru Road,
Off Rabah, U/Sarki Kaduna, Nigeria**

“INTEGRITY, TRANSPARENCY AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION HAVE TO BE PART OF THE CULTURE. THEY HAVE TO BE THOUGHT AS FUNDAMENTAL VALUES.”

Angel Gurría
Secretary General



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WAYAR DA KAN AL'UMMA
DA YAKI A KAN
CIN HANCI DA RASHAWA
DA TAIMAKAWA JUNA DON SAMAR
DA SHUGANCI NA GARI A NAJERIYA



 NetworkForJustice



network justice

Game da mu

Cibiyar Nazari don Adalci (*Network for Justice*) an tsara ta a zaman tattaunawa ga duk masu son inganta ayyukan adalci da tseratar da kasar nan daga bala'in da ke jiran faruwa. *Network for Justice* tana fatan samar da hadakar jama'a wadanda zasu taimaka wurin dakushe yaduwar rashin adalci a cikin al'umma. *Network for Justice* ta yi amanna cewar babu abin da zai gagari jama'a wurin fada da rashin adalci, cin hanci da rashawa a wannan lokaci da ma tarihin wannan kasar tamu.

Manufofin mu

- Wayar da kan al'umma game da rashin adalci, dakile cin hanci da rashawa a kasarmu Najeriya, tare da bin doka da oda.
- Taimakawa masu rauni da gajiyayu da wadanda aka dannewa hakkinsu domin su samu adalci ba kawai a cikin kotuna ba, har a wurin ayyukansu na yau da kullum.
- Domin samar da jama'a masu wadatar zuci a cikin kasar nan ta wurin aminci da kowane bangare na rayuwa.
- A daukaka wayewar kasa a kan mahimmancin bunkasa halaye, dabi'u da akidu, a matakan sirri da na al'umma (al'umma), wadanda suke da buqatar tabbatar da adalci a cikin al'umma.
- Samar da kungiyoyin jama'a ko daidaikun mutane a cikin wannan kasa wadanda zasu bada lokacinsu don tabbatar da adalci da kare hakkin dan adam.

Ayyukan mu

Kare Hakkin Dan-Adam, Cin Hanci da Rashawa, Kare Hakkin Mallaka da Sanarwar Yancin Siyasa

A kokarin cimma burin mu, mun kirkiro da tsarin abubuwa guda huɗu don farawa. Waɗannan sune kamar haka:

KARE HAKKIN DAN ADAM

Manufar mu a wannan bangaren shine fito-na-fito da rashin adalci da akeyi ta hanyar amfani da karfin shari'a da ma'aikatan shari'a wadanda suka shafi 'yan sanda, kotuna, gidajen yari da dukkanin

madafun iko da akedasu.

YAKI DA CIN HANCI DA RASHAWA

Wannan manufar shine fallasawa da kuma yaki da cin hanci da rashawa musamman ta jami'an gwamnati wadanda (ta hanyar bugun alkalami) suke karkatar da dimbin kudaden da aka basu amana, Wannan sata da akeyi (wanda ke matukar tayar da hankali a Najeriya) ba kawai yana hana mu ingantaccen ilimi, asibitoci masu kyau, hanyoyi masu nagarta da aminci da aiyukan kyautata rayuwar jama'a ba, amma abin yafi haka muni don yakan lalata kyawawan dabi'unmu da kuma lalata dukkan al'umma.

KARE HAKKIN MALLAKA

Manufar wannan bangare shima don fallasa abubuwan haɗari waɗanda ke cikin kayayyakin abinci. Manufar shine a sanar da jama'a game da wanzuwar kananan kwayoyi da magunguna na karya waɗanda suka mamaye kasuwannin Najeriya. Har ila yau, ajandar ta kuduri an kirkiro, da bunkasa da kuma wayewa da jama'a game da ha ari da hatsarin masana'antu da gurbatar muhalli ga lafiyar mutane.

WAYAR DA KAN JAMA'A GAME DA SIYASA

Manufar wannan ajanda ita ce ilimantar da mutane game da wajibcin da yardarsu game da sahihancin halarta a siyasance, yarda da siyasa, tattaunawa game da siyasa da kuma dangantakar tattalin arziki da siyasa. Babban jigon hakan shine inganta dangantakar da ta dace daidai da ruhin siyasar Najeriya da kabilancinmu da kuma tsarin mulkin tarayya saboda a fahimci lamuranmu daban daban, al'adunmu da burinmu a cikin ayyukanmu na yau da kullun.



