



September, 2017

OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (OGP) NIGERIA
SELF ASSESSMENT REPORT 2017

1. Introduction

Global advances in information and communications technology is reshaping citizen's expectations from their governments. Continued lack of trust between government and citizens can potentially endanger democracy by negatively affecting the level of participation of citizens in democratic activities like elections. Openness will improve the level of trust between the two and improve legitimacy of government. For this to happen, there is need for paradigm shift in the way government conducts its business, to reflect the objectives of governance in order to achieve the desired goals. Secrecy in government is no longer acceptable nor in conformity with the competitive nature of contemporary global socio-economic and political order where information and technology and citizens' participation have become relevant parameters to measure progress in governance and consolidation of democracy.

So far, Nigeria's participation in the Open Government Partnership has provided opportunities for improving inclusiveness in decision making and horizontal communication among government agencies, strengthening relationship with civil society, and building stronger bonds of trust with citizens. Many government agencies like the Budget Office of the Federation, the National Bureau of Statistics and the Office of the Auditor General of the Federation have leveraged on the political will and atmosphere of openness to deliver more promptly on their respective mandates. Government has generally become more responsive to the feedback and concerns of citizens about government policy.

1.1 Country Context

Nigeria is a country endowed with abundant natural resources. However, it is believed that the level of natural resource wealth of the country has not necessarily reflected in infrastructural improvement and prosperity of citizens. In the last decade, Nigeria's rating in the corruption index has been very discouraging and have affected not only Nigeria's external image but also have potential consequences on development dynamics especially on foreign direct investment.

Nigeria's recent economic challenges which saw it slide into recession in 2016 has largely been attributed to the country's failure to diversify and dependence on petro-dollars, downward plunge in oil revenue and internal macroeconomic disruptions, coupled with security challenges in the North East and the Niger Delta. The country's GDP shrank by 2.24 percent year-on-year in the third quarter of 2016, compared with a 2.06 percent drop during the same period in 2015 - worse than market consensus of a 2 percent decline. It is the first contraction recorded since 1995. The situation has significantly affected governance and the provision of services at both federal and state levels. Socioeconomic indicators have deteriorated - with unemployment rising to 31.4 percent in the second quarter of 2016 while headline inflation rose to 18.3 percent in October 2016 from 17.85 percent recorded in September, 2015 according to the country's Bureau of Statistics¹. In August, 2017, the Bureau, reported a decline in inflation and

¹ Fiscal Sustainability study of states, NGF, 2017

improvement in the GDP – thus it is expected that the recession will gradually reverse and that the economy would improve as Nigeria implements several micro and macro-economic policies.

In view of the above daunting statistics, a systematic restructuring of the economy at national and the sub-national level has become imperative through the instrumentality of open and inclusive system of governance. To this effect, on the part of the federal government, some reforms and initiatives are already in place to make governance accountable and responsive to citizens.

Flowing from these governance challenges, the government has committed to entrenching good governance and eradication of corruption. This was demonstrated in May 2016, when the President reaffirmed his commitment to strengthen anti-corruption reforms at the international Anti-Corruption Summit organized by the government of the United Kingdom through implementing programs aimed at: **exposing corruption; punishing the corrupt and providing support to the victims of corruption; opening up the government, and, driving out the culture of corruption.**

Nigeria joined the Open Government Partnership (OGP) as the 70th country in July, 2016. Nigeria's participation in the Open Government Partnership has provided opportunities for improving inclusiveness in decision making and horizontal communication among government agencies, reducing duplication and wastage of resources, strengthening relationship with civil society, and building stronger bonds of trust with citizens. Many government agencies like the Budget Office of the Federation, the National Bureau of Statistics and the Office of the Auditor General of the Federation have leveraged on the political will of openness to deliver more promptly on their respective mandates. Government has generally become more responsive to the feedback and concerns of citizens about government policy.

1.2 Transition towards a more open government

Prior to the President's commitment, Nigeria had already engaged in several initiatives aimed at achieving a more open government. Many home grown anti-corruption reforms had been initiated by previous governments. The OGP initiative, therefore, presented a complimentary platform for increased transparency, accountability, global participation, peer learning and continuous self-assessment. It also provided an opportunity for enhanced vertical and horizontal coordination for improved impact on citizens. The country has also witnessed the application of technology and innovation in enhancing an open government as is evident in the following reforms:

- (a) Financial Management Systems:** Implementation of the Government Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) and the Integrated Payroll and Personnel Information System (IPPIS) has brought greater transparency to public financial management processes. The Federal Ministry of Finance, Office of the Accountant General and Budget Office regularly publish allocations of federation revenues to all tiers of government, and widely disseminate information on budget allocation and execution. Similarly, IPPIS has created a centralized database system for the Public Service with a single, accurate source of employee information.
- (b) Treasury Single Account (TSA):** Full implementation of the TSA has enabled the government to better monitor the financial activities of over 900 MDAs from a single platform, reduced the amount the government loses in interest rates on borrowing from commercial banks, eliminated the process of cash backing MDAs' accounts with commercial banks, improved the reconciliation process for MDA accounts and saved the government several billions of naira which would otherwise have been lost through corrupt practices.
- (c) Bank Verification Number (BVN):** The implementation of the BVN initiative has created a centralized biometric identification system for the financial system. It has reduced fraudulent practices by dubious individuals and restored confidence in our banking industry given that it makes it possible to follow the trail of money.
- (d) Freedom of Information (FOI) Act:** The enactment of the FOI Act in 2011 has made public records and information more freely available and accessible to Nigerians. Several government agencies have set up compliance structures that now enable them to respond to requests for information within the ambit of the law. The Bureau of Public Service Reform (BPSR) has adopted a

unique electronic FOI platform on its website that gives real-time information to citizens and also encourages voluntary disclosure.

(e) Public Procurement Act, 2007: The Bureau for Public Procurement (BPP) is working to implement and improve transparent and competitive procurement process in line with global open contracting principles. It is the objective of this government to pursue the automation of public procurement processes in all government agencies before 2019. Already the Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) has adopted the open contracting standards in its operations and is one of the first agencies of government to do so.

(f) Beneficial Ownership Register: The Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) is developing a register of beneficial owners of all companies operating in the Nigerian extractive industry and would soon make it public in line with global standards. The Corporate Affairs Commission is reviewing its laws to make it possible to disclose beneficial owners and would soon create a public register of beneficial owners of all public companies. The Money Laundering Act, 2011 (as amended) is currently being reviewed to better define who a beneficial owner of a company is.

(g) Asset Declaration: The Code of Conduct Bureau is now able to implement its mandate of ensuring that public officers declare their assets promptly and such assets are verified and recorded in accordance with the law.

(h) Electoral Reform: In September 2016, an Electoral Reform Committee was set up to review the electoral environment, review all the laws and experiences of the 2015 general elections and make recommendations to government. The overarching goal of this particular effort is to continue to improve political participation, promote free and fair elections and generally deepen the democratic culture of citizens.

1:3. Overview of the Nigeria OGP National Action Plan (NAP)

The National Action Plan (NAP) is the aggregate strategic action that reflects the core objectives of OGP with broad spectrum of thematic areas - each with specific commitments to be implemented by the apparatus of government- Ministries, Agencies, Departments (MDAs) in collaboration with civil society organizations (CSOs) and the organized private sector (OPS) in line with the principles of OGP.

The NAP aims to deepen and mainstream transparency mechanisms and citizens' engagement in the management of public resources across all sectors. Through a consultative process between government and non-state actors, the NSC agreed to consolidate governance priorities into four thematic areas in the NAP. The thematic areas are: (1) **promoting fiscal transparency;** (2) **access to information;** (3) **anti-corruption and asset disclosure;** and, (4) **citizen engagement and empowerment.**

1.4 Socio-political and Economic Relevance of the National Action Plan

The National Action Plan seeks to improve the relationship between government and citizens by opening up governance for citizens to know and participate in how their government is being managed. It seeks to promote fiscal transparency through more citizen participation in the budget process, implementation of open contracting in the public sector, enhancing disclosure in the extractive industries, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the tax system and improving the ease of doing business in Nigeria.

The plan is also meant to ensure that corruption is rooted-out through the establishment of a public beneficial ownership register, the development of a platform for sharing information between government MDAs to detect and prevent corrupt practices, the strengthening of Nigeria's asset recovery legislation and taking appropriate actions to co-ordinate anti-corruption activities.

Under the citizen's engagement thematic area, the NAP will lead to the development of a permanent dialogue mechanism between citizens and government; review of legislation around transparency and accountability issues; and the adoption of a technology-

based citizens' feedback on projects and programs. The last two commitments will improve access to information by increasing compliance with the Freedom of Information Act.

