

**260**

MDAs ASSESSED BY EICS

**41**

MDAs UNDERGOING CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION

**8**

MDAs FLAGGED FOR PROCUREMENT ACT INFRACTIONS

**22**

MDAs BEING INVESTIGATED FOR TAX INFRACTIONS

**30**

MDAs FLAGGED FOR OTP VIOLATIONS

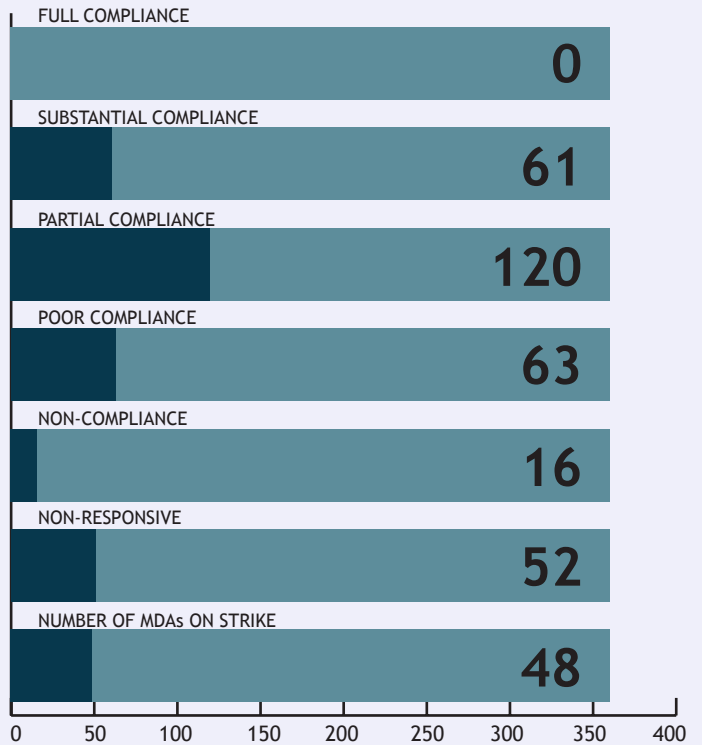
**16**

CLEARED

**14**

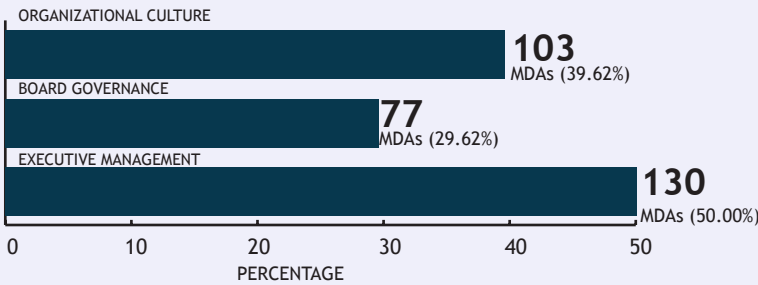
PENDING CLEARANCE

NUMBER OF MDAs ON COMPLIANCE LEVEL



PERFORMANCE OF MDAs IN KEY AND SUB-INDICATORS OF THE SCORECARD

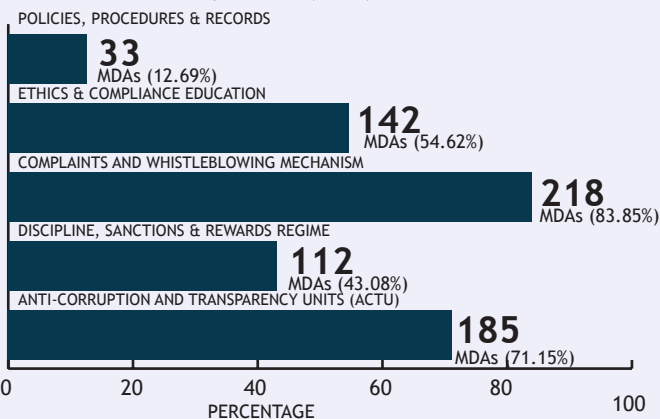
Management Culture & Structure (30%)



