



# OGP NIGERIA NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (2023-2025)


Open  
Government  
Partnership

  
**NIGERIA**



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# ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACADA	Assessment, Communication, Design, and Action
ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
ANAN	Association of National Accountants of Nigeria
ANEEJ	Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice
ARMU	Asset Recovery Management Unit
ASSAPIN	Association of Small Scale Agro Producers in Nigeria
BOR	Beneficial Ownership Register
BPE	Bureau of Public Enterprises
BPP	Bureau for Public Procurement
BPSR	Bureau for Public Service Reforms
CAC	Corporate Affairs Commission
CAMA	Companies and Allied Matters Act
CDD	Centre for Democracy and Development
CEHEJ	Centre for Health, Equity and Justice
Centre LSD	African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development
CIRDDOC	Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre
CISLAC	Civil Society Legislative and Advocacy Centre
CITAD	Centre for Information Technology and Development
CLERD	Centre for Legal Research and Development
CODE	Connected Development
COMD	Crude Oil Marketing Division

CRA	Corruption Risk Assessment
CSACEFA	Civil Society Action Coalition on Education for All
CSJ	Centre for Social Justice
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DPR	Department of Petroleum Resources
EDMS	Electronic Data Management System
EiE	Enough is Enough
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FCSC	Federal Civil Service Commission
FEC	Federal Executive Council
FENRAD	Foundation For Environmental Rights, Advocacy & Development
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
FIRS	Federal Inland Revenue Service
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FRCN	Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria
GFAR	Global Forum on Asset Recovery
HAGF	Honorable Attorney-General of the Federation
HOS	Head of Service
ICOVAP	Initiative for Collective Voice, Accountability and Progress

ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILF	Initiative for Leadership Foundation
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IRM	Independent Reporting Mechanism
JONAPWD	Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities
JVs	Joint Ventures
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
MCO	Mining Cadastral Office
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSS	Medium Term Sector Strategy
NACS	National Anti-Corruption Strategy
NAN	News Agency of Nigeria
NAP	National Action Plan
NASS	National Assembly
NAWORG	NACCIMA Women Group
NBA	Nigeria Bar Association
NCDMB	Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board
NCWS	National Council of Women Society
NEITI	Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
NESG	Nigeria Economic Summit Group

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMC	National Identity Management Commission
NITDA	Nigerian Information Technology Development Agency
NLC	Nigeria Labour Congress
NNPC	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation
NNRC	Nigeria Natural Resource Charter
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NOCOPO	Nigeria Open Contracting Portal
NOPRIN	Network on Police Reform in Nigeria
NPC	National Population Council
NPP	Nigerian Policing Programme
NSC	National Steering Committee
NTA	Nigerian Television Authority
NYSC	National Youth Service Corps
OCDS	Open Contracting Data Standards
OCP	Open Contracting Partnership
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OGP	Open Government Partnership
PLAC	Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre
PLSI	Paradigm Leadership Support Initiative
PLWD	Persons Living with Disability
PPDC	Public and Private Development Centre
PTCIJ	Premium Times Centre for Investigative Journalism
PWAN	Partners West Africa Nigeria

PWYP	Publish What You Pay
R2K	Right to Know
SCUML	Special Control Unit Against Money Laundering
SERAP	Socio-Economic Right and Accountability Project
SERDEC	Socio-Economic Research and Development Centre
SERVICOM	Service Compact with All Nigerians
SGF	Secretary to the Government of the Federation
TADA	Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool
TOR	Terms of Reference
TUGAR	Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms
VON	Voice of Nigeria
WANGONET	West Africa NGO Network
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Health



SECTION  
①  
INTRODUCTION



Since joining the OGP in July 2016 on the heels of President Muhammadu Buhari's commitment to a full-scale anti-corruption agenda at the international Anti-Corruption Summit organized by the government of the United Kingdom, and his earlier promise to make the fight against corruption a cardinal part of his administration, Nigeria has introduced far-reaching innovative reforms such as the Beneficial Ownership Register (BOR) aimed at '*exposing corruption; punishing the corrupt and providing support to the victims of corruption; and, driving out the culture of corruption*'. At the heart of this success, has been the collaborative efforts of government officials, civil society, the private sector, and parliament, through the vigorous implementation of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> National Action Plans (NAP I & II).

In recognition of Nigeria's pioneering work in fighting corruption through its new Beneficial Ownership Register (BOR), it received the 2021 Open Government Partnership (OGP) Impact Award at the OGP Global Summit. This innovative reform undergirded by OGP principles, seeks to halt the flow of illicit funds in the extractives industry. The Beneficial Ownership Principles, encoded into the repeal and re-enactment of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020, is expected to stop the illegal flow of up to US\$15 billion annually - according to a report released by the Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) - and introduce new levels of fairness to the

overall procurement process. Illicit financial flows drain tens of billions of dollars out of Nigeria every year, through abusive transfer pricing, over-invoicing, tax evasion, use of offshore financial banking centers, the smuggling of cash and illicit goods, and money laundering.

Global Financial Integrity ranks Nigeria as one of the largest countries experiencing illicit financial outflows in the world, an assertion re-echoed by the Central Bank of Nigeria. These are monies that could be used to create jobs, improve infrastructure, reduce inequality, and address poverty. With the BOR, it becomes mandatory to disclose persons with significant control of companies to enhance corporate accountability and transparency, thereby enabling public authorities to track the proceeds of corruption and redirect the resources for national benefit.

Building on the progress made in the second National Action Plan, this third National Action Plan seeks to consolidate efforts at combatting corruption, improving service delivery, and enhancing public participation in governance. Specifically, it speaks to 13 commitment areas spread across the open government principles of transparency, accountability, participation, and technology and innovation. The transformative reforms in this action plan will drive the resolution of key societal challenges.

The full implementation of this plan will galvanize support across the board, raise ambition, and broaden ownership as well as political leadership.

