



PROCEEDINGS OF THE
**2ND NATIONAL SUMMIT ON
DIMINISHING CORRUPTION
IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR**

THEME: TOGETHER AGAINST CURRUPTION

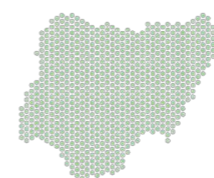
Organized By:
INDEPENDENT CORRUPT PRACTICES AND OTHER
RELATED OFFENCES COMMISSION (ICPC)
In Collaboration With
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATION

28th September 2020

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in celebration of Nigeria @



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The Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) was established in 2000 by Act No. 5 of Year 2000. Its mandates include: enforcement, prevention, and public education and enlightenment.

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FOREWORD

TO PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND NATIONAL SUMMIT ON DIMINISHING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

The ICPC was established to investigate and where necessary to prosecute corruption and related offences, to prevent corruption by examining the system on the processes of public bodies that pre-disposed them to corruption and to direct or supervise a review of such practices and to educate and enlist the support of the public against corruption.

The Second National Summit on Diminishing Corruption in the Public Sector was convened as part of the celebration of the 20th Anniversary the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other related Offences Commission, and Nigeria's Diamond Jubilee. The Summit was convened physically at the Council Chambers of the State House and virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It brought together the three arms of government in the person of President Muhammadu Buhari, the President of the Senate, and the Chief Justice of Nigeria.

The highlights of the event were: presentation of ICPC Public Service Integrity Awards; launching of the National Ethics and Integrity Policy (NEIP) by Mr. President, recognition of winners of Music Award and Essay Competition by Mr President, and presentation of publications of the ICPC documenting the activities of the Commission within the year 2020. The Summit also reported on the tracking of Constituency Projects (Zonal Intervention Projects), review of transactions on the Open Treasury Portal, and review of the personnel and capital budget of some selected MDAs in collaboration with the Auditor General of the Federation.

The proceedings also documents the address of President Buhari, goodwill messages, and the technical session of the Summit. This publication promotes anti-corruption education and is a ready source for researchers on the activities of the Commission

Prof. Bolaji Owasanoye, SAN
Chairman, ICPC
November, 2021

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

OSGF	Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation
ICPC	Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission
UN	United Nations
PTF	Petroleum Trust Fund
NEIP	National Ethics and Integrity Policy
NOA	National Orientation Agency
IFFs	Illicit Financial Flows
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
SICAR	Strengthening International Cooperation in Asset Recovery
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
PACAC	Presidential Advisory Committee Against Corruption
OPG	Open Government Partnership
IPPIS	Integrated Payroll and Personnel Information System
GIFMIS	Government Integrated Financial Management Information System
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
BVN	Bank Verification Number
ACAN	Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria
TSA	Treasury Single Account
CAMA	Companies and Allied Matters Act
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
CRA	Corruption Risk Assessments
ACTU	Anti-Corruption and Transparency Units
ESC	Ethics and Compliance Scorecard
PSSP	Port Service Support Portal
CEPTI	Constituency and Executive Project Tracking Initiative

LIST OF ACRONYMS

FEC	Federal Executive Council
ZIPs	Zonal Intervention Projects
SIPs	Social Investment Programmes (SIPs)
OAUFG	Office of the Auditor General of the Federation
FIRS	Federal Inland Revenue Service
PEBEC	Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council
AMCON	Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria
PSIA	Public Service Integrity Award
NTA	Nigerian Television Authority
NCI	Nigerian Corruption Index
TI	Transparency International
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
JSS	Junior Secondary School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
WAI	War Against Indiscipline

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) would like to express a profound appreciation and special thanks to the President, President Muhammadu Buhari, GCFR, for his unwavering leadership inspiration in the war against corruption and support to the work of the Commission. Your unequivocal stand against corruption is a morale booster to the fight against corruption. Without it, the message will be diluted to do or not to do. This is not the case with you sir. The message from you is – “If we do not kill corruption, corruption will kill Nigeria”. We assure you sir that as your foot soldiers, we will not allow corruption kill Nigeria.

I also want to thank the President of the Senate, Distinguished Senator Ahmad Ibrahim Lawan, in particular and through him the Committees that oversight the Commission in both the Senate and the House of Representatives and the entire legislature for their cooperation and understanding.

The Commission also thank My Lord the Chief Justice of Nigeria for your leadership of the judiciary. We are available for more robust collaboration with the judiciary and other component arms of the criminal justice administration framework. We are also indeed indebted to the Chairman of the Nigeria Governors Forum and Governor of Ekiti State, Dr. Kayode Fayemi; the Attorney General and Minister of Justice, Abubakar Malami, SAN; the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Nigeria, Edward Kallon, and all our Panelists.

Let me again thank the Secretary to the Government of the Federation, Boss Mustapha, for his leadership and proactive disposition to issues. Sir, you make governance easy and collaboration seamless. We appreciate that without your support a number of initiatives will gain no traction or simply crawl. What else should one expect from the Boss. Thank you sir!

To the Board, Management and Staff of ICPC especially those pioneer staff from inception of the Commission, let me say this is your celebration. Hearty congratulations to you for being a part of this 20th anniversary. I pray that God will grant you the favor to see more years of the progress of the institution and that of Nigeria in Jesus name.

I also want to acknowledge and commend Miss Faridah Ahmed, the NYSC member posted to the Commission for her 2020/2021 Service Year for transcribing the whole Proceedings of the Second National Summit on Diminishing Corruption in the Public Sector.

Prof. Bolaji Owasanoye, SAN

Chairman

November, 2021



WELCOME ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATION, BOSS MUSTAPHA, AT THE SECOND NATIONAL SUMMIT ON DIMINISHING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR HELD ON MONDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 2020.

PROTOCOLS:

I am very delighted to deliver this welcome address on the occasion of the 2nd National Summit on Diminishing Corruption in the Public Sector. The Covid-19 pandemic has forced us to adapt and find new ways of doing things. When we gathered at the State House Banquet Hall last year, little did we know that this year's Summit would be virtual, but here we are with a new normal. This period of the year is of national significance because a few days from today we would be marking the 60th Independence Anniversary of our dear country. This year is also the 20th Anniversary of the establishment of the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC). I felicitate with the Commission on the celebration of her 20th anniversary. I am personally connected with the ICPC, Mr. President, because I had the privilege of handing over the present headquarters of the Commission to the Late Justice Mustapha Akanbi, the pioneer Chairman of ICPC, when I was serving as an executive member in the Interim Management Committee of the defunct Petroleum Trust Fund (PTF) which you had the privilege to chair for several years. The ICPC has come of age and is growing in leaps and bounds.

Your Excellency, fighting corruption is a core priority of this Administration because corruption poses an existential threat to Nigeria. Mr. President at home and abroad has canvassed the imperative to put in place policies and measures to reduce corruption. Over the years, corruption has hindered government from attaining critical objectives and National Development Plans. The surest way that we, as a nation, can realize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and core national objectives is to significantly reduce corruption. Mr. President has firmly underscored the need for effective action against corruption by this Administration with the introduction of policies and measures to reduce corruption, particularly in the public sector of our country. The significance of tackling corruption in the public service is anchored on the fact that it remains the core vehicle for formulating and implementing government programs and policies. It provides an unfiltered opportunity for the private sector and other Nigerians to engage in such practices. However, if the public service abides by the required rules and regulations for conducting businesses then such opportunities are reduced, if not eliminated and they would form the bulk work of dealing with corrupt practices. This summit, Your Excellency, is a follow up to the 2019 National Summit on Diminishing Corruption in the Public Sector, jointly organized by my office and the ICPC. The theme of this year's summit is **"Together Against Corruption"** in consonance with the theme of our 60th Independence Anniversary. This year's theme is a call for unity and concerted



efforts in the fight against corruption. It stresses that fighting corruption is not the work of government alone. Every citizen, organizations, traditional institutions, civil societies, media, private sector and youths must join in this fight.

This summit, Your Excellency, would mark an important event in the life of Nigeria as it would witness the launching of the NEIP by Mr. President. The policy was approved by the Federal Executive Council (FEC) at its 20th meeting held on Wednesday, 19th August, 2020.

I wish to commend the ICPC for preparation of the draft policy and also appreciate the NOA for its collaborative role in bringing this policy to fruition. If we recognize that the public service is the vehicle for delivery of government policies, programmes and projects, it goes without saying that honesty and integrity are crucial ingredients for public service delivery. Therefore, those who distinguish themselves in this regard deserve recognition.

Last year, Mr. President presented the Public Service Integrity Award to two outstanding public servants. We are continuing with this annual recognition of deserving public servants with presidential recognition of the 2020 recipients of this award. In commemoration of her 20th anniversary, the ICPC organized 20th Anniversary Music and Essay Competitions on the theme of anti-corruption. The Essay Competition was organized for Junior and Senior Secondary School students. Mr. President would present awards to the winners of this competition in a short while from now. I commend the ICPC for using this unique initiative to involve the Nigerian youths in the fight against corruption. Nigerian youths are crucial to the success of the fight against corruption and I call on Nigerian youths to inculcate the values of honesty and integrity at home, in school and wherever they may find themselves.

Let me close my welcome address Your Excellency, Mr. President, by repeating what I said in July, this year, during the African Regional Webinar on Combating Corruption and Illicit Financial Flows organized by the ICPC, where I said and I quote, "We all need to take responsibility for the fight against corruption as we take responsibility against infection of Covid-19. Covid-19 kills but corruption kills even more. ICPC alone cannot fight corruption; we all must be involved. Failure to take responsibility is dangerous to self and the society as a whole." The journey to self-responsibility begins with ethical re-orientation and embracing integrity as a way of life, which the National Ethics and Integrity Policy (NEIP) promotes.

Once more Your Excellency, I congratulate the ICPC on its 20th anniversary and welcome you all to this summit and I wish you a fruitful deliberation.

Thank you!



GOODWILL MESSAGE DELIVERED BY THE UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR IN NIGERIA, DR. EDWARD KALLON, AT THE SECOND NATIONAL SUMMIT ON DIMINISHING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR HELD ON MONDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 2020.

PROTOCOLS:

I am delighted to be part of this epoch-making event, the 2nd in series of events organised in collaboration with the OSGF to review the fight against corruption in Nigeria and to mark the 20th Anniversary of the ICPC.

Indeed, this Summit signifies another step in demonstrating Nigeria's commitment to the global fight against corruption.

Your Excellency, the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) provides tools for countries to prevent, control and combat corruption, including the recovery of proceeds of crime. Diminishing corruption in the public sector is one of the main thrusts of this Convention. Comprehensive provision which should be domesticated and implemented in accordance with the fundamental principles of law in each country includes the following:

1. The recruitment, retention, promotion and retirement of civil servants based on principles of efficiency, transparency, merits and equity as well as adequate remuneration.
2. Transparency in the forwarding of candidatures for elected public offices and where applicable the funding of political parties and prevention of conflict of interests are provided in Article 7 of the Convention.
In addition, Article 8 of the Convention provides for the code of conduct for public officials while Article 9 deals with measures to enhance transparency in public procurement and management of public finances, all with a view to preventing corruption in the public service.

If countries take advantage of this global legal framework, it can contribute in building a robust structure for efficient and effective anti-corruption policies and enforcements, collaboration and practical efforts to implementing the UNCAC.

Nigeria has relentlessly advocated for the recovery and return of proceeds of corruption to the country of origin. Together with other concerned countries, Nigeria has sponsored resolutions including Resolution 8/8 on Strengthening International Cooperation in Asset Recovery (SICAR) with a view to supporting the 2030 SDGs.

We recognize significant progress has been made in law enforcement agencies against corruption in Nigeria, but there is still room for improvement.



In my remarks at one of the events organised in July this year to mark the 20th anniversary of the ICPC, I did observe and I quote, “In Nigeria for example, 2019 marked the year with the highest number of corruption-related convictions and at the same time the Nigerian Government in cooperation with its partners was able to recover and return to Nigeria hundreds of millions of US dollars from few jurisdictions. I also observed that despite these efforts and successes, citizens’ appreciation in the fight against corruption remains low in many countries while negative perception may not be real reflection of the progress being made. We need to acknowledge them”.

Your Excellency, it is against this background that I would like to reiterate that a citizen centered approach should be an integral part of anti-corruption efforts. My suggestion for further discussion on four specific actions derived from my experiences in Nigeria remains relevant. The four specific actions are:

1. **Ending Widespread Small-Scale Bribery:** While large-scale corruption scandal may capture the attention of the public, our experience suggests that bribe seeking behaviour of public officials influences citizens’ perception of the effectiveness and seriousness of the government’s anti-corruption agenda. Unless there is a tangible reduction in such conducts, citizens would continue to have legitimate doubts concerning the project successes to eradicate corruption.
2. **Enhancing the Development Impacts of Assets Recovery:** The recovery of large sums of proceeds of corruption from the citizens’ perspective is only relevant if these proceeds translate visibly into improvement in their lives. It is thus crucial that countries find practical ways to ensure that both domestically and internationally recovered assets are managed in a transparent and accountable fashion and reliably reinvested into the achievement of the SDGs. This is in line with the respective Resolution on Strengthening Asset Recovery to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which was sponsored by Kenya, Nigeria and the States of Palestine and adopted by the Conference of State Parties to the UNCAC at its 8th Session early in December 2019 in Abu-Dhabi, UAE.
3. **Creating Effective and Responsive Public Complaints Systems:** The request for citizens to own the fight against corruption is not new. Yet as long as the State and its institutions are failing in the eyes of the public in their determination in the fight against corruption, it is unlikely that we would convince the citizens to embrace the fight against corruption wholeheartedly.



