NIGERIA OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP(OGP)

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN II(NAPII) (2019-2022)
ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACADA	Assessment, Communication, Design, and Action
ACPHR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
ANAN	Association of National Accountants of Nigeria
ANEEJ	Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice
ARMU	Asset Recovery Management Unit
ASSAPIN	Association of Small Scale Agro Producers in Nigeria
BPE	Bureau of Public Enterprises
BPP	Bureau for Public Procurement
BPSR	Bureau for Public Service Reforms
CAC	Corporate Affairs Commission
CAMA	Companies and Allied Matters Act
CDD	Centre for Democracy and Development
CEHEJ	Centre for Health, Equity and Justice
Centre LSD	African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development
CIRDDOC	Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre
CISLAC	Civil Society Legislative and Advocacy Centre
CITAD	Centre for Information Technology and Development
CLERD	Centre for Legal Research and Development
CODE	Connected Development
COMD	Crude Oil Marketing Division
CRA	Corruption Risk Assessment
CSACEFA	Civil Society Action Coalition on Education for All
CSJ	Centre for Social Justice
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DPR	Department of Petroleum Resources
EDMS	Electronic Data Management System
EiE	Enough is Enough

EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FCSC	Federal Civil Service Commission
FEC	Federal Executive Council
FENRAD	Foundation For Environmental Rights, Advocacy & Development
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
FIRS	Federal Inland Revenue Service
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FRCN	Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria
GFAR	Global Forum on Asset Recovery
HAGF	Honorable Attorney-General of the Federation
HOS	Head of Service
ICOVAP	Initiative for Collective Voice, Accountability and Progress
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILF	Initiative for Leadership Foundation
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IRM	Independent Reporting Mechanism
JONAPWED	Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities
JVs	Joint Ventures
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
MCO	Mining Cadastral Office
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSS	Medium Term Sector Strategy
NACS	National Anti-Corruption Strategy
NAN	News Agency of Nigeria
NAP	National Action Plan
NASS	National Assembly
NAWOJ	National Association of Women Journalist
NAWORG	NACCIMA Women Group
NBA	Nigeria Bar Association
NCDMB	Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board
NCWS	National Council of Women Society
NEITI	Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

NESG	Nigeria Economic Summit Group
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMC	National Identity Management Commission
NITDA	Nigerian Information Technology Development Agency
NLC	Nigeria Labour Congress
NNPC	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation
NNRC	Nigeria Natural Resource Charter
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NOCOPO	Nigeria Open Contracting Portal
NOPRIN	Network on Police Reform in Nigeria
NPC	National Population Council
NPP	Nigerian Policing Programme
NSC	National Steering Committee
NTA	Nigerian Television Authority
NYSC	National Youth Service Corps
OCDS	Open Contracting Data Standards
OCP	Open Contracting Partnership
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OGP	Open Government Partnership
PEBEC	Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council
PLAC	Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre
PLSI	Paradigm Leadership Support Initiative
PLWD	Persons Living with Disability
PPDC	Public and Private Development Centre
PRIMORG	Progressive Impact Organization for Community Development
PTCIJ	Premium Times Centre for Investigative Journalism
PWAN	Partners West Africa Nigeria
PWYP	Publish What You Pay
R2K	Right to Know
SCUML	Special Control Unit Against Money Laundering
SERAP	Socio-Economic Right and Accountability Project
SERDEC	Socio-Economic Research and Development Centre
SERVICOM	Service Compact with All Nigerians
SGF	Secretary to the Government of the Federation
TADAT	Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool

TOR	Terms of Reference
TUGAR	Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms
VON	Voice of Nigeria
WANGONET	West Africa NGO Network
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Health
WOCSED	Women Centre for Self-Empowerment and Development
WRAPA	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative

Section 1. Introduction

Nigeria occupies a special place in Africa and in global affairs. It is Africa's largest economy and 26th in the world. Nigeria has the potential to become a major player in the global economy by virtue of its human and natural endowments. However, as recognized by the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017-2020), this potential has remained relatively untapped over the years partly because of corruption and mismanagement of public finances. The result is poor socio-economic and development indices.

President Muhammadu Buhari at his swearing-in in 2015, promised to make the fight against corruption a cardinal part of his administration. His commitment to a full-scale anticorruption agenda was accentuated in May 2016, when the President attended the international Anti-Corruption Summit organized by the government of the United Kingdom. It was on this global stage that he reaffirmed his commitment to strengthening anti-corruption reforms through implementing programs aimed at '***exposing corruption; punishing the corrupt and providing support to the victims of corruption; and, driving out the culture of corruption'.***

Flowing from these commitments, the Federal Government sought to deepen institutional and policy reforms, and this led to Nigeria joining the Open Government Partnership (OGP) in July 2016 as the 70th country. The OGP is an international multi-stakeholder initiative focused on improving transparency, accountability, citizen participation and responsiveness to citizens through technology and innovation. It brings together government and civil society champions of reforms who recognize that governments are more likely to be more effective and credible when they open governance to public input and oversight. At the national level, OGP introduces a domestic policy mechanism through which the government and civil society can have an ongoing dialogue. At the international level, it provides a global platform to connect, empower and support domestic reformers committed to transforming governments and societies through openness.

The OGP was formally launched in 2011 when the eight (8) founding governments (Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States) endorsed the Open Government Declaration and announced their country action plans. The uniqueness of the OGP process lies in the implementation of the National Action Plan as it provides and organizing framework for international networking and incentives.

Between January 2017 to May 2019, the country's inaugural National Steering Committee oversaw the implementation of First Nigeria OGP National Action Plan (NAP I). It was comprised of fourteen commitments organized around four thematic areas namely fiscal transparency, anti-corruption, access to information and citizens' engagement. The Second National Action Plan (NAP II), leverages and incorporates the lessons, insights and perspectives gained from the last two and half years of implementing NAP I.

Overview of the National Action Plan

The Nigeria OGP multi-stakeholder forum, National Steering Committee (NSC), made up of 42 members was set up with equal membership from government and non-state actors,with a governance arrangement consisting of two substantive Co-Chairs (State and Non-State) and two Incoming Co-Chairs (State and Non-State representatives), reflecting the principle, practice and spirit of co-creation that embodies the Open Government Process. The NSC is made up of representatives of Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as civil society organizations, the

organized private sector and professional associations who worked together to co-create this two-year (2017 – 2019) National Action Plan (NAP), with the Ministry of Justice serving as the National Coordinating Secretariat.

The Federal Government appointed the Attorney General of the Federation as the Co-Chair (State representative), and the Federal Ministry of Justice was named by the President as the OGP Coordinating Ministry to implement the commitments and OGP Principles, while the non-state members of the NSC elected the Executive Director of Media Rights Agenda as Co-Chair (Non-State representative). Similarly, the NSC appointed the Minister of State in the Ministry of Budget and National Planning and the Senior Fellow of the Nigeria Economic Summit Group (NESG) as Incoming Co-Chair (State representative) and Incoming Co-Chair (Non-State representative) respectively.

The NAP aims to deepen and mainstream transparency mechanisms and citizens' engagement in the management of public resources across all sectors. The first NAP had four thematic areas: (1) promoting fiscal transparency; (2) access to information; (3) anti-corruption and asset disclosure; and, (4) citizen engagement and empowerment.

The four main criteria that guided the design and development of the NAP II are:

- The commitment must fall within the remit of OGP.
- Roll-over issues that were not completed in the first NAP but had the potential for transformative change.
- Issues that have been raised nationally and globally as necessary for deepening the OGP principles, such as inclusivity, service delivery and open legislature.
- Issues generated from the national consultative process.

The NAP II, an improvement of the first NAP marks out the expected impact, outcome, milestones and activities which deliver the expected impact. The OGP NAP II is driven by the need to make a measurable positive impact on the ordinary citizens of Nigeria by identifying the issues that restrict effective citizens' participation in government. The NAP II has seven (7) Thematic Areas:

1. Fiscal Transparency
2. Extractive Transparency
3. Anti-Corruption
4. Access to Information
5. Citizens' Engagement and Empowerment
6. Inclusiveness and Service Delivery.

The NAP II effectively deals with issues of transparency in budgeting, procurement, taxation and natural resource governance, corruption, asset recovery management, freedom of information, communication channels between citizens and government, service delivery and inclusion of under-represented groups in government.

Table 1 below provides a summary of the second National Action Plan commitments by thematic areas.

Table 1: Summary of Second National Action Plan Commitments by Thematic Areas	
Fiscal Transparency	
1	To ensure more effective citizens' participation across the entire budget cycle, including audit process.
2	Full operationalization of Open Contracting and Effective Deployment and Use of Open Contracting Data Standards (OCDS) to Meet Diverse Stakeholders Needs.

3	Improving the fairness, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of Nigeria tax and non-tax revenue systems through the adoption of common reporting standards and other key revenue initiatives (TADAT, Addis Tax initiative, Strategic Revenue Growth Initiative and Financial System Strategies 2020).
Extractive Transparency	
4	Public disclosure of extractive sector contracts, licenses, permits, payment to government and revenue stream to improve transparency, fiscal terms and positively impact public finances.
5	Work together with all stakeholders (especially women, youth and vulnerable groups) to enhance transparency in the extractive sector through full implementation of EITI Standards and audit remediations.
Anti-Corruption	
6	To establish a public register of beneficial owners of corporate entities
7	To Strengthen Nigeria's asset recovery legislation including non-conviction based confiscating powers and the implementation of unexplained wealth orders
8	To take appropriate actions to implement the National Anti-Corruption Strategy
Access to Information	
9	Improved compliance of public institutions with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) concerning the creation, storage, organization and management of public records and strengthening the functions and responsibilities of record management officers in Public Institutions.
10	Improved compliance of public institutions with FOIA concerning the mandatory publication provisions requirement, annual reporting obligations to the AGF and increasing the level of responses to FOI requests.
Citizens Engagement	
11	To implement the Permanent Dialogue Mechanism adopted in the first National Action Plan (NAP).
12	To synergise and co-ordinate technology-based citizens' feedback on programmes and projects across transparency and accountability.
13	To create the space for citizens and citizen organisations, human right defenders and the media to thrive, express themselves and participate in the different stages of the policy making process without fear or intimidation.
Inclusiveness	
14	To Increase the voice and enhance participation of the vulnerable (Women, young people, persons with disabilities and marginalized groups), thereby addressing systemic barriers, and improving inclusive services in governance and decision-making processes.
Service Delivery	
15	Contributing to the improvement in quality of public service delivery (availability, efficiency reliability, equitable without hidden costs, transparency and accountability) in six pilot Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture and Infrastructure (Power, Works & housing and Transportation) through initiatives to improve the performance and results.
16	Development /Enactment of legal, legislative or Executive Instrument

Beyond the commitments, the second NAP also took into consideration cross-cutting issues that will empower citizens to engage with the government and ensure proper dissemination and management of information. The cross-cutting issues are:

1. Technology and Innovation;
2. Monitoring and Evaluation;
3. Communication Strategy for the NAP II.

Three working groups will be set up to ensure effective deployment of these tools across all the thematic areas and to develop implementation strategies and to articulate action plans to support the work of these groups. The plans are set out in Section 6.

Section 2. Progress in Implementation of First National Action Plan-
The implementation of the 14 commitments recorded the following progress:

Commitment 1:*To ensure that budget planning, approval, implementation, monitoring and reporting meet the needs of citizens and that citizens have open access to budget information in a format that is both human and machine-readable*

The country achieved significant level of success with this commitment translating into increased budget transparency and accountability. There was a record number of documents related to the publication of budgets, increased number of public consultations in developing the Federal Government's Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Medium Term Sector Strategy (MTSS) by publishing the 2017-2019, 2018-2020 and 2019-2021 documents, increased public debate on the budget, with National Assembly hosting multiple public consultations on the budget in 2018 and 2019. The Budget Office of the Federation also developed the iMonitor for citizens to track and monitor projects in their communities and report feedback to government; and also, the 2017, 2018 and 2019 citizens guide to the budget was published. BudgIT produced a simplified version of the 2018 and 2019 proposed and approved budgets as well as used their tool – Tracka.ng – to monitor capital budget implementation across the country. In the same light, Premium Times Centre for Investigative Journalism (PTCIJ) and Order Paper Advocacy Initiative used their udeme.ng and constrac.ng tools to track constituency project implementation.

Commitment 2: *To improve accountability and transparency of government procurement processes through the implementation of open contracting and public participation in the public contracting process*

The Bureau of Public Procurement updated the Nigeria Open Procurement Portal (NOCOPO) after user experience and requirement gathering meeting with the Procurement Working Group, Private Sector companies, Procurement Officers in the pilot MDAs and supported by the Open Contracting Partnership (OCP). The improved NOCOPO platform was used for pilot programmes using live data from 8 pilot MDAs and is scheduled for launch in 2019. The Bureau for Public Procurement issued, through the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation, an administrative guideline and rule on compliance with e-procurement. To sustain public engagement in the procurement process, the Public and Private Development Centre (PPDC) recently launched a toll-free line for the public to report procurement and project implementation-related issues in their community for escalation to the relevant MDAs and BPP.

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 governments on all transactions across the sector's value chain*

NEITI published and submitted the 2015 Oil and Gas Audit report to the Auditor General and National Assembly as part of efforts to improve remediation activities expected from this commitment. The DPR continued to publish crude export figures every quarter. Efforts continued toward establishment of the Beneficial Ownership Register, especially in the oil and gas sector with CAC, NEITI and Mining Cadastral Office (MCO) working together on modalities for establishing a register for the extractive sector. The National Assembly passed the Companies and Allied Matters Act Repeal and Reenactment Bill, while CSOs like CISLAC published research on the existing legal framework for Beneficial Ownership and a Beneficial Ownership factsheet. DPR have successfully reviewed the procedure guide on custody transfer. CSOs disseminated the 2015 NEITI Oil and Gas Report and hosted 3 Town Hall meetings in 3 states in Niger Delta region.

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

While FIRS reported a significant level of implementation of this commitment, non-state actors complained of lack of engagement and collaboration. The FIRS signed the necessary instruments according to the Addis Tax Initiative; including two Common Reporting Standard Agreements - Common Reporting Standard Multilateral Competent Agreement and Multilateral Competent Agreement on Country-by-Country Reporting. Both agreements mean Nigeria joins the automatic exchange of information with other countries which will fully begin in 2019. On March 13, 2018, FIRS set up a committee to work out the sensitization of financial institutions on the implementation of the Common Reporting Standard while another committee will handle sensitization of other corporate institutions. The Federal Executive Council (FEC) approved the Country-by-Country Reporting regulation, which is awaitinggazetting by the Minister of Justice, another regulation has been drafted by FIRS on the Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information and the Minister of Finance authorized the Chairman of FIRS to sign on her behalf. Both regulations contain penalties for non-compliance.

Commitment 5: ***Improve the ease of doing business and Nigeria's ranking on the World Bank Doing Business Index***

The latest World Bank Ease of Doing Business Index showed that Nigeria moved up 24 points in the 2018 ranking, exceeding the target of 20 points set in the National Action Plan. This improvement boosted investors' confidence in the reform of government as being executed by the Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC) and the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment. There is an ongoing pilot in Lagos and Kano to reduce the number and improve the procedures for obtaining land titles in both states. In addition, PEBEC is currently working with 10 MDAs offering business process related services to improve coordination and collaboration; some of the effort is easily noticeable in the reduced number of agencies operating at the airports. PEBEC continues to receive, review and implement feedback from business process users to improve experience through www.pebec.report. For business registration, CAC successfully reduced the process to 24 hours and is now working to ensure that businesses can now be registered in 2 hours before the end of 2018. The cost of registration has been reduced as well. The CAMA bill passed by the National Assembly will further improve business registration processes.

Commitment 6: ***To establish a Public Central Register of Beneficial Owners of companies***

CAC and NEITI completed a consultation with stakeholders on the implementation of the beneficial ownership register. The CAC has also designed relevant Forms for disclosure – Forms CAC-PSC01 (Notice of Person with Significant Control) & Form CAC-PSC02 (Change of Details of Notice of Person with Significant Control) to support Beneficial Ownership implementation. CSOs like CISLAC continued to provide research and knowledge support for the process of establishing beneficial ownership; hosting a multi-stakeholder dialogue and have built capacity of other CSOs on beneficial ownership. They published research on the legal framework and a factsheet on Beneficial ownership. The National Assembly successfully repealed and re-enacted the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) to include beneficial ownership reporting by companies. CAC, working with partners, also revised their annual returns forms to include beneficial ownership information. As part of implementation of the EITI Standards on Beneficial Ownership in the extractive sector, NEITI is also utilizing data from the audit process to develop the BO register.

Commitment 7: ***Establish a platform for sharing information among Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs), National Security Adviser (NSA) and financial sector regulators to detect, prevent and disrupt corrupt practices***

The level of implementation of this commitment was limited due to lack of interest from the agencies. The inter-agency coordination for the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) has been constituted and a hotline is being set up in the Ministry of Justice.

Commitment 8: ***To strengthen Nigeria's asset recovery legislation including non-conviction-based confiscation powers and the introduction of unexplained wealth orders***

The Asset Recovery and Management Unit, which also serves as the secretariat of the National Anti-corruption Strategy was set up in the Ministry of Justice to coordinate asset recovery and implementation of NACS. A central asset recovery account was set up with the Central Bank of Nigeria to receive local and international recoveries. A presidential committee is currently auditing all recoveries and their report is expected to be made public soon. ANEEJ led the CSO participation in the negotiation of an agreement for the return of the recovered $321m Abacha loot. The final agreement includes the historic CSO monitoring of utilization of recovered assets; this is the first time CSOs are being included in a return of stolen asset agreements in the world. Nigeria fully participated in the Global Forum on Asset Recovery (GFAR) hosted by the US and UK Government in Washington DC in December 2017. Nigeria presented a CSO Country Report on Asset Recovery at the Forum. In addition, Nigeria received GBP78m from the UK Government as part of recoveries from the Malabu Oil Scandal. Several anti-corruption strengthening bills such as the Proceeds of Crime Bills continue to work its way through the legislature. The Senate passed the Proceeds of Crime (POCA) Bill and is awaiting passage by the House of Representatives before it is signed into law.

Commitment 9: ***Commit to taking appropriate actions to coordinate anti-corruption activities; improve integrity, transparency and accountability***

The Federal Government approved the harmonized National Anti-Corruption Strategy and the inter-ministerial committee will be set up soon. The Asset Recovery and Management Unit in the Federal Ministry of Justice serves as the Secretariat for the implementation of NACS. In addition to thesubmission of the Whistle Blower Bill to the

National Assembly, the government followed up with a Whistle Blower Policy managed by the Ministry of Finance and the Asset Recovery Management Unit (ARMU) pending passage of the bill into law.