## Overview of the National Action Plan

The Nigeria OGP multi-stakeholder forum, National Steering Committee (NSC), with equal membership from government and non-state actors, was established with a governance arrangement consisting of two substantive Co-Chairs (State and Non-State representatives) and two Incoming Co-Chairs (State and Non-State representatives), reflecting the principle, practice, and spirit of co-creation that embodies the Open Government Process. The National Steering Committee (NSC) is comprised of representatives from government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), as well as civil society organizations, the organized private sector, and professional associations, who collaborated to co-create this two-year National Action Plan (NAP), with the Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning serving as the National Coordinating Secretariat.

The NAP seeks to strengthen and mainstream transparency methods, as well as citizen participation in the administration of public resources across all sectors. This NAP is focused on the following broad themes: (1) fiscal transparency; (2) increasing access to information. (3) environment and climate change; (4) governance (5) civic participation.

The four key criteria that led the NAP III's design and development are as follows:

1. Sustain the principles of OGP.
2. Address outstanding issues in the NAP II, especially issues with the potential to drive transformative reforms.
3. Include new and emerging OGP themes like inclusion, service delivery and climate change.
4. Citizens and stakeholders' inputs during the national consultative process.

The NAP III identifies the expected impact, outcome, milestones, and activities that will produce the expected impact. This is motivated by the desire to have a measurable impact on ordinary Nigerians by identifying the factors that impede effective public engagement in government. The NAP III has Seven thematic Areas:

- Fiscal Transparency
- Extractive Transparency
- Environment and Climate Change
- Governance
- Access to Information
- Civic participation
- Improved Service Delivery

This action plan effectively deals with issues of transparency in budgeting, procurement, taxation and natural resource governance, corruption, asset recovery management, freedom of information, communication channels between citizens and

government, service delivery and inclusion of under-represented groups in government.

Table 1 below provides a summary of the third National Action Plan commitments by thematic areas:

<b>Table 1: Summary of Third National Action Plan Commitments by Thematic Areas</b>	
<i><b>Fiscal Transparency</b></i>	
1	To ensure more effective citizens' participation across the entire budget cycle.
2	To ensure an effective and participatory audit that completes the budget cycle and enhances transparency and accountability
3	Full Operationalization of Open Contracting and Effective Deployment and Use of Open Contracting Data Standards (OCDS)
<i><b>Extractive Transparency</b></i>	
4	Public disclosure of extractive sector contracts, licenses, permits, payment to government and revenue stream to improve transparency, fiscal terms and positively impact public finances
5	Sustain implementation of the Petroleum Industries Act (PIA)
<i><b>Access to Information</b></i>	
6	Effective Implementation of the Freedom of Information Act by Public Institutions.
7	Improve the ability of persons including disadvantaged groups such as women, persons with special needs, illiterate persons & youths to use the Freedom of Information Act to obtain information of interest or relevance to them.

<b>Environment and Climate change</b>	
8 Strengthening the implementation of the Climate Change Act 2021	
<i>Governance</i>	
9	To establish a public register of Beneficial Owners of Corporate Entities in line with Beneficial Ownership Data Standard
<b>Improved Service Delivery</b>	
10	Institutionalization of SERVICOM operations using legal, legislative or Executive Instrument
11	To synergize and co-ordinate technology-based citizens' feedback on programmes and projects to improve service delivery.
<b>Civic Participation and Inclusion</b>	
12	To sustain and improve the Permanent Dialogue Mechanism for citizens' engagement and feedback on governance and service delivery.
13	To create the space for citizens and citizen organizations, human right defenders and the media to thrive, express themselves and participate in the different stages of the policy making process without fear or intimidation.

SECTION  
2  
COMMITMENTS



## Commitment 1

Thematic Area:	Fiscal Transparency: To increase transparency in Public Finance Management by entrenching mechanisms for public participation across the entire Public Finance Management Cycle.	
Commitment	To ensure more effective citizens' participation across the entire budget cycle.	
Implementation Period:	January 2023 – January 2025	
Lead MDA:	Budget Office of the Federation	
Responsible Person:	Ben Akabueze	
Designation:	Director General	
Email and Phone Number(s):		
Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:	State Actors:	Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, Budget Office of the Federation, Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation, Office of the Auditor-General of the Federation, Fiscal Responsibility Commission, National Assembly, Central Bank of Nigeria, National Orientation Agency, Ministry of Information, FIRS, National Bureau of Statistics, Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, National Assembly
	Non-State Actors:	BudgIT, Public and Private Development Centre, Centre for Social Justice, Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre, Nigerian Union of Journalists, Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre (CIRDDOC), Citizens Wealth Platform, Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Christian Aid, Action Aid, One Campaign, WANGONeT, Professional Women Accountants of Nigeria, ANAN, OXFAM, FEDMU, NESG, ICAN, NACIMA, African Network for Environment and Economic Governance, Paradigm

	Non-State Actors:	Leadership Support Initiative (PLSI), Order Paper Advocacy Initiative, Policy Alert, Initiative for Collective Voice, Accountability & Progress (ICoVAP), PTCIJ, CLERD, ILF, Connected Development (CODE), Transparency and Accountability in Totality (Follow Taxes), Citizen Voices for Accountability & Progress Initiative, Social Economic Rights and Development Centre (SERDEC)
Brief Description of Commitment:	This commitment will ensure that citizens participate in and make inputs into the budget process, starting with the pre-budget statement, executive budget proposal, budget debate through public hearings in the legislature, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the budget. It will also guarantee that budget information is made accessible to all.	
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:	There is inadequate citizens' engagement and participation in the budget preparation, approval, implementation, and monitoring process. This results in citizens not having information, and thus not being able to relate with the projects in the budget. This ultimately weakens accountability in resource allocations.	
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low citizens' participation in the budget cycle.</li> <li>2. Ineffective management of public resources.</li> <li>3. Poor public services ratings.</li> <li>4. Low budget performance.</li> </ol>	
Rationale for the Commitment:	By making budget information available and accessible to all citizens in a timely manner and usable format, this commitment will improve accountability on the part of government, provide openness and transparency in the budget process, and ensure that citizens are engaged throughout the budget cycle.	
Main Objective:	To ensure that budget planning, approval, implementation, monitoring and reporting meet the needs of citizens and that citizens have open access to budget information in a format that is both human and machine readable.	