4. **Improving Transparency in Communication in the Fight Against Corruption:** I believe that we can and must do much better in communicating against the fight against corruption, bearing in mind that citizens in Africa are below the age of 25. In this context, it is my great pleasure to refer to such animated film which has been produced by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) summarizing the key findings of the 2nd Corruption Survey in Nigeria with a view to reach a much broader public audience in particular youths.

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, as the ICPC celebrates its 20th Anniversary, I would like to join you all in congratulating the leadership of the Commission for sustaining the momentum in the fight against corruption in Nigeria. The United Nations would remain an important partner in Nigeria's commitment to fight corruption and achieve sustainable development goals. I wish you fruitful deliberation at this summit. I am really delighted to be here and to be a witness in the commitment of the government of Nigeria under the President Muhammadu Buhari to fight corruption. The level of transparency I have heard today here is unequivocal and that is a good start in the right direction.

Thank you very much!



GOODWILL MESSAGE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF NIGERIA GOVERNORS' FORUM AND GOVERNOR OF EKITI STATE, DR. KAYODE FAYEMI, AT THE SECOND NATIONAL SUMMIT ON DIMINISHING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR HELD ON MONDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 2020.

PROTOCOLS:

I am highly delighted to be at this year's Second National Summit on Diminishing Corruption in the Public Sector which also marks the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC). It is almost unbelievable that 20 years has since passed that the late Justice Mustapha Akanbi, the incorruptible pioneer Chairman of the Commission was building this glorious Commission from scratch. In furtherance of the pioneering and outstanding role, the solid foundation was built upon by Justice Emmanuel Ayoola and other great personalities who handed over to the current Chairman of the ICPC.

I am not surprised by the progress that the current leadership under Prof. Bolaji Owasanoye, SAN, has made. He is someone whose reputation has been mined on solid integrity preceding his appointment. He was on the team at the Presidential Advisory Committee Against Corruption (PACAC).

The 2nd Summit on Diminishing Corruption in the Public Sector is a practical idea meant to bring together stakeholders in assessing, reviewing and setting agenda for a corruption-free Nigeria. This summit is a commendable one for it provides a platform for a critical act of policy governance so as to continue to responsively fight against corruption.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, permit me to make remarks on the fight against corruption in our country especially as it related to ICPC and as it relates to sub-national government. It is beyond debate to acknowledge the many successes that the ICPC has recorded in the discharge of its mandate since its existence. The Commission has done fairly commendably in prosecution, surveillance and policy advocacy. In spite of this and even though ICPC has a broader mandate and wider jurisdiction of coverage than other anti-corruption agency, there is this general perception that ICPC is an invisible Commission and less aggressive as others. Although it is often suggested that the foundational leaders of the Commission being all retired judges were more reflective, more formal and less combative in their approach to their work. It is widely considered that the Commission should strive to align its strategy to public expectation in terms of perception of its effectiveness. Irrespective of this perception though, the reality is that ICPC generally gets more work done and also gets more convictions in cases it pursues in court. This testimonial is commendable but I also think ICPC needs to be more visible and forceful in the public space. Its mere presence should send jitters of terror to probable suspects.



One of the ways to actualize this is to ensure that government businesses are fully digitized and interaction between clients and government service providers are almost nil. This is because the root of all corrupt practices is the desire to take advantage of the people. The principal interactions often bring about compromises. Therefore, the more we deploy communication technology to reduce interactions the more we are able to cripple corruption and the more effective will ICPC and other sister agencies become.

This is a major focus at the Nigeria Governors Forum (NGF) where there is transparency and accountability in service delivery and in acts during my tenure as chairman. For example, we are working with the World Bank to strengthen fiscal transparency, accountability and sustainability in all our States.

It has significantly improved the institutionalization of anti-corruption and governance framework. For example, openness is at the core of governmental value. We deliberately promote and ensure that government interactions are conducted transparently. We have not only enlisted in the SAFEPOST programme, we have also joined the Open Government Partnership (OGP). Some of the ways we have achieved this is through our Integrated Payroll and Personnel Information System (IPPIS).

We are lucky that we have a President who personifies the hallmarks of integrity and anti-corruption. I know him fairly well and served under him as a minister for three years. I never received a no from him or a directive to do anything that is against my conscience or the law. He simply represents our very best in moral leadership and ethical conducts and all those in position of authority should not entertain any fears in doing that which is right and lawful.

I am more than sure that with the array of experts and highly resourceful persons present in this summit, we would generate useful ideas and set a new template that would strengthen the fight against corruption in our country.

In conclusion Mr. President, I would like to congratulate the Board, Management and Staff of the ICPC for the successes of the past 20 years since the establishment of the Commission and wish them more successes in the years ahead.

Thank you for your attention!



GOODWILL MESSAGE BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE FEDERATION AND MINISTER OF JUSTICE, MR. ABUBAKAR MALAMI, SAN, AT THE SECOND NATIONAL SUMMIT ON DIMINISHING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR HELD ON MONDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 2020.

PROTOCOLS:

I am indeed delighted to be part of the 2nd National Summit on Diminishing Corruption in the Public Sector organised by the OSGF in collaboration with the ICPC. The theme of this year's Summit is **Together Against Corruption**. The summit, as the theme depicts, is indeed about consolidation and of holding the essence of collaboration in the fight against corruption. The case of P & ID is indeed a case study of how collaboration works in establishing the success of the fight against corruption with particular reference to role of different arms of government.

I am making particular reference to the collaboration and togetherness with particular reference to the case P & ID taking into consideration that it was indeed a case of which Federal Ministry of Justice collaborated with the Office of the Inspector General of Police with the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), ICPC, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, and Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs with particular role as well as the Federal Ministry of Information and Culture in coming together to pursue a common cause that eventually resulted in the desired victory as it relates to the case of P & ID which could have cost Nigeria at around 10 billion dollars in judgment. In essence, the coming together of these ministries and agencies succeeded in returning and perhaps establishing a success story as against a story that was beclouded with a lot of apprehension.

The role and functions of drivers and multiple agencies of the government which in their own independent right could be either operating in silos or perhaps in collaboration can best be appreciated with the collaboration undertone where we take into consideration the fact that the legislature is exclusively saddled with the responsibility of lawmaking and arriving from the realization of such functions. We have succeeded in having a legal framework that translates into multiple laws that in one way or the other affects what we do in terms of the fight against corruption inclusive of establishing the desired institutional framework for the fight against corruption to succeed. The EFCC, ICPC and the Police, among others, are indeed products of legislative framework and have a function and role in the fight against corruption.

We can also appreciate the essence of togetherness and collaboration as it relates to fight against corruption if we take into account the judicial intervention that is equally relevant and necessary in the fight against corruption. It is the judiciary at the end of the day that determines cases that



have corruption undertones one way or the other. So, however much the executive desires to fight against corruption without the judiciary that determines the existence or otherwise of corrupt practices arriving from the facts and evidences presented it couldn't have been a reality.

It is equally important to appreciate the essence of togetherness and collaboration within the context of the fight against corruption if we take into account the need for technological deployment. We can see what Treasury Single Account (TSA) has indeed succeeded in doing by way of ensuring transparency in the finances of the government. We can see what Bank Verification Number (BVN) has done in terms of supporting the system in tracking the money laundering cases among others. We can equally see what technology has done in terms of supporting accountability and transparency in art of governance. This, in essence, makes the Federal Ministry of Communication and Digital Economy an essential tool in collaboration as it relates to the fight against corruption.

The summation of what I have succeeded in stating or in submitting is the fact that the fight against corruption is indeed a collaborative issue and no arm of government or neither an institution can succeed in fighting it all alone. It is a collective responsibility and we must work hard to establish that spirit of togetherness, that spirit of collaboration and that spirit of cooperation as far as the fight against corruption is concerned. The success against the fight against corruption is indeed a function of collaboration and togetherness.

It is on this note Your Excellencies, Your Excellency Mr. President, distinguished participants that I wish all of us fruitful deliberation in this 2nd National Summit on Diminishing Corruption in the Public Sector organized by the OSGF in collaboration with the ICPC.

I thank you all for participating.

Thank you!



GOODWILL MESSAGE BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF NIGERIA, JUSTICE IBRAHIM TANKO MUHAMMAD, AT THE SECOND NATIONAL SUMMIT ON DIMINISHING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR HELD ON MONDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 2020.

PROTOCOLS:

I start by congratulating the ICPC on its 20th Anniversary and the successful virtual hosting of the 2nd National Summit on Diminishing Corruption in the Public Sector. The journey has not been an easy one as daunting challenges and unpleasing moments had emerged at different times to test the resolve to fight corruption to a standstill.

Your scorecard by all standards is fascinating and portends more glorious days ahead. In every nation, including the developed ones, the fight against corruption is never and would never be an easy one. In most cases if the dynamics of combat are not properly engaged, corruption itself would go on a full-blown fight back and then the whole scenario becomes complicated.

To make a remarkable impact in this enterprise, the political will must be coherently defined and emboldened to avoid any impediments and suspicion as the general populace is tempted to act to a deliberate and orchestrated witch hunt for perceived political or business frauds. Permit me to align this train of thought with a quote from the great work of Daniel A where he stated, "What mattered was not what happened to you but how you handled it. Self-command is required to overcome the dangerousness in formation of our motions and because for the most part the self is the only thing that we can command. We have no control ultimately over what people do or think. What we can influence is our understanding of these circumstances and how we respond to them".

The fight against corruption, Your Excellency, should be waged without recourse to any exterior consideration, creed or race. Any action or policy that is laced with sentiments hardly makes any meaningful impact and incidentally that has been the bane of some of our policy failures in our nation. It is now incumbent on us to evolve encompassing strategies so that we can wholeheartedly win the trust and support of the Nigerian masses. We should endeavour to be people focus and all-inclusive in our approach to every issue in the policy bordering on the Nigerian projects. We have to recheck our strategy and tactics of fighting corruption. Our entire criminal law has to be generally appraised and updated so that those aspects that are primordial and are out of trend can be reviewed. This exercise which is collaboratively being done by the executive, legislature and judiciary should not be made an ad-hoc affair. Its new trend should emerge day-in day-out. Such effort would gradually phase out those archaic criminal laws that are antithetical to modern civilization. It is always embarrassing when some of our overzealous security agents hurriedly bring suspects to court without due diligence or any iota of preliminary investigation.



In most cases, it is when the trial commences that they begin to look for evidence to prosecute them. This act is not only condemnable but also a major hurdle in the way of speedy transitional justice. It is equally accounted for the high number of cases pending in our courts across the nation.

We need to borrow a leaf from other climes where things are done rightly with the expertise, commitment required so that we don't keep repeating the same mistakes and expect to make progress in our criminal justice system especially in the fight against corruption. There is nowhere in the world where the court grants the prayers that are not fought for, because we always say the court is not a Father Christmas, it only grant what is asked for. Therefore, it is not possible to put something or nothing and expect it to stand. This occasion offers us yet another sterling opportunity to holistically examine our mode of operation with the view to charting a walkable pathway to success in this huge task of ridding our country of corruption.

The judiciary is hereby poised to deploy every relevant and legal tool at its disposal to water down the strength of corruption in our mindset. No nation can survive with corruption. At the center of our conscience, we have over the years handled several corruption cases and given the judgments to convey strong message to those who have become inseparable with corruption in the country. It is on record that between 2015 and 2020 some governors, ministers, senators, civil servants among others have variously been jailed by the court and also made to forfeit the looted funds and assets to the government. It is because we have formed a resolve to completely fight the fortress of corruption in the country that we inaugurated the Corruption and Financial Crimes Cases Trial Monitoring Committee headed by one of our retired Justices, Honourable Justice Galadima. The Committee is to monitor the trial of corruption and financial crimes in the country. This is to put the judges on their toes, hence efforts and outputs are now being monitored by the committee. The results we are getting from the committee are quite impressive and exhilarating.

Between 2017 and 2020, the Supreme Court has disposed-off 52 corruption and financial cases. Now within the same timeframe, the Court of Appeal has disposed of 121 cases; the Federal High Court, 19 cases; High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, 10 cases, and all States' High Courts, about 188 cases. The judiciary has long been a dependable ally of the ICPC and we are giving our best to the relationship so that our country once again can be the envy of other nations as it scales the ladder to occupy its rightful position among the committee of nations.

Surely, our green white green national flag shall soon be hoisted among those countries where trust, honesty and integrity take the center stage of their national lives.

Nigeria must remain to be great.

Thank you!



GOODWILL MESSAGE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, AHMAD IBRAHIM LAWAN, AT THE SECOND NATIONAL SUMMIT ON DIMINISHING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR HELD ON MONDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 2020.

PROTOCOLS

I bring warm felicitations from the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. First let me congratulate the President and all Nigerians on the 60th anniversary of our nation, and the ICPC on its 20th anniversary. We are particularly delighted by the theme of this year's Summit which is, **Together Against Corruption**, because it stresses that fighting corruption is a collective responsibility. This was very aptly demonstrated by the actions of the executive and the legislature in the 4th Session of the National Assembly, when the bill to establish the ICPC was passed, and signed by then Executive. So, congratulations to the legislature and executive in partnership. The 9th National Assembly, which I preside over, was inaugurated in 2019. At our inauguration, we stressed that the two chambers of the National Assembly would work together with the executive and judicial arms of government towards the realization of the yearnings of the people of Nigeria. This is without compromising of the doctrine of suppression of powers. We have kept our words and ensured the necessary synergy between the legislature and the executive. Since then, the partnership has yielded improved service delivery, transparency and accountability in the utilization of approved funds in our budgets. This partnership has been working and should be supported by all at all times.