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***

This commitment was not fully implemented. The FOI Unit has trained some public institutions on the provisions of the FOI Act and is still training additional MDAs. Efforts are currently ongoing to re-submit the memo on punitive and administrative procedures on the violation of the FOI to the Federal Executive Council. The punitive and administrative guideline will be contained in a circular to be issued by the Head of Service with the approval of the Federal Executive Council.A practice direction to guide the court on FOI Cases has been developed and efforts areongoing to submit it to the Judiciary through the Chief Justice of Nigeria.

Commitment 11: ***Improved compliance of public institutions with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) with respect to the Proactive disclosure provisions, stipulating mandatory publication requirements***

This commitment was substantially implemented. The FOI Unit in the Federal Ministry of Justice through several measures, have encouraged MDAs to comply with the proactive disclosure clause of the FOI Act.The FOI Unit, in collaboration with CSOs, monitored and guided 40 public institutions in Abuja on the E-FOI portal.There is an increase in the number of E-FOI Portals from 3 to 9.The unit successfully negotiated an out-of-court settlement for 16 cases of non-proactive disclosure by MDAs. Also, FOI Desk Officers have been designated in 135 Ministries, Departments and Agencies. The FOI Unit has published the list of FOI Desk Officers andequally compiled and published aCompendium of FOI Requests and Responses, andpublished and circulated Guidance for the implementation of Uniform Mandatory Publication Requirement for Public Institutions under the FOI Act.

Commitment 12: ***Develop a Permanent Dialogue Mechanism on transparency, accountability and good governance between citizens and government to facilitate a culture of openness***

This commitment was fully implemented as the National Orientation Agency (NOA), in collaboration with CSOs, developed a framework for permanent dialogue with which they are currently consulting stakeholders across Ministries, Departments and Agencies for adoption and validation.

Commitment 13: ***Government-civil society to jointly review existing, legislations on transparency and accountability issues and make recommendations to the National Assembly***

Tremendous progress was made in the implementation of this commitment as the laws were completely reviewed and a Government-CSO Roundtable validated the outcome of the process. CSOs are currently using the research to prepare materials for advocacy engagement with the National Assembly.

Commitment 14: ***Adopt a technology-based citizens' feedback on projects and programs across transparency and accountability***

Different government agencies and CSOs developed and deployed tech-based interactive platforms to engage citizens and government on various aspects of governance and service delivery. Some of the tech-based platforms developed by the government include:

7. **iMonitor**: This platform from the Budget Office allows citizens to give feedback directly to the government on budget implementation in their community or inform the government about projects they will like to see in the budget for their communities.

8. **PEBEC App:** Nigeria's Official Public Service Complaint website for complaints and feedback for the service of any Ministry, Department and Agency of the government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

9. **NOCOPO:** The platform makes all procurement data and information available to the public to enhance transparency in public procurement; ensure efficient service delivery, improved value of money, while fostering an equitable business environment for Nigeria.

10. **FGN iApp:**This is an information dissemination mobile app that is designed to provide relevant and authentic real-time information from the Nigerian government to Nigerians at home and in the diaspora, as well as the rest of the world. FGN iApp content includes highly sought-after information on the Nigerian government, government bids and tenders, government job vacancies, top stories from The Presidency and the various government ministries, parastatals, agencies and lots more).

Civil Society Organizations, having identified societal issues, developed and deployed the following tech-based platforms:

11. **Reportyourself:** This platform offers Nigerians an opportunity to report instances of everyday bribery and graft as well as celebrate champions of change who shun corruption and conduct business honestly.

12. **REVODA:** This mobile app allows voters to report as independent citizen observers from their respective Polling Units across Nigeria. Citizens register with their Polling Unit number, name & phone number. All reports are automatically mapped, and voters remain anonymous. It also allows Enoughis Enough Nigeria (EiENigeria) to send location-specific relevant information about the electoral process to registered users.

13. **Gavel:**This is a civic tech organization aimed at improving the pace of justice delivery through technology. Tracking the process of trying an accused using "Justice Clock", Gavel monitors the length of time it takes to complete investigation and trial of the accused person.

14. **iFollowTheMoney:** This platform allows rural communities to follow the utilization of money meant for projects in their communities and working with a network of journalists, data wranglers, development consultants, information analyst, legal practitioners to engage government on proper utilization of funds.

15. **Tracka:**This is a community of active citizens tracking the implementation of government projects in their community to ensure service delivery; the platform connects community champions to the government through their legislators to ensure implementation and funding of projects listed in the budget.

16. **Budeshi**:This platform which is Hausa for "Open it", is a dedicated site that links budget and procurement data to various public services. It is accessible to the public to interact with and make theircomparisons.

17. **ConsTrack:** The ConsTrack app empowers citizens to track the implementation of constituency projects and it comes loaded with verified and validated

information on the location of the projects, the amount appropriated, level of funding provided the implementing ministry, department or agency, status of implementation and the profiles of the legislators concerned.https://www.orderpaper.ng/category/projects/constrack/.

18. **UDEME:** This is a social accountability project that empowers and educates citizens about budget and procurement processes in Nigeria. Through udeme.ng, citizens can now report any form of corruption and demand answers on how public funds have been spent. Findings from UDEME have helped to produce over 100 investigative stories published on Premium Times through rigorous budget tracking (an on-site ground truthing process), monitoring of the procurement processes, culminating in the revelation and prosecution of corrupt government officials. The term "udeme" is originally from the South-south part of Nigeria, meaning "My Share" and it is an initiative of Premium Times Center for Investigative Journalism.

19. **Value for Money:** This is an audit data driven CSO technology platform (valueformoney.ng), designed for monitoring audited development projects, and enables citizens in under-served and marginalized communities to monitor audited development projects abandoned, not executed or poorly implemented in their respective communities. It further allows citizens to advocate for a more efficient and effective utilization of public funds in delivering priority projects while linking them with key accountability actors and institutions.

Section 3. Methodology

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. In June 2016, Nigeria sent a Letter of Intention to Join the Open Government Partnership (OGP).In July 2016, OGP wrote Nigeria conveying the International Steering Committee's acceptance of Nigeria as a member. It further requested that Nigeria set up a National OGP Steering Committee made up of civil society, organized private sector and selected government agencies and to commence the development of a National Action Plan for approval by the OGP Secretariat.

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. Subsequently, the HAGF approved the organization of a National Retreat in October 2016 to develop the OGP National Action Plan in consultation with government agencies and civil society organizations on the Steering Committee. In September 2016, The OGP Chief Executive Officer and Management Team informed the HAGF of their intention to visit Nigeria to meet with high-level officials in order to deepen knowledge on OGP and to assist Nigeria in developing the National Action Plan.

The first National Action Plan ended in June 2019. The process of producing the second National Action Plan started in 2018. In February 2018, at the annual general meeting of Open Alliance, a coalition of non-state actors working on Open Government Partnership (OGP), suggestions were made on issues to take on board in the second NAP. Similarly, at its annual general meeting held in Abuja from 15th - 16thApril 2019, Open Alliance made suggestions on the process, content and structure of the second NAP.

The National Steering Committee (NSC) on the 7th of August 2018 set up the Second National Action Plan Committee to lead and guide the process for the development of the second National Action Plan. The 4th National Steering committee meeting held on 7th of August 2018 was devoted to the second National Action Plan with concrete suggestions on the content. A public call was then issued to collate ideas and views from stakeholders and the general public on the second NAP. A drafting team was then set up to produce the first draft. The draft was considered and improved upon by the second NAP Committee. The NAP Drafting Team, thereafter, embarked on further consultations with proposed lead implementing agencies from 7th - 20th May 2019. A retreat of stakeholders - State and Non-State representatives, was held from 22nd – 23rd May 2019. The NAP Drafting Team continued to receive comments and feedback from state and non-state actors, which were incorporated in the draft NAP until August 2019. On the 5th of September, state and non-state stakeholders met to validate the draft NAP. On the 6th of September 2019, the National Steering Committee approved the validated NAP for onward transmission to the President and the OGP Global Support Unit.

Also, findings and recommendations from the report of the Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) undertaken on the first National Action Plan and the OGP Global Support were considered in the development of the second National Action Plan.

Fiscal Transparency
Open Budget and Audit

Thematic Area:	Fiscal Transparency				
Commitment 1:	To ensure more effective citizens' participation across the entire budget cycle, including audit process.				
Implementation Period:	Start Date:	October 2019		End Date:	August 2022
Lead MDA:	Budget Office of the Federation				
Responsible Person:	Director General				
Designation:	Director General				
Email and Phone Number(s):	TBD				
Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	State Actors:	Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, Budget Office of the Federation, Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation, Office of the Auditor-General of the Federation, Fiscal Responsibility Commission, National Assembly, Central Bank of Nigeria, National Orientation Agency, Ministry of Information, FIRS, National Bureau of statistics, Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, National Assembly			
	Non-State Actors:	BudgIT, Public and Private Development Centre, Centre for Social Justice, Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre, Nigerian Union of Journalists, Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre (CIRDDOC), Citizens Wealth Platform, Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Christian Aid, Action Aid, One Campaign, WANGONeT, Professional Women Accountants of Nigeria, ANAN, OXFAM, FEDMU, NESG, ICAN, NACIMA, African Network for Environment and Economic Governance, Paradigm Leadership Support Initiative (PLSI), Order Paper Advocacy Initiative, Policy Alert, Initiative for Collective Voice, Accountability & Progress (ICoVAP) , PTCIJ, CLERD, ILF, Connected Development (CODE), Transparency and Accountability in Totality (FollowTaxes), Citizen Voices for Accountability & Progress Initiative			
Brief Description of Commitment:	This commitment will ensure that citizens participate and make inputs into the budget process, starting with the pre-budget statement (Call Circular, MTEF, MTSS, etc.), executive budget proposal, budget debate through public hearings in the legislature, implementation, monitoring, reporting and auditing of the budget. It will also guarantee that budget information is made accessible to all.				
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:	There is inadequate citizens' engagement and participation in the budget preparation, approval, implementation monitoring and audit process. This results in citizens not having information, and thus not being able to relate to the projects in the budget. This ultimately weakens accountability in resource allocations.				
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:	1. Low citizens' participation in the budget cycle. 2. Ineffective management of public resources. 3. Poor public services ratings.				

	4. Low budget performance.	
	5. Weak transparency mechanism.	
The rationale for the Commitment:	By making budget information available and accessible to all citizens promptly and in a usable format, this commitment will improve accountability on the part of Government, provide openness and transparency in the budget process, and ensure that citizens are engaged throughout the budget cycle.	
Main Objective:	To ensure that budget planning, approval, implementation, monitoring, reporting, auditing meet the needs of citizens and that citizens have open access to budget information in a format that is both human and machine-readable.	
Anticipated Impact:	Improved transparent and accountable citizens-oriented governance, through effective budget implementation and participation.	

Expected Outcomes		**Milestones (Performance Indicators)**
2.	Improved timeliness of release of budget document	i. Early preparation (call for circulars within the MDAs) and presentation ii. Early passage of the budget by the National Assembly iii. Early Presidential assent to the appropriation bill
3.	Increased citizens' participation in budget processes	1. Level of citizens' satisfaction with the budget process
4.	Improved governance, transparency and accountability	1. Percentage of citizens aware of the budget process 2. Percentage of citizens with access to sectoral performance reports
5.	Improvement of the audit process	Passage of Audit Bill Increase in the percentage of citizens' participation in Audit

	Planned Activities	**Start Date**	**End Date**	**Expected Output(s)**	**Output Indicator(s)**
1.	Conduct Annual Needs Assessment Survey; reports would accompany budgets in selected sectors including Health, Education, etc.	October 2019	September 2021	Comprehensive Needs Assessment Reports accompanying Annual Budgets of MDAs in the following sectors on: • Health • Education • WASH • Agriculture • Power	Number and Percentage of MDA Annual Budgets with accompanying Needs Assessment Reports
2.	To hold two public forums to	October 2019	July 2021	Two well-attended public forums	1. Number of public

	obtain citizens' input into the pre- budget statements using the draft MTSS and MTEF documents as tools/background documents in these forums.			on pre-budget briefing, with participants from all subsectors of the economy.	consultations hosted. 2. A compilation of relevant/usable inputs from the citizens.
3.	Public hearings organized by the National Assembly on the budget. 44. . 4	October 2019	October 2021	National Assembly's acceptance to conduct required public hearings on 5 or more priority sectors of budget.	1. Number of public hearings on budget organized by the National Assembly (NASS). 2. Number of Sectors in which NASS held a public hearing. 3. Number of advocacy visit done to the NASS by CSOs.
4.	Mobilize CSO and citizen participation in the budget hearing.	November 2019	February 2022	CSOs' and citizens' willingness and preparedness to attend the public hearings on budget.	1. Number of CSOs that attended the public hearings. 2. Number of citizens clusters that attended the public hearings.
5.	Annually publish a comprehensive citizens' guide to the budget.	October 2019	June 2022	Two citizens' budget guides published and widely circulated.	The number of copies (hard/softcopies) printed and circulated each year.
6.	Conduct annual citizens' satisfaction survey.	October 2019	June 2022	Two Annual Citizens' Satisfaction Survey Report	Segmented reviews on citizens' satisfaction across different subsectors.
7.	Timely publish all key budget documents, including project by project release to all MDAs to facilitate citizens' participation according to the Fiscal Responsibility Act.	October 2019	June 2022	All relevant documents published on time.	Average time to produce audit reports
8.	Publish MDA budgets, as well	October 2019	June 2022	Sustained availability of the	The number of MDAs

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	as quarterly and annual budget implementation reports on MDA websites in both human and machine-readable formats.			following on MDA websites in human and machine-readable formats: 1. MDA Budgets. 2. Quarterly MDA budget implementation reports. 3. Annual MDA budget implementation reports.	publishing budget implementation reports, following the Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA) on their websites.
9.	Adopt a simple technology-based feedback mechanism for projects at the community level for project monitoring by government and CSOs.	October 2019	June 2022	Application of the selected technology-based mechanism in the monitoring of public projects across the country.	1. Number of public projects that are uploaded on the technology-based feedback platform per budget cycle by government and CSOs. 2. Number of feedback comments received from the citizens and acted upon.
10.	Timely publish a report of budget monitoring in accordance with Fiscal Responsibility Act	October 2019	June 2022	1. Annual monitoring reports of major national projects across Nigeria. 2. Annual National monitoring report by Civil Society. 3. Annual State level monitoring reports by Civil Society.	1. Number of National M&E reports published on the Ministry of Budget and National Planning website. 2. Number of national Citizen Budget monitoring reports. 3. Number of state level Citizen budget monitoring reports.
11.	To carry out multi-stakeholder engagement on the actualization of a definite budget calendar – the lack of observing a clear financial year affects citizens' participation in the budgeting process and indeed creates a knock-on effect on all other stages of the budget.	October 2019	February 2021	2. The Executive sponsors an executive bill for the amendment of the Constitution for a predictable budget timeline. 3. A series of citizen engagements for the budget process of selected sectors.	1. Budget Calendar produced by Ministry of Budget and National Planning. 2. Number of engagements for the budget process by sector.

12.	Coordination and establishment of Fiscal Transparency portal	October 2019	May 2022	Establishment of Fiscal Transparency Portal	1. Fiscal Transparency portal established. 2. Number of multi-Stakeholder coordination workshops held. 3. Number of consultations meetings held.
13.	Conduct citizen participatory audit on government programs/projects implemented in selected sectors including Health, Education, Water, Sanitation and Social Investments, etc.	October 2019	May 2022	Citizen participatory audit conducted in the Health, Education, Water Sanitation, Social Investments, etc.	Number of Citizen participatory audit reports produced in: • Health • Education • Water and Sanitation • Social Investment.
14.	Advocate for timely publishing of audit recommendations by the National Assembly	October 2019	May 2022	Citizens advocate for timely publishing of audit recommendations by NASS	1. Number of Advocacy visits to NASS for timely publishing of audit recommendations 2. Level of media dialogue around NASS' timely publishing of audit recommendations 3. Advocacy material produced targeted at NASS for timely publishing of audit recommendation.
15.	Advocate for timely implementation of audit recommendations by Executive agencies	October 2019	May 2022	Citizens advocate for timely implementation of audit recommendations	1.Number of advocacy visits to selected ministries: • Health • Education • WASH

					• Agriculture • Power 2. Level of media dialogue around the executive agencies level of implementation of the audit recommendations
16.	An audit of all COVID-19 related expenditures as agreed by the government.	October 2021		Published Audit Report of all COVID-19 related expenditure, in human and machine-readable format on the websites of the Office of the Auditor-General of the Federation and other MDAs covered in the report.	1. Number of unique clicks/downloads on/of the Audit Report of all COVID-19 related expenditure 2. Number of engagements by CSOs and other Non-State Actors with the OAuGF on details of the Report 3. Number of implemented remediations/recommendations in the report of the OAuGF

Source(s) of Funding:	Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies

Open Procurement

Thematic Area:	Fiscal Transparency			
Commitment 2:	Full operationalization of Open Contracting and Effective Deployment and Use of Open Contracting Data Standards (OCDS) to Meet Diverse Stakeholders Needs.			
Implementation Period:	Start Date:	October 2019	End Date:	August 2022
Lead MDA:	Bureau of Public Procurement			
Responsible Person:	Mamman Ahmadu			
Designation:	Director-General			
Email and Phone	TBD			