Beyond the commitments, the NAP also took into consideration crosscutting issues that will empower citizens to engage with the government and ensure proper dissemination and management of information. The crosscutting issues are: **(i) Technology and Innovation; (ii) Monitoring and Evaluation; and (iii) Communication**. To ensure effective deployment of these tools across all the thematic areas, three working groups have been set up to develop implementation strategies and to articulate action plans to support the work of these groups.

1.5. Structure of the OGP Nigeria at the Federal Level

The OGP National Steering Committee (NSC) was recently constituted, with the Federal Ministry of Justice as the Coordinating Ministry and Co-chair. The OGP process requires 50% non-state actor (civil society and organized private sector) participation, Accordingly, a co-chair was also nominated by the CSOs. The NSC also have two incoming co-chairs - one each from Government and non-state actor in line with best practice. The NSC is made up of twenty-one (21) representatives of Government (MDAs) as well as twenty-one(21) civil society organizations, organized private sector and professional associations who worked together to co-create the30months National Action Plan. (January 2017 – June 2019).

1.6. Sub-national Engagement

Equally of significance in the OGP scheme is the sub-national engagement which the OGP Secretariat is supporting. OGP secretariat in conjunction with Nigeria Governors' Forum (NGF) is sensitizing and advocating states subscription to OGP because more than 50% of public revenue is expended at the state and local government levels. The level of opaqueness in the management of public resources at the state and local levels is also a driving factor for OGP's intervention at the sub-national level. Presently, three states –namely, Kaduna, Anambra and Kano States have sent in letters of intent to join the OGP and to implement the OGP principles.

2. National Action Plan Development Process

The NAP was conceived to effect transformation of Nigeria's governance indicators, facilitate openness, transparency, accountability, citizen engagement and empowerment. In May 2016, President Buhari announced Nigeria's commitment to Global Open Government Partnership Principles and directed the Honorable Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice to implement the commitments made in London. Subsequently, in June, 2016, Nigeria sent a Letter of Intention to Join the Open Government Partnership (OGP). In July 2016, OGP wrote to the Government of Nigeria to convey the International Steering Committee's acceptance of Nigeria as a member. It further requested that Nigeria sets up a National OGP Steering Committee and to commence the development of a National Action Plan.

2.1 Participation and co-creation in developing the National Action Plan

Consultations with Government and Non-State Actors on the Draft OGP National Action Plan

The National Action Plan (NAP) was developed through dialogue in a manner consistent with the OGP Guidelines on Country Consultation and commitments. Below are the consultations undertaken the Nigeria OGP Secretariat to ensure an inclusive approach:

- The Federal Ministry of Justice under the leadership of the Honorable Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice (HAGF), organized a stakeholder session on OGP to identify members of the steering committee and to discuss the implementation framework of the OGP Principles in July 2016. At this session, the CSOs also self-selected their members to represent them on the steering committee.
- In October 2016, the Nigeria OGP Secretariat prepared and administered Questionnaires to key MDAs requesting information on mandates, challenges and ongoing reform in areas relevant to the OGP thematic commitments. Responses were received and incorporated into the relevant sections of the Commitment template.
- On October 23 2016, the Open Alliance – a Civil Society OGP Coalition organized a civil society/private sector consultative workshop on the development of the OGP National Action Plan. The objective was to set the civil society agenda for the OGP retreat and agree on an outline for OGP National Action Plan. At the workshop, a draft OGP National Action Plan prepared by civil society was debated. It was also agreed, that the draft would be used to enrich the preparation of the Nigeria OGP National Action Plan.
- The Federal Ministry of Justice organized the first OGP National Retreat held in Kaduna, Nigeria from October 24-26 2016. Members of OGP Nigeria Steering Committee, development partners, and key representatives of the OGP International Secretariat including the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Pradhan Sanjay, attended the retreat. It provided the opportunity for the OGP Steering Committee, made up of government representatives and non-state actors to agree on a draft for National Action Plan.
- On 7 November 2016 the OGP Nigeria Secretariat shared the revised draft National Action Plan on the Federal Ministry of Justice's website for public comments.
- A half-day validation workshop was held on November 8 2016, for senior level officials from members of the National Steering Committee for review and feedback. The CSOs also held a parallel review workshop where comments were generated and used to finalize the NAP.

The Validation workshop provided a good opportunity for strengthening and broadening ownership of the OGP National Action Plan. The workshop ended with participants undertaking a participatory risk analysis of the National Action Plan involving the

identification, probability, impact assessment and possible mitigation strategies of potential risks. CSOs also disseminated the draft NAP online and also via television and radio interviews as well as their tweeter handles and websites².

2.2 Implementation of National Action Plan Commitments

The National Action Plan is composed of **4 thematic areas and 14 commitments**. The thematic areas cover broad sectoral development issues which were then disaggregated into commitments to ensure effective implementation and monitoring by MDAs and non-state actors. The NAP was co-created with an understanding that implementation of the commitments will be led by relevant MDAs taking responsibility in the implementation process of the commitments while the non-state actors monitor and evaluate implementation process. Within the short period of establishing OGP and preparation of NAP, Nigeria has recorded modest achievements in terms of implementation of the commitments and measurable impact

3. Overview of Commitments and Progress Made from January 2017 to September, 2017

Commitment 1: To ensure more effective citizens' participation across the entire budget cycle.	
Commitment Start and End Date: January 2017 to June 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning / Budget Office of the Federation
	Commitment description: To ensure more effective citizens' participation across the

² Nigeria NAP 2017 to 2019

	entire budget cycle.			
What public problem will the commitment address?	There is inadequate citizens' engagement and participation in the budget preparation, approval, implementation and monitoring process. This results in citizens not having information and thus not being able to relate with the projects in the budget and ultimately weakens accountability for resource allocations.			
What is the commitment?	This commitment will ensure that citizens participate and make inputs into the budget process starting with the pre-budget statement, executive budget proposal, budget debate through public hearings in the legislature, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the budget. Budget information should also be made accessible to all on a timelier basis.			
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	By making budget information available and accessible to all citizens in a timely manner and usable format, this commitment improves accountability on the part of Government, provides openness and transparency in the budget process and ensures that citizens are engaged throughout the budget cycle.			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Improved management of public resources to provide essential services. Increased citizens' participation in budget processes. Improved governance, transparency and accountability.			
Additional information				
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Description of the results	Improve Nigeria's ranking on the Open Budget Index (currently 85 out of 102 countries) by end of current NAP (i.e. Dec 2019 rankings)			

	<p>Implement a feedback mechanism for CSOs/General Public to engage in budget implementation monitoring (2017)</p> <p>Conduct Citizens participation throughout the various stages of the annual Budget (2017/2018/2019)</p>		
Next steps	<p>Public Participation and input from our Civil Society Partners and the private sector will be sustained, to allow for participatory budgeting and social audits to obtain public inputs during the formulation and implementation of the budget.</p> <p>The Budget Office of the Federation/Ministry of Budget and National Planning is committed to preserving and institutionalising the gains in transparency.</p>		
Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
The Ministry of Budget and National Planning will hold two public fora to get citizens' input into the pre-budget statements using the draft MTSS and MTEF document as tools/background documents in these forums.	April 2017	April 2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed for 2017 and 2018 (Public Consultative Sessions held in Abuja & Lagos) ON 27TH and 28th July, 2017
Publish MDA budgets and quarterly and annual budget implementation reports on their websites in both human and machine-readable formats.	January 2017	February 2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed for Budget 2017 (MDA Budgets are on the website of the BOF & MBNP) http://budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/2017-approved-budget http://nationalplanning.gov.ng/index.php/budget-office/nigeria-budget/national-budget/2017-appropriation-act Quarterly BIR available here:

			http://budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/resources/internal-resources/reports/quarterly-budget-implementation-report
Conduct Needs Assessment with Reports accompanying budgets in selected sectors including Health, Education etc.	January 2017	March 2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Done – ERGP-Implementation Plan for Key sectors / MDAs
Annually publish a comprehensive citizen’s guide to the budget.	January 2017	December 2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed (2017 CB on BOF Website) Click here
Adopt simple technology-based feedback mechanism for projects at community level for project monitoring by government and CSOs	February 2017	June 2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed – Citizens Portal on BOF Website (iMonitor) Click here
Conduct annual citizens’ satisfaction survey	October 2017	October 2019	Not Done <input type="checkbox"/> To be undertaken in 2018
Publish timely,all key budget documents to facilitate citizens’ participation according to the Fiscal Responsibility Act.	April 2017	April 2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ongoing (Key documents are published on the BOF Website) Click: Enacted Budget Budget Implementation Report Citizen’s Guide to the 2017 Budget Executive Budget Proposal 2017 Pre Budget Statement (MTEF/FSP) Year End Report (2016 Consolidated
Advocate for public hearings organized by the National Assembly on the	January 2017	June 2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Budget Hearing held in February 2017

budget			http://www.nass.gov.ng/news/item/429 https://www.thebusinesspost.ng/news/budget-hearing-disabled-get-representation-nass
Mobilize CSO and citizen participation in budget hearing	July 2017	June 2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed (2017 National Budget Hearing and Budget Office Consultation Meetings in Lagos and Abuja) https://www.thebusinesspost.ng/news/budget-hearing-disabled-get-representation-nass
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning / Budget Office of the Federation		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	UdomaUdoUdoma /MrsZainab Ahmed / Ben Akabueze		
Title, Department	Hon. Minister / Hon. Minister of State / Director General Budget Office		
Email and Phone	benakabueze@yahoo.com		
Other Actors Involved, State actors involved Government Ministries, Department/Agency CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	BudgIT, Centre for Social Justice, Open Alliance, Nigerian Union of Journalists,Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre, Citizens Wealth Platform, Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, One Campaign, Nigerian Economic Summit Group, DFID.		