Anticipated Impact:		Improved transparent and accountable citizens-oriented governance, through effective budget implementation.			
Expected Outcomes		Milestones (Performance Indicators)			
1.	Improved timeliness of release of budget document.	1. Early preparation (early issuance of call circular to the MDAs) and presentation 2. Early passage of the budget by the National Assembly 3. Early Presidential assent to the appropriation bill			
2.	Increased citizens' participation in budget processes	Level of citizen's satisfaction with the budget process			
3.	Improved governance, transparency and accountability decision-making by the public.	Percentage of citizens aware of the budget process Percentage of citizens with access to sectoral performance reports			
Planned Activities		Start Date	End Date	Expected Output(s)	Output Indicator(s)
1.	Conduct Annual Needs Assessment Survey, whose Reports would accompany budgets in selected sectors including Health, Education, etc.	January 2023	January 2025	Comprehensive Needs Assessment Reports accompanying Annual Budgets of MDAs in the following sectors: 1. Health 2. Education 3. WASH 4. Agriculture 5. Power	Number of MDAs' Annual Budgets with accompanying Needs Assessment Reports produced

2.	The Budget Office of the Federation to hold two public forums for citizens' input into the pre- budget statements using the draft MTSS and MTEF documents as tools/ background documents in these forums.	January 2023	January 2025	Two well-attended public forums on pre-budget briefing, with participants from all subsectors of the economy.	1. Number of public consultations held by the Budget Office of the Federation 2. Compilation of relevant/usable inputs from the citizens report produced.
3.	Conduct of public hearings organized by the National Assembly on the budget.	January 2023	January 2025	National Assembly's acceptance to conduct required public hearings on 5 or more priority sectors of the budget.	1. Number of public hearings on the budget organized by the National Assembly (NASS). 2. Number of Sector public hearings held by the NASS
4.	Mobilize CSOs' and citizen participation in budget hearings.	January 2023	January 2025	CSOs' and citizens' willingness and preparedness to attend the public hearings on the budget.	1. Number of CSOs that attended the public hearings. 2. Number of citizen clusters that attended the public hearings.
5.	Annually publish a comprehensive citizen's guide to the budget.	January 2023	January 2025	Two citizens' budget guides published and widely circulated.	Copies of citizens guide (hard/soft copies) printed and circulated each year.
6.	Conduct annual citizens' satisfaction surveys.	January 2023	January 2025	Two Annual Citizens' Satisfaction Survey Reports	Number of Segmented reviews on citizens' satisfaction across different sub-sectors carried out

7.	Publish in a timely manner all key budget documents to facilitate citizens' participation according to the Fiscal Responsibility Act.	January 2023	January 2025	All relevant documents published on time.	Average time for production of key budget documents
8.	Publish MDA budgets, as well as quarterly and annual budget implementation reports on MDAs websites in both human and machine-readable formats.	January 2023	January 2025	Sustained availability of the following on MDAs websites in human and machine-readable formats: 1. MDA Budgets. 2. Quarterly MDAs budget implementation reports. 3. Annual MDAs budget implementation reports.	Number of MDAs publishing budget implementation reports in accordance with the Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA) on their websites.
9.	Update existing technology-based feedback mechanism to give feedback on reported projects for monitoring by government and CSOs.	January 2023	January 2025	Application of the selected technology-based mechanism in monitoring of public projects across the country.	Number of public projects that are uploaded on the technology-based feedback platform per budget cycle by government and CSOs.

10.	Enhancing transparency on Import Duty Exemption Certificate (IDEC) and other Customs revenues	January 2023	January 2025		Number of companies issued with import duty exemption certificates
11.	Enhancing awareness around TaxPromax	January 2023	January 2025	Number of citizens and private sector organizations reached.	Number of awareness outreaches on TaxPromax carried out.
12.	Enhance approaches for an inclusive community participation in allocation of public resources for improved and effective public service deliveries	January 2023	January 2025	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advocacy for earmarking the sugar tax for improvement of the health sector allocation.</li> <li>2. Advocacy for effective implementation of "ear-marked" taxes from the total revenue to fund socio-economic sector spending.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of tax distribution frameworks developed</li> <li>2. Number of advocacies carried out on effective implementation of ear-marked taxes from total revenue</li> </ol>
13.	Build community capacity on the use of the Community Charter of Demand.	January 2023	January 2025	Development of a Community Charter of Demands	Number of Community Charter of Demand documents produced

14.	Creation of an online Tax Risk Dashboard	January 2023	January 2025	1. A functional Portal showing potentiality of Risk 2. A feedback window for suggestion and whistle blowing	1. Number of Functional Tax Risk dashboards produced 2. Number of people utilizing the feedback window
15.	Creating Information Cycle to mobilize for the Significant Economic Presence (SEP) Uptake	January 2023	January 2025	To reach out to Citizens on SEP to canvas to citizen to report transitions online if tax elements are not deducted	1. Number of citizens reached on SEP
<b>Source(s) of Funding:</b>		Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies			

## Commitment 2

<b>Thematic Area:</b>	<b>Fiscal Transparency</b>	
<b>Commitment 2</b>	To ensure an effective and participatory audit that completes the budget cycle and enhances transparency and accountability.	
<b>Implementation Period:</b>	January 2023 – January 2025	
<b>Lead MDA:</b>	Office of the Auditor-General for the Federation	
<b>Responsible Person:</b>		
<b>Designation:</b>	Auditor General of the Federation	
<b>Email and Phone Number(s):</b>		
<b>Other Actors</b>	<b>State Actors:</b>	Federal Ministry of Finance, Office of the Accountant General of the Federation, Senate and House Committees on Public Accounts, Budget Office of the Federation, Fiscal Responsibility Commission
<b>Involved in the Implementation:</b>	<b>Non-State Actors:</b>	PLSI, BudgIT, OrderPaper, Centre for Social Justice
<b>Brief Description of Commitment:</b>	To strengthen public financial management in Nigeria through effective Institutional reforms of the legal framework guiding audit processes and creation of supreme audit institution.	
<b>General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:</b>	The legal framework for public auditing at the federal level in Nigeria is obsolete and requires repealing and enactment of a new Audit Law to create an independent supreme audit institution. Also, there is lack of citizens participation in the audit process and lack of	