Number(s):		
Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	**State Actors:**	BPP, Federal Ministry of Information, National Orientation Agency (NOA), Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), Federal Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning Office of the Accountant General of the Federation, Budget Office of the Federation, Bureau of Public Service Reforms, Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Offenses Related Commission (ICPC), NASS Committees on Procurement, OAuGF.
	Non-State Actors:	Professional Entities, Alliances and Organizations One Campaign, Nigeria Private Sector Alliance (NIPSA), Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors (NIQS), Procurement Professionals Association of Nigeria, Pan-Atlantic University, Institute of Software Professionals of Nigeria, Association of Indigenous Construction Contractors of Nigeria, PTCIJ CSOs ● Public Procurement Monitoring Working Group (PPMWG) ● Public and Private Development Centre ● Niger Delta Budget Monitoring Working Group ● INTEGRITY ● Reboot ● National Council on Women ● WRAPPA ● CBI Nigeria ● National Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (NASME) ● Media Rights Agenda ● ILF ● CSJ ● Centre for Legal Research and Development (CLERD) ● Transparency and Accountability and Totality (FollowTaxes)
Brief Description of Commitment:		The Bureau of Public Procurement in line with the government commitment at the 2016 London Anti-corruption Summit deployed the first Nigerian Open Contracting Portal (NOCOPO). The open contracting portal seeks to address issues around opacity, corruption, resource wastage and improve the quality of services delivered to Nigerians through wider stakeholder participation in the procurement spectrum. This will ultimately improve transparency and accountability of fiscal governance, better infrastructure and service delivery and public trust in governance. The second phase of the NAP will prioritize timely data publication and availability, quality and use of published data by different categories of stakeholders for optimal results. This commitment will ensure inclusion of relevant actors, such

	as Women and Youth groups, Private sector stakeholders and State-Based Organizations to access, use and report on the impacts of published data.
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:	Despite the deployment of NOCOPO, stakeholders are still faced with the challenge of accessing public finance data of value to them. In 2018, the Secretary to the Government of the Federation issued a circular (**Ref. No PROC/BPP/045/I/89** dated 10th July 2018) to over 500 MDAs to publish their contractual information on NOCOPO. However, there are still high levels of non-compliance to the directive and unavailability of data across stages in the procurement cycle. More so, open contracting discourse in Nigeria is yet to include key actors relevant in its sustainability and achievement of greater impacts. For example, private sector audiences are relevant in ensuring continuous data availability in making better and informed business decisions, while data on health-related projects are of greater interest to Women groups.
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:	Effective Implementation of open contracting to improve public service integrity and increasing the transparency of the procurement processes; inclusion of actors relevant in the discourse and use of published information for improved governance and service delivery.
The rationale for Commitment:	Open Contracting can offer the following values through the use of innovative technology to increase access to procurement information: 1. Transparency: The enhanced disclosure of procurement data and information across the entire procurement cycle and up to implementation stage, including beneficial owners of companies will make the procurement process more transparent and reveal how public resources are expended. 2. Accountability: The enhanced disclosure of procurement data and information will ensure 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. 3. Service Delivery: The use of open contracting helps the government to achieve value for money by providing a watchdog system that allows wider stakeholders to critique and monitor implementation of contracts. This ultimately checkmates unethical conduct and sharp corrupt practices in the processes of contract delivery. 4. Inclusion: Technology provides wider stakeholder participation in open contracting, thus limits human interface. This will allow stakeholders from all walks of life to interact, access, assess and give informed feedback on how government programs impact their lives. 5. Citizen engagement: Availability of procurement data across the entire procurement cycle and up to implementation will ensure that all stakeholders can 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
Main Objective:	To improve accountability and transparency of public procurement processes, promote wider stakeholder participation

	and better service delivery through the implementation of OCDS.
Anticipated Impact:	The efficient procurement system is evident in better contracting outcomes and improved position in global rankings on public procurement.

	Expected Outcomes	**Milestones (Performance Indicators)**
1.	Achievement of better value for money in public contract delivery and reduction of corruption and fraud in public procurement processes	Levels of efficiency, effectiveness, economy and equity in public procurement processes Levels of efficiency, effectiveness, economy and equity in Public contract delivery
2.	Increased access to procurement data and information in both human and machine-readable formats by stakeholders including women, the private sector and State-based organizations	Level of access to procurement data and information
3.	Upgrade of the NOCOPO in line with User feedback to include features for better user navigation, analytics by stakeholders, etc.	Level of satisfaction of NOCOPO users with the navigation and analytics features
4.	Increase in public interest to use NOCOPO data for contract monitoring and business decision making	Level of use of NOCOPO data for contract monitoring Level of use of NOCOPO data for business decision making
5.	Investigation of fraudulent activities by anti-graft agencies through reporting from the use of NOCOPO data	Level of use of NOCOPO by anti-graft agencies in the investigation of fraudulent activities
6.	Improve in citizen participation in the entire procurement cycle resulting from wider sensitization outreaches	Number of citizens involved in budget engagement processes in Quality of the participation of the citizens in the procurement
7.	Migration of all MDAs to NOCOPO	Number of MDAs enrolled into the NOPOCO platform

		completed			

	Planned Activities	Start Date	End Date	Expected Outputs	Output Indicators
1.	Capacity building for all MDAs for the use of NOPOCO. Capacity building for CSOs and private sector on the use of NOPOCO	October 2019	August 2022	1. To train at least 400 MDAs every 2. year To train CSOs and Private Sector	1. Number of MDAs trained 2. Number of CSOs and private sector organizations trained
2.	Capacity building for sensitization of citizens on how to engage at every stage of the procurement cycle in collaboration with other stakeholders	October 2019	July 2022	1. Six Townhall Meetings 2. (annually) 3. Four radio jingles 4. Three tweet chats Reports from each engagement 5. by women organizations. 6. Audios Links	1. Number of Townhall Meetings on open contracting across the six geopolitical zones in two years 2. Number of radio jingles on open contracting in two years 3. Number of tweet chats held on open contracting in two years. 4. Number of women organizations monitoring and reporting contract implementation
3.	Integrate the organized private sector and gender-based organizations into the existing open contracting Forum (PPMWG)	October 2019	June 2022	• Two user needs workshops. • Two open contracting workshops for women groups and private sector. • Reports (MoV) • Lessons learnt report (MoV) • Videos, links, audios (MoV)	1. Number of User need workshops for 2. private sector entities Number of open contracting workshops held with private sector and Women organizations in attendance
4.	Upgrade of the NOCOPO portal to reflect user feedback, private sector segment, contractual data and analytical tools for better user experience	October 2019	June 2022	Updated NOCOPO portal	Upgraded features on NOCOPO based on feedback from Users
5.	Increase engagement with available data sets through	October 2019	June 2022	Five reports from five contract monitoring groups	Number of contracting monitoring groups using NOCOPO's data.

	procurement monitoring by groups (CSOs, gender CSOs, private sector, etc.)				
5.	Conduct an annual NOCOPO ranking in line with SGF's circular, Public Procurement Act 2007 and BPP's directive mandating data publication on NOCOPO	October 2019	June 2022	1. 2. One Public event for the unveiling of ranking Ranking report	1. The Unveiling of an annual ranking by stakeholders on NOCOPO 2. Percentage of MDAs complying with SGF circular and BPP's directive
6.	Establish sustained integration of the Nigeria open contracting portal with the budgeting system and (e-government platform) EGP	October 2019	June 2022	Nigeria Open Contracting Portal, ECG integrated with the budgeting system for at least 2 successive budget cycles	An integrated open contracting portal and e-government platform (EGP) with the budgeting system
7.	Publication of Beneficial Ownership Information of entities and companies involved in COVID-19 related procurement	October 2019	June 2022	Link to the list of entities and companies involved in COVID-19 related procurement on the Home Page of NOCOPO and associated MDAs	1. Number of unique clicks/downloads on/of the list of entities and companies involved in COVID-19 related procurement
Source(s) of Funding:	Federal Government Budget, Donor Partners, CSO Partners, private foundations				

Revenue Transparency

Thematic Area:	Fiscal Transparency
Commitment 3:	Improving the fairness, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of Nigeria tax and non-tax revenue systems through the adoption of common reporting standards and other key revenue initiatives (TADAT, Addis Tax initiative, Strategic Revenue Growth Initiative and Financial System Strategies 2020).
Implementation Period:	**Start Date:** October 2019 **End Date:** August 2022
Lead MDA:	Office of the Accountant General of the Federation
Responsible	Accountant General of the Federation

Person:	
Designation:	Accountant General of the Federation
Email and Phone Number(s):	TBD
Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	**State Actors:** Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), Central Bank of Nigeria, Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, Nigeria Customs Service, Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA), Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Justice (FMoJ), Nigerian Investment Promotion Council (NIPC), National Bureau of Statistics, National Assembly, Corporate Affairs Commission, RMAFC, Joint Tax Board, Governors Forum, Nigerian Ports Authority, Ministry of Trade and Investment, Nigerian Immigration Service.
	Non-State Actors: 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), Centre for Social Justice, Paradigm Leadership Support Initiative (PLSI), Transparency and Accountability in Totality (FollowTaxes), Action Aid.
Brief Description of Commitment:	The commitment seeks to promote increased tax and non-tax revenues by ensuring the prevention of all forms of tax evasion and the reduction of tax avoidance, Illicit financial flows and leakages. This will address the issues of multiple taxation, levies, charges, duties and also make businesses pay their fair share of tax and non-tax dues. It will also create equity such that local businesses are competitive, can create jobs and contribute to economic development. Tax and non-tax avoidance and evasion have resulted in reduction of revenue needed to finance development, which has consequently created an unfavorable environment for local entrepreneurs. This results in the inability of the government to provide sound services for citizens' welfare and failure of small businesses, thereby increasing poverty.
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:	By committing to adopt common reporting standards and the Addis Tax Initiative, the government will address 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.
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:	i. Diminishing corporate integrity and public accountability. ii. Weak public services delivery. iii. Ineffective management of public resources by the government.

	The rationale for the Commitment:	This commitment is relevant to Revenue and Tax Transparency, Accountability, Technology and Innovation and Access to Information.
	Main Objective:	To establish transparent, fair and efficient tax systems that will aid the generation of substantially more domestic revenue for the improvement of citizens' welfare.
	Anticipated Impact:	Improved citizens' welfare through increased government revenue accountability and the maximization of public resources.

	Expected Outcomes	Milestones (Performance Indicators)
1.	Elimination of identified cases of tax evasion.	i. The number of tax evasion cases concluded. ii. Percentage in corporate entities that are up to date with their tax remittances.
2.	Significant reduction in tax avoidance and leakages.	1. Percentage in corporate tax compliant entities.
3.	Drop-in transfer-pricing sharp practices and illicit financial flows.	1. The number of companies that comply with the Common Reporting Standards. 2. The number of reporting financial institutions disclosing tax information to relevant tax agencies.
4.	A rise in locally generated government revenue, available as public resources for citizens' welfare.	1. Domestic revenue remittance to the Federation Account. 2. The additional number of public projects funded by the government.

	Planned Activities	Start Date	End Date	Expected Outputs	Output Indicators
1.	Issuance of directives to relevant stakeholders for compliance with Common	October 2019	October 2021	A signed copy of the directives from the government.	1. The number of MDAs that receive a signed copy of the commitment to the CRS and ATI. 2. The number of corporate entities that receive a signed copy of the commitment to the CRS and ATI.

		Reporting Standards.				
	1.	Sensitization of corporate organizations on the content and requirements of Common Reporting Standards.	October 2019	June 2022	1. Regional-Level Sensitization Workshops. 2. State-Level Sensitization Workshops 3. Continuous Executive Consultative Meetings. 4. Strategic Sectoral Roundtables	1. The number of relevant MDAs and CSOs actively engaged in the sensitization drive. 2. The number of geopolitical zones covered with the sensitization workshops. 3. The number of states covered with the sensitization meetings. 4. The number of corporate entities reached with the sensitization.
	2.	Review and enforcement of penalties for non-compliance to standards.	October 2019	June 2022	Signed Government Policy document on enforcement of penalties for non-compliance to standards.	Number of MDAs and corporate entities that receive notices of penalties for non-compliance to standards.
	3.	Closing of legal loopholes across all agencies hindering the revenue generation ecosystem.	October 2019	July 2022	1. Legal loopholes across all agencies in the revenue generation system identified. 2. Level of blocked legal loopholes	• Legal loopholes across all agencies in the revenue generation system identified. • Number of legal loopholes across all MDAs in the revenue generation system identified. • Percentage of legal loopholes blocked.
1.	5.	Review extant customs and excise laws to bring in line with current global practices –NCS.	October 2019	December 2021	Revised Customs and Excise laws in line with current global practices	Approved revision of the Customs and Excise laws in line with current global practices.
2.	6.	Obtain the	October 2019	December 2021	1. Compendium of Manufacturing	1. An up-to-date compendium of

				Companies 2. Compliance Register for excise payments	Manufacturing Companies produced. 2. A compliance register for excise payments.
3. 7.	Review IDEC policies and exemption and digitalize/automate processes –NCS.	October 2019	December 2021	1. Revised IDEC Policies and exemptions based on consultations. 2. Digitalize/ automate processes.	1. A set of revised IDEC policies and exemptions 2. Automated IDEC processes
4. 8.	Publish all COVID-19 related expenditure on the Open Treasury Portal	September 2020	August 2022	1. A Report of all COVID-19 related expenditure in easily accessible and human and machine-readable format on the Open Treasury Portal	1. Number of unique clicks/downloads on/of the COVID-19 related expenditure Report 2. Number of remedial responses from government in response to demands from CSOs and other citizens' groups based on the content of the report

Source(s) of Funding:	The Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies

Extractive Transparency

Thematic Area:	**Extractive Transparency**		
Commitment 4:	Public disclosure of extractive sector contracts, licenses, permits, payment to government and revenue stream to improve transparency, fiscal terms and positively impact public finances.		
Implementation Period:	**Start Date:** October 2019	**End Date:**	August 2022

Lead MDA:	NNPC and Ministry of Mines & Steels
Responsible Person:	X
Designation:	GMD/ES, Minister of Minister of Mines & Steel
Email and Phone Number(s):	TBD
Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	**State Actors:** NNPC, Ministry of Petroleum Resources (MPR), Department for Petroleum Resources, Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning
	Non-State Actors: Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC), Publish What You Pay, BudgIT, Stakeholders Democracy Networks, Global Rights, Nigeria, Miners Association, Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD), ANEEJ, ONE Campaign, Policy Alert, PLSI.
Brief Description of Commitment:	There have been commendable efforts in the extractive sector to enhance transparency and accountability. For instance, the National Oil Company, NNPC, has published monthly operational and financial statements since 2015, engaged with CSOs and citizens' groups and openly broadcasted bid opening rounds for new licenses. NNPC has also committed and actively participated in the global processes, including the OECD and the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Commodity working group, working towards bringing further transparency to commodity trading by State-Owned Enterprises globally. The Ministry of Mines and Steel launched the 'Road Map for the Growth and Development of the Nigerian Mining Industry' in September 2016 which identified some initiatives within the short, medium and long-term timeline which the Ministry can undertake to better position Nigeria's mining sector.
	Despite these efforts, the extractive sector still has not fully delivered on developing and improving the well-being of the vast majority of citizens. The pace of reform has been slow and there is still widespread opacity in the industry which has allowed corruption to thrive. In the case of the oil and gas sector, deepening issues of underassessment, underpayment and under-remittance/non-remittance of revenues due to government have limited what the government can deliver to improve the lives of citizens. A backlog of remedial actions, especially as identified by NEITI audit reports, to improve accountability across financial, processes and production has not been prioritized or implementation has been too slow leading to further leakage and loss in citizens' confidence.
	A first step towards achieving transparent, broad-based and effective citizens' participation in the extractive sector is to **publish contracts** which are the fundamental documents that set out the terms of all investments and projects in the sector. Contract disclosure in the oil, gas and mining sector is increasingly a global norm with progress by governments, international financial institutions and the EITI making bold steps to disclose or require public disclosure. The Government of Nigeria has made several commitments to publish petroleum contracts including at the 2016 UK Anti-Corruption Summit where the President

	committed to working towards full implementation of the Open Contracting Standard, and the 7 Big Win's that commits to publishing all established fiscal rules and contracts within two to four years. A growing number of companies with operations in Nigeria also have expressed support for contract disclosure, the majority of these companies have noted, however, that in their view the decision to publish contracts must be initiated and implemented by the government. Transparency and accountability remain the basis of a sound corporate governance regime. The OECD's position is that information disclosure and higher standards of accountability in SOEs, coupled with other governance reforms, can contribute to improved efficiency and performance of SOEs. Best practice and global standards demand that information disclosure, including both financial and non-financial data, is essential for the government, so it can be an effective owner; oversight from the National Assembly; the media to raise awareness on SOE efficiency; and taxpayers and the general public to have a comprehensive picture or SOE performance. Transparency, driven by enhanced disclosures, constitutes a major component of an SOE's accountability to shareholders, potential investors and business partners, and an increasingly engaged civil society.
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:	Recent years have seen intense debates between the government, the NASS and companies around issues like fiscal obligations and environmental liabilities. Contract transparency would establish an even playing field of information and encourage better informed debates. Disclosing contracts, which to date remain shrouded, could be another way to demonstrate the new way of doing business. Contract transparency could have deterred some of the poor oil deals struck in the past, such as the lopsided oil-for-product swap deals which the current government swiftly canceled. Establishing this practice now would deter future lopsided deals, creating a strong anti-corruption legacy. Currently NNPC does not disclose a detailed annual report that would include the audited book of accounts, its finances, the cost of its operations and significant spending on non – commercial activities. It equally does not disclose notable earnings by its subsidiaries and sales level data of the state's share of production or other revenues collected in-kind in terms of volumes and revenues received on crude oil, gas and refined product sales.
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:	This commitment will focus on civic participation and public accountability.
Rationale for Commitment:	Publishing contracts will give the general public the ability to hold public officials accountable for contracts they enter into with their private entities.
Main Objective:	To promote/enhance citizens' engagement by increasing access to information on extractive sector revenue and production.
Anticipated Impact:	This commitment will improve contracts terms to be favorable.

Expected Outcomes	Milestones (Performance Indicators)

1.	Public access to contracts, licenses, permits, payment to government and revenue stream to improve transparency, fiscal terms and positively impact public finances		Establishment and regular update of existing platforms for disclosure e.g. license register, portal of contracts, reports published.
2.	To promote/enhance citizens' engagement by increasing access to information on extractive sector revenue and production		Specific number of engagements, hits on the portal and websites by multi stakeholder groups and number of times the media utilize or cite information contained on the website for their reporting.