Additional Information	<p><i>"The commitments are concrete, ambitious but implementable."</i></p> <p>President MuhammaduBuhari, GCFR</p>
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Commitment 2;Full implementation of Open Contracting and adoption of Open Contracting Data Standards	
Commitment Start and End Date: January 2017-June 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	BUREAU OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT
	Commitment description: The Nigerian Government commits to progressive implementation

	of open contracting and the adoption of open contracting standards to enhance transparency, accountability and citizen engagement in public procurement and fiscal transparency. In this phase, priority will be given to at least 5-10 MDAs at the heart of government development priority (including Power, Transportation, Works, Agriculture, Health, Education, Niger Delta, Environment, and Solid Minerals).
What public problem will the commitment address?	The ability to link budget and procurement data through a delivery chain to enhance public service delivery in Nigeria remains a challenge. Additionally, government Ministries, Departments and Agencies do not proactively disclose procurement information in a uniform format that is accessible to all citizens.
What is the commitment?	The Nigerian Government commits to progressive implementation of open contracting and the adoption of open contracting standards to enhance transparency, accountability and citizen engagement in public procurement and fiscal transparency. In this phase, priority will be given to at least 5-10 MDAs at the heart of government development priority (including Power, Transportation, Works, Agriculture, Health, Education, Niger Delta, Environment, and Solid Minerals)
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Implementation of open contracting will help to improve public service integrity and ensure that a greater amount of public resources are managed more effectively and efficiently to derive value for money.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Open Contracting can offer the following values through the use of innovative technology to increase access to procurement information: Transparency: The enhanced disclosure of procurement data and information across the entire procurement cycle and up to implementation stage will make the procurement process more transparent and reveal how public resources are expended. Accountability: The enhanced disclosure of procurement data and information will ensure

	<p>that citizens understand the basis of decisions made along the procurement cycle. This will make the decision makers take actions that reflect better use of public resources, knowing that their actions can be challenged through existing recourse mechanism.</p> <p>Citizen engagement: Availability of procurement data across the entire procurement cycle and up to implementation will ensure that all stakeholders are able to monitor the procurement activities and provide feedback. This will ensure that public contracts are delivered with value for money achieved, thereby leading to increased service delivery.</p>			
Additional information	<p>The implementation of Open Contracting including related activities like development of Nigeria Open Contracting Portal (NOCOPO) is part of Bureau of Public Procurement's e-Government Procurement Project. Part of the activities of these commitments has been implemented under the European Union Support to Anti-corruption project which was implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Nigeria.</p>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		Started but still at early stage		
Description of the results	<p>1. Training of over 40 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) working on accountability and transparency on Access to Information; Open Contracting Data Standards. This training held in August and December 2016 and resulted in the inauguration of the Procurement monitoring working group targeted towards strengthening monitoring and reporting on public finance expenditure by citizens at all levels.</p> <p>2. Step-down trainings on Open Contracting and Procurement Monitoring were conducted in October 2016 by trained CSOs such as Africa Network for Environment and Economic</p>			

Justice - ANEEJ for other 50 CSOs working at local community levels, Public and Private Development Center(PPDC) also trained interested public institutions such as National Agency on the Control of Aids (NACA) on OCDS.

3. Requirements gathering for the development of Nigeria Open Contracting Portal (NOCOPO) were held with CSOs and government officials (selected officers of the Federal Ministries, Departments & Agencies' (MDAs), Procurement Departments and Independent Corrupt Practices and other related matters Commission's (ICPC), Anti-Corruption & Transparency Units (ACTU))

4. The Nigeria Open Contracting Portal has been developed through co-creation process with the Civil Society Organisations and private sector and currently being deployed at the BPP Datacentre

5. The NOCOPO has been tested by the Open Contracting Partnership and affirmed to be in conformity with Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS) (a step in the adoption of OCDS in the public sector procurement)

6. The NOCOPO won a Government Innovation Award for a pioneering project to ensure openness in government business transactions following the Open Contracting Innovation Challenge, a competition run by the Open Contracting Partnership (OCP) and the Open Data Institute (ODI)

7. Training on Open Contracting and NOCOPO was held in August, 2017 for the procurement officers in the pilot procuring entities (Federal Ministry of Health, National Primary Health Care Development Agency, Federal Ministry of Education, Universal Basic Education Commission, Federal Ministry of Power, Works & Housing, Ministry of Petroleum Resources,

	Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation and Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative)		
	8. Consequent to trainings on the utility of open contracting to Public institutions, UBEC commenced piloting the OCDS within the education sector.		
Next steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upgrade of the NOCOPO to incorporate other features desired by the CSOs and procuring entities 2. Training for all stakeholders (CSOs, procuring entities, organized private sector and Media) on the use of NOCOPO 3. Pilot of procurement monitoring using the NOCOPO in collaboration with CSOs 4. Public launch of NOCOPO 5. Public engagement: Sensitization of the public on the use of the NOCOPO; and its usefulness to better service and ultimately to national development. 6. Collaboration with state governments to implement Open contracting at State level 6. Other activities/milestone in the NAP Commitment 2 		
Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
1. Increase sensitization of citizens on how to engage at every stage of the procurement cycle	January 2017	June 2019	Substantial
2. Establish Open Contracting Portal with feedback mechanism that is populated with procurement data and available online	January 2017	June 2019	Started
3. Establish open contracting forum	January	June 2019	Substantial

comprising of government, Civil Society and Private Sector to ensure sustained engagement and improved procurement processes	2017		
4. Establish and properly constitute the National Procurement Council	January 2017	June 2019	Not yet Done
5. Establish administrative guidelines and ethical codes mandating application of open contracting system for public contracts	January 2017	June 2019	Not started yet
6. BPP to compile and manage a publicly available databank on public sector procurement that is both human and machine-readable	January 2017	June 2019	Not started yet
7. Clear administrative rules and guidelines issued by the highest level of government mandating open contracting in priority MDAs/sectors and setting timelines for compliance	January 2017	June 2019	Started

Contact Information	
Lead implementing agency	BUREAU OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT
Persons responsible from implementing agency	MammanAhmadu, FNIQS
Title, Department	The Director General
Email and Phone	mamman.ahmadu@bpp.gov.ng
Other Actors Involved, State actors involved Government Ministries, Department/Agency CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Coalition of 30 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working in the area of public procurement monitoring (Public Procurement Monitoring Working Group), ICPC, UNDP, European Union, BeegServe (the technologist), Public and Private Development Centre, Women’s Organization for Development and Empowerment of Communities, 21st Century, Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice, Publish What You Pay, Advocacy Nigeria, Media Rights Agenda, Socio Economic Research and Development Centre, Civil Rights Initiative, Integrity Organisation, Community Action for Popular Participation, African Centre for Corporate Responsibility, HEDA Resource Centre, League for Human Rights, Al Mareefa Foundation, Murna Foundation, KoyenumImmalah Foundation, COPE – AFRICA, Stakeholder Democracy Network, Centre for Social Justice, HURIWA, Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre, Care Initiative, LHAHRDEV, Policy Alert, ASURPI, IFEHS, NDEBUMOG, NGO Network, MULAC
Additional Information	The Civil Society Organization – PPDC has developed an Open Contracting Platform and is already working in the education sector to obtain information and share with the public.

Transparency in the Extractive Industry; Commitment 3: Work together with all stakeholders to enhance transparency in the extractive sector through a concrete set of disclosures related to payments by companies and receipts by government on all transactions across the sector's value chain.