**101** (38.85%)  
MDAs SCORED BELOW AVERAGE

**159** (60.77%)  
MDAs SCORED ABOVE AVERAGE

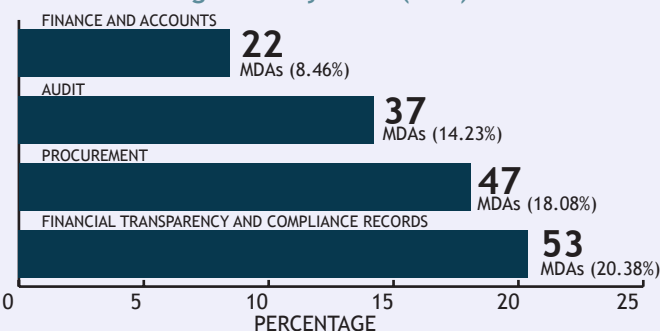
Administrative Systems (30%)



**168** (64.62%)  
MDAs SCORED BELOW AVERAGE

**92** (35.38%)  
MDAs SCORED ABOVE AVERAGE

Financial Management Systems (40%)



**29** (11.15%)  
MDAs SCORED BELOW AVERAGE

**231** (87.69%)  
MDAs SCORED ABOVE AVERAGE

## FINDINGS

- None of the MDAs assessed attained full compliance. However, out of the 260 assessed, 61 MDAs (23%) had substantial compliance, 120 MDAs (46.15%) had partial compliance, 63 MDAs (24.23%) had poor compliance, while 64 MDAs were non-responsive.
- Under the main indicator on Administrative Systems, a substantial number of MDAs performed below average attainable with 168 MDAs (64.62%) while 92 MDAs (35.38%) scored above the average attainable score.
- Analysis of the Sub-Indicators under Administrative Systems shows that 142 MDAs (54.62%) scored below average under the Ethics and Compliance Education, 218 MDAs (83.85%) scored below average under Complaints and Whistleblowing, 185 MDAs (71.15%) scored below average under Anti-Corruption and Transparency Unit (ACTU). These sub-indicators are the main drivers of anti-corruption policies in MDAs.
- Under Financial Management Systems, 231 MDAs (88.84%) scored high above the “average attainable score”. This may be attributed to Government’s reforms and introduction of e-platforms for financial transactions such as the GIFMIS, IPPIS, TSA etc which MDAs have fully complied with in their financial transactions.
- 74 MDAs (28.46%) out of the 260 MDAs do not have ACTUs in place (inaugurated and inducted). However, this figure of 74 is also inclusive of MDAs who have ACTUs but failed to respond on the AEI during the deployment.
- The assessment revealed that the Executive Management which is critical in organisations structural management and supervision for driving service delivery have MDAs performing within average with a 50.0% performance rating.
- 167 MDAs (64.23%) do not have a system for staff to sign as having read and understood their organisations core values, mission and vision including where such values exist. This deficiency may further promote staff indifference to the core values, vision and mission of their Organisation.
- 134 MDAs (51.54%) do not have policies regarding acceptance of gifts, donations, hospitals etc and in 81 MDAs (31.12%), there are no system for the enforcements of such policies. The absence of domesticated policies on gifts and hospitality is a serious corruption vulnerability which may promote unethical practices by staff of such organisation.
- 85 MDAs (32.69%) of the 260 assessed do not have a strategic plan showing that such organisations are being run without any clear-cut means of monitoring and evaluating their achievements and failures in relation to their mandate.
- 39 MDAs (15%) do not have instrument for the establishment of a governing board/council while 59 MDAs do not have a board in place. Absence of a law to back up the establishment of a Board is a grave lacuna which may give room for excessive discretionary powers. Likewise, MDAs who do not have a board in place in violation of the establishment Act also promotes a situation of abuse of power for the Chief Executive since the Board ought to serve as a check on the activities of the Management in the administration of the Organisation.
- 211 MDAs (81.15%) do not encourage system study/corruption risk assessment in line with the ACTU and ICPC mandate to prevent corruption in MDAs.
- 90 MDAs (34.62%) did not render annual Audited reports to the Office of the Auditor General of the Federation (OAuGF) and Public Accounts Committee (PAC) within the last five months of 2022. Also, 83 MDAs (31.92%) did not submit audited reports for the last three years.
- 101 MDAs (38.85%) did not procure their external auditors in line with the Public Procurement Act 2007.
- 86 MDAs (33.08%) and 109 MDAs (41.92%) did not conduct an annual needs assessment and market surveys respectively in contravention of the provisions of the Public Procurement Act 2007.
- 25 MDAs (9.62%) do not have a legal instrument backing up the establishment of such Organisations.
- 129 MDAs (49.62%) are shown not to respond timely to requests from stakeholders.
- 124 MDAs (47.69%) did not have training plans in place, 123 MDAs (47.31%) did not undertake ethics and compliance training in the year under review and 114 MDAs (43.85%) did not train procurement officers on ethics and compliance within the period under review. Absence of continuous training on Ethical provisions can be said contributes to abuse of ethical standards by staff of organisations.