	transparency in the activities of Public Accounts Committees in the National Assembly. These gaps hinder accountability in the management of public resources in Nigeria.
<b>Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Absence of citizens' participation in the audit process.</li> <li>2. Inefficient and ineffective management and utilization of public resources.</li> <li>3. Poor delivery of public services.</li> <li>4. Low budget performance.</li> <li>5. Weak accountability mechanism.</li> </ol>
<b>Rationale for the Commitment:</b>	Enacting a new Audit Law will strengthen the Office of the Auditor-General of the Federation and guarantee its financial, operational, and administrative independence to perform its constitutional functions of ensuring accountability in the management of public resources. This will also aid citizens participation in the audit process and improve transparency in the activities of Public Accounts Committees
<b>Main Objective:</b>	To ensure that government spending and processes adhere to the strict compliance of approved budget and that all extant rules of government in the decision-making process and disbursement of public funds.
<b>Anticipated Impact:</b>	Improved transparency and accountability in the budget process through independent and participatory audit of government expenditure, processes, and outcomes.

Expected Outcomes		Milestones (Performance Indicators)			
1.	Improved management of public resources to provide essential services.	Level of transparency of budget process (Means of Verification - Ranking in the Open Budget Index)			
2.	Increased citizens' participation in budget processes.	Level of citizen's satisfaction with budget process			
3.	Improved governance, transparency and accountability.	Percentage of citizens aware of budget process and with access to sectoral performance reports			
Planned Activities		Start Date	End Date	Expected Output(s)	Output Indicator(s)
1.	Timely publication of key audit documents as part of completion of the budget cycle.	January 2023	January 2025	All relevant documents published on time.	Number of audit reports produced
2.	Stakeholder engagements to advocate for granting of independence to the Audit Agency	January 2023	January 2025	1. Re-submission, Passage and effective take-off of the New Audit law 2. Strengthening the mandate of the existing Audit Agency	1. Signed audit law in use 2. Amount of direct funding to the Audit Agency from statutory transfers 3. Number of professionals engaged in the Audit Agency



3.	Timely and public presentation of quarterly audit report	January 2023	January 2025	Published quarterly report of audit	Number of Agencies publishing quarterly Audit reports
4.	Timely publication of annual audit reports	January 2023	January 2025	Quality auditing process and output	Average months taken for producing Audit report from end of year
5.	Improving citizens' participation in the audit process and Public Accounts Committees' review of audit reports	January 2023	January 2025	C i t i z e n s a r e informed and make inputs to audit report review process	Percentage of citizens with access to Audit documents and information
6.	Timely publication of audit recommendations by the National Assembly	January 2023	January 2025	P u b l i c a t i o n o f report of Public A c c o u n t s Committee of the National Assembly.	Number of Audit recommendations by the National Assembly carried out
7.	Advocate for timely implementation of audit recommendations by Executive agencies	January 2023	January 2025	Citizens advocate for timely implementation of audit recommendations	1. Number of advocacy visits carried out to selected ministries: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Health</li> <li>2. Education</li> <li>3. WASH</li> <li>4. Agriculture</li> <li>5. Power</li> </ol> 2. Number of media dialogue around the executive agencies

					3. Number of audit recommendations implemented 4. Number of oversight functions carried out by NASS to ensure implementation
Source(s) of Funding:		Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies			

### Commitment 3

<b>Thematic Area:</b>	Fiscal Transparency	
<b>Commitment 3</b>	Full Operationalization of Open Contracting and Effective Deployment and Use of Open Contracting Data Standards (OCDS)	
<b>Implementation Period:</b>	January 2023-January 2025	
<b>Lead MDA:</b>	Bureau for Public Procurement (BPP)	
<b>Responsible Person:</b>		
<b>Designation:</b>	Director General	
<b>Email and Phone Number(s):</b>		
<b>Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:</b>	State Actors:	Bureau for Public Procurement BPP, Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC), Federal Ministry of Information, National Orientation Agency (NOA), Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation, Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning, Office of the Accountant General of the Federation, Budget Office of the Federation, Bureau of Public Service Reforms, Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Offenses Related Commission (ICPC), NASS Committees on Procurement, Office of the Auditor General (OAuGF),

	Non-State Actors:	Public and Private Development Centre, Niger Delta Budget Monitoring Working Group, INTEGRITY, Transparency and Accountability and Totality (FollowTaxes), National Council of Women Society (NCWS), Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA), CBI Nigeria, National Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (NASME), Media Rights Agenda, Centre for Social Justice (CSJ), Centre for Legal Research and Development (CLERD), Professional Entities, Alliances and Organizations, BudgIT
Brief Description of Commitment:	This commitment addresses issues around opacity, corruption, resource wastage and quality of services delivered to Nigerians through wider stakeholder participation in the procurement spectrum. It will prioritize the integration of the NOPOCO and the EGP portal to ensure timely data publication and availability, and drive use of published data by different categories of stakeholders for optimal results. This commitment will ensure inclusion of relevant stakeholders such as Women and Youth groups, Private sector stakeholders and State-Based Organizations to access, use and report on the impacts of published data.	
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:	Despite the deployment of NOCOPO, stakeholders still face the challenge of accessing procurement data. This challenge is due to low levels of compliance to the directive on disclosure of procurement data and unavailability of data across stages in the procurement cycle. With Government commitment to deploy the Electronic Governance Platform (EPG), more could be done to fill in the existing data gaps and to effectively capture the entire contracting process in a single portal.	
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:	Effective Implementation of open contracting to improve public service integrity and processes, inclusion of actors relevant in the discourse and use of procurement data for improved governance and service delivery.	