Commitment Start and End Date: (January 2017 to June 2019)

Lead implementing agency/actor

Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI)

	<p>Answer:</p> <p>Nigeria is an example of poverty in the midst of resource abundance as a result of a culture of an opaque system in corruption and mismanagement of revenues accruing from the extractive industry especially oil, gas and mining.</p> <p>Five (5) cycles of audit conducted by NEITI in oil and gas between 1999 to 2014, disclosed that over \$11.3 billion potential revenues could not be accounted for. Similarly, NEITI Policy Brief published in March 2017 put the total oil and gas revenues earned by the country but not remitted to the Federation Account at \$21.778 billion and N316.07 billion naira respectively. The amounts were from only three main sources: federation assets divested by NNPC to NPDC, revenues earned from payments of domestic crude allocation to NNPC and dividends paid by NLNG to NNPC which the NNPC failed to remit to the Federation Account.</p> <p>The huge revenue losses arising from oil theft, pipeline vandalism, fraudulent manipulation of the oil subsidy regime, OPA/Swap, poor management of JV Cash Call over the years, crude sales etc. are not included. Other remedial issues which require Open Government Partnership to address include weak arrangements around domestic crude oil allocation, opaque and discretionary license and award process, poor metering infrastructure, absence of robust dynamic legal and fiscal regime etc. Absence of openness, transparency and accountability resulting in massive corruption in the sector influenced Nigeria's decision to sign up to the global Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative to use multi-stakeholder framework to enthrone openness in the sector. Nigeria's membership of the OGP is consistent and complimentary to addressing these issues in the extractive industry.</p>
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<p>What public problem will the commitment address?</p>	<p>Answer:</p> <p>From challenges outlined above, recovery of the huge funds and blocking the leakages will significantly enhance government's fiscal position in the short term. Addressing the underlying causes that makes it possible for revenues earned in the sector to be withheld will boost government's collection in the medium to long term. Besides enhancing government's capacity to implement its infrastructure development program and successfully carrying out its social intervention policies as well as put the economy on a sound and sustainable footing, it will also expand revenue options for the country, create jobs and promote business friendly society.</p> <p>Above all, the current system and structure that allow funds to be withheld at discretion and with impunity underlines the need for reform in the oil and gas sector in line with NEITI mandates, principles of global EITI and the OGP. This will require close and equal partnership between government and the civil society which Nigeria's membership of the OGP has provided the platform.</p>
<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<p>NEITI's commitment is in line with the commitment of the global EITI: Enhance transparency in the extractive sectors' through disclosures of payments made by companies and receipts by government across the sector's value chain. Enthroned openness, and accountability in the application of resources from payments received from extractive companies. NEITI also commits to enthrone transparency in the award of oil mining licensing, implementation of beneficial ownership and the development of beneficial ownership register. Commits to pursuance of citizen's participation through equal civil society and government engagement under the platform of the OGP</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute</p>	<p>Openness, transparency and accountability under the OGP framework will empower the</p>

to solve the public problem?	citizens to hold public officials more accountable. The process will lead to efficiency, better business environment, increase in revenues, foreign direct investment, job opportunities and ultimately improved economy, poverty reduction and addressing of Nigeria's infrastructure deficit.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Answer:</p> <p>By fully implementing this commitment, transparency through access to information, citizens' engagement, holding companies and public officials involved in extractive revenues collection and management accountable will be enhanced in conformity with OGP values.</p>
Additional information	<p>The OGP Secretariat, in partnership with NEITI and Facility for Oil Sector Transparency (FOSTER) is working together to implement the OGP extractives commitments.</p> <p>A Technical Working Committee has been created to aid the implementation process. The committee held its first meeting on 7th September where the following was achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder mapping and analysis of the Sector • Recommended policy and legislative changes necessary for the successful implementation of the process • Conditions for a successful implementation identified <p>Next Steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of focal persons from all relevant organisations. • Drafting of a "terms of reference" for the committee • Advocate for the implementation of the activities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use this optional space to provide other useful information, for example: Commitment budget ✓			
Completion Level	Not Started	<i>Limited</i>	Substantial	Completed
		✓		
Description of the results	NEITI is currently developing an OGP action plan to align with its revised comprehensive strategic plan.			
Next steps	Unveiling of NEITI –OGP plan of action.			
Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level	
1 Disclose oil, gas and mining contracts in the area of exploration and production, exports, offtaking and swaps on a publicly accessible portal in both human and machine readable formats	Jan. 2017	July 2019	Started	
2 Quarterly disclosures by NNPC, its subsidiaries and PPMC of sale-level data on oil and gas sales.	Jan. 2017	July 2019	Started	

3	Develop Beneficial ownership register for companies that hold exploration, production and export licenses and publish in publicly accessible formats that are human and machine readable	Jan. 2017	July 2019	Started
4	Develop policy on custody transfer meters in the oil and gas sector.	Jan. 2017	July 2019	Not Yet Started
5	Get all extractive sector companies to adopt Global Memorandum of Understanding as an approach to the CSR programme.	Jan. 2017	July 2019	Not Yet Started
7	Mandate all relevant players (government and private sector) to develop, disseminate and annually report on individual plans (including timelines) for treatment (clearing) of remediation plans (from the NEITI audits).	Jan. 2017	July 2019	Not Yet Started
8	All key stakeholders responsible for remedial actions hold annual open briefing sessions for sector stakeholders and interested	Jan. 2017	July 2019	Started

public (including CSOs)			
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI)		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Dr. Orji Ogbonnaya Orji		
Title, Department	Director, Communications		
Email and Phone	Ooorji2013@gmail.com . oorji@neiti.gov.ng Tel.: 08038665746		
Other Actors Involved, State actors involved			
Government Ministries, Department/Agency CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Ministry of Petroleum Resources, FOSTER		
Additional Information			

Commitment 4: Adoption of common reporting standards and the Addis Tax initiative aimed at improving the fairness, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the tax system.

Commitment Start and End Date: January 2017 to June 2019

Lead implementing agency/actor

Federal Ministry of Finance / Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS)

Commitment description:To generate substantially, more domestic revenue/tax as well as more ownership and commitment for the establishment of transparent, fair and efficient tax systems. This will help to address the challenges of tax evasion, tax avoidance, transfer pricing and other harmful tax practices and subsequently promote fairness and justice in tax administration.

<p>What public problem will the commitment address?</p>	<p>Revenues generated from taxes have remained low over time due to the tripartite challenges of: non-declaration of tax liability and tax payment by the companies to tax authorities, tax evasion and avoidance and abuse of tax incentives and waivers.</p>
<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<p>The commitment seeks to promote increased tax revenues by ensuring the prevention of tax avoidance and evasion. This will address the issues of multiple taxation and make businesses pay their fair share of tax. It will also create equity such that local businesses are competitive, can create jobs and contribute to economic development. Tax avoidance and evasion have resulted in reduction of revenue needed to finance development and created an unfavorable environment for local entrepreneurs. This results in the inability of government to provide sound services for citizens' welfare and failure of small businesses, thereby increasing poverty.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>This commitment will give room for a more open tax regime and voluntary compliance which will lead to improved public services, increased public integrity, more effective management of public resources by government and increased corporate accountability by the corporate entities.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>This commitment intends to maximize government's revenue and improve citizens' welfare and engagement by increasing government accountability in the use of public resources.</p>
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>This commitment is relevant to Revenue Tax Transparency, Accountability, Technology and Innovation and Access to Information.</p>

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			√	
Description of the results	<p>Signing of Country-by-Country Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (CbC MCAA) to address Transfer pricing schemes of Multinational Enterprises (MNEs)</p> <p>Signing two major Multilateral Instruments, Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion (MLI) and the Common Reporting Standard Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (CRS MCAA).</p> <p>Launching of Voluntary Asset and Income Declaration Scheme (VAIDS) to encourage voluntary compliance of Tax obligation.</p>			
Next steps				
Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level	
Signing and formal commitment to Common Reporting Standard and Addis Tax Initiative	Jan. 2017	June 2019	Completed	
Sensitization of corporate organizations on the content and requirements of Common Reporting Standard	Jan. 2017	June 2019	Completed	

Issuance of directives to relevant stakeholders for compliance with Common Reporting Standard	Jan. 2017	June 2019	Completed
Review and enforcement of penalties for non-compliance to standards	Jan. 2017	June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed. • All the signed Agreements require domestication to give legal effect for implementation and work is in progress in this regard. • There is need for the review of existing legislation to implement the CRS and a committee is already working on this.
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	Federal Ministry of Finance / Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS)		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Mrs. KemiAdeosun / Babatunde Fowler		
Title, Department	Honourable Minister of Finance / Executive Chairman FIRS		
Email and Phone			
Other Actors Involved, State actors involved	State Actors: Central Bank of Nigeria, Ministry of Finance (MoF), Nigeria Customs Service, Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA), Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Justice (FMoJ),		
Government Ministries, Department/Agency CSOs, private	Non-State Actors: Nigerian Investment Promotion Council (NIPC), National Bureau of Statistics,		

sector, multilaterals, working groups	National Assembly, Corporate Affairs Commission, Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC), Action Aid Nigeria, The Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre (CIRDDOC), Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN), Association of National Accountants of Nigeria (ANAN), Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN), Nigeria Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines & Agriculture (NACCIMA), Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN), Department For International Development (DFID), OXFAM, Council for the Regulation of Engineering in Nigeria (COREN)
Additional Information	The commitments are concrete, ambitious, robust and implementable.