Section 4 (1) and (2) of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) vests the legislative powers of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on the National Assembly. The 9th Assembly has passed several important legislations to advance the social and economic well-being of our country. These bills that were passed and have received presidential assent contained important anti-corruption components. For example, the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020 is of particular significance. For the first time in the history of this country, we have made provisions for the establishment of beneficial ownership register in Sections 119-123 of the Act. This has far-reaching implications for control of corruption, money laundering and investigation of assets by anti-corruption agencies.

Part of the critical anti-corruption function of the National Assembly is oversight function. Exercise of functions is part of the demands of transparency, accountability and open governance that are vital components of the change agenda. Public hearings and the revelations they generate should be seen as part of the legislatures' contribution to the war against corruption in Nigeria. Therefore, we call on Nigerians to support legislative investigations and urge Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to respect and honour invitations



by relevant committees of the National Assembly in this all-important task of governance. The price of leadership is certainly openness and transparency. The National Assembly would continue to shine the light on any MDA or job procedure that lacks transparency.

I commend the OSGF and indeed the ICPC, for organising this 2nd National Summit on Diminishing Corruption in the Public Sector. I also commend the ICPC for its spirit of collaboration with the other institutions of government. ICPC organised a retreat with the Anti-Corruption Committees of the National Assembly recently, to discuss synergies on how to fight corruption. As the theme of the summit suggests, we need to work together as Nigerians and as arms of government to roll back corruption in our country. I ask this summit to come up with actionable steps to rid Nigeria of corruption and forward proposals requiring the legislation to the National Assembly for action. We shall endeavor to meet the yearnings and aspirations of the Nigerian people at all times.

Once again congratulations Nigeria,

Congratulations Mr. President,

Congratulations ICPC.

Thank you for listening!



ICPC @ 20 DOCUMENTARY

Twenty years ago, Africa's foremost anti-corruption agency, the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) was birthed. From the Year 2000 till date, the Commission has had four governing boards headed by:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. LATE JUSTICE MUSTAPHA AKANBI | 2000 - 2005 |
| 2. JUSTICE EMMANUEL AYOOLA | 2005 - 2010 |
| 3. MR. EKPO NTA | 2012 - 2017 |
| 4. PROF. BOLAJI OWASANOYE | 2019 till date |

The Commission has a three pronged mandate of:

1. Enforcement;
2. Prevention; and
3. Public Education & Enlightenment.

As part of its enforcement mandate, over 20,000 petitions have been received with about 5,000 successfully investigated and 1,000 prosecuted in courts. Assets worth billions of naira, including cash, houses, plots of lands and vehicles have also been recovered.

Under the prevention mandate, the Commission has undertaken System Studies and Reviews, conducted Corruption Risk Assessments, and established Anti-Corruption and Transparency Units (ACTU) in 445 MDAs while also administering the Ethics and Compliance Scorecard (ECS).

Furthermore, the Commission made input into the introduction and design of the Port Service Support Portal (PSSP), BVN, IPPIS and Government Integrated Financial and Management Information System (GIFMIS).

In terms of public education and enlightenment, ICPC has developed various platforms to sensitize the Nigerian public against corruption and advocate for values re-orientation. These include:

- The National Values Curriculum
- Anti-Corruption Clubs and Vanguarders for Students
- A Coalition of Civil Society Organizations
- Citizens' Engagement Forums
- Outreaches to NYSC Members

Recently too, the ICPC finalised the NEIP in collaboration with the OSGF and the NOA, for the good and ethical conduct of the Nigerian citizenry, which the President is expected to launch.

To enhance citizens' involvement and feedback, a whistleblower toll-free hotline has been launched with the Smart Number 0800-CALL-ICPC.



Further to ICPC's public education mandate, the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria (ACAN) was established to conduct ethics and integrity training and has trained about 14,000 participants.

In 2018, ACAN organized CRA training for heads of anti-corruption agencies of African Union as part of President Muhammadu Buhari's role as the AU Anti-Corruption Champion.

The current ICPC Board has since its inauguration followed the footsteps of its predecessors by improving on the mandate of the Commission. Some new initiatives include: the Constituency and Executive Project Tracking Initiative (CEPTI) to monitor Zonal Intervention Projects (ZIPs) and executive projects and tracking of the Social Investment Programmes (SIPs) of governments. In pursuit of these projects and other objectives, ICPC has collaborations with the Office of the Auditor General of the Federation (OAuGF), Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC), Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON), National Orientation Agency (NOA), and Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) to mention a few.

In 2019, the Commission, in collaboration with the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation, introduced the Public Service Integrity Award (PSIA) to honour public servants who exhibit exemplary acts of integrity in the performance of their duties.

To enhance its operations, the ICPC through the years has empowered its staff with new skills and equipment. The Commission recently acquired a newly equipped forensic laboratory and trained officers on polygraph and handwriting analysis and other modern investigative tools.

Going forward, the Commission is braced-up with new vision and strategies to navigate the ever-dynamic world of anti-corruption especially in view of the current world challenges.

The success recorded by the Commission in the last 20 years would not have been possible without its amazing and committed staff in the headquarters and all its 15 State Offices, management, past and present Boards who gave themselves totally to the fight against corruption.

We thank our partners, the Government of Nigeria and most importantly, the Nigerian people whom we are here to serve. We are poised to do better in the next 20 years.

CONGRATULATIONS, ICPC!

CONGRATULATIONS, NIGERIA!



**KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY
PROFESSOR BOLAJI OWASANOYE
Chairman ICPC at the
2ND NATIONAL SUMMIT ON DIMINISHING CORRUPTION
THEME: TOGETHER AGAINST CORRUPTION
and launch of the
NATIONAL ETHICS AND INTEGRITY POLICY
28th September, 2020**

PROTOCOLS

Your Excellency sir, let me start by congratulating you and the heads of the three arms and levels of government for being in office at Nigeria's Diamond Jubilee. Despite the challenges of the times, your leadership and those of your predecessors have reasons to be proud of modest undeniable achievements.

The Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act was passed and came into force in June 2000 as the first anti-corruption agency of Nigeria's 4th Republic. The Commission has had four governing boards and chairmen with the fourth Chairman and Board currently in office. Your Excellency I recognize posthumously the pioneer Chairman Late Hon. Justice Mustapha Akanbi, the second Chairman, Hon. Justice Emmanuel Ayoola CON retired Justice of the Supreme Court and the third Chairman, Mr. Ekpo Nta. The fourth Board is building on the foundations laid by these distinguished Nigerians.

ICPC was established to investigate and where necessary prosecute corruption and related offences, prevent corruption by examining the systems and processes of public bodies that predispose to corruption and direct or supervise a review of such, and to educate and enlist the support of the public against corruption. Within this three-fold mandate, the Commission has in 20 years recorded a number of milestones. It has treated over 20,000 petitions, found over 5000 worthy of investigation, and prosecuted about 1,000 of such cases.

Within the same period, we have conducted 47 full System Study Reviews, 582 reviews comprising personnel and capital budget utilization, review of open treasury portal entries and implementation of some of the recommendations from the report of the Auditor-General of the Federation on MDAs. We have conducted Corruption Risk Assessments on key sectors of the economy notably transport, education, health and the e-government system. We have established 445 ACTUs in MDAs, established ACAN as training arm of the Commission and in the past five years alone ACAN has trained about 14,000 public servants. We have opened 15 state offices across Nigeria with at least 2 offices in each geo-political zone. The ICPC made input to the introduction and design of BVN, IPPIS and GIFMIS to mention a few achievements.



Sir, we developed the National Values Curriculum being taught through different subjects at primary and post primary levels in schools across Nigeria, and more recently we led the initiative for the preparation of the National Ethics and Integrity Policy that which Mr. President will launch today.

The current Board has focused on activities that strengthen government's desire to eradicate corruption in the revenue and expenditure sides of governance and take development closer to the people by ensuring value for money in the implementation of publicly funded projects. Constituency and Executive Projects Tracking Initiative

Mr. President will recall that the Commission introduced the Constituency Projects Tracking Initiative in 2019. This year we expanded its scope to include executive projects with special attention to Agriculture, Water Resources, Power, Education, Health and Water Resources. The second phase of tracking covered 722 (490 ZIP and 232 Executive) projects spread across 16 states. Due to Covid-19 and acute shortage of manpower, we used a threshold of N100m for project selection. This means that we left out projects below N100m value. This decision produced the unintended consequence of concentration on projects of distinguished Senators of the Federal Republic and very few projects from the lower chamber. I wish to put on record that we did not set out to target the Senate by this exercise.

As with Phase 1, projects were selected by the Steering Committee comprising Budget Office, Office of Accountant-General of the Federation, Office of Auditor General of the Federation, BPP, Media, CSO and the Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors.

The 2020 exercise reveals some improvement in project delivery although many challenges remain. Amongst other anomalies we found:

- Categorization of projects by civil servants as on-going in order to get Ministry of Finance and Budget and Planning to admit them. A number of projects described in the budget as on-going were found to be new projects that ought to have been excluded in order to enable government complete existing projects a planned;
- Absence of needs assessment. Thus, projects are recommended for communities that do not require them. Such projects are abandoned in spite of huge sums appropriated for them. Such include hospitals
- Projects sited in private houses on private land thus appropriating common asset to personal use and totally denying communities of the benefit;
- Absence of synergy between outgoing project sponsors and their successors. Uncompleted projects sponsored by legislators who do not return get abandoned to the loss of the community and the state



- Use of companies owned by sponsor's friends or relatives or companies belonging to civil servants in implementing MDAs to execute projects which are abandoned or poorly performed
- Conspiracy between legislative aides of sponsors and implementing MDAs and contractors to undermine quality of project without knowledge of the sponsor;
- Vague project description that results in diversion of funds by implementing MDAs or project sponsor with collusion of contractors;
- Absence of community ownership of projects. Communities are not consulted and are largely ignorant of projects allocated to them, etc.

Thus far, ICPC effort has forced 59 contractors handling projects worth N2.25b back to site. The list of affected projects is contained in the CEPTG Interim Report for 2020. We must also mention that we noted that some projects were very well done and met the value for money threshold. Such projects are also listed in the report. Furthermore, we have recovered and mostly returned to beneficiaries assets worth about N700m and cash of almost N200m.

In order to improve the delivery of executive and constituency projects we wish to recommend:

- Government should as a policy prevent MDAs from executing projects outside their core mandate;
- Better synergy between project sponsor and as benefitting communities. Implementing agencies should liaise with communities where necessary for example where project sponsor refuses to designate project location;
- Conversion of projects from appropriated one to another by sponsor or implementing MDA should be severely punished
- The Commission will in future prosecute false description of projects as on-going in accordance with extant rules;

System Study Review

The application of the Commission's prevention powers is divided into four areas viz. review of transactions on the Open Treasury Portal; review of personnel and capital budget utilization of MDAs; collaboration with Auditor General of the Federation to review activities of revenue generating MDAs and administration of the Ethics and Integrity Scorecard on MDAs as indication of corruption risk.

- a) **Open Treasury Portal Jan–Aug 15, 2020:** 268 MDAs were reviewed. 72 with cumulative observed suspected infractions of N90m and above selected as Phase 1. We focused on payments of N5m and above to individual accounts from January to 15th August 2020.



33 MDAs tendered explanations, out of which N4.1b transferred to sub-TSA and N4.2b paid to individuals was not satisfactorily explained. Investigations are still ongoing on these.

We observed that transfers to sub-TSA were to prevent disbursement from being monitored. Nevertheless, we discovered payments to some federal colleges for school feeding in the sum of N2.67b during lockdown when the children are not in school, and some of the money ended up in personal accounts. We have commenced investigations into these finding.

- b) **Revenue Generating Agencies:** Progress in our collaboration with the Office of the Auditor-General for the Federation with respect to Revenue Generating Agencies has been delayed by COVID-19 induced lockdown. We are presently focusing on Federal Inland Revenue Service and Nigeria Customs Service at this pilot stage.
- c) **Review of Personnel and Capital budget utilization of MDAs:** As with 2019, we are focusing on health and education sectors.
 - (i) **Health Sector:** Fifty-two (52) institutions were reviewed and we found surplus of N4.6b on Personnel Cost which we have recommended to the Hon. Minister to be restrained from abuse except the agencies have any credible explanations. We discovered abuse of Personnel Cost by some officers on GIFMIS Platforms notably at the Usman Dan Fodio University Teaching Hospital where N227m was diverted by an individual from surplus personnel cost without knowledge of superiors.

We noticed some improvement compared to 2019 in utilization of funds and compliance with due process. Nevertheless, our recommendations on reallocation of funds of health institutions are yet to be carried out by government. This will assist the institutions better meet fiscal and transparency standards and relieve them of some of the challenges responsible for default.

We strongly recommend visitation teams to tertiary institutions to conduct Performance and personnel audit in Health Sector to determine actual number of personnel required for optimum performance because this is being used as excuse for malfeasance. We also recommend that government should properly define IGR, and provide adequate overhead allocations and funding for outsourced services from the inevitable savings from personnel cost.