<b>Rationale for the Commitment:</b>	<p>Open Contracting can offer the following values through the use of innovative technology to increase access to procurement information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Transparency:</b> The enhanced disclosure of procurement data and information across the entire procurement cycle and up to implementation stage will make the procurement process more transparent and reveal how public resources are expended.</li> <li>2. <b>Accountability:</b> The enhanced disclosure of procurement data and information will ensure that citizens understand the basis of decisions made along the procurement cycle. This will make the decision makers take actions that reflect better use of public resources, knowing that their actions can be challenged through existing resource mechanisms.</li> <li>3. <b>Service Delivery:</b> The use of open contracting helps the government to achieve value for money by providing a watchdog system that allows wider stakeholders to critique and monitor implementation of contracts. This ultimately, checkmates unethical conduct and sharp corrupt practices in the processes of contract delivery.</li> <li>4. <b>Inclusion:</b> Technology provides wider stakeholder participation in open contracting, thus limits human interface. This will allow stakeholders from all walks of life to interact, access, assess and give informed feedback on how government programs impact their lives.</li> <li>5. <b>Citizen engagement:</b> Availability of procurement data across the entire procurement cycle and up to implementation will ensure that all stakeholders are able to monitor the procurement activities and provide feedback. This will ensure that public contracts are delivered, with value for money achieved, thereby leading to increased service delivery.</li> </ol>
<b>Main Objective:</b>	To improve accountability and transparency of public procurement processes; promote wider stakeholder participation and better service delivery through the implementation of OCDS
<b>Anticipated Impact:</b>	Efficient procurement system evident in better contracting outcomes and improved position in global rankings on public procurement.

Expected Outcomes		Milestones (Performance Indicators)
1.	Achievement of better value for money in public contract delivery and reduction of corruption and fraud in public procurement processes.	1. Levels of efficiency, effectiveness, economy, and equity in public procurement processes
	Increased access to procurement data and information in both human and machine-readable formats by stakeholders including women, private sector and non-State based organizations	Level of access to EGP and other procurement data and information
2.	Upgraded User feedback and observer page to be added to the EGP and the Open data portal (NOCOPO) for better user analysis and experience	Level of satisfaction of EGP and other procurement data navigation and analytics features

3.	Increase in the use of EGP and Open contracting data for contract monitoring and business decision-making by the public.	1. Level of use of open contracting data for contract monitoring 2. Level of use of open contracting data for business decision making			
4.	Investigation of fraudulent activities by anti-graft agencies through reporting from the use of Open contracting data	Level of use of Open Contracting data by Anti-graft agencies in the investigation of fraudulent activities			
5.	Improvement in citizen participation in the entire procurement cycle resulting from wider sensitization outreaches.	1. Number of citizens involved in procurement processes 2. Quality of the participation of the citizens in the procurement processes			
6.	Availability and accessibility of up-to-date data on the open treasury portal	Increased availability of up-to-date data on open treasury portal			
Planned Activities		Start Date	End Date	Expected Output(s)	Output Indicator(s)
1.	Continuous capacity building for all MDAs, CSOs and private sector on the integration of Open data portal (NOPOCO) and the e-governance procurement (EGP) platform.	January 2023	January 2025	1. To train at least 400 MDAs every year 2. To train CSOs and Private Sector 3. Deliberate inclusion of excluded communities in the trainings	1. Number of MDAs trained on the use of NOCOPO 2. Number of CSOs and private sector organizations trained on NOCOPO 3. Number of excluded communities' members included in the trainings

2.	Increase sensitization of citizens on how to engage at every stage of the procurement cycle in collaboration with the NOA, BPP	January 2023	January 2025	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 6 town halls (annually)</li> <li>2. 4 radio jingles</li> <li>3. 3 tweet chats</li> <li>4. Reports from each engagement by women organizations</li> <li>5. Audios</li> <li>6. Links to news, reports, and articles.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of Town Halls on open contracting across the 6 geopolitical zones held</li> <li>2. Number of radio jingles on open contracting produced</li> <li>3. Number of tweet chats held on open contracting in 2 years</li> <li>4. Number of women organizations monitoring and reporting contract implementation</li> </ol>
3.	Increase engagement with available data sets through procurement monitoring by groups (CSOs, specialized organizations, private sector groups, etc.)	January 2023	January 2025	5 reports from 5 contracts monitored	Number of contracts monitored using EGP and other open contracting data embarked upon
4.	User feedback and observer page to be added to the EGP and the Open data portal (NOCOPO) for better user analysis and experience	January 2023	January 2025	Updated EGP and NOCOPO portal	Number of upgrades on EGP and NOCOPO based on feedback from users carried out



5.	Conduct an annual ranking exercise for the EGP and Open Data portal in line with SGF's circular, Public Procurement Act 2007 and BPP's directive mandating data publication	January 2023	January 2025	1. One (1) public event for the unveiling of ranking. 2. Ranking report	1. Annual ranking on NOCOPO and EGP by stakeholders 2. Percentage of MDAs complying with SGF circular and BPP's directive 3. Report of the EGP and Open Data portal ranking exercise produced
6.	Increase engagement with available data sets through Open Treasury Portal monitoring by groups (CSOs, specialized organizations, private sector groups, etc.)	January 2023	January 2025	8 reports from Open Treasury Portal monitoring	Number of OTP monitoring using available data sets held
7	Advocacy for establishment of public procurement council	January 2023	January 2025		Number of advocacy events held on the establishment of public procurement council
<b>Source(s) of Funding:</b>		<b>Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies</b>			

## Commitment 4

<b>Thematic Area:</b>	Extractive Transparency	
<b>Commitment</b>	Public disclosure of extractive sector contracts, licenses, permits, and revenue streams to improve transparency and accountability in the fiscal governance of the extractive sector.	
<b>Implementation Period:</b>	January 2023-January 2025	
<b>Lead MDA:</b>	Nigeria Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC)	
<b>Responsible Person:</b>	Engr. Gbenga Komolafe	
<b>Designation:</b>	Chief Executive Officer	
<b>Email and Phone Number(s):</b>		
<b>Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:</b>	<b>State Actors:</b>	Nigeria Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC), Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI), Mining Cadastre Office (MCO), Nigeria midstream, downstream petroleum Regulatory Authority (NMDPRA)
	<b>Non-State Actors:</b>	Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC), Publish What You Pay, NNPC Limited