	Planned Activities	**Start Date**	**End Date**	**Expected Outputs**	**Output Indicators**
1.	Identify and publicly disseminate mechanisms, platforms and frameworks for disclosure of contracts and putting them to use - NEITI	October 2019	March 2022	A publicly available framework for publication of contracts.	Framework for publication of government contracts publicly available
2.	Identify, create and update a free online portal for disclosure of contracts, licenses and permits (Public Registers) of the extractive sector	October 2019	March 2022	Public license register published online by the relevant government agencies related to the extractive sector.	Government agencies publish license register online.
3.	Disclose contracts in a free online portal, accessible in both human and machine-readable formats. The portal should contain the full texts of all agreements,	March 2020	March 2022	Number of contracts available to citizens.	Number of contracts published online by the relevant government agencies related to the extractive sector.

together with any subsequent amendments, annexes, schedules, side letters or similar documents. The following types of contracts/permits include: 1. upstream operating contracts (e.g., JVs, PSCs, service contracts, any alternative finance agreements) – NNPC; 2. Sole Risk, Marginal Fields – DPR; 3. Crude oil lifting term contracts – COMD, NNPC; 4. Direct Sales Direct Purchase or any other commodity swap/exchange/barter transactions - NNPC; 5. Other refined product imports – NNPC; 6. Refined product export permit (DPR); 7. Export sales of all refined products - DPR; 8. Export sales of all natural gas liquids – DPR; 9. Export permit for crude oil lifting – DPR;				

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	10. Licenses and leases – DPR; 11. Mining contracts; 12. Environmental documents e.g. EIA, CDA (mining) – Ministry of Mines; 13. Review, update and upload.				
4.	Quarterly disclosure of actual unit production cost for crude oil, gas and refined product sales – DPR/NNPC COMD.	October 2019	June 2022	Quarterly reports by DPR, NNPC and the relevant subsidiaries	Number of quarterly reports by NNPC and the relevant subsidiaries published within one month from the end of the quarter
5.	Timely public disclosure by NNPC of the annual report and audited financials	October 2019	July 2022	Availability of annual and audited report by NNPC that includes all subsidiaries	Annual report and audited financial produced with 3 months of the end of the financial year

Source(s) of Funding:	The Federal Government Budget and responsible MDA

Thematic Area:	Extractive Transparency		
Commitment 5:	Work together with all stakeholders (especially women, youth and vulnerable groups) to enhance transparency in the extractive sector through full implementation of EITI Standards and audit remediations.		
Implementation Period:	Start Date:	October 2019	End Date:	August 2022
Lead MDA:	Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI)		
Responsible Person:	Waziri Adio		
Designation:	Executive Secretary		
Email and Phone	TBD		

Number(s):		
Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	**State Actors:**	NEITI, Ministry of Petroleum Resources, Ministry of Solid Minerals Development, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Niger Delta, NCDMB.
	Non-State Actors:	Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC), Publish What You Pay, BudgIT, Stakeholders Democracy Networks, Global Rights, Nigeria Miners Association, African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD), Nigerian Union of Journalists, WANGONeT, PLSI, NNRC, Order Paper Advocacy Initiative, PTCIJ.
Brief Description of Commitment:	The EITI process in Nigeria collects and publishes information about Nigeria's extractive industry and disbursement of revenue. The annual Oil and Gas Audit, Solid Minerals Audit and Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement Audit provide data and information about the management and utilization of extractive revenue. The audit makes various recommendation and identifies those responsible for implementing remediation. To ensure that citizens benefit from the utilization of revenue derived from the sector, there must be a mechanism to engage various segments of the public to hold government accountable and engage them in informed debate. Empowering the citizens with information from the audit will help them to understand how much government receives from the sector, how it is distributed and allocated; and empower them to demand better utilization for improved service delivery and sustainable development. The EITI standards is a tool for continuous improvement of audit and monitoring the extractive sector, provision of data and information; and engagement of stakeholders.	
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:	While Nigeria is highly rated on the implementation of various EITI standards, challenges of low implementation of audit remediation by government entities and companies; enforcement of sanctions and prosecution of identified offenders; blockage of revenue leakages and recovery of revenue losses and availability of accurate data in the sector remains a challenge. The low participation of groups like women and youths in conversation around the extractive sector limits their ability to hold government accountable and advocate better utilization of extractive revenue. There is also the issue of how to turn available data into actionable tool for the public and how this can be utilized.	
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:	This commitment will focus on civic participation and public accountability	
Rationale for Commitment:	The negative impact of oil and gas exploration, mining; and improper utilization of revenue affect citizens, especially women and youths whose livelihood and future are destroyed. Empowering these groups and other citizens with the relevant information about the sector and providing opportunities to engage government officials on the management of resources will lead to better outcomes for everyone.	
Main Objective:	To improve implementation of audit remediation and ensure gender, youth and disability inclusion.	
Anticipated Impact:	Increased implementation of remediation; and number of citizens and groups engaged.	

Expected Outcomes		Milestones (Performance Indicators)
1.	Improve public understanding of the management of natural resources and availability of data	i. The number of Media Organizations, CSOs and citizens using NEITI data and reports for news reporting, advocacy and campaigns. ii. Number of unique visitors who visit the website. iii. Number of unique downloads of the published audit reports.
1.	Government agencies and companies actively implementing audit recommendations	Percentage of remediation issues fully implemented.
2.	All key stakeholders responsible for remedial actions hold annual open briefing sessions for sector stakeholders and interested public (including CSOs)	1. Number of covered entities for remedial action holding annual open briefing session for sector stakeholders and interested public (including CSO). 2. Number of citizens and citizen groups who use the report for advocacy with government at the open briefing sessions.

	Planned Activities	Start Date	End Date	Expected Outputs		Output Indicators
i.	Quarterly status/progress update on identified remedial issues by covered entities responsible for remediation	December 2019	(To be published Quarterly)	Establishment of a framework to track updated remediation implementation	i. ii.	1. Number of remedial issues resolved 2. Framework established to track remediation
ii.	Identify and prioritize key reoccurring remedial issues in NEITI oil and gas, mining report	November 2019	August 2021	Prioritized list of remedial issues in oil, gas, mining which have persistently been identified in reports for the last five years without being attended to	iii.	A prioritized list of key remedial issues in oil, gas and mining sectors, yet to be addressed following reccurring recommendations in reports for the last five years.
3.	Produce audit reports in an accessible format that ensures inclusion of women, youths and vulnerable groups in	December 2019	December 2021	Audit reports simplified or produced in a format that caters to women, vulnerable groups and youth in society		Number of simplified audit reports published in human and machine-readable formats.

	advocacy of issues raised				
iii.	Develop framework for good practices on ensuring full participation of women in the extractives sector	October 2019	October 2021	Guide developed on good practices for the private sector, civil society organizations and other stakeholders in ensuring that women are fully represented in decision making processes that affect how the industry is governed and its impact on communities	A guide for gender inclusiveness in decision making processes in the oil, gas, mining industries
iv.	Data disclosure by companies on employment statistics disaggregated by gender	TBA (following consultation NCDMB)	TBA (following consultation NCDMB)	Compliance of companies required to disclose employment statistics disaggregated by gender	Percentage compliance of companies required to disclose employment statistics disaggregated by gender
v.	Publish a publicly available beneficial ownership register of companies in the oil, gas and mining gas sector	October 2019	February 2020	An online extractive sector register of beneficial owners of companies	Availability of a beneficial ownership register of companies in the extractive sector available on the Ministries and NEITI websites
Source(s) of Funding:	The Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies				

Anti-Corruption

Beneficial Ownership

Thematic Area:	Anti-Corruption
Commitment 6:	To establish a public register of beneficial owners of corporate entities
Start and end date:	October 2019 – August 2022
Lead MDA:	Corporate Affairs Commission
Responsible Persons:	Alhaji Garuba Abubakar

Designation:	Registrar-General	
Email and Phone:	TBC	
Other Actors Involved in implementation:	**State Actors**	Federal Ministry of Justice, Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation, Office of the Auditor-General of the Federation, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI), NFIU and National Assembly Committees on Anti-Corruption, Financial Crimes and Public Accounts, Code of Conduct Bureau, NPC.
	Non-State Actors	One Campaign, Publish What You Pay, Public and Private Development Centre, ANEEJ, PLSI, CISLAC, Association of Chief Compliance Officer, Association of Bureau de Change, Initiative for Collective Voice, Accountability and Progress, PTCIJ, CDD, Organized Private Sector, Youths in Africa Anti-corruption Network, MAN, MASIMA, WANGONeT, FENRAD, Centre for Health Equity and Justice (CEHEJ).
General problem/challenge addressed by the commitment:	Anonymous/shell 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. Politically exposed persons also use their influence to confer advantages to themselves through such companies.	
Main Objective:	To put in place a system that enables openness, transparency and full disclosure of beneficial ownership information.	
Brief description of commitment:	The establishment of a public register of beneficial owners of corporate entities will enable the relevant authorities mandated to curb corruption, identify natural persons who directly or indirectly own, control or enjoy the benefits of the corporate entity.	
Specific OGP challenge addressed by commitment:	Corruption, Opacity in the utilization and management of public resources	
The rationale for commitment:	The identification of beneficial owners of corporate entities will discourage corruption and enable the government to trace and curb illicit financial flows, empowering citizens to be part of anti-corruption.	

	Results	**Performance Indicator**
Anticipated Impact:	Increase in valuable revenue through tax avoidance and reduction in money laundering, drug trafficking and terrorism financing. Suggested impact – Reduced loses of public resources	Amount (Naira) of revenue available for development projects

Expected Outcomes	**Milestones (Performance Indicators)**

		Increased Identification of natural persons who directly or indirectly own, control or enjoy the benefits of the corporate entity masking corruption.		An operational register of beneficial owners	
	●	Increase in the number of resolved court trials on illicit financial flows.		Number of resolved cases of illicit financial flows	
	●	Raised awareness of the public on the existence of beneficial ownership register.		Number of citizens using the platform	

Planned Activities		Start Date	End Date	Output Results	Performance Indicators
1.	Re-engagement for the repeal and enactment of the new Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) Bill and obtaining Presidential Assent	October2019	July 2021	New legal framework for mandating disclosure of information of beneficial owners	A new CAMA law is passed
2.	Corporate Affairs Commission to also explore and pursue administrative directives to ensure establishment of a beneficial ownership register	October 2019	July 2021	Administrative directives/executive orders for the establishment of beneficial ownership register	Administrative directives/executive orders for the establishment of beneficial ownership register
3.	Testing and Validation of Electronic Register of Beneficial Owners by stakeholders	October 2019	December 2021	A functional version of the electronic register of Beneficial Owners	A fit-for-purpose version of the electronic register for Beneficial Owners
4.	Deployment of Electronic Register of Beneficial Owners according to Open Ownership Standard	October 2019	December 2021	Functional Beneficial Owners Register following Open Ownership Standard	Number of beneficial owners registered following the open Ownership Standard
5.	Notice to corporate entities to submit information on beneficial owners as required by the law	October 2019	January 2022	List of companies to which the notice for compliance with the Corporate and Allied Matters Act has been delivered	Number of companies which have been served with a notice to comply with the Corporate and Allied Matters Act
6.	Capacity Building for law enforcement	October	July 2022	Increase in the number of	1. Number of law enforcement

				law enforcement agencies trained on the use of the beneficial owners register	agencies trained on the use of the beneficial owners register
	agencies, CSOs on the use of the beneficial owners register	2019			2. Number of law enforcement officers trained per agency on the use of the beneficial owners list
7.	Public engagements on the existence and use on Electronic Register of Beneficial Owners	October 2019	July 2022	Increase in the number of citizens accessing and using the platform	1. Number of public engagement activities 2. Number of citizens using the platform

Source(s) of Funding:	A budgetary provision of the Corporate Affairs Commission and Support from Non-State Partners

Asset Recovery

Thematic Area:	**Anti-Corruption**			
Commitment 7:	To Strengthen Nigeria's asset recovery legislation including non-conviction based confiscating powers and the implementation of unexplained wealth orders			
Implementation Period:	**Start Date:**	October 2019	**End Date:**	August 2022
Lead MDA:	Federal Ministry of Justice			
Responsible Person:	X			
Designation:	Honorable Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice			
Email and Phone Number(s):	TBD			
Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	**State Actors:**	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 of Nigeria and National Assembly Committees on Anti-Corruption, Financial Crimes and Public Accounts, Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning.		
	Non-State Actors:	Publish What You Pay (PWYP), African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD), Digital Forensics, African Network for Economic and Environmental Justice (ANEEJ), WANGONET, Association of Bureau de Change, Partners West Africa Nigeria (PWAN), FENRAD, WANGONeT, Initiative For Leadership		

		Foundation (ILF), SERDEC, Centre for Health Equity and Justice (CEHEJ).
Brief Description of Commitment:		This commitment is to strengthen Nigerian laws with regards to assets recovery, especially non-conviction-based confiscation powers and unexplained wealth orders; and ensure proper management of assets and proceeds.
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:		Absence of a comprehensive legislative framework for the management of asset recovery Poor asset recovery management
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:		Corruption, Opacity in the utilization and management of public resources
The rationale for Commitment:		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 is a huge challenge in Nigeria. There were reported cases in the past where recovered assets have not been properly managed leading to "looting of looted funds." This commitment was made in the first NAP. Progress was made such as submission of the Proceeds of the Crime Bill to the National Assembly. But It has not been passed into law. There is the need to continue with the commitment so as to strengthen the legislative framework and improve the management of assets and proceeds.
Main Objective:		To enact legislation that would aid asset recovery and ensure proper and transparent management of assets and proceeds
Anticipated Impact:		To deter looting of public resources Easy asset recovery and management

Expected Outcomes		Milestones (Performance Indicators)
1	Transparent management of recovered assets	Existence of and utilization of legal framework and guidelines for the management of recovered assets
2	Increase in revenue from recovered assets	Numbers of cases resolved and convicted
3	Citizens accessing information on utilization of recovered assets	Half yearly publication of reports of recovered assets and utilization in human and machine-readable formats

	Planned Activities	Start Date	End Date	Expected Outputs	Output Indicators
1.	Federal Ministry of Justice	October 2019	July 2022	Framework for the management of recovered 1.	Published guidelines on

				assets		transparent management of assets
2.	Capacity building for Anti-Corruption Agencies and non-state actors to implement non-conviction-based asset forfeiture regime	October 2019	July 2022	The capacity of ACAs built on conviction-based asset forfeiture regime	2.	Number of persons trained on non-conviction-based asset forfeiture regime
3.	Enactment of Proceeds of Crime Act	October 2019	July 2022	Legal framework for the management of recovered assets	3.	Proceeds of Crimes Act
4.	Deploy a framework for CSO monitoring of the procedure for recovery and utilization of recovered assets	October 2019	May 2022	Framework for CSO monitoring of the procedure for recovery	4.	The proportion of recovered assets monitored by CSOs
5.	Half-yearly publication of reports of the recovered assets and utilization	January 2020	May 2022	Reports of recovered assets and utilization	5.	Existence of quarterly reports
6.	Annual assessment of international anti-corruption asset recovery commitments	January 2020	July 2022	Report of the assessment		1. Number of views, downloads of the report 2. Number of remedial actions generated 3. Number of recommendations adopted by the government
Source(s) of Funding:	The Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies					

Anti-Corruption Strategy

Thematic Area:	**Anti-Corruption**
Commitment 8:	To take appropriate actions to implement the National Anti-Corruption Strategy

Implementation Period:	Start Date:	October, 2019		End Date:	August, 2022
Lead MDA:	Federal Ministry of Justice				
Responsible Person:	X				
Designation:	Honorable Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice				
Email and Phone Number(s):	TBD				
Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	**State Actors:**	Ministry of Justice, Office of the Chief Justice of Nigeria, Ministry of Information and Culture, National Orientation Agency, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Code of Conduct Bureau, Nigeria Bar Association, MSME-ASI, Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), lead MDAs in the NAP and National Assembly Committees on Anti-Corruption, Financial Crimes and Public Accounts.			
	Non-State Actors:	Publish What You Pay (PWYP), African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD), ANEEJ, Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), African Network for Environmental Justice (ANEEJ), Freedom of Information Coalition, Global Network for Cyber Solutions, Nigeria Bar Association, WANGONeT, Nigeria Labour Congress, Council for the Regulation of Engineering in Nigeria, MSME-ASI, Association of National Accountants of Nigeria, Open Judiciary Institute, Youths in Africa Anti-corruption Network, , Inter-Religious Bodies/Council, the Christian Association of Nigeria, Council of Ulamahs. Partners West Africa Nigeria (PWAN), Initiative for Leadership Foundation (ILF), Centre for Health Equity and Justice (CEHEJ)			
Brief Description of Commitment:	This commitment will take deliberate actions that will lead to the implementation of the anti-corruption strategy for Nigeria.				
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:	There is a culture of corruption in Nigeria that fuels corrupt practices, with impunity. The mechanisms, systems and institutions are too weak to tackle the level of impunity associated with corrupt practices. In the first NAP, there was a commitment to among other things develop a National Anti-Corruption strategy. This commitment is a follow up to take appropriate actions to implement the national anti-corruption strategy.				
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:	This commitment is meant to address the challenge of transparency and accountability				
The rationale for Commitment:	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. There is therefore the need to take a range of actions to reduce the negative impact of corruption and promote transparency and accountability in governance.				
Main Objective:	To take appropriate actions to implement the national anti-corruption strategy and alter the culture of corruption and promote transparency and accountability in Nigeria.				
Anticipated Impact:	Reduction of corruption in Nigeria				

	Expected Outcomes	Milestones (Performance Indicators)
1	A regime of transparency, integrity and accountability in MDAs	Number of integrity systems developed and implemented by OGP related MDAs
2	Increased support by citizens for anti-corruption programmes and measures	Citizens taking action in support of anti-corruption initiatives
3	Increased number of ordinary citizens honored by the government in the honors list	

	Planned Activities	Start Date	End Date	Expected Outputs	Output Indicators
1.	Conduct Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) for OGP lead MDAs and put in place integrity mechanism	October2019	May 2022	Corruption Risk Assessment Conducted in OGP lead MDAs	1. Number of MDAs that carry out Corruption Risk Assessment 2. Number of OGP lead MDAs with established Integrity mechanisms
3.	Ministry of Justice to Publish Half-yearly report on the status of the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy	October 2019	May 2022	1. Two reports on the status of the implementation of NACS per year	Number of reports on NACS per year
4.	Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee and Corruption and Financial Crime Cases Trial Monitoring Committee (COTRIMCO) to publish Half-yearly report the state of anti-corruption cases in Nigeria	October 2019	May 2022	2. Two reports on the status of state of anti-corruption cases in Nigeria	Number of reports on the state of anti-corruption cases in Nigeria

					3.	
	Promote ethical orientation for improved personal ethics through strategic communication, drama, arts, music and reward for integrity by honoring deserving organizations	October 2019	May 2022	Ethical re-orientation programme rolled out across the country		Number of actions taken by government and citizens groups to reward persons and or organization
6.	TUGAR, Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee and Corruption and Financial Crime Cases Trial Monitoring Committee (COTRIMCO) to deploy a framework for the continuous monitoring and reporting of anti-corruption cases by CSOs and MDAs	October 2019	May 2021	Effective monitoring of anti-corruption cases by CSOs		Number of anti-corruption cases monitored by CSOs

Source(s) of Funding:	The Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies

Access to Information

Thematic Area:	**Access to Information**
Commitment 9:	**Improved compliance of public institutions with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) concerning the creation, storage, organization and management of public records and strengthening the functions and responsibilities of record management officers in Public Institutions.**
Implementation Period:	**Start Date:** October 2019 **End Date:** August 2022
Lead MDA:	Federal Ministry of Justice
Responsible	Hon. Minister

Person:		
Designation:	Honorable Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice	
Email and Phone Number(s):	TBD	
Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	**State Actors:**	Ministry of Science and Technology and National Information for Technology Development Agency, NOA, Ministry of Communication, Code of Conduct Bureau, NTA, FRCN, NAN, VON, Ministry of Education, National Judicial Council, National Assembly, National Assembly Service Commission, Nigerian Bureau of Statistics.
	Non-State Actors:	Right to Know, Media Rights Agenda, International Press Centre, Freedom of Information Coalition of Nigeria, Nigerian Bar Association, NUJ, Ethics & Corporate Compliance Institute of Nigeria, the Academic, Safe & Sound Youth Awareness Initiative, SERAP, Open Judiciary Initiative, Private Media Organizations, Enough is Enough, PTCIJ, PPDC, Right to Information Cooperators (RtIC), Youths in Africa Anti-Corruption Network, Open Justice Initiative, DATAPHYTE, BudgIT, The Meluibe Empowerment Foundation, Centre for Health Equity and Justice (CEHEJ).
Brief Description of Commitment:	This commitment seeks to improve compliance with the FOIA records management requirements to secure citizens right to access to information.	
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:	There is a dearth of information available to citizens occasioned by poor records creation, collection, storage, maintenance and management systems and practices in public institutions; inadequate budget/funding to address these challenges, absence of training and retraining of staff on these and other issues, unwillingness on the part of some public institutions to release information to citizens, inadequate awareness on the part of the citizens on FOIA as well as improper archiving or records in public institutions. This has led to failures in their ability to advocate for improved service delivery based on evidence	
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:	Citizens' participation in governance Opacity in government affairs and activities Corruption	
The rationale for Commitment:	There is currently low compliance with this provision of the FOIA by public institutions, thus, disempowering citizens and affecting public trust in government.	
Main Objective:	To ensure that information held by public institutions are created, stored and maintained in a manner that guarantees availability and accessibility to the public to empower the citizens to make informed decisions. This will also provide citizens with a basis for effective contributions to policy formulation or review of extant policies.	
Anticipated Impact:	Efficient record management system by public institutions.	