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WE SAY

No to Corruption

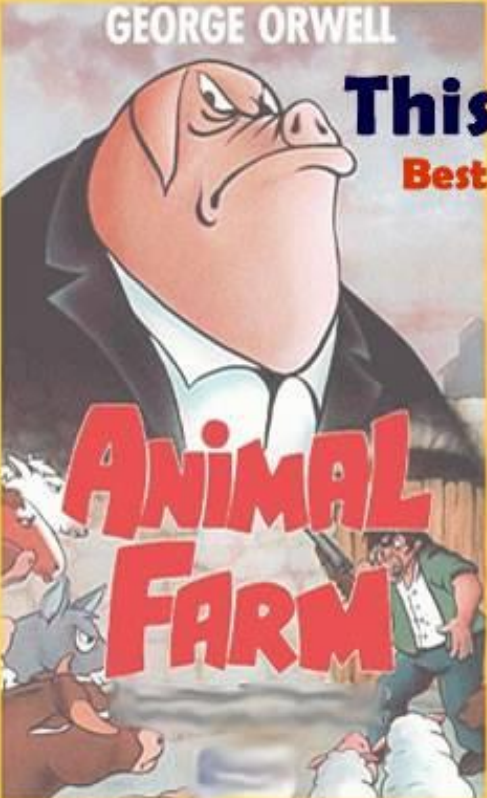
No to Violence

No to Thuggery

No to Vote buying

Vote to your conscience

Network for Justice



GEORGE ORWELL

This classic novel


Best explain the situation in NIGERIA

The rich keep raping the nation
and the poor keep cheering

The Difference is
while the animals fought
for freedom

most Nigerians are busy
fighting to sell their votes

My Vote



COVID-19

Cutar Coronavirus - 2019

IDAN AKA BUDE GARI LOKACIN KORONA KIYAYI ABUBUWA 3



KIYAYI turmutsitsi da wurin da bashi da isasshiyar iska



CUNKOSO wurin da akwai mutane da yawa a kiyaye shi



ZAMA KUSA DA KUSA tattaunawa da mutane-kusa-da-kusa abin gudu ne da kiyayewa

Sake yiyuwar barkewar irin wannan annoba abu ne mai yiwuwa matukar ba mu kiyaye wadannan abubuwa guda ukun ba

BAIWA KANKA KARIYA DA SAURAN JAMA'A



Yawaita wanke hannu kodawane lokaci



Lokacin yin attishawa a rufe baki da hanci da cikin damtsen hannu ko kuma a cikin tissu paper



banda taba baki, hanci da idanu da hannu ba ba mai tsabta ba



Yawaita wanke wurin da jama'a ke amfani da shi da sinadarin kashe kwayoyin cuta



Ka baiwa mutane tazarar a kalla mita 1 lokacin magana ko yin hulda da su



Rufe fuska da takunkumi kamar yadda hukumomin lafiya suka yi umarni.

**KASANCE CIKIN KARIYA.
YIN HAKA ZAI TAIMAKA WURIN DAKILE
CUTAR KORONA BIROS**



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Kafin taba fuska



Bayan attishawa
ko fache majina



Bayan fitowa daga
ban daki



Bayan sauyawa
yaro nafkin



Kafin shiryawa
ko cin abinci



Kafin da bayan ziyarta
ko lura da wani mara lafiya



Bayan zubar da
shara



Bayan bude ko taba
hannun kofar daki



Bayan shiga cikin
taron mutane masu
yawa

**Wanke hannaye kodawane lokaci
zai taimaka wurin dakile yaduwar
cutar Korona Biros**



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Yadda za a lura da mutumin da ake
zarginsa ko tabbacin kamuwa da COVID-19

Kare kanka da iyalanka da wadannan mataakai

GA MARASA LAFIYA

Idan kana tari da zazzabi



Wanke hannunka kodawane lokaci da sabulu
da ruwa da sinadari kashe kwayoyin cuta.



Zauna a gida, kada ka je wurin aiki ko neman
abinci, makaranta ko taron jama'a. Rika samun
hutu, sha ruwa mai yawa da cin abinci mai
kara kuzari da gina jiki.