<p>Brief Description of Commitment:</p>	<p>There have been commendable efforts in the extractive sector to enhance transparency and accountability. For instance, the National Oil Company, NNPC, has published monthly operational and financial statements since 2015, engaged with CSOs and citizens' groups and openly broadcasted bid opening rounds for new licenses. NNPC has also committed to and actively participated in the global processes including the OECD and the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Commodity working group, working towards bringing further transparency to commodity trading by State Owned Enterprises globally. The Ministry of Mines and Steel launched the 'Road Map for the Growth and Development of the Nigerian Mining Industry' in September 2016 which identified some initiatives within the short, medium and long-term time-line which the Ministry can undertake to better position Nigeria's mining sector.</p> <p>Despite these efforts, the extractive sector still has not fully delivered on developing and improving the well-being of the vast majority of citizens. The pace of reform has been slow and there is still widespread opacity in the industry which has allowed corruption to thrive. In the case of the oil and gas sector, deepening issues of under-assessment, underpayment and under-remittance/non-remittance of revenues due to government have limited what the government can deliver to improve the lives of citizens. A backlog of remedial actions, especially as identified by NEITI audit reports, to improve accountability across financial, processes and production has not been prioritized or implementation has been too slow leading to further leakage and loss in citizens' confidence.</p> <p>A first step towards achieving transparent, broad-based and effective citizens' participation in the extractive sector is to publish contracts which are the fundamental documents that set out the terms of all investments and projects in the sector. Contract disclosure in the oil, gas and mining sector is increasingly a global norm with progress by governments, international financial institutions and the EITI making bold steps to disclose or require public disclosure. The Government of Nigeria has made several commitments to publish petroleum contracts including at the 2016 UK Anti-Corruption Summit where the President committed to working towards full implementation of the Open Contracting Standard, and the 7 Big Win's that commits to publishing all established fiscal rules and contracts within two to four years.</p>
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	<p>A growing number of companies with operations in Nigeria also have expressed support for contract disclosure, the majority of these companies have noted, however, that in their view the decision to publish contracts must be initiated and implemented by the government.</p> <p>Transparency and accountability remain the basis of a sound corporate governance regime. The OECD's position is that information disclosure and higher standards of accountability in SOEs, coupled with other governance reforms can contribute to improved efficiency and performance of SOEs. Best practice and global standards demand that information disclosure including both financial and non-financial data is essential for the government, so it can be an effective owner; oversight from the National Assembly; the media to raise awareness on SOE efficiency; and taxpayers and the general public to have a comprehensive picture of SOE performance. Transparency, driven by enhanced disclosures, constitutes a major component of an SOE's accountability to shareholders, potential investors and business partners, and an increasingly engaged civil society.</p>
General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:	Recent years have seen intense debates between the government, the NASS and companies around issues like fiscal obligations and environmental liabilities. Contract transparency would establish an even playing field of information and encourage better informed debates. Disclosing contracts, which to date remain shrouded in secrecy, could be another way to demonstrate the new way of doing business. Contract transparency could have deterred some of the poor oil deals struck in the past, such as the lopsided oil-for-product swap deals which the current government swiftly canceled. Establishing this practice now would deter future lopsided deals, creating a strong anti-corruption legacy.
Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:	This commitment will focus on civic participation and public accountability.

Rationale for the Commitment:		Publishing contracts will reveal the terms of contracts entered by government with private companies and determine that the best interest of the public is maintained.			
Main Objective:		To promote/ enhance citizens' engagement by increasing access to information on extractive sector revenue and production.			
Anticipated Impact:		This commitment will improve contracts terms and ensure that they are favorable to Nigeria.			
Expected Outcomes			Milestones (Performance Indicators)		
1.	Public access to contracts, licenses, permits, payment to government a n d revenue stream to improve transparency, fiscal terms and positively impact public finances	Availability of platforms like open register of licenses and portal for publication of contracts and reports.			
2.	Enhance transparency and accountability in the contract, licensing, permits and increase citizens' demand for accountability in the extractive sector	Number of times the media utilize or cite information contained on the website for their reporting.			
Planned Activities		Start Date	End Date	Expected Output(s)	Output Indicator(s)
1.	Develop roadmap and/or frameworks for disclosure of contracts and licenses in the exploitation of oil, gas and minerals - (NEITI).	January 2023	January 2025	Roadmap document and/or framework for publication of contracts.	1. Number of Road-maps of contracts developed 2. Number of frameworks for publication of contracts developed

Planned Activities		Start Date	End Date	Expected Output(s)	Output Indicator(s)
2.	To build a public register of contracts, licenses and agreements in the extractive sectors- (NUPRC, NEITI).	January 2023	January 2025	1. Available online register of licenses issued in the Extractive Sector 2. Number of unique visitors who visit the website.	Number of weblinks to the online public register created
3.	Public consultation on process of developing public register of contracts, licenses and agreements in the extractive sectors- (CSOs).	January 2023	January 2025	Public input into the development of public register of contracts, licenses and agreements in the extractive sectors	Number of memos/ letters/ position papers/media articles produced by CSOs and the media
Source(s) of Funding:			Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies		

## Commitment 5

<b>Thematic Area:</b>	Extractive Transparency	
<b>Commitment</b>	Sustain implementation of the Petroleum Industries Act (PIA)	
<b>Implementation Period:</b>	January 2023-January 2025	
<b>Lead MDA:</b>	Ministry of Petroleum Resources	
<b>Responsible Person:</b>		
<b>Designation:</b>	Hon. Minister of State for Petroleum Resources	
<b>Email and Phone Number(s):</b>	TBD	
<b>Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:</b>	State Actors:	Ministry of Petroleum Resources; Nigeria Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC), Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI), Nigeria Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority (NMDPRA).
	Non-State Actors:	Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC), Publish What You Pay, BudgIT
<b>Brief Description of Commitment:</b>	On 16 August 2021, the President signed the Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB) 2021 into law, providing a legal, governance, regulatory and fiscal framework for the Nigerian petroleum industry, the development of host communities, and related matters. Further to this, the Presidency approved an implementation structure comprising a Steering Committee and an Implementation Working Group/Coordinating Secretariat. While Steering Committee has the job of effective and timely implementation of the law in the course of transition to the new petroleum industry envisaged in the reform programme, the Implementation Working Group/Coordinating	