Expected Outcomes		Milestones (Performance Indicators)
1.	Increase in the number of public institutions that have structures for the implementation	1. At least 200 public institutions have structures for the implementation of government policies on records management by 2020

	of government policies on records management by 2020		2. Increased level of responses to FOI requests released to citizens 3. Existence of accessible, physical and digital database of activities and records of public institutions 4. Increase in the number of public institutions that submit their FOI annual reports to the AGF to at least 200		
2.	Increased efficiency in handling and processing of requests by public institutions		Reduction in the number of ignored FOI requests, timelines and hours spent in retrieving and responding to requests by public institutions.		
3	Commitment of Accounting officers and CEOs to effective implementation of records management vis-a-vis provision of information to citizens		1. At least 200 public institutions make provisions for record management and implementation of FOIA 2. Number of workshops and trainings organized for public institutions on record management, especially in central agencies(SGF,HOS,FCSC,BPE,BPP, NNPC, etc.) 3. Number of advocacy visits to the CEOs of Public Institutions from the AGF & Non-state actors		

	Planned Activities	Start Date	End Date	Expected Outputs	Output Indicators
1.	Training of staff of public institutions on records management	October 2019	July 2022	Improved management of records and prompt provision of information and records by public institutions	1. Increase in the number of training on records management 2. Increase in the number of public institutions with improved Registries 3. Number of interactive sessions for Heads of Registries and Records Management Officers to serve as a peer review mechanism
2.	Review and update of the current records management policies of public institutions	October 2019	November 2021	A revised version of the Federal Public Service Rules for records management policies of public institutions	Updated set of records management policies for public institutions
3.	Adoption of E-policy on Electronic Data Management System (EDMS) approved by the Federal Executive Council.	October 2019	November 2021	Commencement of E-government Masterplan including E-budgeting, E-Procurement, E-Recruitment, E-Promotion and full deployment of Human Resource Model of IPPIS in Public Institutions.	1. 2. FEC approval of EDMS under e-policy EDMS established in Public institutions

4.	Advocacy to, and sensitization of public institutions on making budgetary provisions for FOI related issues	October 2019	June 2021	Budgetary provisions for FOI related issues in at least 200 public institutions	1. Increase in Number of Public Institutions with budgetary provisions for FOI related issues 2. Circular from the OHCSF to all MDAs 3. Number of Advocacy visits to National Assembly and MDAs
5.	Adoption and application of punitive administrative measures against public institutions and officials adjudged to be undermining the effectiveness of the FOI Act or breaching its provisions	October 2019	November 2021	Application of Punitive measures for those institutions or individuals not complying with the FOI Act	No. of cases of institutions/individuals who breach the provisions of the FOI Act where punitive administrative measures have been applied
Source(s) of Funding:	Federal Government of Nigeria Budgetary Allocation and Donor Support				

Thematic Area:	**Access to Information**		
Commitment 10:	**Improved compliance of public institutions with FOIA concerning the mandatory publication provisions requirement, annual reporting obligations to the AGF and increasing the level of responses to FOI requests.**		
Implementation Period:	**Start Date:**	October 2019	**End Date:** July 2022
Lead MDA:	Federal Ministry of Justice		
Responsible Person:	AGF		
Designation:	Honorable Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice		
Email and Phone Number(s):	TBD		
Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	**State Actors:**	Office of the Head of Service of the Federation, Public Service Institute of Nigeria, Bureau of Public Service Reforms, National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Science and Technology, National Information for Technology Development Agency, Federal Ministry of Information and Culture, NOA, Ministry of Communication, Code of Conduct Bureau, NTA, FRCN,NAN,VON, Ministry of Education, National Judicial Council, National Assembly, Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning and Office of the Secretary to the Government of the	

		Federation, Nigerian Bureau of Statistics.
	Non-State Actors:	Right to Know, Media Rights Agenda, Public and Private Development Centre, International Press Centre, Freedom of Information Coalition of Nigeria, Nigerian Bar Association, NUJ, Ethics& Corporate Compliance Institute of Nigeria, the Academia, Youths in Africa Anti-Corruption Network, Safe & Sound Youth Awareness Initiative, SERAP, R2K, Open Judiciary Initiative, Private Media Organizations, Right to Information Cooperators (RtIC), Enough is Enough, PTCIJ, PPDC, Youths in Africa Anti-Corruption Network, Open Justice Initiative, DATAPHYTE, BudgIT, The Meluibe Empowerment Foundation, Centre for Health Equity and Justice (CEHEJ).
Brief Description of Commitment:		This commitment seeks to enhance compliance with the FOIA mandatory publication requirements by Public Institutions to proactively disclose information to the public, submit annual reports to AGF on FOI requests received and responded to in any given year by 1stFebruary of the following year, and improve their responsiveness to requests from the public for information under the FOIA.
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:		• Low awareness, skills and knowledge of the FOIA provisions and processes by citizens and public servants • Lack of designated officers responsible for Freedom of Information in most public institutions • Lack of sanctions against public institutions and FOI responsible officers who do not respond to FOI requests or/and report to AGF annually. • Inadequate number of the public institution having FOI Portals • Few public institutions are submitting their annual reports to the AGF. • Lack of infrastructure to support digital collection and management of information to facilitate timely retrieval of information requested for
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:		• Members of the public's participation in governance through the utilization of FOIA • Lack of transparency and accountability in government affairs and activities
Rationale for Commitment:		There is currently a high level of non-compliance regarding proactive disclosure, responses to FOI requests and annual reporting obligations of public institutions on these requests and their status, and this situation affects public trust in the government which ultimately promotes corruption as information is hidden from public view and interrogation
Main Objective:		To promote and actualize the right of citizens to request and receive information about how they are governed and how their country's resources are utilized.
Anticipated Impact:		Improved compliance on the provisions of the FOI Act

Expected Outcomes		Milestones (Performance Indicators)
1.	Reduce the pressure on MDAs for FOI requests as information is increasingly disclosed proactively. Citizens are more	1. Reporting: Increase in the number of annual reports submitted to AGF before 1st February each year to at least 200 reports by April2021 2. The decrease in the number of requests submitted by citizens to Public Institutions.

	empowered to engage with government and make informed decisions about their lives, as well as minimum demand quality of services at the official price point.	3. Number of advocacy visits made to CEO of public institutions for guidance on proactive disclosures and annual reporting obligations from the AGF Office 0-400 by April 2021 4. Increase in the number of Public Institutions having E-FOI Portals to 100 by April 2021
2.	Members of the public having greater access to information and subsequently reduce waste of public resources and corrupt practices.	1. Responsiveness: At least 70% of all FOI requests are responded to by 2020 2. Reduced number of 'no response or mute response' and complaints on FOI requests by citizens from public institutions 3. FOI cases are heard and determined by courts within six months. 4. Reduced number of lawsuits against public institutions on failure to respond to FOI requests through out of court settlement (ADR) by the AGF. 5. Increase in the level of satisfaction about responses received by citizens from public institutions to FOI requests

	Planned Activities	**Start Date**	**End Date**	**Expected Outputs**	**Output Indicators**
1.	Identification of MDAs that are yet to designate Freedom of Information (FOI) Desk Officers	October 2019	July 2021	Publication of list of public institutions that are yet to designate FOI Units/Officers	The published list of public institutions without FOI Units/ Offices
2.	Designation of 350 Freedom of Information (FOI) Desk Officer in public institutions identified in (2) above and publication of their contact details	November 2019	January 2022	Publication of contacts of FOI officers or units across public institutions	Published contacts of FOI officers or units across public Institutions
3.	Training of the designated staff in 2 above and other staff of public institutions involved in the implementation of FOIA	February 2020	May 2022	Fully functional and operational FOI Units/Officers across public institutions	Number of MDAs with functional FOI Units with trained staff
4.	Integration of the FOI role into the individual or group performance review of the FOI	February 2020	May 2022	Reviewed and adopted performance review of FOI responsible individual and unit in	Percentage of FOI officers held responsible through a performance review specifically adopted from FOI

				public institutions	
5.	Adoption and application of punitive administrative measures against public institutions and officials adjudged to be undermining the effectiveness of the Act or breaching its provisions	October 2019	June 20222	Application of punitive measures for those institutions or individuals not complying with the FOI Act	No. of cases of institutions/individuals who breach the provisions of the FOI Act where punitive administrative measures have been applied
6.	Deployment of an E-FOI portal, or any other digital platform where citizens can make FOI requests and receive responses, in at least 150 public institutions	October 2019	January 2022	Fully functional E-FOI portals in at least 150 public institutions by December2020	No of E-FOI portals functional in public institutions
7.	Adoption and implementation of Practice Direction to the Judiciary through the Chief Justice of Nigeria to guide the court on FOI cases	October 2019	December 2021	Capacity building for judicial officers to handle FOI cases effectively	Percentage of FOI cases resulting in a positive judgment for the claimant
8.	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	October 2019	January 2022	Functional website and effective FOI Portal for efficient and effective retrieval to respond to requests for information and records	150 public institution with FOI Portals by December 2020

within the 7-day time-limit for response to FOI requests as prescribed by the FOIA			

Source(s) of Funding:	Federal Government of Nigeria Budgetary Allocation and Donor Support

CITIZENS' ENGAGEMENT

Thematic Area:	**CITIZENS ENGAGEMENT**
Commitment 11:	To implement the Permanent Dialogue Mechanism adopted in the first National Action Plan (NAP).

Implementation Period:	**Start Date:**	October, 2019	**End Date:**	August, 2021

Lead MDA:	National Orientation Agency (NOA)
Responsible Person:	Garba Abari
Designation:	Director-General
Email and Phone Number(s):	garbaabari@gmail.com08033143367

Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	**State Actors:**	Ministry of Information, Ministry of Communication Technology, Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Bureau for Public Service Reforms (BPSR), National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) and all lead MDAs in the NAP.
	Non-State Actors:	Freedom of Information Coalition, Budget Transparency, COREN, Lawyers Alert, FIDA, African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD), Right2Know, Nigeria Bar Association (NBA), FIDA, WANGONeT, Media Rights Agenda, CODE, PTCIJ, PWAN, Gavel, Citizens Connect, NNNGO, Citizen Common, Accountability Lab, Open Alliance.

Brief Description of Commitment:	In the first NAP, a commitment was made to develop a Permanent Dialogue Mechanism (PDM) which was achieved. The framework recognized that citizens play a critical role in advocating and helping to make public institutions more transparent, accountable and contributing innovative solutions to complex development challenges. The framework proposed various activities in several platforms in the nationally organized PDM (Local Government Assembly, Peace and Security Platform, Town Hall Meetings and Civil Society roundtable); sectorally organized-PDMs led by MDAs, and citizens-led PDM across organisations, demographic platforms, media platforms, research institutions and social media.
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:	A. Non-inclusiveness of citizens in the governance process B. Paucity of knowledge about governance activities by citizens C. The apathy of citizens concerning governance issues. D. Poor knowledge of existing citizens' rights E. Lack of access to government data F. No strategic communication and good feedback by government G. Mistrust by citizens
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus	1. Decreasing public integrity 2. Low public participation 3. Poor service delivery
The rationale for	To improve citizens' participation in governance and government's responsiveness to citizens needs

Commitment:	
Main Objective:	i. To improve citizens' participation in governance and make government more responsive to their priorities in service delivery ii. To build mutual trust and confidence between government and citizens iii. To promote improved service delivery
Anticipated Impact:	Improved service delivery to citizens

	Expected Outcomes		Milestones (Performance Indicators)
1	Increased participation of citizens	1. 2. 3.	1. Number of Citizens participating actively in the platforms for Permanent Dialogue Mechanism (PDM) 2. Percentage increase in number of citizens trained on transparency and accountability issues 3. Percentage increased in number of citizens discussing security issues and how to deal with them
2	Increased responsiveness by the government to the people's needs		Number of government activities and programmes addressing citizens' needs

	Planned Activities	Start Date	End Date	Expected Outputs	Output Indicators
1.	Organise an inclusive Local Government Assembly at least once a year in each of the 774 Local Government Areas in Nigeria	October 2019	June 2022	Reports of 774 Local Government Assemblies held each year	1. Number of Local Government Assembly held 2. Number of citizens that participated. 3. Number of youths, women and Persons with disability 4. No of political office holders in attendance
2.	Hold Peace and Security Platform at least once every year in each of the six geo-political zones in the country	October 2019	June 2022	Reports of Six Peace and Security platforms held each year across the geopolitical zones	1. Number of Peace and Security Platforms held 2. Number of citizens that participated (Number of youths, women and Persons with disability) 3. Number of political office holders in attendance
3.	Hold Town Hall Meetings once every year in each of the six geo-	October 2019	June 2022	Reports of Six Town Hall meeting held each year	1. Number of Town Hall meetings held and the number of citizens that

	political zones of the country			across the geopolitical zones	participated Number of youths, women and Persons with disability. 2. Number of political office holders in attendance
4.	All OGP lead MDAs to develop a process for public engagement with citizens, meet with citizens groups on plans, policies, budget and service delivery issues twice a year	October 2019	June 2022	1. OGP lead MDAs plans, policies and budgets incorporate citizens need. 2. MDAs process for public engagement with citizens	1. Number of MDAs that meet with citizens groups according to their engagement process. 2. Number of MDA policies and plans that reflect citizens' views. 3. Number of MDA budgets that reflect citizens' views. 4. Number of citizens views
5.	Citizens groups facilitate (Traditional and New) Media discussion on OGP issues monthly	October 2019	June 2022	Reports of media engagement with MDAs on OGP issues	1. Number of citizen-led meetings held per year. 2. Number of engagements and interaction on the social media platform 3. Number of views on TV 4. Number of listeners on radio
6.	Citizens participation in public hearing	October 2019	June 2022	Report of the Public Hearing	Number of citizens who participated
7.	Hold public engagement and facilitate ease of access to information on judicial activities	October 2019	June 2022	1. Report of engagement 2. Report of information facilitated	a. Number of public engagements b. Number of information facilitated

Source(s) of Funding:	Federal Government and Development Partners

Thematic Area:	**CITIZENS ENGAGEMENT**			
Commitment 12:	To synergise and co-ordinate technology-based citizens' feedback on programmes and projects across transparency and accountability			
Implementation Period:	**Start Date:**	October, 2019	**End Date:**	August, 2022
Lead MDA:	Nigerian Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA)			

Responsible Person:	Kashif Inuwa Abdullahi	
Designation:	Director-General	
Email and Phone Number(s):	uabdullahi@nitda.gov.ngdg@nitda.gov.ng 07083893415	
Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	**State Actors:**	Federal Ministry of Communication, National Orientation Agency (NOA), Galaxy backbone, Bureau for Public Service Reforms (BPSR), SERVICOM, Ministry of Science and Technology and Other related ministries
	Non-State Actors:	BudgIT, WANGONeT, CODE, CITAD, Enough is Enough Nigeria, Gavel, Citizens Connect, Citizen Common, Centre LSD, Open Data Portal, Open Alliance
Brief Description of Commitment:	This commitment seeks to increase the use, synergy and co-ordination of technology-driven applications, portals and platforms that will enhance citizens' access to government policy process for regular input and monitoring.	
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:	1. Inadequate citizens' access to programmes and activities of government 2. Non-inclusiveness of citizens in the governance process 3. Low knowledge of governance activities by citizens 4. The apathy of citizens concerning governance issues	
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:	1. Accountability and Transparency 2. Citizens Participation 3. Effectiveness of Public service delivery	
The rationale for Commitment:	There is an increased number of citizens using mobile phones to connect with policy makers and engage in government processes. In the first NAP, some platforms have been created by government and citizens groups such as the Citizens' Budget Portal, NOCOPO, Budeshi, Dubawa, Tracka, openbills.ng etc. There is the need to synergise and coordinate the feedback from citizens for effective government response.	
Main Objective:	To increase the access of citizens to government processes through the use of technology and synergise and co-ordinate citizens feedback to enhance government responsiveness.	
Anticipated Impact:	Improved service delivery	

Expected Outcomes	**Milestones (Performance Indicators)**
1 Increased MDA policies and plans that reflect citizens' views through ICT platforms, in the governance process	Number of targeted MDAs policies and plans that reflect citizens' views.