(ii) **Education Sector:** In view of the collaboration with the Auditor General, review of infractions observed in Auditor-General's 2017 report is ongoing. 78 education sector MDAs were reviewed and common cases of misuse of funds include:

- Payment of bulk sums to individuals/staff accounts, including project funds
- Non-deduction/remittance of taxes and IGR
- Payment of unapproved allowances
- Bulk payments to microfinance banks
- Payment of arrears of salary and other allowances of previous years from 2020 budget
- Payment of salary advance to staff
- Under-deduction of PAYE notably by Kaduna Poly)
- Payment of promotion arrears due to surplus in Personnel Cost
- Abuse and granting of cash advances above the approved threshold
- Irregular payment of allowances to principal officers

The unsatisfactorily issues from the 33 institutions reviewed so far total N9.2b; The review and investigations are ongoing.

d) **Ethics and Integrity Compliance Scorecard:**

Mr. President Sir, the Ethics and Integrity scorecard of MDAs is a tool designed to discover institutional weaknesses that promote corruption in public institutions. MDAs are assessed in three key areas viz. Management Culture and Structure, Financial Management Systems and Administrative Systems. Each of these areas is further sub-divided thus under Management Culture and Structure we look at organizational culture, Board Governance and the Executive Management; under financial management systems we look at finance and account, audit and procurement system; under administrative system we look at policies, procedures and records, ethics and compliance education, anti-corruption transparency unit, complaints and whistleblowing mechanisms, and discipline, sanctions and reward system.

In spite of the pandemic and restrictions, the Commission deployed the Scorecard electronically to 352 MDAs nationwide in 2020. Findings form the basis of recommendations from ICPC to government and the MDAs on areas that require intervention and necessary improvement.

Findings reveal weakness and non-compliance by MDAs that tend to promote corruption vulnerabilities.



For Management Culture and Structure allotted 30% of total score, the average score of MDAs was 10.9%. Financial Management Systems is allotted 40% but the average score was 21.5% while Administrative Systems allotted 30% had an average score of 12.6%, From these findings we note that MDAs scored below 50% on management culture and structure and administrative system.

The pass mark obtained under financial management systems is as a result of reform efforts of government in automating payment and transactions with GIFMIS, TSA, IPPIS, REMITA and other e-platforms that aid transparent and accountable systems which ultimately reduce corruption vulnerabilities within the organizations in doing government businesses.

It is clear that the major challenges are with Management Culture & Structure and Administrative systems through which abuse takes place. Government has strengthened Financial Management Systems without looking at the drivers of the reforms i.e. Management and Administrative Structures.

This is a major gap that government must close in earnest. Furthermore, the absence of boards in some agencies or the appointment of persons who become clogs in wheel of progress claiming to represent political rather than public interest undermines the capacity of MDAs to function optimally. Government must carefully appoint round pegs into round holes in order to ensure that the mandates of MDAs and the agenda of government is implemented.

This is not to suggest that the financial management systems are now fool proof. They are not as our findings under system study reviews show but the framework to reduce corruption through technology is up and going.

In summary, none of the MDAs attained full compliance while 27 MDAs attained substantial compliance, 77 MDAs attained partial compliance and 106 noncompliance. 126 MDAs are classified as non-responsive and high corruption risks for not responding to the Ethics and Integrity Compliance Scorecard or submitting outside deadline. It is also instructive to note that 88 MDAs have in the past three years violated the PPA and 53 featured in FIRS tax defaulters list in the same period. The full report with ICPC recommendations are contained in the Ethics and Integrity Compliance Scorecard of MDAs 2020 contained in your packs.

The Commission is reviewing the report and will decide if an MDA deserves full system study or any anomaly discovered in the course of this prevention measure should be fully investigated thus moving from prevention to enforcement.



Asset Recovery

On asset recovery, the Commission has in the process of various enforcement and investigative measures recovered various forms of assets. Early this year the Commission based on intelligence seized over N16b from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture because the money was moved under suspicious circumstances below the threshold that would put it within the purview of the Accountant-General of the Federation into an off line account in CBN where utilization would be outside the monitoring purview of GIFMIS. Furthermore, some of the money was paid into personal accounts and some used for nonofficial purposes. While investigation was ongoing albeit delayed due to Covid19, the bulk of the money restrained in CBN was released in the peak of the pandemic when the Ministry appealed to the Commission that it needed to make palliatives available to Nigerians upon Presidential directives. The Commission is tracking the prescribed use of the funds up till now.

On another note, we also found payments to Agric contractors for no job done or overpayments for jobs done and the appropriation of projects to private farms of senior civil servants of the ministry. One individual from the ministry now deceased appropriated over N2.5b to himself and cronies.

Other assets recovered include 18 buildings, 12 business premises and 25 plots of land. We have restrained or recovered by administrative or court interim and final orders assets above N3b, facilitated recovery of \$173,000 by the Whistleblower unit of FMFB&P from an erring oil company, restrained £160,000 in a UK bank in an on-going interim forfeiture. These figures exclude quantum of recoveries on return of contractors to site as a result of project tracking initiatives. It should however be noted that some of these assets are subject to on-going cases and where suspects prove their cases physical or liquid assets will be released in accordance with laid down laws, guidelines or court directives.

Public Education and Enlightenment

In enlisting public support for the fight against corruption as mandated by our enabling Act we have involved media, civil society and the Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors in our constituency and executive projects tracking initiatives. Given the cost implication of valuing assets recovered across the country, we are in discussion with Nigerian Institute for Estate Surveyors and Valuers for a collaboration that will save humongous cost of valuation of seized assets.

Your Excellency will recall that in 2019 we pledged to involve communities and citizens involved in project monitoring. In fulfillment of that pledge, we launched in December a nationwide community enlightenment and advocacy initiative called “My Constituency, My Project” during which we sensitized and enlisted community ownership of constituency and executive projects located in their



communities. We accompanied that initiative by a toll-free line through which Nigerians call to find out projects allocated to their constituencies. We also uploaded this information on our website. This has helped to remove the opacity and secrecy that currently dog's constituency and executive projects.

To boost community involvement for our 20th anniversary we launched in July 2020 the N20m from ICPC @ 20 Project with two main competitions aimed at provoking youth creativity and support for the fight against corruption. These were the National Music Competition and the National Essay Competition for Junior and Senior Secondary Schools with Anti-Corruption or Integrity clubs. ICPC will give out N20m prize money with the kind support of MacArthur Foundation. I wish to use this opportunity to thank the MacArthur Foundation and its Country Director, Dr. Kole Ahmed Shettima for its invaluable and generous support to ICPC in particular and Nigeria in general. I will introduce the winners of the competitions in the course of this event.

Infrastructure Improvement

Your Excellency sir, the 4th Board has since inception has worked hard to improve the soft and hard infrastructure of the Commission to enable it fulfill its mandate. In the past 20 months we have up-scaled the forensic capacities of the commission with modern soft and hard ware including handwriting, polygraphing, biometric and access control facilities. We have certified five world-class forensic experts and are training more. In 2019 we commenced an EDMS project to digitize the operational component of the Commission's work and its legacy documents from year 2000. These measures have suddenly become ideal and imperative for coping with the effects of Covid19 on governance and operations. A number of the infrastructure improvements and capacity building efforts of the Commission are being supported by a number of partners especially MacArthur Foundation and some its grantees like the CDD.

Partnerships

In pursuit of our objectives, we initiated a number of strategic partnerships. We are collaborating with office of the Auditor-General of the Federation, Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRs) National Social Investment Office, Federal Road Safety Commission, AMCON, NOA, NTA, PEDEC to mention a few. ICPC is also the secretariat for the inter-agency committee on IFFs in Nigeria through which measures to stem IFFs are frequently discussed. We have initiated a beneficial relationship with the Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors for valuation of projects being tracked or investigated and we are currently in discussion for collaboration with the Nigerian Institute of Estate Surveyors and Valuers to relieve the cost of valuation of recovered assets spread across the entire country to avoid a situation of good money to chasing the bad.



The Ethics and Integrity Policy

We are delighted that Mr. President will today launch the National Ethics and Integrity Policy as one of the milestones for Nigeria @60 and ICPC@20. We are delighted to have initiated and actively worked on this policy with stakeholders to enhance return of Nigerians to values of old that made Nigeria great from North to South and East to West and values that are cherished by Mr. President. The Ethics and Integrity Policy is a follow up to previous initiatives of the Commission such as establishment of the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Units in MDAS since 2002, the development of the National Values Curriculum for teaching of ethics and civics in Nigerian educational institutions and its adoption by the National Council on Education in 2012. The promotion of the National Ethics and Integrity Policy is a befitting follow up to these initiatives and we thank the Office of Secretary to the Government of the Federation and the National Orientation Agency for their partnership in this regard.



PRESENTATION OF BOOKS ON ICPC @ 20, THE NIGERIAN CORRUPTION INDEX AND PUBLIC SECTOR INTEGRITY AWARDEES BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INDEPENDENT CORRUPT PRACTICES AND OTHER RELATED OFFENCES COMMISSION (ICPC), PROF. BOLAJI OWASANOYE, AT THE SECOND NATIONAL SUMMIT ON DIMINISHING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR HELD ON MONDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 2020.

PROTOCOLS:

Your Excellency, we have two books to document the legacy of the Commission. The first book is titled: **“The ICPC and the War Against Corruption in Nigeria: Reflections for a New Vision”**. This book documents the experience of the ICPC since the Commission was established under all its boards and chairmen, including where it hopes to go in future.

The second book is the **Nigerian Corruption Index (NCI)**, which focuses on grand corruption and its effect in the country. I should say most surveys, including the Transparency International (TI) and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) surveys, focus on retail corruption which is little things that affect peoples’ lives that are very important. This is the first time that a survey is focusing on grand corruption when some steal as much as a billion. What does it do to the system? These two publications are put forward to Your Excellency for your presentation.

Secondly, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to Your Excellency 25-year-old **Opeyemi Peter Adeboye**, the **Winner of the Anti-Corruption Music Competition**. Adeboye, who is from Kwara State, is the youngest choir master in his church and competed with almost 1,000 other entries. He received votes and endorsements from the public and finally, by a panel of judges to emerge the winner of the Anti-Corruption Youth Music Competition, for the first original song against corruption.

It also gives me great pleasure to introduce two young ladies, 12-year-old **Chikazie Favour**, a **JSS2 Student of Mountaincrest School from Owerri, Imo State**. She is the **Winner of the Junior Secondary School Essay Competition**. 14-year-old **Matilda Daniels**, an **SS1 Student of Topgrade Secondary School, Lagos State**, emerged **Winner of the Essay Competition for the Senior Secondary School (SSS)**. The topic of the essay competition for the Senior Secondary School was **“The Role of Youth in the Fight Against Corruption”** while the essay competition for the Junior Secondary School was **“What Young People Think About Eradicating Examination Malpractice”**. I present these three young Nigerians to Mr. President for recognition.



Finally, Your Excellency, it gives me great pleasure to present to Mr. President two public servants who are being recognised today. I wish to introduce sir, **Mallam Hamza Adamu Buwai** from the **Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment** from Sokoto State, who is a chartered accountant and has worked in various commissions. He was once a member of ICPC ACTU setup and he worked at the Nigerian Boundary Commission where he saved the nation N2.5 billion from going into the reformed Society General Bank in 2004 despite a lot of pressure to put the money with the bank by those who knew it was failing and they wanted to try and shore it up. As a deputy director and chairman of the Liability Committee, Federal Ministry of Defence, he saved the government N7.9 billion which had already been paid to contractors but was mischievously and deliberately delisted as a liability of government. For placing national interest above self, Your Excellency Sir, I present **Hamza Adamu Buwai** to be honoured with the **2020 ICPC Public Sector Integrity Award**.

The second award winner is a distinguished public officer, **Chief Superintendent of Police (CSP), Francis Osage Erabor** from Igiwebe Edo state. A political scientist by training, Erabor attended the University of Sokoto and also the University of Benin. He has been a cadet inspector and has served in various capacities as Police PRO, General Instructor and Squadron Commander. While serving as pipeline commander, he most notably refused bribe from smugglers of adulterated petroleum products. We did background checks on him and went round everywhere he went, taking testimonies from community people and traditional rulers. The report was simply outstanding. Indeed, he exemplifies that the Nigerian Police does have distinguished officers. He has won many other integrity awards before this one. So, it gives us great honour and pleasure to present **CSP Francis Osage Erabor** to Mr. President for recognition and award, the **2020 ICPC Public Sector Service Integrity Award**.

Your Excellency Sir, thank you!



ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES, PRESIDENT MUHAMMADU BUHARI, GCFR, AT THE SECOND NATIONAL SUMMIT ON DIMINISHING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR HELD ON MONDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 2020.

PROTOCOLS:

This year marks two significant hallmarks in the history of our country. In a few days from now we would by the Grace of God celebrate Nigeria's 60th anniversary as an independent sovereign nation. This summit also commemorates the 20th Anniversary of the ICPC. The Commission emerged as part of the measures that successive administrations have put in place over the years to fight corruption. As a Military Head of State, I fought corruption headlong and I held public officers who abused their offices or misused public funds to account. Furthermore, I introduced the War Against Indiscipline (WAI). One of the various cardinal objectives was the promotion of our cherished value which is ethical conduct, integrity and hard work. I recognized in 1984 as I do even more now, that corruption poses a clear danger to Nigeria. So, we cannot relent in efforts to eradicate it from our society. As I have often reminded Nigerians, "If we do not kill corruption, corruption would kill Nigeria".