Ka zauna a daki kai kadai, banda cakuduwa da
sauran iyalai. Idan hakan ya gagara rika rufe
fuskarka da takunkumi sannan ka rika nisantar
su tsawon mita guda. Ya kasance dakin na
samun isasshiyar iska. Idan so samu ne
ka sami bandakinka da zaka rika amfani da
shi kai kadai.



Lokacin da zaka yi tari ko attishawa, rufe bakinka
da hancinka da cikin kafadarka, ko kuma amfani
da tissue paper, sannan a yar da ita bayan gama
amfani da ita. Idan ka ji ka fara samun wahalar
yin numfashi ka yi hanzarin tuntubar jami'an
lafiya da ke kusa da kai.

EPI·WIN

NETWORK FOR JUSTICE



COVID-19 (Coronavirus)

Alamunsa da Kariya

WorldAware®



ALAMUNSA



Zazzabi



Tari



Yin nufashi
da kyar



Ciwo a
Makogwaro



Ciwon gabobi
da kasala

KARIYA



Wanke hannaye da
Sabulu da Ruwa



Kiyaye haduwa
da marasa lafiya



A kiyaye taba idanu,
Hanci da Baki



Wanke wuraren
da ake yawan taba
su da sinadarin kariya



Ka yi amfani
da ka'idodin
lafiya lokacin
tafiye-tafiye

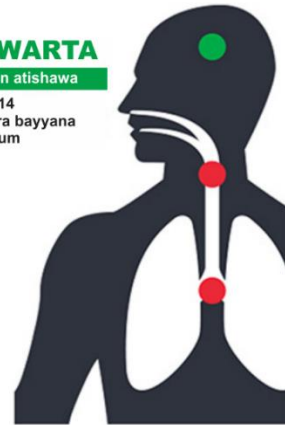


Toshe yin tari
ko atishawa
da takardar tishu

YADUWARTA

fitar yawun atishawa

Kwana 2 - 14
Kafin ta fara bayyana
a jikin mutum



IDAN BAKA LAFIYA



Yi amfani da
dokokin NCDC
ta hanyar rufe
Fusk da kyalles



Tuntubi Jami'an
Kula da Lafiya



Zauna a gida



NETWORK FOR JUSTICE

Kare kai daga cutar COVID-19



World Health Organization
Western Pacific Region



Yawaita wanke hannu

**Yin Tari ko Atishawa
a kare da damtsen hannu**



**A kiyaye taba idanuwa
hanci da baki da hannu**

**Takaita cakuduwa a cikin
jama'a ko wurin taro da
samun tazara tsakanin ka
da mutane**



**Ka samu tazara tsakanin
ka da mara lafiya**

**Tsabtace wurin da ake
tabawa kowanne lokaci da
sinadarin kashe kwayoyin cuta**



ALAMOMIN COVID-19

Alamomi



Zazzabi



Tari



Sarkewar Numfashi



Rawar Sanyi



Tsananin Rawar jiki



Ciwon Gabobi



Ciwon Kai



Zafin Makwogwaro



Rasa dandano da kamshi

Kwanaki 2 - 14

Alamomin cutar yana fara bayyana ne daga kwanaki 2 zuwa 12 daga lokacin da Virus din ya shiga mutum

Neman agaji na gaggawa

Da zazar an ji irin wannan alamu ayi gaggawar tuntubar jami'an lafiya:-

- * Sarkewar Numfashi
- * Jin ciwon gabobi sosai ko zafin kirji
- * Kasa tashi ko mutuwar jiki sosai
- * Kumburar labba ko fuska

Ba dukkan alamun bane a cikin wannan takarda. Ku ziyarci hukumar lafiya mafi kusa da ku za zazar kun ji wannan alamun domin bincikar lafiyar ku.