2	Increased responsiveness and accountability in government service delivery through technology solutions	Number of resolved identified service delivery gaps from citizens' feedback through use of technological solutions.

	Planned Activities	Start Date	End Date	Expected Outputs	Output Indicators
1.	To build an OGP portal to aggregate feedback from MDAs and CSOs to help strengthen the feedback process	October 2019	May 2022	Functional portal for aggregating feedback and data analytics	1. Number of participating users 2. Number of items of feedback from citizens and response from Government
3.	Organise a stakeholders' platform for building and managing OGP portal	October 2019	May 2021	Report of the stakeholders meeting	Number of items of feedback and inputs received from participating CSOs and MDAs
4.	Conduct a survey and mapping of technology-based platforms that promote transparency and accountability in CSOs and MDAs.	October 2019	December 2021	Report mapping technology-based platforms led by MDAs and citizens	1. Number of technology-based platforms created by citizens to aid citizens' feedback on government programmes 2. Number of MDAs with functional ICT platforms for enhancing citizens' participation.
3.	Quarterly analysis of citizens feedback for government attention and response of the government	October 2020	May 2022	Quarterly Analysis Report detailing citizen feedback and government responsiveness for different stages of the policy and budget cycles	1. Number of enquiries and feedback by citizens 2. Number of government actions to address enquiries/ feedback

Source(s) of Funding:	Federal Government and Development Partners

Thematic Area:	CITIZENS ENGAGEMENT
Commitment 13:	To create the space for citizens and citizen organisations, human right defenders and the media to thrive, express themselves and participate in the different stages of the policy making process without fear or intimidation.

Implementation Period:	Start Date:	October 2019			End Date:	June 2022
Lead MDA:	National Human Rights Commission					
Responsible Person:	X					
Designation:	Executive Secretary					
Email and Phone Number(s):	TBD					
Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	State Actors:	Ministry of Budget and National Planning, National Assembly, Ministry of Information, Corporate Affairs Commission, Federal Inland Revenue Service, Special Control Unit on Money Laundering, Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit, Financial Reporting Council, Department of State Service, Nigeria Police Force, Nigerian Army, Civil Defense, National Orientation Agency, Bureau for Public Service Reforms (BPSR).				
	Non-State Actors:	Spaces for Change, Media Rights Agenda, Paradigm Initiative, Nigeria Network of NGOs, Amnesty International, PLAC, CISLAC, CDD, INGO Forum, SERAP, NOPRIN, EiE.				
Brief Description of Commitment:	This commitment will ensure that citizens and citizen organisations can inform and influence government policies and actions through their freedom to associate, assemble and express themselves freely thereby encouraging constant partnership between the public, private and third sector.					
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:	Freedom of association, assembly and expression while moderate in Nigeria, citizens are beginning to witness increased attacks on journalists, bloggers, online influencers and human rights defenders who voice concern or report government failings or are against policies, failure to respect citizens' rights to protests and assemblies and proposals on civil society regulatory frameworks/laws/regulations capable of creating barriers to independent and efficient operation of formal civil society organisations.					
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:	1. Low level of citizens voices in the policy making process. 2. Weak safeguards against undue arrest of citizens and non-state actors. 3. Weak citizens and civil society engagement in all levels of government decision-making. 4. Weak civil society-government relationship.					

The rationale for Commitment:	Many of the OGP commitments will benefit from an open civic space for its success, for example opening government systems and processes, curbing corruption and illicit flows cannot be felt government-wide without active citizens, media and nonstate actors that can use data and information to hold governments accountable. Citizens cannot provide information to government on its policies and programmes where the fear of arrest, gagging and restrictions exists on their ability to speak freely and openly. The public cannot voice or discuss public interest issues freely when there are restrictions on their ability to assemble and or protest.	
Main Objective:	To ensure that citizens and citizen organisations can freely assemble, associate and express their opinions on government policies and programmes.	
Anticipated Impact:	Improved citizens participation and enabling the environment for advocacy, including working collectively towards open and responsive government, guaranteed protection of basic civil liberties such freedom of association, assembly and expression.	

Expected Outcomes	Milestones (Performance Indicators)
1. An enabling environment for citizens and citizen organisations to associate and assemble to influence and inform public policy.	Ranking in the Civicus civic space index, Freedom House Report on Press Freedom and UNHCR Report
2. Everyone regardless of ethnicity, religion, political or other opinion, state or status is guaranteed the right to freely express their opinion on government policies and programmes.	Number/percentage of citizens signifying the ability to express themselves without fear of arrest or self-censorship.
3. Safeguards against undue supervision of CSOs provided including impartial, apolitical and consistent application of laws and regulations that affect CSOs.	Percentage of civil society organisations, especially rights-based organisations, expressing their ability to carry out their work without undue interference or impartial application of laws and regulations affecting CSOs.

Planned Activities	Start Date	End Date	Expected Outputs	Output Indicators
1. Work with regulators such as CAC, FIRS and SCUML to register CSOs, especially those working on	October 2019	December 2021	Comprehensive guidance document on CSO registration and	1. Registration guideline is publicly available on all regulators' website, including data on average processing time.

				the strict timeline for registrations	2. Number of new CSOs expressing a quick and easy registration process.
2.	Advocate for adequate safeguards against undue supervision of CSOs and the media such as random inspections and searches, ad-hoc demands for information, burdensome or invasive reporting requirements, etc.	October 2019	December 2021	Regulators and law enforcement agents are guaranteeing basic supervisory safeguards for the sector in law and practice.	1. Percentage of CSOs attesting that reporting requirements for CSOs are easy to comply with (in line with their size and scope) and publicly accessible- online mechanisms. 2. Constitution developed by CSOs to determine their own governance structures. 3. Number of media organisations, citizens and citizen organisations reporting due process protections regarding inspections of premises and records, demands for information not required in law or regulations, or interference in decision-making or activities
3.	Establish strategy for the development of an effective CSO-Government relationship through the inclusion and timely release of a funding line in the national budget	October 2019	December 2021	Clear actionable, costed and funded national strategy established.	A clear actionable, costed and funded national strategy established
4.	Work with FIRS to ensure that tax treatment and eligibility requirements of CSOs are clear in law and regulation to promote consistent and impartial tax treatment	October 2019	December 2021	A clear tax regime for nonprofits and decentralized process for reporting.	Percentage of CSOs reporting clear understanding of the tax regime and ease of reporting, including accessing basic tax exemptions.
5.	Work with the Nigerian Police and other security agencies to develop a guide on peaceful protests and assembly that is in line with international and ACPHR legal standards.	October 2019	December 2021	Comprehensive guidance on peaceful protest and use of minimal force	The number of people downloading the guidance on peaceful protests and use of minimal force.

	Pass the Bill for an Act to Repeal the Police Service Commission Act and Enact the Police Service Commission Bill, 2020	October 2020	December 2021	An Act of parliament, signed by the president to strengthen the Commission to be more functional in its operations and for related matters	A bill signed by the President
7.	Police Service Commission (PSC), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), National Orientation Agency (NOA) and their Non-State Actors partners to hold a quarterly zonal 'Citizen-Police Dialogue'			A compilation of complaints, feedback and recommendation from citizens, non-state actor groups and the police on improving policing and police-citizens relationship in Nigeria.	A clear report of the meeting publicly available with actionable steps for resolution and feedback to those involved
8.	Joint PSC/CSO led quarterly select police station visitation to ascertain the condition of the station, adherence to Standard Operating Procedure and conditions of suspects held in the station.	April 2021	April 2022	A fact-finding report on the state of police stations.	1. A report showing the number of police stations adhering to the Standard Operating Procedures 2. A report showing the remedial actions taken to ensure that defaulting police stations adhere to the Standard Operating Procedures
Source(s) of Funding:	Federal Government, Donor Agencies, civil society organizations, local philanthropy organizations.				

INCLUSIVENESS

Thematic Area:	*Inclusion and Diversity*
Commitment 14:	To Increase the voice and enhance participation of the vulnerable (Women, young people, persons with disabilities and

	marginalized groups), thereby addressing systemic barriers, and improving inclusive services in governance and decision-making processes.		
Implementation Period:	**Start Date:**	October 2019	**End Date:** August 2022
Lead MDA:	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs		
Responsible Person:	Dame Paullen Tallen		
Designation:	Honorable Minister		
Email and Phone Number(s):	TBD		
Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	**State Actors:**	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, Federal Ministry of Justice, Federal Ministry of Youth Development, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development, Women Development Center, National Population Council(NPC), NIMC, and Federal Ministry of Works and Housing, all MDAs.	
	Non-State Actors:	Accountability Lab, Centre for Social Justice, FIDA, Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre, WRAPA, Women trust fund, National Council of Women Society (NCWS), Association of Small Scale Agro Producers in Nigeria (ASSAPIN), Women Centre for Self-Empowerment and Development (WOCSED), NACCIMA Women Group (NAWORG),Women in Extractives, Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities (JONAPWED), Centre for Disabilities, National Association of Women Journalist (NAWOJ), Hold the Age, Rule of Law and Empowerment Initiative, Partners West Africa Nigeria (PWAN), African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD),She First Initiative, Inclusiveness, Rights and Advocacy Foundation, etc.	
Brief Description of Commitment:	**Definition, identification and NEEDs assessment of marginalized groups, implementing gender and inclusive programmes in Nigeria.** Women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities and marginalized groups actively participate in governance and decision-making processes. 1. Effective participation and representation of women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups in governance and decision-making processes, ensure implementation of existing laws and policies that affect women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups, e.g. Affirmative action.		
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:	There is inadequate engagement, representation, and participation of women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups throughout the entire governance and decision-making processes in Nigeria. The lack of inclusive engagement is reflected in the development of policies/programmes, budget preparation, and implementation. This results in women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups not having a voice, thus not being able to benefit from the projects captured in the budget. Additionally, there are laws & policies in place to protect		

	women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups, for example, Disability Act, Child Rights Act, National Youth Policy, and the National Gender Policy. However, the objectives in these acts and policy are not implemented as the structures and processes are not in place.
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:	These commitments will ensure Institutionalized transparency and accountability mechanisms for more inclusive engagement including women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups across the entire governance and decision-making processes. The commitments will ensure increased voice of women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups, addressing systemic barriers, and improving inclusive services for all citizens. The commitment should, therefore, mainstream gender in all OGP thematic working groups. The commitment will ensure the design and implementation of a policy audit. The audit will identify relevant policies to achieve inclusiveness, identify gaps in those policies, level of implementation and compliance, and make recommendations. Ensure proper implementation of existing laws, policies and affirmative actions that affect women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups in Nigeria.
The rationale for Commitment:	● To ensure that all OGP commitments are inclusive and beneficial to women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups. ● To ensure that policy-making processes are inclusive, knowledge-based, and locally driven that will benefit all citizens in Nigeria. ● The Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development / Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development will lead the implementation of the milestones in collaboration with other relevant MDAs. ● Given the relevant Ministry has the primary responsibility for the coordination of the implementation of the National Gender Policy, the Disability Act, National Youth Policy based on its mandate as the key national machinery for the Federal Government of Nigeria. Hence the Federal Government of Nigeria will demonstrate political will to implement the Disability Act, NotTooYoungToRun Act and sign the Gender Equality Bill.
Main Objective:	1. Ensure inclusion, participation and representation of women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups in the entire governance processes. 2. Effective implementation of legal and policy frameworks to benefit women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups. 3. Ensure proper implementation of affirmative action and laws for women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups. 4. Increase access & control over social, economic and political assets and resources for women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups. 5. Provide an enabling environment in all MDAs to encourage full women participation in the governance and decision-

	making process for example crèche, nurseries, etc.	
Anticipated Impact: *these impacts reflect outcomes*	1. Existing laws and policies for women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups are significantly implemented. 2. Affirmative action of 35% representation of women in governance implemented (political positions/offices and appointment) at the national, the OGP compliant states and integrated within the Federal Character Principle. 3. Women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups' participation in the governance and decision-making processes significantly increased to improve the entire governance value chain from conception, planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. 4. National shelter/for older persons and /temporary homes for women, girls/children survivors of sexual and gender violence established in each of the six geopolitical zones of the country.	
1.	*Recommendations: Improved Economic GDP, Social Justice, Respect for Human Rights, Increased participation in Governance*	

	Expected Outcomes	Milestones (Performance Indicators)
1	**New** Public buildings/ structures designed and constructed with the necessary accessibility aids such as ramps, elevators (where necessary) and any other facility easily accessible to persons with disabilities constructed.	• Percent of new public buildings with the necessary accessibility easily accessible to persons with disabilities constructed.
2	Existing public buildings that are not accessible for persons with disabilities with the necessary accessibility aids such as ramps, elevators (where necessary) modified.	1. Percentage of existing public buildings accessible for persons with disabilities.
3	Representation and active participation of Women and young people in governance at the Federal and at least a third of the states and integrated within the Federal	1. Percentage of MDAs at the Federal level that are compliant with the 35% representation and active participation of women in governance and decision-making processes. 2. Percentage of MDAs in each state that are compliant with the 35% representation and active participation of women in governance. 3. Percentage of states that are compliant with/ implementing the ' Not Too Young To Run' Act.

	Character Principle implemented.	
4	Women, girls/children survivors of gender-based violence able to access safe shelter, in each of the six geopolitical zones of the country established.	i. Numbers of women, girls/ children survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in each geopolitical zone using the temporary homes. ii. Number of shelters constructed for older persons in each of the geopolitical zones.
5	Train and support women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups youths across the country are effectively participating in the governance process.	Level of active engagement of trained women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups across the country, in the governance and decision-making process in Nigeria.
6	Gender budgeting .	MDA budgets to adopt gender budgeting system.

Planned Activities	Start Date	End Date	Expected Outputs	Output Indicators
Drive gender-mainstreaming through deepening policy and legislative instruments	October 2019	February 2022	1. Legislation - Gender-Equality Bill 2. Access to financial services of women, under-represented groups 3. Enforcement of Legislation - Girl Child Rights Act, etc. 4. Gender Inclusion in political positions 5. Gender-Based Budgeting 6. Country-Specific	1. On-Time Passage of Gender Equality Legislation 2. Increase in Women Financial Inclusion 3. Percentage compliance with Girl Child Right Acts 4. Percentage compliance with Persons with Disability (PWD) Act 5. Percentage of Women in Positions of Power 6. Percentage of the National Budgets allocated to women 7. Points on closure of Gender Gap up country level

				Commitments on SDGs	
1	The Ministry of Women Affairs/ / Humanitarian & Disaster Management/Social Development and Federal Ministry of Works and Housing to ensure a new Public building designed and constructed with the necessary accessibility aids such as ramps, elevators (where necessary) and any other facility easily accessible to persons with disabilities.	October 2019	February 2022	1. Meeting between the Ministry of Women Affairs, Humanitarian & Disaster Management/Social and Social Development and the Ministry of Works and Housing on public building design. 2. New design with accessibility aids such as ramps, elevators (where necessary) and any other facility, shared with all government agencies.	Percentage of new public buildings constructed with accessibility aids for persons with disabilities
2	Identify existing public buildings that are not accessible for Persons with disabilities.	October 2019	February 2022	Database/ Mapping of all 2. existing public buildings that are not accessible for persons with disabilities	An updated list of all existing public buildings that are not accessible for persons with disability and the necessary remedial work required
3	Modify existing public buildings that are not accessible for persons with disabilities with the necessary accessibility aids such as ramps, elevators (where necessary)	October 2019	February 2022	Modified existing public buildings that are not accessible for persons with disabilities with the necessary accessibility aids such as ramps, elevators (where necessary)	4. Circular to all government agencies that are not accessible for PLWDs on the need to modify public building in line with the Disability Act. 5. Provisions for modifying all public buildings with necessary accessibility aids made in the 2020 budget. 6. Number of existing buildings modified to be accessible by PLWD.
	The Ministry of Women Affairs an Social	October 2019	February 2022	The Federal Character Principle adapted to	1. A modified Federal Character Principle to incorporate 35% representation and active participation of Women.