<b>Brief Description of Commitment:</b>	<p>Secretariat. While Steering Committee has the job of effective and timely implementation of the law in the course of transition to the new petroleum industry envisaged in the reform programme, the Implementation Working Group/Coordinating Secretariat has the onerous task of developing the briefs (including model contracts and Regulations) that would be presented to the Steering Committee for consideration and approval.</p> <p>To get to the desired end, deliberate effort must be made to fast-track the implementation of the law in a manner that best achieves the stated objectives in line with the yearnings and aspirations of Nigerians whose lives will be impacted by the consequences of the decisions and actions of the committee and working group.</p>
<b>General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:</b>	There have been long-drawn issues around extractive sector governance and deriving its potential socio-economic benefits in the interest of Nigerians. While the extant law has the potential to address these issues, the effective and sustained implementation of the PIA is needed to guarantee that it achieves the expected objectives in line with the yearnings and aspirations of Nigerians whose lives will be impacted by the consequences of the decisions and actions of responsible state and non-state actors.
<b>Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:</b>	This commitment will focus on public resource accountability.
<b>Rationale for the Commitment:</b>	There is a need to establish and maintain systematic progress in the drive for accountability in the oil and gas, and by extension the extractive sector in Nigeria.
<b>Main Objective:</b>	To ensure that the implementation of the Petroleum Industry Act leads to sustainable development through an effective and efficient use of Extractive resources.
<b>Anticipated Impact:</b>	An all-round development through effective management of the resources accrued from the Extractive sector in Nigeria.



Expected Outcomes		Milestones (Performance Indicators)			
1	An efficient and effective oil and gas sector that contributes to National development	Step by step implementation process of the PIA as contained in the PIA implementation roadmap/guide map.			
2	Enhanced citizens' engagement by increasing access to information on extractive sector revenue and service delivery.	Number of times the media, CSOs, and Citizen groups utilize, cite and engage the remedial issues and NEITI yearly sector audit issues.			
3	Enhance transparency and accountability in the host community and fiscal governance structures of the sector	Number of Host Communities that sign the Global Memorandum of Understanding.			
Planned Activities		Start Date	End Date	Expected Output(s)	Output Indicator(s)
1.	Develop and issue regulations for the implementation of the PIA (NUPRC, NMDPRA)	January 2023	January 2025	Operationalization of the PIA.	1. Number of consultations to harness inputs on operationalization of PIA held 2. Number of regulations drafted and gazetted on the PIA.

2.	Increase awareness of citizens on provisions of the PIA and its regulations, with special consideration for provisions that affect vulnerable and fragile communities (CSOs)	J a n u a r y 2023	January 2025	Increased citizen demand for effective implementation of PIA provisions	1. Number of citizens' a w a r e n e s s e n g a g e m e n t s conducted on the PIA 2. Number of memos/ letters/ position papers/ media articles produced by CSOs and the media demanding timely/ effective/ s u s t a i n e d implementation of the PIA and its provisions
3.	Facilitate multi-stakeholder engagements towards advancement of Petroleum Host Community Development Trust establishment process	January 2023	January 2025	C o m m i t m e n t s towards advancing PHCDT establishment process	1. Number of Host C o m m u n i t y management and advisory committees established. 2. Number of Host Community Trusts incorporated
<b>Source(s) of Funding:</b>		Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies			

## Commitment 6

<b>Thematic Area:</b>	Access to Information	
<b>Commitment</b>	Effective Implementation of the Freedom of Information Act by Public Institutions.	
<b>Implementation Period:</b>	January 2023 - January 2025	
<b>Lead MDA:</b>	Federal Ministry of Justice & Office of the Attorney General of the Federation	
<b>Responsible Person:</b>	Attorney General of the Federation & Hon. Minister of Justice	
<b>Designation:</b>	Honorable Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice	
<b>Email and Phone Number(s):</b>	TBD	
<b>Other Actors Involved in the Implementation :</b>	State Actors:	Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation, Bureau of Public Service Reform (BPSR), Ministry of Science and Technology, National Information Technology Development Agency, NOA, Ministry of Communication, Code of Conduct Bureau, Nigeria Television Authority (NTA), FRCN, NAN, VON, Ministry of Education, National Judicial Council, National Assembly, National Assembly Service Commission, National Bureau of Statistics.

	<p>Non-State Actors:</p> <p>Right to Know, Media Rights Agenda, International Press Centre, Freedom of Information Coalition of Nigeria, Nigerian Bar Association, NUJ, Media Intel, the Academic, Safe &amp; Sound Youth Awareness Initiative, SERAP, Open Judiciary Initiative, Private Media Organizations, Enough is Enough, PTCIJ, PPDC, Right to Information Cooperators (RtIC), Youths in Africa Anti-Corruption Network, Open Justice Initiative, DATAPHYTE, BudgIT, The Meluibe Empowerment Foundation, Centre for Health Equity and Justice (CEHEJ), Ethics and Corporate Compliance Institute of Nigeria.</p>
<b>Brief Description of Commitment:</b>	This commitment seeks to ensure effective implementation of the Freedom of Information Act regarding record management, mandatory publication, reporting obligation and responsiveness to FOI request by Public Institutions.
<b>General Problem/ Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:</b>	There is a dearth of information available to the public occasioned by poor records management systems and practices in public institutions; inadequate budget/funding to address these challenges, absence of training and retraining of staff on these and other issues, unwillingness on the part of some public institutions to facilitate public access to public records as well as failure to perform proactive disclosure obligations by public institutions. This has led to ineffective implementation of the FOI Act by Public Institutions in Nigeria.
<b>Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Public participation in governance</li> <li>2.Opacity of information on government affairs and activities</li> <li>3.Corruption</li> </ol>
<b>Rationale for the Commitment:</b>	There is currently low compliance with this provision of the FOI Act by public institutions, thus, disempowering the public and affecting public trust in government.