Commitment 5: To improve the ease of doing business and Nigeria's ranking on the World Bank Doing Business Index.	
Commitment Start and End Date: JANUARY 2017-JUNE 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND INVESTMENT
	Commitment Description: To improve the ease of doing business and Nigeria's ranking on the World Bank Doing Business
What public problem will the commitment address?	The bureaucracy and excessive red-tape inherent in government institutions involved in business process services constitutes a challenge and makes it difficult for potential investors and entrepreneurs to set up micro, small and medium scale enterprises in the country. Lack of

	<p>basic and functional infrastructure is another critical challenge which investors face especially in the area of power and transportation. This also affects foreign businesses who wish to invest in Nigeria and is clearly evident in the country's persistent poor ranking in the World Bank's ease of doing business index.</p>
<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<p>This commitment seeks to initiate and implement reforms which will make it easier for the private sector to engage with government agencies involved with business process-related services by streamlining the existing processes using innovative technology. The commitment will encourage improvements in infrastructure that is critical to the success of businesses and promote timely and efficient service delivery in all business process-related services including business registration, licensing, taxation, applying for credit, extending credit facilities etc.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>To improve the ease of establishing and operating a business in Nigeria by improving the basic infrastructure stock required to enhance business performance and making government agencies involved in business processes more efficient and transparent.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>By implementing this commitment, government will further enshrine public accountability in its dealings with the citizens.</p>
	<p>Commitment budget ✓</p>

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		√		
Description of the results	<p>The President approved the setting up of a Presidential Council on the ease of doing business with the Secretariat - Enabling Business Environment Secretariat (EBES) EBES set up under the Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment</p> <p>PEBEC Secretariat has developed a national strategy on ease of doing business which can be found on www.pebec.gov.ng.</p> <p>PEBEC is developing an Integrated Operationalisation Plan (IOP) to support implementation of the Executive Order on Ease of Doing Business (EoDB), starting with certain key projects and ministries, agencies and departments (MDAs) that are critical to investment in Nigeria such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Federal Aviation Authority - Lagos and Abuja airports - Nigeria Immigration office – Issuing of Passport and Treatment of Visitors - Ministry of Transport- Apapaports - Ministry of Trade and Investment and Corporate Affairs Commission – Improving time for business registration, responsiveness to investors and improvement in investment policies - The Corporate Affairs Commission has moved entire business registration process online, reducing time required from 10 to 2 days - Nigeria Immigration Service has enhanced its online functionality including e-submission of Visa-on-Arrival applications and harmonized four forms on arrival into one form with 15 			

questions, bringing in line with other countries

- Nigeria Customs Service now coordinates physical examination of cargo, reducing touchpoints between importer and govt. agencies to one

- Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria FAAN has implemented extensive reforms in Abuja airport with plans to replicate same in other international airports

- The President on 18th May 2017 signed three Executive Orders on the Ease of Doing Business. The Orders can be summarized as follows;

- **Promoting Transparency in MDAs:** The Order promotes transparency by directing that Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) should publish a complete list of all requirements for obtaining permits, licenses and approvals, including fees and timelines, in their premises and on their websites within the next 21 days.

The Order also directs that MDAs must communicate with applicants by at least two methods, and any approvals for applications not received within the specified period will be assumed to have been granted to the applicant by default. Any rejections must be given with valid reasons. The Applicant whose application is deemed granted after the expiration of the application period can apply to the supervising Minister to issue any document or certificate required.

- **One Government Directive:** To simplify application processes for Nigerians, the Order promotes a “One Government” policy. No private applicant will be asked to produce or submit a document issued to it by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) as part of an application process if an original of the document is in the possession of another FGN MDA. A photocopy

	<p>will be sufficient. Instead, MDAs are now required to bear the responsibility of seeking verification or certification directly from the issuing MDA.</p> <p>- Entry Experience of Visitors and Travellers: With specific reference to foreigners intending to travel to Nigeria, visas will be issued within 48 hours and the processing of issuance of visas on arrival shall be carried out in a transparent manner. Our airports and sea ports are not excluded. There will now be only one centrally located interface for agencies and touting has been strictly prohibited. Any official caught soliciting or receiving bribes from passengers or other port users shall be subject to immediate removal from post and disciplinary as well as criminal proceedings in line with extant laws and regulations.</p> <p>- Ports Operations: All agencies currently physically present in Nigerian Ports have been directed to harmonise their operations into one single interface station in one location in the port and implement by a single joint task force at all times. The Apapa Port shall resume 24-hour operations within 30 days from today and each Port in Nigeria shall assign an existing export terminal to be dedicated to the exportation of agriculture produce within 30 days of this Order in order to jumpstart our international trade and economic activity.</p>		
Next steps			
Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
Make process of Land documentation / obtaining titles easier	Jan. 2017	June 2019	Yet to Commence

Improved coordination and collaboration between agencies of government involved in business process related services	Jan. 2017	June 2019	Started
Downward review of business registration	Jan. 2017	June 2019	Started
Improve critical infrastructure including power transmission and distribution by establishing more power transmission and distribution and licensing fees stations, rail lines, inland waterways, etc.	Jan. 2017	June 2019	Started
Establish a registry of credit information to be accessible by financial institutions	Jan. 2017	June 2019	Ongoing
Enact laws that allow lenders to access borrowers' data in the credit bureau or credit registry	Jan. 2017	June 2019	Presented to the National Assembly
Develop Road map for improving sectoral value chains for MSMEs	Jan. 2017	June 2019	Yet to Commence
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	PRESIDENTIAL ENABLING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL ("PEBEC"), under the FEDERAL MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND INVESTMENT		
Persons responsible from	JumokeOduwole		

implementing agency	
Title, Department	Senior Special Assistant to the President of Nigeria on Industry, Trade and Investment
Email and Phone	
Other Actors Involved, State actors involved Government Ministries, Department/Agency CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<p>State Actors: Corporate Affairs Commission, Nigeria Investment Promotion Council, Federal Inland Revenue Service, Bank of Industry, Nigerian Export Promotion Council, National Food and Drug Administration and Control, Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing, Transmission Company of Nigeria, Nigerian Energy Regulatory Commission, Standard Organization of Nigeria, Nigerian Information Technology Development Agency, Nigerian Communication Commission, Central Bank of Nigeria, Nigerian Customs Service, Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Federal Ministry of Transportation</p> <p>Non-State Actors: Open Alliance, Financial Institutions, Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture, National Association of Small and Medium Enterprises, National Association of Small Scale Industrialists, Electricity Distribution Companies, Nigerian Economic Summit Group, Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Bankers Committee</p>
Additional Information	

Anti-Corruption Commitment 6: To establish a Public Central Register of Beneficial Owners of companies	
Commitment Start and End:(January 2017-December 2019)	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)
	<p>Commitment description</p> <p>Nigeria is committing to establishing a register that will make it possible to identify the natural persons who directly or indirectly own, control or enjoy the benefits of the corporate entity.</p>
What public problem will the commitment address?	<p>Answer:Anonymous companies constitute potential and real dangers to the economy and security of the countries where they operate. These companies deny the countries of valuable revenue through tax avoidance, mask links to corruption, money laundering, drug trafficking and terrorism financing. People use proxies and fronts to register companies and the legal owners are usually not those who control and benefit from the companies.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>Answer: Nigeria is committing to establishing a register that will make it possible to identify the natural persons who directly or indirectly own, control or enjoy the benefits of the</p>

	corporate entity.			
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Answer: To put in place a system that enables openness, transparency and full disclosure of beneficial ownership information.			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Answer: If beneficial owners were identified, there would be the possibility of tracing money linked to tax evasion, corruption, money laundering, drug trafficking and terrorism financing.			
Additional information	Use this optional space to provide other useful information, for example: Commitment budget			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		√		
Description of the results				
Next steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting Regulations for Beneficial Ownership Disclosure (October-December 2017), • Requirements for the development of electronic register (February 2018) • Development and Deployment of Electronic Register for Beneficial Owners (March – June, 2018). 			
Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level	
	June 2018	July 2019		