Developments and other relevant MDAs to ensure affirmative action of 35% representation and active participation of Women in governance is implemented at the Federal and at least a third of the states and integrated within the Federal Character Principle.			include 35% representation and active participation of Women in governance at the Federal and at least a third of the states and integrated within implementation	2. Circular to all MDAs on the implementation of the 35% representation and active participation of women in their organization 3. Number of meeting reports where the modified Federal Character Principle advocated to States at the Federal/national and Subnational level.
Ensure budget allocation and release for at least one national shelter/temporary home for women, girls/children survivors of gender-based violence established in each of the six geopolitical zones of the country. All MDAs should design and implement a gender-friendly budget process that encourages inclusiveness.	October 2019	February 2022	1. Available funds for the construction of six national shelters/temporary homes for women, girls/children survivors of gender-based violence established across six geopolitical zones. 2. Site identified for the provision shelters/temporary homes for women, girls/children survivors of gender-based violence in each geopolitical zone. 3. Construction of the six-national shelters/temporary homes for women,	1. Design and Implementation of budgetary allocation and release for the construction of six national shelters/temporary homes for women, girls/children survivors of gender- based violence established across six geopolitical zones. 2. Implementation of recommendation to design and construct 6 national shelters/temporary homes for women, girls/children survivors of gender- based violence constructed across six geopolitical zones.

			girls/children survivors of gender-based violence established across six geopolitical zones.	
Train and Support vulnerable women and young people across the country and develop effective programmes around governance.	October 2019	February 2022	1. Database of the vulnerable across six geopolitical zones identified. 2. Competency needs assessment report for young people on political participation. 3. Training modules based on identified challenges/needs. 4. Training workshops for young people on effective participation in governance conducted.	1. A complete database of young people across six geopolitical zones in partnership/ with support from NIMC, NPC and INEC 2. A competency NEEDS assessment report for young people on participation in governance. 3. Training modules based on identified challenges/needs. 4. Numbers of training workshops of young people on effective participation in governance conducted. 5. Numbers of young people trained.
CSOs to monitor effective inclusion of interest of women, young	October 2019	February 2022	1. CSOs and other relevant stakeholders developed effective	CC 1. Develop effective monitoring tools to track inclusivity of programs, policies of government.

			tracking, monitoring tools. 2. Effective Monitoring/tracking tool used, analysis of government programs that affect PWDs conducted, lesson learned documented.	
persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups in all government programs.				
CSOsνto advocate passage.of the Gender Equality Bill	October 2019	February 2022	1. CSOs and other relevant stakeholders engaged with National Assembly around GEO Bill passage.	1. Reflection session conducted with Key stakeholders, CSOs on Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill. 2. On-Time process of Passage and assent of Gender Equality bill
Source(s) of Funding:	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs/ Humanitarian & Disaster Management, Ministry of Budget and National Planning, National and International Partners and Ministry of Finance			

IMPROVED SERVICE DELIVERY

Thematic Area:	IMPROVED SERVICE DELIVERY		
Commitment 15:	Contributing to the improvement in quality of public service delivery (availability, efficiency reliability, equitable without hidden costs, transparency and accountability) in six pilot Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture and Infrastructure (Power, Works &Housing and Transportation) through initiatives to improve the performance and results.		
Implementation Period:	Start Date:	October 2019	End Date: August 2022
Lead MDA:	SERVICOM-Presidency		
Responsible Person:	Mrs. Nnenna Akajemeli		
Designation:	National Coordinator/CEO of SERVICOM		
Email and Phone Number(s):	n.akajemeli@servicom.gov.ng ; nakajemeli@yahoo.co.uk; 08031554744		
Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	State Actors:	OSGF, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Power Works and Housing, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transportation (plus associated Agencies for these five Ministries) Office of the Head of Service of the Federation, Bureau of Public Service Reforms, VP's Delivery Unit, Ministry of	

		Finance, Ministry of Budget and National Planning, Ministry of Communications, Police Service Commission, Public Complaints Commission, Federal Judicial Service Commissions, National Orientation Agency, PENCOM, National Bureau of Statistics, Office of the SDGs
	Non-State Actors:	Oxfam, Water Aid, Nextier, IITA, Action Aid, Citizens' Connect, Citizens' Gavel, Order Paper Advocacy Initiative, Public & Private Development Center, Connected Development (CODE), CSACEFA, Policy Alert, and their relevant partners from State and National levels – 4th tier (traditional leaders), Nigerian Policing Programme (NPP), CISLAC,PRIMOG , Citizen Commons, Partners West Africa Nigeria (PWAN), Safe & Sound Youth Awareness Initiative, Ethics and Corporate Compliance Institute of Nigeria, Youths in Africa Anti-corruption Network, NBA,Open Alliance , Brekete Family, 'Majesty Media', Team Member, PRIMORG, Citizen Commons African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD), The Meluibe Empowerment Foundation.
Brief Description of Commitment:		This commitment seeks to contribute to improve the integrity of Government and the citizens' trust of Government Service delivery who deliver need-assessments based on timely, fair, equitable, effective and transparent services, through more motivated, people-oriented, result-driven, efficient and effective public services in six key sectors.
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:		Unsatisfactory delivery of public service leading to receding citizens' trust and apathy in government and prevalence of negative practices such as nepotism, favoritism, corruption, social-inequality, delays and wastages.
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:		Capacity and responsiveness of government to citizens' needs, expectations and satisfaction; and the feedback capacity of citizens to engage government on their right to quality service.
The rationale for Commitment:		The success of ongoing strategic public sector reforms spearheaded by BPSR/HoS largely reliant on a people-oriented, innovative, open public service as perceived by citizens would be sustained by improved service delivery.
Main Objective:		1. To improve and support emerging merit-based, transparent and accountable governance systems, responsive feedback mechanism. 2. To contribute to attitudinal change from public service providers and value orientation in public service (political and religious neutrality, absence of tribalism, sectionalism, nepotism, favouritism, etc.) 3. To improve efficiency and process through the adherence to standards in Service Charter of the public sector rules and regulations, resulting in quality and satisfactory services rendered to the public. 4. To encourage good practices in the public service and replication with sub-nationals on steps to improving the quality-of-service delivery in line with global best practices.
Anticipated Impact:		Increased access to quality and satisfactory services in the Health, Education, Agriculture and (infrastructure) Transportation, Works, Housing and Power sectors.

Expected Outcomes	Milestones (Performance Indicators)

Merit-based and transparent governance systems functional in Ministries, based on the demand of the public, expressed through SERVICOM		1. MDAs take actions based on proposal for merit-based and transparent governance system incorporated into the Service Charter; and 2. Adherence monitored by SERVICOM and validated by Citizens group		
Public servants' value orientation and attitudinal changes improve significantly towards professionalism and results in the 6 selected MDAs - adhering more closely to public sector rules and regulations/ SERVICOM service charter		MDAs begin to meet at least minimum standards on the SERVICOM Index (Customer satisfaction survey) in the areas of Timeliness (24%) Information (18%) Professionalism (16%) Staff Attitude (12%) and Service Delivery (Value for Money) (30%).		
Citizens' satisfaction with the services and responsiveness of the MDAs		1. Level of satisfaction by the citizens with the quality of services from the MDAs is expressed and measured through digital and non-digital platforms CONSTRACK, Gavel, PROTRACK, Citizens' Connect, MDAs Town hall meeting and other Social Media Platforms. 2. Level of satisfaction by the citizens through Community-based and Rural Associations, such as Budeshi Toll-Free lines, Citizens' Connect and Advise Center Phone Lines, etc. 3. Level of satisfaction by the citizens with the inclusiveness/ responsiveness of the MDAs		

	Planned Activities	Start Date	End Date	Expected Outputs	Output Indicators
1.	Advocacy visit to the management of selected MDAs	October 2019	February 2022	Seek buy-in of CEOs of selected MDAs	Commitment to planned activities and improvement.
2.	Sensitization Meeting with Top Management of Six (6) selected MDAs by Lead MDA and Non-State Actors involved	October 2019	February 2022	1. Sensitize the Top Management to understand the process. 2. A shared understanding of TOR	1. 2. Report of meeting held. Numbers of issues raised.
3.	Review of existing Service Charters and creation of new ones where necessary to include levels of neutrality expected in processes of MDAs such as staff recruitment, performance assessment, promotion, contract award, the	October 2019	February 2022	1. Staff meetings and training workshops where the minimum levels of compliance with issues of merit-based and transparent processes are discussed/ debated. 2. Validation of reviewed and approvals Service Charters with stakeholders (with State and Non-State Actors)	1. Review/Produce Service Charter 2. Number of Minutes of meetings or report of workshops

	wastefulness of government resources, and discourtesy to the public, fraud and corruption.				
4.	High level advocacy to Budget Office for the inclusion of Ministerial SERVICOM Unit (MSU) of the Budget Line for Production/Implementation of Service Charter in MDAs	November 2019	March 2022	Approval of MSU on Budget Line	1. Inclusion of MSU on Budget Line for Production/Implementation of Service Charter 2. Numbers of MDAs that have budget line for MSU
5.	Conduct a biannual Joint Stakeholder meeting and Media Engagement towards raising awareness of the need for compliance with the Service Charter standards by service providers and communication of expectations to end-users	November 2019	February 2022	1. 2. 3. Value reorientation workshops Coaching and mentoring sessions Citizens sensitization	1. % of staff attended a course of value reorientation workshops 2. % of staff receiving coaching/ mentoring sessions 3. % of citizens' participation at the forum 4. Citizens awareness through feedback 5. Numbers of functional SERVICOM end user platform
6.	Measurement ofMDAs' compliance with the Service Charter	October 2019	February 2022	1. Joint development of a strategic framework for 2. measuring compliance Review of score card/template 3. for measuring the compliance Service Compliance Reports developed and 4. shared/published Review meetings with management and staff	• Number of Service Compliance reports produced • Number published on their website • Number published internally • Number of meetings with Management to discuss compliance levels and challenges • Number of meetings with general staff to discuss compliance level and challenges

	Conduct staff capacity assessment for SERVICOM	November 2019	December 2021	Determine SERVICOM's organizational capacity required to meet the commitment.	Assessment Report
8.	Conduct staff capacity development programmes on identified gaps	January 2020	January 2022	Staff capacity is enhanced	Number of staff trained.
9.	Biannual Performance Report by SERVICOM and OGP Secretariat ofkey stakeholders to FEC	January 2020	February 2022	1. Improved Transparency 2. FEC approval and directive for compliance with the recommendation of the report	Compliance to the recommendation report
10.	Introduction of award system to best performing service delivery MDAs	January 2020	February 2022	1. Ranking List 2. Award ceremony 3. Star Performer pictures around MDA offices	1. Number of award recipients 2. Number of reviews of quarterly Star Performer/ picture
11.	Advocacy visits to selected state governors as part of sub-national engagement strategy	January 2020	February 2022	Secure support from states, to drive sub-national engagements for service delivery improvements.	1. The number of states visited. 2. The number of governors who commit to improving service delivery. 3. State service charter signed.
12.	SERVICOM to publish compliance reports received from MDAs in easy to assess formats, e.g. website, selected dailies, social media platforms	January 2020	February 2022	Compliance reports published	Number of published compliance reports of MDAs
13.	SERVICOM to conduct quarterly meeting with Civil Society Organizations on	October 2019	February 2022	Improved citizens support to SERVICOM in promoting accountability, transparency and efficiency in the delivery of public	1. Number of meeting held 2. Number of issues raised 3. Number of actions taken

4 emerging with issues on improving service delivery			service.		
Source(s) of Funding:	Budgetary Provisions of the Federal Government of Nigeria				

Thematic Area:	**IMPROVED SERVICE DELIVERY**
Commitment 16:	Development /Enactment of legal, legislative or Executive Instrument

Implementation Period:	**Start Date:**	October 2019	**End Date:**	August 2022
Lead MDA:	SERVICOM Presidency			
Responsible Person:	Mrs Nnenna Akajemeli			
Designation:	National Coordinator/CEO SERVICOM			
Email and Phone Number(s):	n.akajemeli@servicom.gov.ng ; nakajemeli@yahoo.co.uk; 08031554744			
Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	**State Actors:**	Ministry of Justice, OSGF,NEC, MBNP, NASS, Head of Service, All SSGs		
	Non-State Actors:	Oxfam, Water Aid, Nextier, IITA, Action Aid, Citizens' Connect, Citizens' Gavel, Order Paper Advocacy Initiative, Public & Private Development Center, Connected Development (CODE), CSACEFA, Policy Alert, and their relevant partners from State and National levels – 4th tier (traditional leaders), Nigerian Policing Program (NPP), CISLAC,PRIMOG , Citizen Commons, Partners West Africa Nigeria (PWAN), Safe & Sound Youth Awareness Initiative, Ethics and Corporate Compliance Institute of Nigeria, Youths in Africa Anti-corruption Network, NBA, Open Alliance , Brekete Family, 'Majesty Media', Team Member, PRIMORG, Citizen Commons African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD), The Meluibe Empowerment Foundation, Nigerian Governors' Forum.		
Brief Description of Commitment:	The commitment is aimed at strengthening and institutionalizing the operational capacity of SERVICOM to enforce strict compliance to service charters for all MDAs and SERVICOM's reporting mechanism.			
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by	SERVICOM currently has very little statutory powers to enforce compliance with public service rules and regulations. The lack of a SERVICOM law makes the articulation and implementation of existing Service Charters ineffective.			

the Commitment:		
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:	The SERVICOM law will provide the legal framework to ensure the responsiveness of government through strict compliance with service charters by MDAs. It will also contain a mandatory reporting requirement for MDAs to make periodic reports to SERVICOM.	
The rationale for Commitment:	To provide SERVICOM with the legal framework to serve as a statutory body with the responsibility of tracking/monitoring and supporting quality service delivery.	
Main Objective:	For SERVICOM staff to have the legal backing to sanction those that violate public service rules and regulations and ensure that work ethics are observed within the organizations.	
Anticipated Impact:	Improved legal framework to enforce compliance towards improving satisfaction and access to public services and goods by the citizens.	

Expected Outcomes		**Milestones (Performance Indicators)**
1	SERVICOM is empowered to ensure monitor and ensure compliance with Service Charter standards and contribute to improved delivery of public goods and services by all MDAs	1. % MDAs with SERVICOM Desks/Offices 2. % MDAs with Service Charters (Service delivery, Timeliness, Information, Professionalism and Staff Attitude) 3. % of non-compliance with Service Charters 4. % of Corrective actions enforced for non-compliance (e.g. tying performance to budget) 5. % of MDAs who comply with SERVICOM's mandatory reporting requirements
2	MDAs are mandated to provide responsive, efficient and effective service to the public	1. % of MDAs that comply to service standards 2. Numbers of feedback received from citizens 3. Response of MDAs to citizens within agreed timeline

Planned Activities		**Start Date**	**End Date**	**Expected Outputs**	**Output Indicators**
1.	Joint *(state and non-state actors)* retreat to review the SERVICOM Draft Bill with representation from the six geopolitical zones	November 2019	March 2021	Initial Draft of Bill for SERVICOM	Draft SERVICOM Bill
2.	Appointment & Engagement of Technical Committee on Passage of SERVICOM Bill	December 2019	April 2021	Chaperone the Passage of the Bill	A functional Technical Committee for the SERVICOM draft bill established

3. 3	Continuous consultation through the media on the SERVICOM Draft Bill	January 2020	June 2021	Critical mass of persons aware of the contents of the SERVICOM Bill and expected levels of service once it is passed into law	No. of persons reached through media coverage of the SERVICOM Bill
4. 4	SERVICOM Draft Bill passed to NASS	March 2020	August 2021	Revised versions of the Bill through the various stages of the NASS process	Number of revisions of Draft Bill
5. 5	Advocacy & Engagement for the passage of SERVICOM Bill	October 2019	September 2021	Public hearings with effective participation by citizens	No. of Reports on public hearings
6. 6	Passage and accent of national SERVICOM Bill into Law	October 2019	November 2021	SERVICOM Law	National SERVICOM Law
7. 8	Conduct High-level Advocacy through the Governors' Forum for States to sign a compact/ social contract	January 2020	November 2021	A compact/social contract signed with the citizens by each of the State Governors	No. of State signed compacts/social contracts
8. 9	Lead advocacy and consultative process of drafting a policy for the compact/ social contract between the government and the citizens of Nigeria	October 2019	February 2022	A national policy for SERVICOM developed through an inclusive process	FEC approval of a National Policy for SERVICOM
9. 1 0	Convene a policy dialogue forum on the draft SERVICOM national policy	October 2019	February 2022	An established CoP/ policy dialogue forum for Permanent Secretaries of MDAs to steer the development/ enactment of legal, legislative or executive instruments	No. of CoP/Policy dialogue forums held for the Permanent Secretaries of Federal MDAs to steer the development/ enactment of legal, legislative or executive instruments
1 0.	Draft policy review with Community of Practice of Leads (The	February 2020	June 2021	Establish owners and contributions by Community of Practice leads	1. Highlights of inputs into the policy 2. Joint framework developed

Permanent Secretaries of the Ministries), to provide direction for the development/ enactment of legal, legislative or Executive Instruments				

Source(s) of Funding:	Budgetary Provisions of the Federal Government of Nigeria

National Action Plan Implementation and Co-ordination Framework

1 Context

The OGP governance framework in Nigeria seeks to model the international mechanism. The process requires a multi-stakeholder engagement and equal representation of government and non-state actors in the Steering Committees.

Against this background, Nigeria has a forty-two member National Steering Committee made up of twenty-one government agencies, including the National Judicial Council and the National Assembly, as well as twenty-one Civil Society Organizations, private sector institutions, and professional bodies whose mandates cut across the OGP thematic areas. Some government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Civil Society Organizations, and the Nigerian Governors' Forum were included as observers because of their relevance in the implementation of the OGP commitments and principles in Nigeria. During the Stakeholders Session on OGP and the Implementation of the President's Commitment in the London Anti-Corruption Summit held in July 2016 at the Sheraton Hotel, Abuja, government Ministries, Departments and Agencies and Civil Society Organizations self-selected their representatives based on the alignment of their mandates and the responsibilities they were assigned to implement in the OGP process. His Excellency, President Muhammadu Buhari, subsequently approved the members of the NSC.

It is important to state that the membership of the National Steering Committee is for two years, starting and ending at the beginning and end of the implementation phase of a National Action Plan. The positions in the National Steering Committee will become subject to election at the end of every phase of Nigeria's implementation of the OGP National Action Plan. This will give other Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Civil Society Organizations and private sector actors the opportunity to become members of the National Steering Committee.

Following recommendations from the Global Support Unit and mirroring international best practices, the National Steering Committee for the implementation phase of the second National Action Plan will be constituted by twenty organisations; ten from government Ministries, Departments and Agencies and ten from Civil Society Organisations, Organised Private Sector and Trade Unions.

1 National Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee (NSC) is drawn from civil society, private sector institutions and government agencies, and will meet twice a year unless there is an urgent need to convene the NSC.

The roles of the NSC are to:

- Set high-level strategy, policies, and procedures;
- Provide targeted outreach and support to encourage members, government institutions, and non-state actors to meet their OGP commitments;

- Contribute funds and help with fund raising;

- Represent OGP and promote its accomplishments on the international stage;

- Set a strong example by upholding OGP values and principles and make ambitious commitments;

- Recruit and brief new Steering Committee members during the third phase of the National Action Plan;

- Connect the OGP Secretariat to key potential partners; and,

- Approve the Budget of the OGP Secretariat and annual work plan.

2 Co-Chairs for the OGP National Plan (Governance and Leadership Sub-Committee)

Four co-chairs will lead the NSC. It comprises the lead government co-chair and an incoming government co-chair, one co-chair and an incoming co-chair from the non-state actors. The four co-chairs and the Executive Director (of the OGP Secretariat) will also serve as the Governance and Leadership Sub-committee of the NSC. Their responsibilities are to:

1. Ensure vitality of OGP leadership by recruiting and orienting new members and new co-chairs of the National Steering Committee;

2. Work with the OGP Secretariat Executive Director to plan and run Steering Committee meetings;

3. Hire and Supervise the Executive Director;

4. Ensure sufficient funding for the OGP to achieve strategic objectives; and,

5. Provide financial, legal and ethical oversight.

3 OGP Secretariat Management Team

The OGP Secretariat will be led by the Executive Director assisted by a minimum of four Senior Advisers, namely the, (i) Civil Society Adviser, (ii) Public Sector Adviser, (iii) Communications Adviser and (iv) Subnational Engagement Adviser. There will be four support staff on finance and administration, monitoring and evaluation/independent review, technology and innovation. The Roles of the Advisers shall include:

1.4.1 Adviser on Civil Society

- Build and maintain trust and credibility with civil society organizations.

- Design effective engagement strategy and work plan.

- Design and jointly implement civil society programming and activities.