In my inaugural speech in 2015, I affirmed the determination of this Administration to rebuild and reform the public service to become more effective and self-serving. I urged public servants to apply integrity so as to stabilize the system and solicit the cooperation of the legislative arm to maintain their brief of making laws and carrying out oversight functions. In the same speech, I called for the reform of the judicial system and for the judiciary to act in dispatch of especially cases of corruption, serious financial crimes and abuse of office. I believe that it is when the three arms and the three levels of government work together that government would be enabled to serve the country. We would also see the positive impact of our efforts reaching all and sundry across the country.

Bearing this critical factor in mind, I am happy that the theme of this years' Summit by ICPC is "**Together Against Corruption**". I am aware that this theme derived from the theme of our 60th anniversary celebration. Together as a nation, as a people, the three arms and three tiers of government, while coming together we can attack corruption and realize the vast potential of our country.

I said in my speech at the 2018 MDA General Annual Conference, that one of the challenges we face delivering the expectations of our citizens is how to transform our society from one in which impunity in the management of national resources is the norm to one in which a culture of accountability and transparency prevails. We need to deploy resources to address our common needs rather than the greed of common few. We need a corruption free public



sector to achieve this system. We need a judicial system that dispenses justice without undue delay and technicalities. We need laws and legal system to be reformed to deliver justice to every citizen without regard to status. And finally, we need ethical re-orientation of the people to achieve this goal.

When we work together against corruption, we can defeat it. I want to commend the OSGF and the ICPC for organizing this summit and including in the programme the opportunity for the three arms of government to indicate their role in the aspiration of Nigerians to a corrupt free society. I am particularly pleased by the recognition and participation of young Nigerians and non-state sectors especially the media and civil society in the event. All hands must be on deck in the fight against corruption.

I wish to reiterate the role of preventive measures, public education and enlightenment against corruption. This government through the open treasury initiative, TSA, GIFMIS, BVN and many more, is implementing several corruption prevention measures to track and retain government revenue for the use of the people.

I commend the ICPC for its enforcement and prevention measures including the system review of capital and personal budget, regular analysis of the open treasury platform, enforcement action against diversion and mismanagement of public funds, working with FIRS to increase the number of companies and persons within the tax net, and tracking of constituency project budget utilization for the benefit of ordinary Nigerians, and monitoring of implementation of budgets of the executive in key sectors like the agriculture sector.

The ICPC Systems Studies and Review, Ethics and Integrity Compliance Scorecard of MDAs are excellent preventive measures for detection of early warning signs or vulnerability of MDAs to corruption and a way of assisting government to take note of MDAs that are prone to corruption and deserve closer scrutiny of government and law enforcement agencies. I know that ICPC is documenting its work, achievements and recommendations to government.

I am happy to present the book marking its 20th anniversary titled: **“ICPC AND THE WAR AGAINST CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA: REFLECTIONS FOR A NEW VISION”** and six other publications including, the Nigerian Corruption Index, Constituency and Executive Projects, Tracking Initiative Interim Report 2020, Ethics and Integrity Compliance Scorecard of MDAs 2020, Accountability for Security Votes, and Eradicating Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying.

I am also happy to recognize winners of ICPC Youth Music and Essay Competition for promotion of anti-corruption values. The music and essay competition organized by the ICPC show the true character and grit of Nigerian youth. I urge them to seize the moment and also stand together with one voice against corruption. Let me use this opportunity to recognize and commend



Opeyemi Peter Adeboye as Winner of the Anti-Corruption Music Award; Chikazie Favour, Winner of Junior Secondary School Competition, and Matilda Daniels, Winner of the Senior Secondary School Competition.

As I mentioned earlier on the importance of the public service to our anti-corruption efforts, I am therefore extremely delighted to recognize and present the **2020 Public Service Integrity Award** to two honest public servants who have demonstrated the will to look away from graft and corruption, **CSP Francis Osagie Erabor of the Nigerian Police** and **Hamza Adamu Buwai of the Federal Ministry of Trade & Investment** are both recognized and acknowledged as worthy Nigerian public servants who make us proud. I congratulate all the awardees, even though Covid-19 has not permitted the kind of ceremony you deserve. Nigeria is proud of you. You are a pride to your family, institutions and Nigeria. This PSIA reminds us of the need for general reorientation and revival of ethics and integrity in national life.

I am happy with the collaboration between the ICPC, OSGF and NOA that resulted in the preparation and presentation of the **National Ethics and Integrity Policy (NEIP)** to the FEC as part of the commemorative activities for the Nigeria @ 60. The Council adopted this policy on the 19th of August, 2020. I commend the OSGF, ICPC and NOA for bringing to fruition this important priority objective of this administration. The NEIP project is the government's aspiration for re-discovery of our cherished ethical values of honesty, integrity, hard work, truth and justice, unity, faith and consideration for one another irrespective of status or background. Corruption and corruption tendencies are abhorrent to this core ethical values. We must all join hands together to fight corruption and return to our traditional values of honesty and integrity.

I hereby use this summit to launch the NEIP as a fresh road map of Nigeria to these critical national values.

Finally, let me use this opportunity to congratulate Nigerians on our 60th Anniversary and ICPC on its 20th Anniversary. I urge all Nigerians participating in this summit to come up with recommendations on ways to further enforce our laws and prevent corruption in Nigeria.

Thank you and God bless the Federal Republic of Nigeria.



REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL SESSION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL SUMMIT ON DIMINISHING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR HELD ON MONDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 2020

FIRST PANEL DISCUSSION

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PANEL

1. **PROF. SOLA AKINRINADE**
Provost of Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria - Moderator
2. **DR. FOLASHADE YEMI ESAN**
Head of the Civil Service of the Federation (HCSF) - Panelist
3. **DR. KASHIFU INUWA ABDULLAHI**
Director-General, National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) - Panelist
4. **PROF. ETANIBI ALEMIKA**
Member of Presidential Advisory Committee Against Corruption (PACAC) - Panelist

Moderator:

We are going straight to the panel discussion and the First Speaker today is the Head of Civil Service of the Federation, Dr. Folashade Yemi Esan. While we wait for the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation to join us, we go straight to the Director-General of National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA), Dr. Kashifu Inuwa Abdullahi, who is online to speak to us on “Technology and the Prevention of Corruption”.

DR. KASHIFU INUWA ABDULLAHI, D-G, NITDA

This year’s Summit’s theme “Together Against Corruption” is exciting and I strongly believe that together we can use technology to diminish corruption in our country. Generally, technology is changing the government around the world. New technology such as data analytics and artificial intelligence presents tremendous opportunities to improve public services, get value for money and curb corruption. Research has shown that a high level of digitization in government results in less corruption. It has also proven that digital transformation stimulates economic growth and prosperity while corruption halts economic growth which means digital transformation and corruption are negatively co-related.



The use of DEL tools help to create more direct channels of feedback and communication between citizens and government by reducing the opacity of government's transactions and promoting trust. This also brings about transparency and better opportunities for positive influence.

To cut a long story short, digital transformation can help a country promote transparency, accountability and improve efficiency in service delivery. It provides critical tools in the fight against corruption. Emerging technologies such as big data and analytics, artificial intelligence, allow you to detect trends and even predict corruption practices which in the past were impossible.

Back in 1988 an America economist articulated factors that encouraged corruption in the famous corruption formula

$C = M + D - A$ meaning corruption = monopoly + discretion – accountability. The digital transformation is curbing corruption in three major ways.

Firstly, digital transformation promotes transparency and accountability, while new technology such as geo-referencing, data optimization and artificial intelligence can help improve transparency and foster accountability. For example, artificial intelligence and predictive analytics provide excellent tools to tax authorities and custom services to detect and deter tax evasion in the government. In the UK, the tax administration uses a contact system in analytics and data mining that cross references individual and company taxes to uncover fraudulent or undisclosed activities. The predictive algorithm identifies people mostly at the risk of evading tax and also help government devise pre-emptive activities.

Secondly, digital transformation reduces discretion that unscrupulous brokers abuse to mine or extract brass and other activities. For instance, in land administration, block-chain technology can be used as it is generating much hype and hopes as an antidote to corruption. It processes essential features that can be used to anchor integrity in scrutinizing or securing records of registered assets and tracking other shapes of land.

Thirdly, digital transformation challenges government monopoly. New technologies are increasingly allowing citizens to participate in public decision making, like recently, government used or has involved citizens in choosing the logo for the 60th anniversary and also government uses technology to allow citizens to partake in creating slogans, poetry and photograph to celebrate the Nigeria's 60th anniversary using the innovation challenge.

The emergence of government tech startups is allowing new forms of co-creation of public service. The government and tech startups are making impacts in advancing new solutions to old ways of doing things. For example, they provide cost effective data analytics solution as a service to government struggling to recruit data scientists.



Last November, Paris hosted global government tech summit which reflected the dynamism of public entrepreneurs, government startups in technologically advanced countries such as the UK France and Canada. Government tech startups are not a new way of providing technology services to government. They are gradually shifting the paradigm of policy making by delivery to citizens. In Nigeria, digital transformation has become the greatest ally of the President Muhammadu Buhari Administration. The administration's digital transformation agenda holds with political will and diminish corruption in ways that I never imagined possible. The administration's achievement in the following initiatives was unprecedented. Treasury single account (TSA) has reduced the incidence of corruption in the public service drastically. It has successfully consolidated over 20,000 bank accounts and saved almost N27.4 billion monthly; it instilled transparency accountability and fiscal discipline.

In July this year, the Accountant General of the Federation announced that the Federal Government saved N180 billion monthly by implementing the IPPIS across the country. Also, the BVN has helped the government flush out over 40,000 ghost workers in the public service. This has helped to curbed human and money laundering in the country. On the 23rd October, 2019, the government expanded the mandate of our ministry to cover digital economy. We are an ambitious group that wants to accelerate digital transformation in the country. In NITDA, we have strongly built our ideals on transparency and accountability. We are implementing our mandate to accelerate digital transformation in Nigeria.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to share my views.

Moderator:

Thank you very much DG NITDA. Moving forward, the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation is with us now and she would be sharing her experience and taking us through administrative sanctions and the fight against corruption. Dr. Folashade Yemi Esan, you are welcome.

HCSF

Thank you very much and good morning distinguished participants and panelists. I would like to first of all seize this opportunity to congratulate Mr. President and all Nigerians on our Diamond Jubilee and also the ICPC on its 20th anniversary.

Now I would like to also appreciate and commend the efforts of the government, and by extension Mr. President, on the fight against corruption through all its agencies, the ICPC, EFCC, CCB and all others that are working together. We must also as we are conducting this fight against corruption be aware that there are some unscrupulous Nigerians that have anti-government tendencies and also are working hard to make sure all the anti-corruption agencies' efforts do not



succeed. This is why I think and my own idea is that to effectively fight corruption in the public sector we must have very strong processes. Those that are already in place should be encouraged to become stronger and we must look for new processes so that we are able to deal with the root cause of corruption in Nigeria and in the government.

The first speaker, although I joined towards the end, has already told us some of those processes that are working very well and he gave example of the IPPIS, which has saved government a lot of money annually and this is a lot of money. Administratively it has also helped in making sure that officers earn what is due to them and all the excesses in terms of allowances that have not been approved have been cut off by the IPPIS. The tax that has been due to everybody is being paid now. Some institutions were not paying the approved taxes that they should be paying and also it enables officers that are due for retirement to retire as at when due. It is impossible now to delay because the date you enroll on the IPPIS, your retirement date is also inputted and when it gets to that date it cuts the officer off from payment immediately. So, IPPIS and others like the GIFMIS, Open Treasury Portal are all processes that have been put in place in fighting corruption. We need to work a lot more in instituting administrative processes that would help in the fight against corruption.

Now to talk about the administrative sanctions and the fight against corruption which is really the topic I am supposed to be talking on, we must know that the public service recognizes corruption and the Public Service Rule (PSR) talks about corruption under the chapter that deals with misconduct and serious misconduct. It also lists the attendant disciplinary actions that should be taken when the public servant errs or goes against the rules or indulges in any corrupt practices. However, I must admit at this point that we have not been effective in performing the administrative sanctions because there have not been enough collaborations with anti-corruption agencies to ensure that both criminal and administrative sanctions go hand-in-hand. This is very important. We cannot be concentrating on criminal sanctions and leave the administrative sanctions alone. This has led to what we call “the slap on the wrist syndrome” in the public service. I will give an example of what I mean by this syndrome. For example, a managing director discovers that an officer has committed an error which could be termed as corruption and is causing a lot of financial loss to the country. Most of the time, the MD asks the officer to repay the loss and sometimes other disciplinary actions such as stoppage of salary, suspension and or dismissal might be enforced. In this particular case, only administrative sanctions have been applied while the criminal sanctions have not been employed because most of the time the MDs do not report these cases to the anti-corruption agencies. The issue with such is that it only treats the abuse of office authority as a mere administrative error when it should be seen as corruption and since it involves the misuse of public funds and it should be referred to the anti-corruption agencies.



On the other hand also, there are instances where officers have been invited by the anti-graft agencies and cases have been established against these officers. Sometimes these officers have even served jail terms without the MDAs or even the Office of the Head of Civil Service having any information about these erring officers. They have retained their jobs and when they finish their jail terms they go back to their offices and resume their jobs as if nothing has happened. This also sets a very bad precedence in the public sector as it gives a notion that the service can condone this kind of actions. The service will not condone it and cannot condone this type of actions. So, the problem like I said is that both the administrative and the criminal proceedings must go at the same time and hand in hand so that we do not miss out on people that have erred and we do go ahead and take proper sanctions on them.