Contact Information	
Lead implementing agency	Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)
Persons responsible from implementing agency	BELLO MAHMUD/ALHAJI GARBA ABUBAKAR/MUNIRU UMAR WAMBAI
Title, Department	REGISTRAR GENERAL/DIRECTOR, COMPLIANCE/DIRECTOR, FINANCE
Email and Phone	agabubakar@cac.gov.ng , abubakarag@yahoo.com
Other Actors Involved, State actors involved Government Ministries, Department/Agency CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Federal Ministry of Justice, OGP Secretariat, Nigeria Extractive Industry Initiative, Nigeria Financial Intelligence Unit. ANEIJ CISLAC ONE CAMPAIGN NACCIMA Pyrich Group NUJ PPDC
Additional Information	

Commitment 8; To strengthen Nigeria’s asset recovery Legislation including non-conviction based confiscation powers and the introduction of unexplained wealth orders.	
Commitment Start and End Date: January 2017-June 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Federal Ministry of Justice
	Commitment description: To strengthen Nigeria’s asset recovery Legislation including non-conviction based confiscation powers and the introduction of unexplained wealth orders
What public problem will the commitment address?	Asset recovery is an integral part of anti-corruption work. It requires a good legislative framework and proper management of assets and proceeds. Asset recovery and management has been a huge challenge in Nigeria in the past. There are reported cases where recovered assets have not been properly managed leading to “looting of looted funds.” This commitment will strengthen the legislative framework and improve the management of assets and proceeds

What is the commitment?	This commitment is to strengthen Nigerian laws with regards to asset recovery especially non-conviction based confiscation powers and unexplained wealth orders and ensure proper management of assets and proceeds.			
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Strengthened laws on asset recovery will foster transparency and accountability in the management of recovered and returned assets			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Having a clear transparent guideline for the management of recovered assets will contribute to increase in revenue to provide services in health and education			
Additional information				
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		√		
Description of the results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established Presidential Committee on Recovery of Assets and the Secretariat for the Implementation of the National Anti-corruption Strategy to trace and account for recovered assets • Developed Regulations on Asset Recovery • Established one central account at the Central Bank for the payment of all recovered accounts from all agencies • Draft Bill finalized and submitted to National Assembly to ensure transparency and central management of all recovered assets • Nigeria working with World Bank and Civil Society Organizations to monitor recovered assets in a transparent manner • Acknowledged by UNCAC Civil Society Organization as one of the few countries that 			

	allow CSOs to participate in the monitoring of recovered assets.		
Next steps	National Assembly to pass the Proceed of Crime Bill within 2017		
Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
Enactment of the Proceeds of Crime Act	January, 2017	June, 2019	Draft Proceeds of Crime Bill has been developed (PASSED BY THE SENATE/PENDING BEFORE HOUSE OF REPESENTATIVES)
Capacity building for the ACAs to implement non-conviction based asset forfeiture regime	January, 2017	June, 2019	- The setting up of a special panel on the recovery of public property by the presidency will enhance the implementation of non-conviction based asset forfeiture regime.
Federal Ministry of Justice to develop guidelines for transparent management of recovered assets pending the enactment of the law.	January, 2017	June, 2019	- Secretariat of the committee for the implementation of anti-corruption strategy now established in the fed. Min. Of justiceto work closely with the special panel on recovery of public property
Monthly publication of reports of the recovered assets and utilization	June, 2017	June, 2019	National Anti-corruption implementation secretariat to commence the collation of recovered assets and utilization by end 2017
Deploy a framework for CSO monitoring of the procedure for recovery and utilization of recovered assets.	March, 2017	June, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Bill finalized and submitted to National Assembly to ensure transparency and central management of all recovered assets, including CSOs monitoring • Nigeria working with World Bank and Civil Society Organizations to monitor recovered assets in a

			transparent manner
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	Federal Ministry of Justice		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	AbubakarMalami(SAN)		
Title, Department	Honorable Attorney General of the Federation		
Email and Phone	Juliet Ibekaku-Nwagwu – Special Adviser on Justice Reform		
Other Actors Involved, State actors involved Government Ministries, Department/Agency CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	National Assembly, The Presidency, Anti-Corruption Agencies, National Security Adviser, Law Enforcement Agencies, Federal Inland Revenue Service, Nigeria Customs Service, Nigeria Immigration Service, Central Bank Publish What You Pay, African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development, Digital Forensics, PGL, African Network for Economic and Environmental Justice, Society for Forensic Accounting and Fraud Prevention		
Additional Information			

Anti-Corruption, Commitment 9. Commit to taking appropriate actions to co-ordinate anti-corruption activities; improve integrity,

transparency and accountability	
Commitment Start and End Date:(January 2017- June 2019)	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Federal Ministry of Justice
	<p>Commitment description</p> <p>Corruption has become widespread across governments, private sector and the civil society. This has impacted negatively on all aspects of life in Nigeria. Corruption has become systemic, endemic and entrenched in most operations in Nigeria. There is therefore, the need to take a range of actions that will alter the culture of corruption and enthrone one of integrity.</p>
What public problem will the commitment address?	<p>Answer: There is a culture of corruption in Nigeria that fuels corrupt practices, often times with impunity. The mechanisms, systems and institutions are too weak to tackle the level of impunity associated with these corrupt practices</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>Answer: This commitment is to take a wide range of actions that will change the culture of corruption and create the enabling environment for building institutional integrity in Nigeria.</p> <p>Reduced corruption and improved compliance with rules and due process in all facets of life especially, extractives, health, education, professional bodies, sports, anti-corruption agencies and other public services</p> <p>The overall objective is to take actions that will alter the culture of corruption and promote transparency and accountability in Nigeria</p>

<p>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>The commitment is set to contribute to the fight against corruption through the review of the laws and policies of the Federal Government on the implementation of the fight against corruption. The Federal Ministry of Justice has set in place a Law Review Team whose terms of reference included the constant review of relevant laws on Anti-corruption, asset recovery, Terrorism and Terrorist Financing, Financial Intelligence, Tax Reforms, Beneficial Ownership legislation, Autonomy of Auditor General Office etc Other initiatives includes the strengthening of institutions relevant in the fight against corruption including EFCC, CCB/CCT/ICPC SPECIAL/COMPLEX CRIMES COURT. A stronger institutions and effective legal framework will drive the fight against corruption to a reasonable level targeted by the commitment.</p> <p>This commitment is to take a wide range of actions that will change the culture of corruption and create the enabling environment for building institutional integrity in Nigeria</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>Answer: Over the years, corruption has become widespread across governments, private sector and the civil society. This has impacted negatively on all aspects of life in Nigeria. Corruption has become systemic, endemic and entrenched in most operations in Nigeria. There is therefore, the need to take a range of actions that will alter the culture of corruption and enthrone one of integrity</p>
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>Use this optional space to provide other useful information, for example:</p> <p>Commitment budget ✓</p>

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			√	
Description of the results	The Secretariat for the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy at the Federal Ministry of Justice			
Next steps	Harmonisation of Executive Bills with NASS version, Regulations to be drafted, passage of Bills to be advocated for.			
Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level	
	Jan 2017	July 2019		
Contact Information				
Lead implementing agency	Federal Ministry of Justice			
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Mrs Juliet Ibekaku and MrsLadidiBaratu			
Title, Department	Special Adviser to the President on Justice Reform andAssistantDirector, FMOJ			
Email and Phone				
Other Actors Involved, State actors	State Actors: Ministry of Information and Culture, National Orientation Agency, Economic and			

<p>involved</p> <p>Government Ministries, Department/Agency CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p>	<p>Financial Crimes Commission, Code of Conduct Bureau, Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission, Ministry of Youth and Sports Development, Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Science and Technology, Nigeria Football Federation</p> <p>Non-State Actors: Publish What You Pay, African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development, Digital Forensics, PGL, African Network for Economic and Environmental Justice, Freedom of Information Coalition, Global Network for Cyber Solutions, Sports Lawyers Association, Nigerian Bar Association, WANGONeT, Nigerian LabourCongress, Council for the Regulation of Engineering in Nigeria, MSME-ASI, Association of National Accountants of Nigeria, Open Judiciary Institute, Ethics and Compliance Institute, Inter-Religious Bodies/Council, The Christian Association of Nigeria, Council of Ulamaahs, other Sports Associations.</p>
<p>Additional Information</p>	