- Support Civil Society Partners to constructively engage the OGP process.

- Build partnership between the private sector, businesses and the OGP Platform.

1.4.2 Adviser on Public Sector

- Provide advisory support and guidance on all public sector issues as it relates to engagement of government agencies with the OGP process.

- Maintain communication with MDAs responsible for implementing specific commitments during the NAP implementation period.

- Contact MDAs responsible for implementation of specific commitments to get information on progress for inclusion in the self-assessment report.

1.4.3 Adviser on Communications
- Provide necessary input and guidance to implement the communication strategy in line with management decision.

- Build partnerships between all forms of media and the OGP process.

1.4.4 Adviser on Subnational Engagement
- Responsible for developing and building the relationship between the OGP process and the various states.

4 Support Staff

The Secretariat shall be made up of the Executive Director and a minimum of four support staff that will work directly with the Executive Director. They will cover crosscutting areas such as technology and innovation, monitoring and evaluation, administration and finance. The Executive Director will be at liberty to hire more support staff if the need arises and depending on availability of funds.
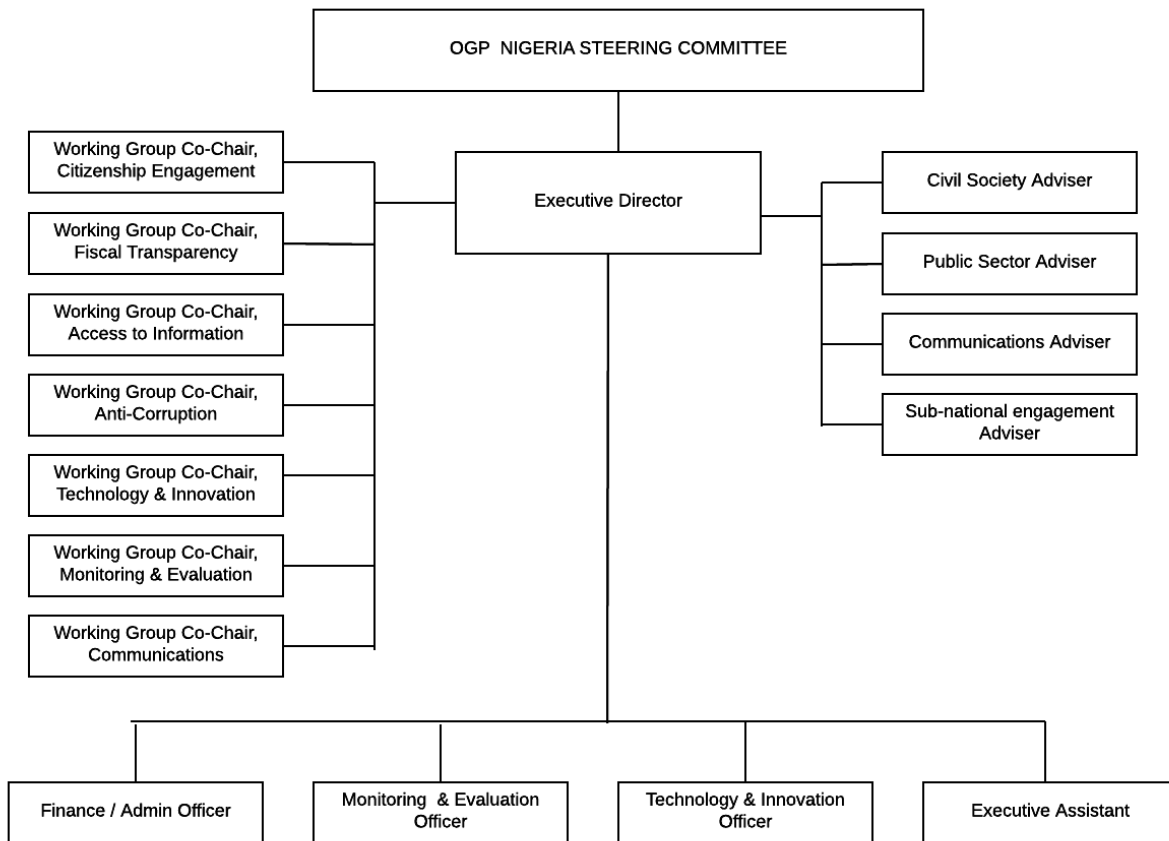
5 Working Groups

Working Groups will be established along the OGP working groups –7 (seven) thematic areas as well as the three crosscutting issues identified in the NAP II. Co-Chairs selected by each working group will lead the Working Groups. Working Groups will be made up of Representatives of Ministries, Agencies, Departments, CSOs and private sector depending on expertise. Co-chairs will be elected every by the members of the working groups. The Working Groups will also be required to develop their terms of reference and guidelines with the support of the OGP Secretariat.

6 Funding

In its design, funding and implementation, OGP is not being treated as a stand-alone "project." For the process to be successful, there is need for it to be largely funded through the government's annual budget, including contribution from agencies that have primary responsibility on commitment areas. Development partners with interest in promoting good governance and transparency in Nigeria have supported the process by providing technical assistance to the OGP Secretariat and to sub-nationals where they have ongoing programs. The OGP Secretariat has relied rather heavily on support from Development Partners in the implementation of the NAP. Government needs to step up its budgetary provision in order to curtail undue reliance of the Secretariat on Development partners in the implementation of NAP II.

It is also expected that States signing onto the OGP Commitments would set aside some funds for the purpose of developing state action plans, training of its officials and for the implementation of the OGP state plans.

7 Organogram of the OGP Process in Nigeria

OGP NIGERIA STEERING COMMITTEE

Executive Director

Working Group Co-Chair, Citizenship Engagement
Working Group Co-Chair, Fiscal Transparency
Working Group Co-Chair, Access to Information
Working Group Co-Chair, Anti-Corruption
Working Group Co-Chair, Technology & Innovation
Working Group Co-Chair, Monitoring & Evaluation
Working Group Co-Chair, Communications

Civil Society Adviser
Public Sector Adviser
Communications Adviser
Sub-national engagement Adviser

Finance / Admin Officer
Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
Technology & Innovation Officer
Executive Assistant

Section 6.

Crosscutting Areas

To ensure effective implementation of Nigeria's OGP commitments, the NAP II includes three crosscutting areas of work. These are: (1) Technology & Innovation; (2) Monitoring & Evaluation; and (3) NAP Communication Strategy. The NSC agreed that achieving all commitments and objectives under the NAP II would require the effective use of these three tools and has established three specific working groups tasked with the responsibility of integrating these tools into the commitments under the thematic areas, and work closely with MDAs and civil society in the use and implementation of these tools. The tools remain relevant in achieving all commitments and objectives under NAP II

1 Technology and Innovation

The use of technology to provide greater access to information and data is at the heart of an open and transparent government. The NSC recognizes that Technology & Innovation cuts across all seven OGP thematic areas and that appropriate solutions and infrastructure are required to deliver on each of the commitments. Therefore, a specific Technology & Innovation Working Group has been established to:

- Identify existing government IT solutions and infrastructure that are available for the implementation of OGP commitments.

- Establish what their current status is and what gaps exist.

- Recommend how those gaps can be filled through improvements in existing systems and infrastructure or the use of new and innovative tools that are realistic given the present economic realities.

In addition, Nigeria will commit to establishing a Central Open Government Information Platform that will serve as the OGP Nigeria portal/website, to make information sharing with the citizens and civil society easier and more efficient. This public facing platform will be real-time, sharing information with Nigerians about the progress on implementation of the OGP NAP commitments and other relevant governance information.

The National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) has a mandate which includes improving access to public information, imbibing transparency into government processes using IT, and ensuring that IT resources are readily available to promote efficient national development. This mandate aligns directly with the OGP principals and objectives. In line with that, NITDA and the Technology Working Group will:

- Conduct a prioritized audit of IT capacity and gaps within MDAs relevant to the OGP process.

- Address identified IT gaps in order of priority, considering limited timeline and resources.

- Provide a continuous technology support mechanism to the OGP commitments.

- Ensure that all technological implementations across relevant MDAs conform to global information technology standards to guarantee systems interoperability for effective support of OGP commitments.

- Establish the Central Open Government Information Platform and ensure that it interfaces seamlessly with the electronic platforms of MDAs relevant to the OGP NAP implementation.

8 Communication Strategy

Recognizing that openness in and of itself is not an end to achieving transparency and accountability, the NSC has included within the NAP II a strategy for the use of both existing and new platforms for citizen engagement and feedback on the four NAP II thematic areas. The Communications Strategy includes methods to reach out to citizens directly through civil society, religious leaders and influencers, elected representatives, and the media. It will employ the ACADA (Assessment, Communication, Design, and Action) concept in the development and implementation of this communication strategy. Key elements of the strategy include:

1. A reorientation of the psyche of public officials to their responsibility to the citizenry and stakeholders, including donors, businesses and civil society to account for the management of the commonwealth, government revenue, loans and grants.

2. Increasing awareness by citizens of their right to reports of stewardship by public officials, the right to information on demand as provided for by the Freedom of Information Act 2011 (FOIA), and the right to a minimum standard

of service delivery from public institutions that possess a direct interface with the public in the provision of services.

3. Reducing the communication gap between the government and its citizens by the identification and adoption of existing or establishment of new, credible and robust feedback mechanisms, which promote transparency and support participation in governance by the citizens and other stakeholders in the business of governance.

Through this, citizens will be better informed about the progress made towards the implementation of OGP commitments and can hold government to account. This includes understanding their rights under existing and new laws, along with the obligations of government and the private sector regarding openness and transparency.

9 Monitoring and Evaluation

Internal Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) of the NAP implementation is important for MDAs to ensure that (i) they are on track to fulfill their obligations under each commitment; (ii) assist the NSC to oversee the implementation process and identify potential gaps and determine where support and resources are needed to be directed; and (iii) for citizens, the private sector, civil society and the media to hold government to account with respect to delivering on its OGP commitments. The NAP II will use a Results Based Management (RBM) Framework, along with appropriate output and outcome Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), crafted to track achievements, results and impacts of OGP commitments. The M&E system will be presented in a simple template for ease of implementing MDAs and civil society to monitor and evaluate progress.

Each of the 16 commitments articulated in the NAP II have KPIs that will guide the M&E process. Through consultation with stakeholders, the M&E framework will include acceptable results (what should be expected or seen) for each commitment area. Each of these results will be reviewed with respect to how they link to citizens' needs and there will be agreed indicators for these results. The method to capture results most effectively will be agreed upon as well as who will be responsible for this, within the MDAs.

The results framework will give a clear view of the performance status of the commitments at a glance. It will be sequentially presented, linking commitments to ambitions (outcomes/impacts) and indicators to ensure that implementation of activities (milestones) is purposeful and results oriented. The OGP focus areas of openness (Transparency, Accountability, Public Participation and Technology / Innovation) provide direction to specific commitments captured in the NAP. Therefore, this M&E strategy recognizes that the performance of each of the commitments in the NAP will be measured against the four focus areas to determine the overall level of change that has been achieved. A yearly qualitative assessment will also be conducted across the commitments to ascertain the level of openness regarding each of the four openness areas. Prior to the qualitative assessment, a set of questions/checklist, in addition to the KPIs contained in the results framework, shall be prepared to ensure consistency in assessment.

Section 7.

Sub-National Engagement and Pilot State Commitments

1. Context

The Subnational OGP Program had 10 states signing up to the OGP process with one joining the Global OGP Local Program as one of the pilotsubnational. The International Steering Committee discussed the pilot phase of the Local Program to assess its impact and decide its future. The committee set up a taskforce to review the existing strategy and recommend the best approach for expansion of the program. The taskforce studied subnational OGP processes through interviews with 90 actors from 27 countries, including Nigeria, involved in the OGP local program and made recommendations on how best to expand OGP Local Program. The taskforce completed their work and presented their report to the International Steering Committee in May 2019 during the 2019 OGP Global Summit in Ottawa, Canada.

The International Steering Committee approved the following recommendation of the taskforce and authorized the Global Support Unit to develop an implementation strategy immediately:

- Strategic national-local vertical integration: Recognizing that open government reforms can have more impact and be made more sustainable when national open government reforms are localized and when local innovations are scaled, support the further development of effective national government and/or civil society strategies to enable and foster local open government. This would include supporting national government and civil efforts to promote open local government within OGP National Action Plan processes or through separate national initiatives.

- Enhanced OGP Local program: Building on the successes and lessons learnt from the pilot program, develop a new "OGP Local" program that incentivizes local ambition and innovation; supports more local governments and civil society actors to co-create and implement open government commitments that respond to citizens' interests; and creates cohorts of local participants that can support each other and inspire others. The new program will retain some of the core features that drove the success of the Local program - co-created action plans, monitoring, opportunities for peer learning - but will be made less resource intensive by redesigning the approach to monitoring and support provided to individual participants.

- Platform for knowledge, learning, innovation and capacity building: A core part of OGP's medium-term vision is for it to become a platform for sharing knowledge, learning and innovation on open government, and to be a source of capacity building tools and resources for governments and civil society working on open government reforms within and outside OGP. The expansion of OGP Local has this vision at its core. OGP will use a combination of online and offline tools to create opportunities for local level reformers to share knowledge, access expertise from partner organizations, and to receive trainings at a much larger scale than has been possible so far. In this way, OGP's local community

will be at the forefront of a partnership-wide vision for a more collaborative platform for learning.

The recommendation drew strongly from Nigeria's approach and provides opportunity for better coordination with learning and peer-exchange among states.

To this end, the National Steering Committee at its 5th Meeting approved a new framework for subnational OGP for states intending to join the process. While the existing 10 member states will benefit from the implementation strategy being developed by the Global Support Unit, new states joining the OGP Process will first meet the criteria set out in the new Subnational framework.

10 A Framework for Participation in the OGP Process by States

Any State seeking to join the Open Government Partnership (OGP) in Nigeria must demonstrate a minimum level of commitment to open government principles in four key areas, namely:

1. Fiscal Transparency

2. Access to Information

3. Asset Disclosures by Public Officials, and

4. Citizen Engagement

Such commitment will be demonstrated by outlining steps already taken by the State in question to improve governance in the above areas. The State must also further make a specific commitment in its "letter of intent" to further improve governance in these four areas, at a minimum, and must endorse the Open Government Declaration (contained in: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/open-government-declaration).

Any State that desires to join OGP Nigeria and is able to satisfy these requirements may then take the following steps:

1. Review and understand the National Action Plan.

2. Write a letter of intent to the Co-Chairs through the OGP Nigeria Secretariat in the Federal Ministry of Justice to express intent to join the OGP in Nigeria.

3. Upon receiving the letter of intent, the OGP Nigeria Secretariat should verify the claims made by the State about the steps already taken by the State to improve governance in the four areas identified above. The Secretariat may undertake such verification by asking for supporting evidence from the State in question, by visiting the State and interviewing relevant stakeholders to establish the veracity of the claims or, where possible, conducting desk or online research to obtain relevant information.

4. If satisfied that the State in question has satisfactorily demonstrated a minimum level of commitment to the open government principles, as required, and has expressed its commitment to further improve governance in the relevant areas, the OGP Nigeria Secretariat shall forward to letter of intent to the Co-Chairs with a recommendation that the State in question be admitted into or denied membership of OGP Nigeria, as the case may be, with a summary of its findings with regards to the steps already taken by the State.

5. Upon receiving the letter of intent, each Co-Chair will respond to the OGP Nigeria Secretariat stating his or her decision on whether the State in question should be admitted into OGP Nigeria or denied membership.

If a majority of the Co-Chairs vote to deny the State membership of OGP Nigeria, the State shall be informed in writing by the OGP Nigeria Secretariat that it will not be admitted into OGP Nigeria.

If the State remains desirous of joining OGP Nigeria and is willing to apply in future to be admitted, it may seek the advice of the OGP Nigeria Secretariat on how to improve governance in the State in the four key areas identified in order to become eligible. The OGP Nigeria Secretariat may then work with and support the State government and other stakeholders in this process.

If, however, a majority of the Co-Chairs vote to admit the State into OGP Nigeria, the OGP Nigeria shall duly inform the State in question in writing, and advise the State about the next steps for formal acceptance into the OGP Nigeria Family, which will include some or all of the following steps:

1   In collaboration with the OGP Secretariat in Nigeria, the State will be expected to organize a workshop to bring together relevant government institutions and relevant civil society organizations and private sector institutions to discuss OGP principles to determine (i) the persons who should be members of the State Steering Committee as well as those should serve as Co-Chairs, and (ii) the Commitments that the State should make in its State Action Plan.

2   States will send the list of the State Steering Committee members and Co-Chairs as well as the commitments from the state to the Co-Chairs of the National Steering Committee. Such commitments will be expected to reflect issues of transparency, accountability and participation of citizens in line with the priorities and context of the State in question.

3   The State will thereafter inform the OGP Nigeria Secretariat if it requires assistance to develop the State Action Plan around its commitments and indicate the nature of the assistance required.

4   Each State admitted to OGP Nigeria in this manner would be expected to formally send a request to the OGP Nigeria Secretariat for training of the State Steering Committee members and Co-Chairs on the development and implementation of the State Action Plan.

Section 8.

Conclusion

The process of preparing NAP II involved robust consultations with civil society and relevant government agencies. The partnership that the civil society and government provided ensured that the content of this plan was co-created from the beginning. Such a robust participatory process inspired a communication strategy that will enable both government and the citizens to take complete ownership of this plan and what it intends to achieve. It is expected that civil society will monitor government and insist that implementation be consistent with all aspects of the promises contained herein. In this regard, government will also hold non-state actors and citizens accountable in ensuring that they implement their own part of the NAP II. Government and leaders at all levels of governance are expected to remain open to receive constructive feedback and suggestions on ways to improve the implementation of the NAP II and maximize impact.

As we proceed on this positive steps in our nation's journey from transparency to accountability and ultimately, improved service delivery, the Nigeria OGP Secretariat and the National Steering Committee stand ready to work hand in hand with all stakeholders to ensure that a more open and transparent government delivers the equitable and sustainable development that meets citizens' desire for tangible improvements in service delivery.

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Nigeria Open Government Partnership Secretariat Contact Details

Nigeria Open Government Partnership Secretariat,
2ⁿᵈ Floor, Federal Ministry of Justice,
Central Business District,
Abuja.

Email Address: ogpnigeria16@gmail.com
Twitter: @ogpnigeria

Mr Benjamin OguOkolo
National Coordinator, Nigeria Open Government Partnership Secretariat,
Telephone: 08033038887
Email Address: benoguokolo@gmail.com