- 204 MDAs (78.46%) do not have a whistle-blowing policy and 74 MDAs (28.46%) do not have redress officers and dedicated channels for corruption reportage. Lack of viable whistleblowing channels does not aid an effective fight against corruption.
- 100 MDAs (38.46%) do not have domesticated/professional codes of conduct/ethics with sanctions and 117 MDAs (45.00%) do not have a reward system in place consistent with the requirements of the core values.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Government should implement consistent reforms and upgrading of its digital revenue and payment platforms including the TSA, GIFMIS, IPPIS etc to safeguard it from activities of hackers, fraudsters, intruders and guarantee its integrity in the wake of increasing violations of these platforms.
- MDAs should prioritise ethics and compliance education for the personnel, institute whistleblowing and compliant mechanism to tackle emerging challenges at work and promptly establish Anti-Corruption and Transparency Unit (ACTU) where none exists.
- Public entities should formulate and implement training and retraining policies in the key areas of organizational culture, financial and administrative management systems to enhance their performances, leading to increased productivity and improved quality service delivery driven by optimal ethics and integrity standards.
- Government should enhance enforcement of the statutory provisions on the rendering of periodic and annual audited reports by MDAs to the Office of the Auditor-General of the Federation (OAuGF) and the Public Account Committee (PAC) of the National Assembly by swiftly applying commensurate sanctions in the applicable statutes.
- Bureau of Public Procurement - through the strict application of its enabling law, the Public Procurement Act, 2007 should ensure compliance of MDAs to the provisions in the discharge of their procurement responsibilities while observed violations be promptly sanctioned.
- Government should institute urgent measures to ensure that public bodies without a legal instrument or establishment law have relevant laws enacted for them to enable the realisation of their mandate.
- MDAs are advised on essence and imperative of adopting and displaying their vision, mission and core values in appropriate media for public and general information.
- MDAs are advised to produce, adopt, communicate and enforce codes of ethics/ conducts incorporating policies on professional ethics, guides on acceptance of gifts, donations, hospitality to reduce and mitigate corruption within the MDAs.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Secretary to the Government of the Federation to inform and advise the President and Commander in-Chief on the imperative of appointing and inaugurating boards of statutory institutions to guide, lead and manage the MDAs. The findings that certain MDAs do not have boards indicate opaque and rudderless leadership structure which negatively impacts on governance, validity and productivity of the affected MDAs.
- Government to be advised to work with the National Assembly and relevant agencies in ensuring that all Organisations are backed up by establishment laws to remove excessive and abuse of discretionary powers by such Organisations.
- ICPC to advise the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation, Office of the Head of Civil Service of the Federation and other relevant authorities on the imperative to direct MDAs to develop domesticated Whistleblower policies within their Organisations in tandem with the National Whistleblower Policy and the Circular on Anonymous Reporting System to boost corruption prevention within MDAs.
- The SGF, Head of Service and ICPC should ensure, that MDAs comply with government directives and circulars on funding of ACTUs as internal anti-corruption units and whistleblowing channel for the Public Service to further ensure the acceptance of ACTUs by management of MDAs.
- MDAs to take steps on producing and implementing Strategic Plans, conducting System Studies and Reviews and Corruption Risk Assessments to assist in institutionalizing integrity, accountability and appropriate preventive measures to diminish and mitigate corruption.
- Collaboration between Head of Service and ICPC should be intensified on the oversight of ACTUs for effectiveness and ensuring MDA compliance to relevant Circulars on Establishment and Funding of ACTUs.
- MDAs that consistently appear in the “High Corruption Risk” categorization should be considered for system study and review of their systems or investigation where appropriate, to ensure adherence to public policy, laws, regulations and directives.
- Annual reports of EICS deployment should be recommended as a policy document for government’s implementation.