We are trying to re-establish with the anti-graft agencies. That is, once a public officer has erred and has been investigated and the case has been established against the public officer, the anti-graft agency must as a matter of fact and matter of importance inform the Office of the Head of Service so that we can in turn inform the relevant MDA to start administrative processes against that officer. I believe with the collaboration, we are going to make a lot of headway.

I will also like to talk briefly on citizen's ownership of the fight against corruption. I must emphasize there must be a synergy between the public and the private sectors. The public sector on its own cannot effectively fight corruption we must work together. We get a lot of information from the public and we need to work on the information the public gives us. We must go back to the basics and citizens' ownership is a factor that we must begin to take seriously and support headlong for the successful fight against corruption.

There is this quote I would like to read the quote is from Delia Ferreira Rubio. He is the Chairman of Transparency International and he says: "People's indifference is the best breeding ground for corruption to grow, only by working together can we hope to end impunity, corruption and the corrupt". Now briefly, I just want to talk about what the OHCSF is doing to combat corruption. The first thing we are doing is encouraging digital processes. I would like to talk about the Enterprise Content Management (ECM) system which the Office of the Head of Civil Service is driving with all the MDAs. This system is geared towards eliminating a lot of corrupt practices in the public sector. We are also working on providing a platform on the website of the Office for the Head of Civil Service of the Federation where the public can actually complain about public officers and we would work on it immediately.

In conclusion, I also like to thank the ICPC for the recognition of two outstanding public servants that were awarded this morning. I think this would also serve to encourage public servants to make sure that they are not corrupt as they continue to conduct their work in their offices. Thank you very much for this opportunity.



Moderator:

Thank you very much Dr. Yemi Esan. I would also like to appreciate you for being available for this process. After the next presenter, we would be taking the first set of comments and questions. So, for our participants online, please get ready to ask your questions. You raise your hands by raising it electronically on the platform. Our next speaker is Prof. Etanibi Alemika and he will be speaking on “Overcoming Challenges in the Fight Against Corruption.”

PROF. ALEMIKA, Member of PACAC

Thank you, the moderator. I am happy to be here with you all for this discussion this morning, I have been asked to speak on “Overcoming Challenges to the Fight Against Corruption in Nigeria”. I must start by congratulating the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) for its 20th anniversary and for innovations and new works it has been doing over the last 18 months resulting in the various publications that were presented this morning, especially the Corruption Index, and then the Ethical Scorecard.

In my view, corruption involves the abuse of power for both material and non-material gains and manifest probably as bribery, fraud, embezzlement, nepotism and violations of core institutional and organizational regulations, standards and guidelines for the efficient and just decision making. I think that Dr. Yemi Esan has alluded to the question of organizational guidelines and compliance with them.

In our country, we are aware that there are many challenges in the fight against corruption. I will identify six of them and discuss ways out of them.

The first one, and I think most fundamental for me, is the erosion of values against corruption which of course has given rise to the widespread corruption that we know and recognize today. Behaviours are determined primarily by values. When values are eroded, of course people can succumb to whatever opportunities available to them. So, we have the erosion of values such that corruption is actually expected of people who are holding certain positions or offices to the benefit of their kinsmen and their associates. To effectively fight corruption therefore, we would need to find mechanism for ethical and value re-orientation. The government has a number of institutions that are established for these such as the National Orientation Agency (NOA) and the National Institute for Cultural Orientation (NICO), among others. What I think has happened is that they are currently very weak and they need to strengthen for real re-orientation and enlightenment. We also need on the part of government to continue to encourage outstanding officers like what was done this morning, not just in sanctions but in reward for good behaviour, to create incentives for good behaviour rather than the stick approach. This is in respect of the erosion of ethical values.



Another factor I want to highlight is the political environment. Our current political environment is more or less driven by political parties and if we look at the current political parties, they do not show any kind of leadership in the fight against corruption more or less every form of corruption associated with political electoral processes in the country. Therefore, to address corruption, there is need for political parties to be more true to their names and not just organize as network for capturing or retaining power with a view to allocating public resources to members and their cronies which is currently the role of political parties. So, for effective sustenance and fight against corruption, the political system should be restructured to achieve transparency in its affairs and also promote accountability in governance especially those of them that get into power.

The third item I want to discuss is the economic system. The current economic system has also eroded productivity over the last three decades and at present only what I call the *kalo-kalo* sector of the economy which is the financial sector. The real sector is less productive even with the huge profit which is the basis for development while the manufacturing sector has gone into comatose. Until we revive them, we cannot generate the needed employment; we cannot generate the food that we need and of course our fate would hang in the balance. There is need to continue to look at the economic system. Chapter 2 of the Constitution actually provides us with a platform for the economic organization of the country but since 1999 that has been viewed porously and violently violated without any effort to adhere to the principles of Chapter 2. So, if we really want to deal with the matter, we need to go back to Chapter 2 and look at the economic objectives there and ensure compliance with them.

The third issue that I want to raise is legal structure and doctrine. The legal structure in Nigeria actually treats the rights of a corrupt person above the demand and need for society transparency, accountability and efficient economic management. This results in the difficulty in prosecuting corrupt persons who wield economic and political powers, and therefore we need to do something about the constraints of the legal systems and this is compounded by the lethargy of the legislature to enact laws that would mitigate factors that make it extremely difficult to prosecute and convict powerful people. There are a number of laws that have not been enacted, for example the witness protection, management of assets and recovered assets. These would help in the fight against corruption.

Another issue that I want to comment on is the need for strong institutions to fight against corruption. We have several anti-corruption agencies and we must acknowledge that they are very weak at prosecution. We must adequately provide resources for their independence to be actually guaranteed. They need to be able to perform their functions by developing capacities in intelligence gathering, investigation and prosecution. Until then, as the Chief Justice of the



Federation said earlier, many cases would go to court and they would go nowhere. Corrupt persons would actually more often than not have good resources and power in the court and government. So, we need to do something about the current legal system and doctrine.

Then of course, the final item I need to discuss is the political leadership by example. Chapter 2 of the Constitution provides that the State shall abolish corruption. And senior government officials shall take oaths when they assume office whether executive, legislative and judiciary organs to avoid corruption and more importantly to adopt measures for abolishing corrupt practices. I must underscore the fact that political leadership for the effective fight against corruption is necessary but often lacking. Therefore, political leadership falls on the executive and legislative arms of government. What do I mean by political leadership? It is required that the three arms of government and their respective leaders who occupy public offices should shun corruption and corrupt practices and more importantly that they support anti-corruption agencies and initiatives by citizens by committing adequate resources and also complying with applicable rules.

Finally, I think political leadership require to galvanize all corporate and citizens approach and efforts towards society in the successful fight against corruption and usher in a better society. Thank you for having me.

Moderator:

We are taking questions and comments for our panelists from our participants and attendees in the house. If you will like to make a comment, please indicate and please be very brief and concise so that our panelists can answer the questions and we can go on to Panel 2. Any comment? Since we have no indication of people who want to ask questions, we would be going straight to Panel 2.



SECOND PANEL OF DISCUSSION

MEMBERS OF SECOND PANEL

1. **PROF. SOLA AKINRINADE**
Provost of Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria - Moderator
2. **MR. SOJI APAMPA**
CEO of Convention on Business Integrity (CBI) - Panelist
3. **DR. KOLE SHETTIMA**
Country Director, MacArthur Foundation - Panelist
4. **PROF. TONNIE IREDIA**
Former D-G, Nigeria Television Authority (NTA) - Panelist
5. **DR. ELIJAH OLUWATOYIN OKEBUKOLA**
Lead Researcher, Nigerian Corruption Index - Panelist

Moderator

We have 3 discussants for the second Panel of Discussion. They are: the CEO for Convention for Business Integrity Mr. Soji Apampa, who will speak to us on “Together Against Corruption: Role of the Private Sector”; Country Director of MacArthur Foundation, Dr. Kole Shettima, who is expected to speak on “Together Against Corruption: Role of Citizens and Non-State Actors”, and former D-G, Nigeria Television Authority (NTA), Prof. Tonnie Iredia, who will speak on “Together Against Corruption: Role of Media”. The first speaker, Mr. Soji Apampa is ready and we invite him to speak to the house on role of the private sector in the fight against corruption.

MR. SOJI APAMPA

Thank you very much Mr. Moderator. I am very grateful for this opportunity to be addressing us this morning. I was told to speak to the topic “**Together Against Corruption: The Role of the Private Sector**”. Before I continue, let me also congratulate the ICPC on achieving the National Ethics and Integrity Policy (NEIP) and also this landmark of 20 years.

I think the first thing the private sector can do is to seek a level playing field. The private sector cannot succeed if there is no fair competition and therefore where it sees that there is corruption going on that would not give it a level playing ground, the private sector has to speak up.

The second thing the private sector can do is to point out risks and their necessary remediation. It is important to identify the corruption risks in the system in the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and in the processes they participate in order to preserve the level playing field.



The third thing is that there has to be expectations of ethics and integrity in the behaviour of both sides. The private sector must be clear about what they are doing and their behaviour should depict same and have a code for their behaviour. The public sector ought to have some expectations of the behaviour of private sector entities as they engage with them, and the private sector should demand this as a matter of rights to ensure that things are properly in order otherwise it would be very difficult to diminish corruption. In order to operationalize this, it is important for the public sector to negotiate and define the standards of operating procedures (SOPs) because if we have SOPs people would know what to expect and when and how things should operate and in that level of transparency, remove the easy ploy that is deployed by some public officials from time to time to exploit the ignorance of people who are dealing with their MDAs. But if you have SOPs and their transparency is not enough, you need therefore to have some kind of compliance arrangements in place. How do you ensure that the public officials would comply and consistently apply the rules of the operating procedures as they were meant to be? So, the private sector therefore cannot see their relationship with the public sector as a one-off. There has to be constant, continuous and consistent engagements in order to make sure there is a compliance process in place, and if there is, they would also be interested in ensuring that there is consequence management. Perhaps people think nothing would happen and hence not take it seriously. So for the private sector to take their engagement with the public sector seriously there has to be compliance framework on both sides and also consequence management on both sides.

There has to also be a grievance reporting mechanism. If it is not going according to plan or the standards operating procedures are not being followed or the SOPs are not working, what can we do? If there is a credible process in place or a hierarchy or a chain in command that the private sector can report to then it would give more confidence when they are sure that these things are working. There should be a follow through and if I have reported something, I have to follow through to the end and also, they should be negotiating with the public sector to ensure that there is transparency around infractions and they are made public. If we know that there have been a thousand complaints against the public sector, 90% of it relating to procurements, it would help the anti-corruption agencies understand where the risks are like, if it is about procurements and they are able to single it out, and show that a huge chunk comes from a particular MDA. This would help them to know where to target their attention policy wise and anything they do would directly help to diminish corruption. Also, the private sector has to make sure that the impact is measured in terms of time, cost effectiveness and efficiency.

These ten things that I have mentioned are a successful formula the government has achieved in the maritime sector. There has been a project going on led by the public service of the Federal Government of Nigeria since 2012 but it took place



at the request of the Maritime Anti-Corruption Network, which is a group of private sector entities and they have worked in the manner that I have described consistently from 2012 to the extent that today, we can say that although there is still corruption in the maritime sector, there is a path of integrity walking side by side those who understand it and those who know that from the private sector can totally avoid corrupt demands today, as a result of what the government has put in place and we are hoping that this kind of successful arrangement and mechanism which involved the ICPC, the Council, all of the agencies at the ports can be rolled out in other MDAs and interactions with the private sector.

Thank you very much!

Moderator

Thank you Mr. Apampa, almost all the speakers continue to emphasize on the transparency of processes. We now go to Prof. Tony Iredia, former Director General of the Nigerian Television Authority, who is speaking to us on the role of media in the fight against corruption.

PROF. TONNIE IREDIA

Thank you for this opportunity. I will be talking about **“The Role of the Media in the Fight Against Corruption”**. Before going ahead to speak on the role of the media, let me join others to congratulate ICPC on its 20th anniversary and to say that this is the perfect time for this event. It gives you opportunity to take a look at what you have done in the past and it gives you a second opportunity to develop new strategies for the future. So, it is a good time really to do all of this.

The perception of the media matters a lot. Whatever ICPC does, if the public is not aware from the media you are deemed not to have done anything. It is important to draw the attention of the public through the media. This leads to the need for you to understand the current role of media in current world. It is divided into two; one part is made up of activities and the other part is made up of those activities that are made known to the public. Even when you do a lot of things and awareness has not been made about the said activity, then you find out that you haven't done anything.

You should learn to prioritize the position you hold in the media especially with the work of the Commission. Another thing that is significant to me is the programme today and the theme that you have chosen which is to diminish corruption. This is a more realistic approach than to pretend to eliminate corruption because there is so much ramification of corruption. There is so much dimension that is better to recognize that you can only begin to remove it little by little in an incremental manner to the level of saying oh you have done so much and you can now say you are fighting corruption. Yes, the fight is on and it has gotten to be sectoral and it should be incremental. The results of the past have got to be used in dealing with the fresh issues.