<p>Access to Information Commitment 10. Improved compliance of public institutions with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) in respect to the annual reporting obligations by public institutions and level of responses to requests</p>	
<p>Commitment Start and End Date: (January 2017 – December 2018)</p>	
<p>Lead implementing agency/actor</p>	<p>Federal Ministry of Justice</p>

What public problem will the commitment address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low awareness, skills and knowledge of the FOI Act provisions and processes by citizens and public/civil servants. 2. Lack of designated officer responsible for Freedom of Information in most public Institutions. 3. Lack of sanctions against public institutions and FOI responsible officers who do not respond to FOI requests or/and report to FMOJ annually. 4. Lack of Infrastructure to support digital collection and management of information, to facilitate timely retrieval of information requested for.
What is the commitment?	This commitment seeks to enhance compliance with the FOI Act provision requiring all public institutions to submit a report to the Federal Ministry of Justice on FOI requests received and responded to in any given year, by February of the following year.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	This will enable the Federal Ministry of Justice identify, track and resolve problems faced by public institutions as well as the general public in requesting for and responding to requests for information and records.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This will lead to citizens having greater access to information and subsequently reduce waste of public resources and corrupt practices.
Additional information	

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Description of the results	<p>Inaugural FOI/OGP professional Certification Course/Training conducted to enhance capacity of public institutions to understand and deliver on the OGP Commitments.</p> <p>Collation of details for the establishment of a Register of FOI/OGP Desk officer is in progress.</p> <p>Discussions on going with development partners to support digital infrastructure for the management of information and records in public institutions.</p>			
Next steps	<p>Amendment of the FOI Act</p> <p>Expanded work on the FOI/OGP Professional Certification program</p> <p>Completion and Adoption of Citizens Step by Step Guide.</p>			
Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level	
Awareness and sensitization campaigns for all staff of public institutions and continuous sensitization of citizens on the provisions of the FOI Act.	JAN 2017	DEC 2018	Substantial	
Training of the key staff involved in the implementation of FOI on the requirements of the law and how to	JAN 2017	DEC 2017	<p>Limited.</p> <p>Some training carried out and continuing</p>	

create and implement a system for handling requests.			
Designation of a Freedom of Information (FOI) officer/unit in each MDA and publication of their contact details.	JAN 2017	MARCH 2017	Work in progress. Collation of information is ongoing
Integrate the FOI role into the individual or group performance review of the FOI responsible individual and/or unit.	JAN 2017	DEC 2017	Not yet commenced.
Punitive administrative measures to be adopted and applied against public institutions and officials adjudged to be undermining the effectiveness of the Act or breaching its provisions.	JAN 2017	JUNE 2017	Limited. Administrative Action Team established (FMOJ FOI Unit, OGP Secretariat and Ethics and Corporate Compliance Institute of Nigeria) for the resolution of disputes between Public Institutions and the public on response to requests for information and records.
Each MDA should deploy an E-FOI portal, similar to the BPSR Portal or any other digital platform where citizens can make FOI requests and receive responses.	JAN 2017	-DEC 2017	Limited Action on this has commenced in some public institutions.
Develop and issue a practice direction to the Judiciary through	JAN 2017	DEC 2018	Not yet commenced

the Chief Justice of Nigeria to guide the court on FOI cases.			
Adoption of technology based information systems and standards that will ensure that information is collected, collated and stored in a form that enables public officials to efficiently and effectively retrieve the required information within the 7-day time-limit for response to FOI requests as prescribed by the FOI Act.	JAN 2017	DEC 2018	Work in Progress. Technology assessment/audit is ongoing
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	Federal Ministry of Justice		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Mr. Benjamin Okolo		
Title, Department	Head; Freedom of Information Unit Federal Ministry of Justice.		
Email and Phone	- www.foia.gov.ng - foiu@justice.gov.ng - 08056405947 - 08182429403		
Other Actors Involved, State actors			

<p>involved</p> <p>Government Ministries, Department/Agency CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p>	<p>Office of the Secretary to Government of the Federation Ethnics and Corporate Compliance Institute of Nigeria, Freedom of Information Coalition Nigeria Bar Association Nigeria Union of Journalists, Academia, Open Judiciary Initiative Media Rights Agenda, Lawyers Alert, Connected Development Access to information Work Group. Other Work Groups for Cross Cutting Issues.</p>
<p>Additional Information</p>	

Access to Information, Commitment 11.	
Commitment Start and End Date: January 2017- June 2019	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Federal Ministry of Justice
What public problem will the commitment address?	There is a dearth of information available to citizens. This has led to failures in their ability to advocate for improved service delivery based on evidence.
What is the commitment?	This commitment seeks to improve compliance with the FOIA mandatory publication requirements and secures the right of citizens to information.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	There is currently low compliance with this provision, thus, disempowering citizens and affecting public trust in government.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Reduce the pressure on MDAs for FOI requests as information is increasingly disclosed proactively. Citizens are more empowered to engage with government and make informed decisions about their lives, as well as demand minimum quality of services at the official price point.

Additional information				
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Description of the results	<p>Established online portal for Citizens to access information and seek guidance from the Federal Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>Designed and developed a Uniform Mandatory Publication Requirement guidance document to provide a benchmark for public institution.</p> <p>Administrative Action Committee already in place to resolve issues/problems between public institutions and the general public and to provide guidance to public institutions.</p>			
Next steps	<p>Uploading of all relevant information and records on the online portal</p> <p>Adoption of the Uniform Mandatory Publication Requirements guidance document</p> <p>Expansion of the work of the Administrative Action Committee.</p>			
Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level	
Design and implement the publication of fully compliant information as provided in the FOI Act, regardless of platform/form by at least 200 public institutions and make it easily accessible to the public.	JAN 2017	DEC. 2018	<p>Limited.</p> <p>Design of a Uniform Mandatory Information Publication Guidance Document completed; though document is yet to be adopted for the use of all the public institutions.</p>	
Punitive administrative measures to be applied against public institutions adjudged to be in	JAN 2017	DEC 2017	<p>Substantial.</p> <p>Commenced Administrative resolution of issues between public institutions and the information requesting public</p>	

breach of the mandatory publication requirements of the FOI Act.			including achieving out of court settlements. No Administrative sanctions imposed yet.
Publish responses to recurrent FOI requests on the public platform/in the publication.	JAN 2017	DEC 2017	Work in Progress. Development of General FOI frequently asked questions still in progress.
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	Federal Ministry of Justice		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Mr. Benjamin Okolo		
Title, Department	Head, Freedom of Information Unit. Federal Ministry of Justice.		
Email and Phone			
Other Actors Involved, State actors involved Government Ministries, Department/Agency CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<p>State Actors: Ministry of Communication Technology, National Information Technology Development Agency, National Orientation Agency, Ministry of Information, Nigerian Television Authority, Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, National Judicial Council, Office of the Head of Civil Service of the Federation, Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation, National Assembly</p> <p>Non-State Actors: Freedom of Information Coalition, Nigerian Bar Association, Nigerian Union of Journalists, Ethics and Compliance Institute, Academia, Open Judiciary Initiative, Media Rights</p>		

	Agenda, Lawyers Alert, Connected Development
Additional Information	

Citizen Engagement and Empowerment - Commitment 12. Develop a Permanent Dialogue Mechanism on Transparency, Accountability and Good Governance Between Citizens Government to Facilitate a Culture of Openness.	
Commitment Start and End Date:(January 2017 and June 2019)	
Lead implementing agency/actor	National Orientation Agency (NOA)
Commitment description	Citizens can be categorized into different publics like media, private sector, youth groups, women groups, rural and urban communities, traditional and religious institutions, etc. and each can be reached through different channels like information portals, town hall meetings, Local Government Assembly sessions, media roundtables, policy dialogues, focus group discussions and others.
What public problem will the commitment address?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-inclusiveness of citizens in the governance process Paucity of information about governance activities by citizens Apathy of citizens to governance issues Poor knowledge of existing citizens' rights Lack of access to government data
What is the commitment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to governance by citizens Guaranteed responsiveness of government to the needs of citizens.