Bincike:

Center for Medical Control and Prevention



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KIYAYEWA WURIN SAKA TAKUNKUMIN FUSKA

Yi haka →



wanke hannu kafin
taba takunkumin



buba hujewa ko
yaguwa ajiikin shi



Juyashi sama inda
akwai alamar roba



A tabbatar da wurin
launi shike kallon waje



A daura wurin da ke
da alamar roba kan
hancin mutum



A rufe hanci da baki
da kuma haba



A daidaita takunkumi
da tabbatar da rufe ko ina



A kiyaye taba
takunkumin



A cire takunkumin
daga baya ta wurin
kunnuwa



A kiyaye kusanto da
takunkumin ko ajiyar
sa lokacin cirewa



Zubar da takunkunci
cikin kwandon shara
da zarar an cireshe



Wanke hannuwanka da
bayan ka cire
takunkumin

Banda yin →



Amfani da yagagge ko wanda
aka yi amfani da shi



kada a rufe
hanci ko baki kawai



kada a saka
wanda be rufe fuska
baki daya



banda taba
takunkumin da
hannu



kada a cire takunkumin
don magana ko wani abu
ko abun da zai sa se an
taba takunkumin da hannu



kada a ajiye
takunkumin da aka
yi amfani da shi
inda wani zai dauka



Ka a sake amfani
da wanda aka yi
amfani dashi a baya

Mu sani takunkumi kadai be isa ya kare mutum daga COVID-19 ba, a bada tazarrar mita a kalla 1 daga sauran mutane, da wanke hannu kowane lokaci, koda kana saka takunkumin fuska

NETWORK FOR JUSTICE

EPI-WIN



Abubakar
Yusuf Abdullahi
Foundation



Alamomin cutar Corona suna fara bayyana ne daga kwana 2 zuwa 14 kamar yadda Hukumar Lura da Yaduwar Cututtuka da Rigakafinta (CDC) ta Kasar Amurka suka bayyana.

YADUWAR COROBIROS COVID-19

COVID-19 wata irin cutace da ta samo asali daga SARS-CoV-2, ita wannan sabuwar coronabios an fara ganinta ne a kasar China a karshen 2019

Alkaluma suna nuna kashi 80% na wadanda cutar ta kama bata tsananta kashi 13% tana musu tsanani, kashi 6 suna shiga mawuyacin hali.

Alamun da aka fi sani sune:



Zazzabi



Kasala



Busasshiyar mura

Wadansu alamun sun hada da:-



Ciwon gabobi



Zubar majina



Ciwon makogwaro



Sarkewar numfashi



Gudawa

Wadanda ciwon ya tsananta a wurinsu, COVID-19 ta kan haifar da namoniya da hana wadansu sassan jiki yin aiki wanda hakan ke sabbaba mutuwa.



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BANBANCITSAKANIN

Mura da Mura Me Tسانani da CORONAVIRUS

Alamomi	Mura	Mura Mai Tسانani	Corona
 Zazzabi	yakan yi wuya	Tسانanta tsawan kwana 3 - 4	yana yiwuwa
 Ciwon Kai	yakan yi wuya	Tسانani	ana samu
 Ciwon Gabobi	kadan	Ana samu	ana samu
 Rashin Karfi Da Kuzari	dan kadan	Tسانani sati 2-3 ana yi	ana samu
 Tسانanin Kasala	babu	Ana samu (tun farkon ciwon)	ana samu
 Dodewar Hanci	yana yiwuwa	Wani lokaci	an samu rahoto
 Atishawa	ana samu	Wani lokaci	an samu rahoto
 Zafin Makogwaro	yana yiwuwa	yana yiwuwa	an samu rahoto
 Tari	dan kadan zuwa matsakaici	yana yiwuwa, zai iya tsanani	yana yiwuwa
 Sarkewar Numfashi	yakan yi wuya	yakan yi wuya	ga wanda cuwon ya tsananta

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ABOUT THE REPORT

Corruption has harmed and continues to harm countries around the world including Nigeria thereby making a national issue in Nigeria. If corruption is tamed lives will improve and peace will arise. To Fight corruption in a democracy can be seen as a means of strengthening accountability and transparency in the system. A grant by MacArthur Foundation administered by 'YarAdua Foundation made available to the Network for Justice (NFJ) contributed in raising awareness regarding corruption and its ills in Nigeria.

The Project captioned Sustaining and Deepening Anti-Corruption and Accountability in Nigeria had laudable objectives: to create and sustain synergies between non-state actors involved in the fight against corruption at national and subnational levels; improve transparency and accountability at state level; create and support a community of practice on transparency and accountability at the sub-national level; improve transparency and accountability of government programs in target states; promote the tradition of holding elected officials accountable regarding their campaign promises; and encourage voters to demand check mating corruption as a campaign promises that will result in delivery of social services to the electorates.

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