## RANKING

### Ranking of MDAs does not imply absence of investigation activities on institution or its staff.

OVERALL RANKING		MINISTRIES		PRESIDENCY & EXTRA MINISTERIAL AGENCIES	
FIRST 10		FIRST 5		FIRST 5	
NATIONAL LOTTERY TRUST FUND, ABUJA	86.05	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	85.78	NATIONAL LOTTERY TRUST FUND	86.05
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	85.78	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND INVESTMENT	79.76	NATIONAL SALARIES, INCOME AND WAGES COMMISSION	82.60
NATIONAL STEEL RAW MATERIALS EXPLORATION AGENCY, KADUNA STATE	85.46	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION	79.60	STATE HOUSE	82.00
NATIONAL SALARIES, INCOME AND WAGES COMMISSION	82.60	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	78.45	REVENUE MOBILIZATION, ALLOCATION AND FISCAL COMMISSION	79.98
STATE HOUSE ABUJA	82.00	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	74.05	FEDERAL INLAND REVENUE SERVICE	79.95
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE OF NIGERIA, BADAGRY	81.90	LAW & JUSTICE		REGULATORY	
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, DUTSE	81.85	FIRST 5		FIRST 5	
NIGERIA BULK ELECTRICITY TRADING PLC, ABUJA	81.45	NIGERIA CORRECTIONAL SERVICE, ABUJA	78.68	NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION	79.10
YABA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, YABA	81.05	NIGERIA SECURITY AND CIVIL DEFENCE CORPS	75.48	NIGERIAN COMMUNICATION COMMISSION	78.08
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR NOMADIC EDUCATION, KADUNA STATE	80.71	INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES TRIBUNAL, ABUJA	69.25	CORPORATE AFFAIRS COMMISSION	78.00
		PUBLIC COMPLAINTS COMMISSION	65.85	NIGERIA MARITIME ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY AGENCY	77.55
		FEDERAL ROAD SAFETY CORPS	65.03	NIGERIAN RAILWAY CORPORATION	76.40
OVERALL RANKING		EDUCATION		HEALTH	
LAST 10		FIRST 5		FIRST 5	
LIBRARIAN REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF NIGERIA ABUJA	29.45	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE OF NIGERIA, TOPO, BADAGRY	81.90	FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, ASABA	77.32
FEDERAL HIGH COURT OF NIGERIA, ABUJA	28.73	FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, DUTSE	81.85	NATIONAL EAR CARE CENTRE, KADUNA	76.42
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION PANKSHIN	26.65	YABA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, YABA	81.05	UNIVERSITY OF BENIN TEACHING HOSPITAL, BENIN	76.33
FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER KATSINA, KATSINA STATE	24.63	NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR NOMADIC EDUCATION, KADUNA STATE	80.71	IRRUA SPECIALIST TEACHING HOSPITAL, IRRUA	76.15
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CULTURAL ORIENTATION	22.50	NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	78.20	FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, YENAGOA	76.05
BUREAU OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT	20.40	SCIENCE, ENERGY & RESEARCH		WATER RESOURCES	
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, ABUJA	18.95	FIRST 5		FIRST 5	
NATIONAL BOARD FOR TECHNOLOGY INCUBATION, ABUJA	18.35	NATIONAL STEEL RAW MATERIALS EXPLORATORY AGENCY, KADUNA	85.46	LOWER BENUE RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, BENUE STATE	69.78
POLICE SERVICE COMMISSION	15.78	NIGERIA BULK ELECTRICITY TRADING PLC	81.45	HADJEJA JAMAARE RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, KANO	69.33
CENTER FOR BASIC SPACE SCIENCE, ENUGU	11.20	NIGERIAN INSTITUTE FOR OIL PALM RESEARCH, BENIN	77.85	NIGERIA HYDROLOGICAL SERVICES AGENCY, ABUJA	69.30
		NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH, YABA	73.90	NIGERIA INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION	64.30
		FORESTRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA, IBADAN	73.85	BENIN OWENA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	59.62