	<p>Increased citizens' participation in governance. Increased service delivery to citizens. Improved fiscal transparency and accountability of public funds by government Improved effectiveness and efficiency in the use of public funds by the government</p> <p>Main Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure adequate legal framework of transparency and accountability. To establish a more participatory governance/system that is responsive to citizens 'priorities To build mutual trust and confidence between government and citizens To strengthened service delivery by the government. <p style="text-align: right;">To ensure adequate legal framework transparency and accountability</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>Answer:</p> <p>Creation of a platform for sustained and robust citizens' engagement results in improved government responsiveness to citizens' needs, efficient and effective service delivery and integrity in public service.</p> <p>Development of a permanent dialogue mechanism between government and citizens. This way, the communication gap between both will be bridged. The Permanent Dialogue mechanism will be a continuous, consistent and scheduled engagement that will provide citizens the avenue to demand for accountability from government and elected representatives and as well provide government with the opportunity to know citizens wishes and aspirations first hand. This can stimulate and deepen participation by citizens in the governance process. The forum will also be a veritable tool to help cascade and explain certain government programmes and</p>

	policies to citizens.			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>It can stimulate participation in governance by citizens.</p> <p>It can promote mutual trust between government and citizens.</p> <p>It can bring effectiveness to the governance process.</p> <p>It can bring about improved service delivery</p>			
Additional information	<p>This commitment will be funded from the Federal Government of Nigeria’s budget and with support from development partners. For example, the African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development has secured a 3-year funding from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to support its work around Citizens engagement and empowerment on the OGP.</p>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		√		
Description of the results	<p>MDAs’ policies and plans reflecting citizens’ view</p> <p>MDAs’ budgets reflecting citizens’ view</p> <p>Citizens’ forums held in key service Ministries and MDAs like Power, Finance, Transport, FIRS, NEITI, CAC, BPP, etc.</p> <p>Public Hearings conducted in Parliament leading to possible amendment of Laws.</p> <p>A series of Town Hall meetings have been held since April 2016, leading to greater community awareness and participation. Over ten meetings have held in different states of the federation.</p>			

Next steps	Citizens' engagement with MDAs will be sustained to ensure their input in governance and government response to citizens' needs. Impact made will also be evaluated periodically.		
Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
Establish baseline for all the performance indicators	January 2017	June 2017	Completed for 2017 and 2018
Institutionalize citizens' forum in key Ministries and MDAs, like Power, Finance, Transport, FIRS, NEITI, CAC, BPP, etc. at least annually	January 2017	December 2018	In the process
Citizens' engagement activities captured in Ministries' and MDAs' budgets.	January 2017	December 2018	In the process
Produce a simplified citizens' budget in at least three major local languages	June 2017	December 2018	In the process
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	National Orientation Agency (NOA)		

Persons responsible from implementing agency	GarbaAbari, Ruth Ogun, Bonat J. Tagwai
Title, Department	Director General; Director - Public Enlightenment and Mass Mobilization (PEMM); and Director - Planning, Research and Strategy (PRS)
Email and Phone	garbaabari@gmail.com
Other Actors Involved, State actors involved	<p>MDAs:</p> <p>Ministry of Information and Culture, Ministry of Information Technology, Ministry of Budget and Planning, Ministry of Finance, other relevant and support Ministries</p>
Government Ministries, Department/Agency CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<p>CSOs, Private Sector, etc.:</p> <p>African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD), Freedom of Information Coalition, Open Alliance, Budget Transparency, Council for the Regulation of Engineering in Nigeria (COREN), Lawyers Alert, International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), Right2Know, Nigeria Bar Association (NBA), The West Africa NGO Network, Media Rights Agenda (MRA), Connected Development</p>
Additional Information	

Citizen Engagement and Empowerment Commitment 13. Government-civil society to jointly review existing, legislations on transparency and accountability issues and make recommendations to the National Assembly	
Commitment Start and End Date:(January 2017 and June 2019)	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Federal Ministry of Justice
	<p>Commitment description</p> <p>Answer: Comprehensive review of all laws and legislations relevant to the OGP process like the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) Act, Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) Act, Freedom of Information (FOI) Act, Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) Act, Money Laundering Prohibition Act (2011) and others.</p>

What public problem will the commitment address?	<p>Answer</p> <p>Inadequate legal frameworks to foster transparency and accountability in the governance process. Increased Public Integrity/Credibility.</p>
What is the commitment?	To ensure adequate legal framework to engender transparency and accountability in the governance process
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	To ensure adequate legal framework to engender transparency and accountability in the governance process.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Achieving the objectives of this commitment will ensure a more effective framework for the anti-corruption process and the implementation of the OGP process.
Additional information	

Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Description of the results	<p>Successive meetings and workshops have been held, involving stakeholders in government and civil society. Recommendations have been made and some of the existing laws have been reviewed.</p> <p>Stakeholders have agreed on how to proceed with advocacy in the legislature and public sensitization on the extant laws for better Implementation</p> <p>Bills on anti-corruption have been submitted to the National Assembly</p>			
Next steps				
Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level	
Development of Frequently Asked Questions on identified laws and review plan			Yet to Begin	
Government-CSOs Roundtable discussion on reviews of gaps in existing laws	February 2017	June 2019	Substantial	
Contact Information				

Lead implementing agency	Federal Ministry of Justice
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Mr. Tahir
Title, Department	Director, Department of Legal Drafting
Email and Phone	
Other Actors Involved, State actors involved Government Ministries, Department/Agency CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	State Actors: National Assembly, National Orientation Agency, Bureau of Public Service Reform Non- State Actors: Centre LSD, ANNEJ, Right2Know, Nigerian Bar Association, FIDA, Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre
Additional Information	

Commitment 14: Adopt a technology-based citizens' feedback on projects and programs across transparency and accountability.	
Commitment Start and End Date: January 2017 to June 2018	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Nigerian Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA)
	Commitment description: This commitment seeks the introduction of technology-driven applications, portals and platforms that will enhance citizens' access to government policy process for regular input and monitoring.
What public problem will the commitment address?	Inadequate citizens' access to programmes and activities of government. Non-inclusiveness of citizens in the governance process. Low knowledge of governance activities by citizens. Apathy of citizens with respect to governance issues. Public integrity. Public services. Effectiveness of public service delivery.
What is the commitment?	The commitment is aimed to increase access of citizens, especially those in remote rural communities to government processes.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Increased accountability in government service delivery. Improved access to government processes through technology platforms.			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The commitment will; Increase the number of people using mobile telephones in rural communities to connect with policy makers and engage in government processes. Increase the number of MDAs with functional ICT platform for enhancing citizens' participation Increase the effectiveness of the existing ICT platforms across MDAs through upgrade to comply with OGP principles			
Commitment Template (Continued)				
Additional information				
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Description of the results	Increased number of MDAs with active websites and portals for enhancing citizens' participation			
Next steps	Support the development of the Open Government OGP (Portal) Create more awareness on Open Data Standard and its implementation Support for Innovations on Open Government Data (OGD) Providing technology advice for the implementation of the OGD Development of Regulations, Policies and Framework that support the implementation of OGD and technology platforms			

Milestone Status	Start Date	End Date	Completion Level
Mapping of MDAs already having the technology-based platform for transparency and accountability	January 2017	March 2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FOSTER - Extractive Sector Technology Gap Assessment and Recommendation - Completed: The technology assessment was carried out to establish the gaps in existing technology infrastructures required to drive the implementation of NAP commitments relevant to the extractive sector. From the identified gaps, recommendations for the establishment of some technology platforms and upgrade of existing systems were made for transparency and accountability across the extractive sector. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) website - Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) portal – Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing website of the various MDAs; most of which require upgrade to fully support accountability and transparency through timely disclosure of information and citizens’ engagement.
Creation of the citizens’ interactive platform for government institutions	January 2018	July 2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prototype Development of OGP Portal is under development
Contact Information			
Lead implementing agency	Nigerian Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA)		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Isa Ali Ibrahim Pantami (DG NITDA) NITDA Desk Officers: Amarachi Juliet Obi – IT Regulatory Officer, eGovernment Development & Regulations		

	<p>LukmanLamidIdowu - eGovernment Development & Regulations</p> <p>EjikeNjeze (CEO, Pyrich Group Limited) Pyrich Group Limited Desk Officer: Zorbari Stephen Nkpaah</p>
Title, Department	Director- General, NITDA
Email and Phone	<p>NITDA Amarachi (aobi@nitda.gov.ng, +2348037082000) Lukman(ilamid@nitda.gov.ng, +2348035716467)</p> <p>Pyrich Group Limited Ejike(ejike@pglnigeria.com, +2348172975100) Stephen(stephen@pglnigeria.com, +2349099162927)</p>
Other Actors Involved, State actors involved Government Ministries, Department/Agency CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<p>MDAs: Federal Ministry of Communication, National Orientation Agency, Galaxy Backbone, Other relevant ministries</p> <p>Others: Open Alliance, BudgIT, The West African NGO Network , Connected Development, Centre for Information Technology and Development, Enough is Enough, Freedom of Information Coalition, Pyrich Group Limited(PGL).</p>
Additional Information	<p><i>"The commitments are concrete, ambitious but implementable."</i></p> <p>President MuhammaduBuhari, GCFR</p>