The provision of law for setting up the ICPC has no relevance to people like me with reference to Section 6. I am referring to Section 6 of your law which talks about administrative duties of the Commission, general duties of the Commission. It is actually under that section that people like us come in which is the education, mobilization of the rank of people around. Like I said, in Section 6 (f) there is a provision for prevention and to publicize sanctions. If you had listened to many of the speakers today, they have all talked about citizens' appreciation of ICPC. The Commission is doing a lot especially for those of us who have been on this programme here today, all the progress I hear today I haven't heard them before and if at my level I have never heard them before, then that tells you that nobody is actually hearing you. And that you really need to talk and talk and talk again for people to be able to appreciate your work and that's why you need the mass media to help you to reach out to the general public and how do you do this? By forming a partnership with the media and the partnership is of equal person. The media and ICPC must be equal partners in this war. The media is not a junior partner; you must emphasize in media so that they can also help you own this job and do it for you. And how do you do that? You must encourage reporters who are accredited to the ICPC, who are in your office all the time listening to what you are doing, getting what you are doing, and then reporting back simultaneously to the public.

You must also be sure of when ICPC is on air, i.e. it must be prime-time. When ICPC was starting, I was Director-General of NTA and I know I visited the late chairman then and we agreed on a weekly slot. I also shed light on the weakness of that arrangement. A single weekly slot on television does not reach the people. What reaches the people are those prime-time programmes they want to watch like the news, entertainment for relaxation. So, ICPC must find its way into sponsorship of such programmes which we call primetime programming people would want to see. But if you have a slot on ICPC and you are hoping that people are going to tune in to that slot you might end up talking to yourself. So, you need to find out what people want to watch and you need to be sponsoring such programmes and finding your way into it by forming partnership with the media. It is not just enough to say something, it has to be repeatedly said until it sticks. It's that theory of force multiplication that can help and there are diversities. Conventional media is not all that you need, you also need informal media. Luckily, I have heard a few people talking about several means that you can use and I hope that you are utilizing them. The National Orientation Agency, for example, is extremely important because it has a branch in every state of the country, and not only that, it also talks to the people in the language that they understand unlike the urban related media that speaks English all the time in a country where 60% of its people do not really understand English. So, you need informal media and you need to synergize what the informal media is doing for you with what the conventional media is doing for you so that you can have a complete coverage of your activities.



So now, we are talking about the media helping you, how have you helped yourself? How viable is ICPC? What do people know about ICPC? What does it do? Remember, today you were told about public perception, you are doing a lot but the public does not know. People hear just the name of the organization and they think “oh this is not a serious one”. When I got the invite to come and speak here, I had to go and find out about the Commission and I was like oh ICPC, are they still there? What do they do now? And I think I was told ICPC, they only listen to petitions and they do not do anything on their own. It is only what you write to them they work upon. Now, whether that is correct or not it is a perception which you need to do something about. Is it true that your law only requires you only to receive? Can you develop issues on your own? How proactive is ICPC? Are you dealing with grave issues? There are certain issues that are glaring and the country is worried about them. We just had an issue about so many things that were said about the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) and there was a press statement that ICPC has investigated or has spoken with the key officers of NDDC. What did you speak to them about? What was the agreement? What were the results? Do people know now that you have really gotten involved in the NDDC investigation and that you are doing something about it? If you are not dealing with such glaring issues nobody is going to look at the other issues you are talking about. How is ICPC organized? Is it a centralized body? If you visit the State Offices, are they not moribund offices? If they are, you need to revamp them and allow them work well. You need to decentralize and make sure that everybody is active because when there is collaboration of activities it has its impacts. If the only thing we hear about ICPC is what it does at the central level then you are just scratching the surface, you are probably just dealing with Abuja. So that is important.

What about operations? When somebody does something wrong and ICPC has gone there, arrested the chief executive and has ensured that the man has been asked to step aside and so on and so forth, does everybody step aside like that or is it just some people you pushed to step aside and when others come you do not do the same thing. Now ICPC and MDA units, the Head of Civil Service mentioned it, you have also mentioned it in the speech of the Chairman. What is the usefulness? What is the relationship between you and the MDAs? How come when somebody is interdicted and somebody is found guilty by ICPC, the Head of Civil Service does not hear? Are there no units in such places? We need to find a way of dealing with this. Now, if you are viable, you are attractive to the media. Hence you have to understand the job of the media, and understand the image and structure of the media. The media is a diversified organ and there is a difference between the newspaper and the electronic media. There is a difference between radio and television even though both are electronic and when you are trying to put your stories in all of these media segments except you know how they work, you know their nature and scope you might find that you’re using the wrong tactics. You cannot be sending a long five minutes advert to the television, it doesn’t take any story that is longer than one minute and does not have any illustration.



The ICPC needs to invest in public enlightenment; many organisations do not do that. What they do is that they just invite the media and they expect you to just do something for them. For example, you have an event you paid so much for refreshments, you paid so much for the food, decorations and when it comes to media you say oh, they should help you. It is not possible because the media has expenses and except you are prepared to invest in them you will not be able to get the type of public enlightenment that you require. For example, today has been a major day for you, I am rounding up now, and you have so many things you put together in this programme. Now in publicity, you cannot put so many things together and expect those things to reach everybody you have to break them like the winners today you have to unveil them separately and at different times. The public would like to see the policeman that won a prize, because nobody believes the police can win a prize in matters of accountability. For a policeman to win a prize that is an exceptional person. He needs a full page and quite a lot of things for people to see the reality of a policeman doing the kinds of things that we have expected. Now, what am I telling you to do? Am I telling you to go into propaganda? No. Am I saying you should be publicity conscious? No. What I am saying is that whatever you consider necessary to be publicized you must do it very well. You must allow the public claim ownership of what you do by your own approach and strategies.

I would like to use an example of late Dora Akunyili. She made NAFDAC an organization for the public. Different people were calling to say oh somebody is doing fake drugs behind my house, come and catch them. That is what you call public claim or ownership of an event. If you are not viable and the public cannot see you as their own and they cannot see you as people that they need to assist, then you are going to have a lot of problems. So, the golden rule of oh let us not speak too much which has happened in the past is also good but what you want to say, you must say it emphatically you must say it well and you must let it stick. You must let the public go along with you.

I want to say thank you for letting me be a part of this and best wishes moving forward and on your 20th anniversary. Thank you!

Moderator:

Thank you so much Prof. Iredia, we have taken notes of your comments and observations. Can you please stop sharing your screen? Thank you. Dr. Kole Shettima is back online and would like to take his presentation on the role of citizens and non-state actors. Dr. Shettima you can proceed.

DR. KOLE SHETTIMA

Let me also join others to thank and to congratulate ICPC for marking this milestone of its 20th anniversary of the organization and to the board, management and members of staff for the work they are doing.



I have been asked to talk about citizens and non-state actors and I think this is central to the work we do here at the MacArthur Foundation. We believe that for any change to happen it has to be a combination of what citizens, society organizations and others demand and what kind of response that you get from the State. That is why we call our approach the “Sandwich Approach”. This is an approach whereby there is a demand for accountability, integrity and transparency from the public and there is a supply on the part of the state to the demands of the public. It is only when you have a combination of working together as a state and as a civil society that actually change can happen. So, this topic of working together really speaks very squarely to what the Foundation has been doing.

Let me say that this critical role of the citizens and that of the civil society organizations is so important that we cannot just leave our hands folded and seat down and think or say that, oh, this governor, president or local government chairman is not doing the right thing. We, as citizens, we have to take also the responsibility of challenging the State and demanding for our rights or what we think is the right thing to do.

Even the best of governments, however, benevolent they are or good they are, or morally right they are, if we do not challenge them, tell them what we want, tell them what is right they would be lackadaisical and not do what they are supposed to do. So, that’s why the role of citizens is critical and very important.

There is a research that has been undertaken by Chatham House with our support and the interesting thing is that about 80% of Nigerians actually oppose corruption; although everybody thinks many people are corrupt but about 80% of Nigerians have a negative attitude toward corruption. This is a very important point to make.

However, citizens tolerate corruption because they have to and that is where the problem comes in. They are put in a situation where they think everyone is corrupt but themselves and that is the assumption and belief. This kind of collective thinking where they think others are corrupt except themselves pulls up a very difficult situation. Also, we need to put in our processes and typical things for them not to be corrupt, for example, placing technology in such situation. Nigerians oppose corruption but they have to tolerate it because they have no choice. Making reference to the belief I stated earlier, such a belief makes an average Nigerian partake in corruption because he believes he is the only one not involved in it.

How do we leverage the altitude of corruption? How can we use the citizens and non-state actors for powerful change? Ordinary Nigerians are the victims of corruption in our society because they see their problems in terms of bad roads, poor electricity and social amenities, amongst others in our communities. They know that they are the victims of corruption and I think Covid-19 really in so



many ways have shown us how ordinary citizens become the victims. If you look at the situation now, only the children of the rich and the elites are going to school. They have the opportunity to go online and continue their schooling but the children of the poor people who send their children to public schools are the ones that are being denied access to education and that should not have been the case if we had used our resources efficiently and effectively. What we are doing is widening the gap between the rich and the poor in our society and therefore creating more and more problems for ourselves because at the end of the day, those children of the poor people will not just allow us to go away with it, they would wake us up from our sleep. We have denied them education, which means denying them opportunities to progress. So that's where as citizens I think we need to know that corruption is something Nigerians have a negative attitude about and therefore see how we can work together and empower citizens to bring about change because that change is important. Other panelists have spoken about the society and the media then we can see how various groups in the society can help bring about the change we desire.

There is also something about faith. If Nigerians claim they are God fearing people, what does God say to them about corruption? Are they supposed to do wrong? What are they supposed to do as upright people in order to bring about the change we desire? And therefore, I think that collective actions bringing about different actors in the society, citizens and the government itself is the only way we can bring about change.

In the spirit of collective action, I would like to call on all of us to join in this action to fight against corruption in our society, all together we can build and create a better society.

Thank you very much!

Moderator

Thank you very much Dr. Kole Shettima, you made an interesting point about faith groups. One of our participants at one of our trainings back at the Academy raised one important point that if all we do as citizens of this country is obey the doctrines of our faith then nobody would be corrupt in this country. No religion supports us to be corrupt, steal, commit murder, bribe, so if all we do is follow our faith then we would have a very clean society. We can come back to some of these issues later. We are going to have one more presentation before we have the general discussion. The ICPC carried out a pilot study of the **Nigerian Corruption Index 2020** and we have the summary of the reports for presentation. The Lead Researcher for that project, Dr. Elijah Oluwatoyin Okebukola is ready for his presentation.



DR. ELIJAH OLUWATOYIN OKEBUKOLA

Permit me to continue along the line of already established protocols. Kindly, allow me share my screen please.

Very quickly, I would be going over the reports of the pilot phase of the Nigerian Corruption Index, and we would be looking at about six areas:

1. Institutional and Community Ownership of the Project
2. The need for Nigerian Corruption Index
3. About respondents
4. Corruption Levels in 4 Sectors
5. Lessons for Anti-Corruption Intervention
6. Conclusion.

In terms of institutional and community ownership of the project, the project was not done alone by the ICPC, although it is the Commission's project. The ICPC is collaborating with stakeholders, particularly, we have a team of members that is made up of people in the academia, Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs), Civil Society Organisations, National Bureau for Statistics, and so on. We also have presentations made for bodies in the diaspora.

Why do we need the Nigerian Corruption Index (NCI) bearing in mind that there are some existing surveys for example, the Corruption Perceptions Index of the Transparency International, or the Control of Indicators of The World Bank. The reason the ICPC is conducting the Nigerian Corruption Index is that some of these existing cross-country surveys focus on perception and there is sometimes a questionable relation between perception and reality. Your perception may be clouded by religion, education, income, employment status, political affiliation and so on and sometimes you find out that what people perceive is far from reality. NCI would be focusing on experience. It is difficult to survey the experience of corruption but it is not impossible.

Again, some of these existing surveys apply country level indices and perception to particular sectors within the country and that is quite difficult for example, the CPI index is from 0-100 with 0 being very clean and 100 being very corrupt. The World Bank Corruption Indicator (WCI) is from -2.5 to 2.5 with 2.5 being the best and -2.5 being the worst. In 2019 Transparency International's CPI, Nigeria scored 26 and was ranked 146 out of 198 countries. For the WCI, Nigeria scored -1.068 but what does this mean for particular sectors in the country? What does it mean for sectors at the sub-national level? It is very difficult to say. What the NCI would do is to move from sector levels to sub-national levels and to also look at areas within and also focus on specificity in data collection in the sense that we would be looking at specific areas within the sectors.



Now, apart from those ones that focus on perception there are others that focus on experience but, they focus mostly on petty corruption. For example, the Global Corruption Barometer of Transparency International, and we have a very good one that is done with the National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with UNODC. It has a wide cross-sectional coverage, it has a national and subnational data but it focuses on petty corruption while the NCI would focus on grand corruption. So, why is the NCI focusing on grand corruption? Firstly, it conforms with the ICPC principles that all forms of corruption are bad. Yes, we have surveys dealing with petty corruption but we need data for grand corruption. The NCI would serve for the empirical basis for dealing with grand corruption because we can identify specific sectors and activities that are contributing to grand corruption in Nigeria. We can identify to what extent these activities contribute to corruption levels in the country and the data can be a spring board for making suggestions to policy stakeholders.

Simply because we are looking at grand corruption, the respondents are people who have a certain level of involvement with public life. The target population for the NCI are the senior level officials with transactions involving five million naira and above, exercise of high-level power. This population was divided into clusters along the following lines: serving judges who handle trials and or appeals in corruption and election cases, court registry officials, lawyers entitled to appear before judges who handle trials or appeals in corruption and electoral cases, public officers above grade level 9, private businesses or companies that have been awarded public contracts valued at five million naira and above. From this cluster, we tried to reach out to respondents and eventually we got to 1,400 respondents. One of the first things we found was that people were unwilling to share their experience on grand corruption with us and we noticed that when you ask about perception or opinion people are more willing to share. The respondents were generally very educated and many of them had important managerial roles in their MDAs and had spent many years in their sectors.

Going to what we found, the data looked at corruption levels in these four sectors - Executive, Legislative, Judiciary and Private Sector and the corruption levels were scored from 0 – 100. Zero being absolutely not corrupt and 100 being absolutely corrupt and overall the score for the country was 48 which indicates that there is still a high level of corruption and there is still a lot of work to be done and as we see shortly all the sectors that we surveyed are contributing to the high level of grand corruption.

What we did was to look at corruption in 2 sets, monetary and non-monetary corruption in the Legislative, Executive, Judiciary and Private Business Sectors and that was what we used to get the overall corruption score for the country monetary = 47, non-monetary = 49, and average is 48 that's how we got the figure.



Note that the Justice Sector contributed the highest overall in the NCI with a sum score of 63. The reason the Justice Sector has a high score was in terms of monetary corruption which was 93 and the non-monetary was 33. One of the areas that increased the scores for the monetary corruption in the Justice Sector was the area of bribe for judgment. Sixteen percent of the respondents we spoke to told us that they had experienced outright demand of bribe to influence cases and the respondents reported that lawyers were mostly responsible for such scenarios, followed by litigants and then court clerks and judges. Out of the 901 respondents we spoke to in the justice sector, 78 shared their experience on bribe for judgment and they reported altogether N9,457,650,000. The breakdown is shown in the image below:

Highlights of Grand Corruption in the Justice Sector

Bribe for Judgment

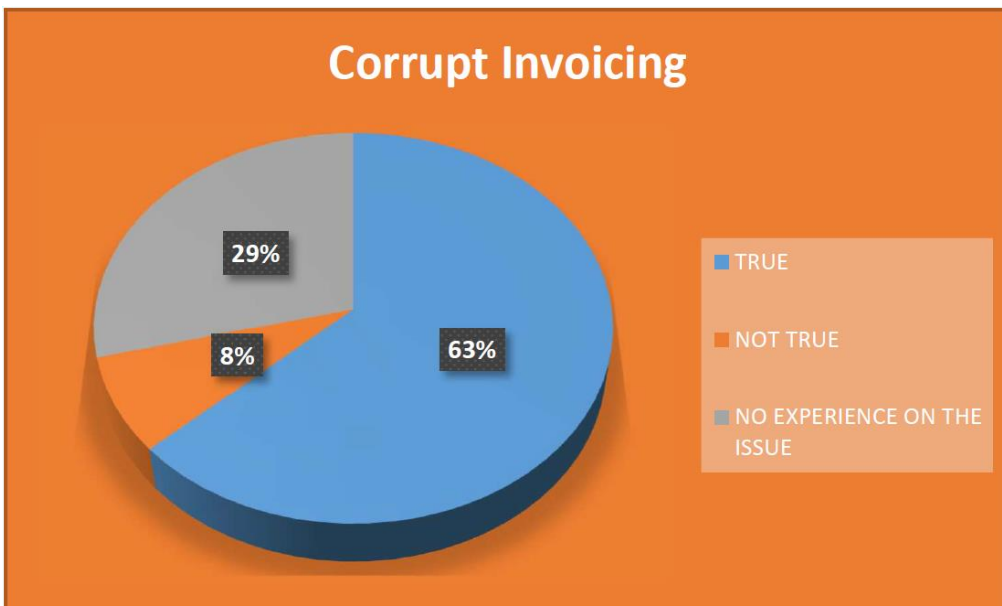
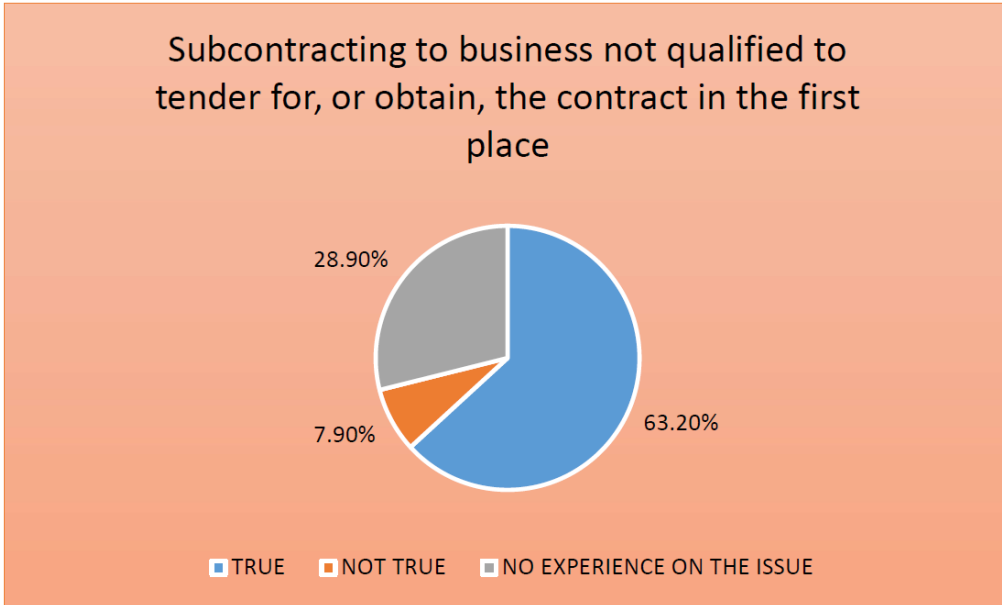
Category	Sex	Number of respondents that reported the experience	Percentage of respondents that reported the experience	Amount of money reported	Percentage of total amount reported
Lawyers	Female	19	19/63 (30.2%)	918,045,000	9.71%
	Male	44	44/63 (69.8%)	4,815,941,000	50.92%
	Total	63	63/636 (9.9%)	5,733,986,000	60.63%
Judges	Female	6	6/11 (54.5%)	3,307,444,000	34.97%
	Male	5	5/11 (45.5%)	392,220,000	4.15%
	Total	11	11/124 (8.9%)	3,699,664,000	39.12%
Court staff	Female	3	3/4 (75.0%)	3,000,000	0.03%
	Male	1	1/4 (25.0%)	21,000,000	0.22%
	Total reported	4	4/25 (16.0%)	24,000,000	0.25%
All Respondents	Female	28	28/78 (35.9%)	4,228,489,000	44.71%
	Male	50	58/78 (64.1%)	5,229,161,000	55.29%
	Total	78	78/901 (8.7%)	9,457,650,000	100.00%
Note					
Total court staff = 25					
Total chose not to say = 116					
Total judges = 124					
Total lawyers = 636					
Total respondents = 901					

In the Justice Sector, we also looked at fraudulent alterations of court documents, amongst others and the respondents reported that court registry officials were responsible for fraudulent alterations of court documents followed by lawyers.



We also looked at the causes of corruption in the private sector, the next highest to the Justice Sector with an overall score of 44. In monetary corruption, the private sector scored 33 and in non-monetary sector, the sector scored 55 giving the overall score of 44. Some highlights of corruption in the private sector with the issues being raised in contract bids and building corrupt payments into invoices by factoring in cuts, bribes and so on are shown in the image below:

Highlights of Grand Corruption in the Private Business Sector





Furthermore, 55% also attested to diversion of contract funds for personal use. In the private sector, we also have the issue of giving gifts to public officials. The wrongful gifts to public officials under corporate social responsibility schemes are shown below:

Highlights of Grand Corruption in the Private Business Sector

Wrongful Gifts to Public Officials Under Corporate Social Responsibility Schemes

Type of Company/Business	Major Activities	Years of Experience	Role	Number of Respondents that Reported the Experience	Percentage of Respondents that Reported the Experience	Amount Reported in Naira	Percentage of Total Amount Reported
Limited	Arms and defence, Construction (roads, dams, tunnels, buildings, ships, etc.)	21 years and above	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or Equivalent	1	1/4(25%)	50,000,000	99.20%
Limited	Construction (roads, dams, tunnels, buildings, ships, etc.), Consultancy, Telecoms and IT	1-5 years	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or Equivalent	1	1/4(25%)	300,000	0.60%
Limited by Guarantee	Consultancy	6-10 years	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or Equivalent	1	1/4(25%)	100,000	0.20%
Partnership	Agri /food industries	6-10 years	Senior Management	1	1/4(25%)	500 ⁵¹	0.001%
Total reported				4	4/100 (4.0%)	50,400,500	100.00%
Note							
Total Company respondents = 100							

In summary by factoring the time allocated to me, the corruption scores from the least to the most corrupt are below:

Corruption Scores

Sector	Monetary Corruption Score	Non-Monetary Corruption Score	Overall Sectors' Corruption Score
Legislative	27	55	41
Executive	33	51	42
Private Business	33	55	44
Justice	93	33	63
Overall Score	47	49	48



Lessons we learnt for anti-corruption intervention include: high-level corruption requires joint public and private perpetration, just a few incidents can devastate a whole sector, lack of transparency enables corruption, many serious incidents of grand corruption are neither discovered nor reported and corrupt practices can be hidden within legitimate practices, and individuals seeking to avoid sanctions can centralize their corrupt practices.

These are just the findings of the pilot survey, the full survey will expand into more sectors and dive deeper. The full survey would be done in 2021.

In conclusion, a lot of effort has been put into stopping corruption in Nigeria and in combatting corruption.

Thank you very much for listening!

Moderator:

Thank you very much Dr. Okebukola, please stop sharing your screen. We would like to invite comments from participants. Can we have indications from those who would like to contribute, Mr. Ibrahim Pam you raised your hands. You can ask your questions now.

General Discussion

Question from Mr. Ibrahim Pam:

My name is Ibrahim Pam and I was Chief Legal Officer for ICPC from 2001-2005. I am really pleased to be part of this celebration and I want to congratulate Professor Owasanoye very much, for his dynamic leadership. I work at the Green Climate Fund now and I am in charge of the Planet Integrity Unit. I want to speak on the use of technology. I was very intrigued by the contribution of the D-G NITDA. Corruption is a crime of opportunity and not really a crime of morality. Therefore, it must be addressed by reducing the opportunities. Talking about the use of technology, I think in this era the ability to use big data in order to determine patterns and schemes of corruption is highly essential. Re-engineering the public service is the key way of diminishing corruption and not just by enforcing and prosecuting which is also important but addressing the opportunities and closing loopholes would help diminish corruption.

The DG NITDA spoke about big data analytics and this is something we are pioneering here at Green Climate and I would be very glad to collaborate with ICPC in order to enhance the use of data analytics. How that works is you develop statistical models for examining huge quantities of data and you run through that data and identify numbers which could be an indicator for where there has been or where there would be red flags. This is something that has been pioneered in a number of institutions including ours and we have an 18-billion-dollar fund that we are protecting. I would be happy to collaborate with ICPC and NITDA where we can explore the real applications of data analytics both for descriptive and preventive analytics.

Thank you very much and best wishes for the next 20 years and beyond.



Moderator:

Thank you Mr. Pam, it is good to have you here with us. The Honorable Chairman is also here and I am sure he would take up the offer of collaboration. There is a question for the Head of Civil Service of the Federation and apparently the HCSF is no longer online. The question is from Mr. Kabir, a staff of ICPC, is what are the practical steps being taking to abolish the slap on the wrist syndrome with respect to corruption in the public service?

Since there are no more hands up, I would like to invite the Honorable chairman of the ICPC, Professor Owasanoye to respond.

PROF. BOLAJI OWASANOYE

On the suggestions and the role for data analytics, we would definitely like to have a conversation on that. I would be inclined to use that to improve our work. As I said earlier in my speech, we would try and improve some areas of our work. We are quite happy that the Head of Civil Service of the Federation also mentioned administrative sanctions as a way to curtail and diminish corruption in our nation.

To respond to questions about public servants who are found wanting, I recall that public officials who had court cases last year were suspended and given time off to either clear their name or face the full wrath of the law. We plan to continue our movement positively in this fight against corruption by collaborating on a national level with the Head of Civil Service of the Federation, MDAs and among many others to create a synergy so that the administrative sanctions can function fully and properly.

Finally, of course the point that was made about the role of citizens and non-state actors, I cannot agree more with him. I know that both Islam and Christianity disagree with corruption and surely God does not condone it. A lot of people disguise under the veil of religion and culture to perpetrate such crimes. These are some of the challenges we have but I assure you that the roles of community and non-state actors remain key in the fight to diminish corruption. It is not a problem with only Nigeria, even globally people never trust government. In developed countries, you have cases where citizens suspect the government. You do not believe the government tells you the truth but sometimes more often than not the government is telling the truth and the people to their own peril choose to believe otherwise. Seeking some sort of balance with the benefit of the public at state is what we aim to achieve. We are taking steps to balance the rights and interest of the innocent people and do the best we can to ensure that our mandate is upheld.

On that note I would like to thank Mr. President, Senate President, Chief Justice of the Federation, the Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice, the Secretary to the Government of the Federation, all Ministers who



joined virtually, the Chief of Staff to the President, all our panelists, and all the support staff in the Presidency. We appreciate your participation and also to our Moderator and Provost of Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria (ACAN), Prof. Sola Akinrinade, our technical team here at ICPC, the board members, management and staff of the ICPC, and the media for wonderful coverage.

I would like to close by congratulating all our awardees.

Thank you all very much and God bless.