<b>Main Objective:</b>		To ensure that information held by public institutions are created, stored and maintained in a manner that guarantees availability and accessibility to the public to empower the people to make informed decisions. This will also ensure the public have and are able to enjoy the right of access to information towards contributing to policy formulation or review of extant policies.
<b>Anticipated Impact:</b>		Effective implementation of the FOI Act, efficient record management, mandatory publication, compliance to Annual Reporting obligations by public institutions and prompt responses to FOI requests by Public Institutions
Expected Outcomes		Milestones (Performance Indicators)
1.	Improvement in the FOIA implementation process by Public Institutions and increase in the number of public institutions that have structures for the implementation of the FOI Act by 2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least 300 public institutions will develop structures for the implementation of government policies on records management by 2024</li> <li>2. Increased level of responses to FOI requests released to citizens</li> <li>3. Existence of accessible, physical, and digital database of activities and records of public institutions</li> <li>4. Increase in the number of public institutions that submit their FOI annual reports to the AGF to at least 300</li> </ol>
2.	Increased efficiency in handling and processing of requests by public institutions	Percentage change in the frequency of ignored FOI requests, timelines of response and hours spent in retrieving and responding to requests by public institutions.
3.	Commitment of Accounting officers and CEOs to effective implementation of records management vis-a-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least 300 public institutions make provisions for record management and implementation of FOIA</li> <li>2. Increased Number of workshops and trainings organized for public institutions on record management, especially in central agencies (SGF, HOS, FCSC, BPE, BPP, NNPC, etc.)</li> </ol>

	vis provision of information to the public.	3. Increased Number of advocacy visits to the CEOs of Public Institutions from the AGF & Non-state actors			
Planned Activities		Start Date	End Date	Expected Output(s)	Output Indicator(s)
1.	Conduct Capacity building of staff of public institutions on records management, mandatory publication, reporting obligations to the Attorney-General's Office, responses to FOI requests.	January 2023	January 2025	Improved compliance with the FOI Act by public institutions	1. Number of trainings on records management, mandatory publications, reporting obligations held for staff of public institutions 2. Number of public institutions with improved and functional Registries 3. Number of interactive sessions for Heads of Registries and Records Management Officers held 4. Number of peer reviews held for MDAs on records management
2	Review and update records in accordance with the E-policy on electronic data management systems (EDMS) approved by the Federal Executive Council.	January 2023	January 2025	A revised version of the Federal Public Service Rules for records management policies of public institutions produced.	1. Number of reviews carried out on electronic data management systems (EDMS) 2. Number of updates carried out on set of records management policies for public institutions 3. FEC approval of EDMS under e-policy 4. Number of EDMS established in public institutions

3.	Strengthening advocacy for budgetary provision for FOI implementation.	January 2023	January 2025	B u d g e t a r y provisions for MDA FOI units are adequate and timely.	1. Number of MDAs with a budget line for FOI unit activities.
4.	Application of administrative measures in line with the Public Service Rules against public institutions / officials adjudged to be undermining the effective implementation of the Act.	January 2023	January 2025	C u r b i n g n o n - compliance in the application of the FOIA provisions by public institutions and ensuring measures for defaulting Public Institutions	1. Number of Circulars sent from the OHCSF to MDAs on the FOIA implementation 2. Number of Advocacy visits held to National Assembly and MDAs on the FOIA 3. Number of public institutions adhering to the effective implementation of the FOIA 4. Percentage of FOIA infractions addressed by public institutions
Source(s) of Funding:		Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies			

## Commitment 7

Thematic Area: Access to Information		
<b>Commitment</b>	Improve the ability of persons including disadvantaged groups such as women, persons with special needs, illiterate persons & youths to use the Freedom of Information Act to obtain information of interest or relevance to them.	
<b>Implementation Period:</b>	January 2023 - January 2025	
<b>Lead MDA:</b>	National Orientation Agency	
<b>Responsible Person:</b>	DG	
<b>Designation:</b>	Director General	
<b>Email and Phone Number(s):</b>	TBD	
<b>Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:</b>	State Actors:	Federal Ministry of Justice, Office of the Head of Service of the Federation, Public Service Institute of Nigeria, Bureau of Public Service Reforms, National Youth Service Corp (NYSC), Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, Federal Ministry of Youths and Sports, National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Science and Technology, National Information Technology Development Agency, Federal Ministry of Information and Culture, NOA, Ministry of Communication, Code of Conduct Bureau, NTA, FRCN, NAN, VON, Ministry of Education, National Judicial Council, National Assembly, Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning and Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation.



	<p>Non-State Actors:</p> <p>Right to Know (R2K) Nigeria, Media Rights Agenda (MRA), Public and Private Development Centre (PPDC), Accountability Lab, Public Intel, Nigeria Union of Journalists, Guild of Editors, Guild of Corporate Online Publishers, Online Publishers Association of Nigeria (OPAN) Newspapers Proprietors Association, International Centre for Investigative Reporting (ICIR), International Press Centre, Freedom of Information Coalition of Nigeria, Nigerian Bar Association, The Academia, Youths in Africa Anti-Corruption Network, Ethics and Corporate Compliance Institute of Nigeria, Safe &amp; Sound Youth Awareness Initiative, SERAP, Open Judiciary Initiative, Private Media Organizations, Right to Information Cooperators (RtIC), Enough is Enough, PTCIJ, Youths in Africa Anti-Corruption Network, Open Justice Initiative, DATAPHYTE, BudgIT, The Meluibe Empowerment Foundation, Centre for Health Equity and Justice (CEHEJ).</p>
<b>Brief Description of Commitment:</b>	<p>This commitment seeks to enlighten various segments of society about the existence of the FOIA, how to use it to seek information from public institutions and ensure that the disadvantaged members of society are also able to take advantage of it.</p>
<b>General Problem/ Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low awareness, skills, and knowledge of the FOIA provisions and processes by the public</li> <li>2. Lack of knowledge of the benefits of the Act by the disadvantaged groups</li> <li>3. Lack of public engagement on the Act by the public</li> <li>4. Lack of awareness of available public institutions FOI Portals</li> <li>5. Lack of awareness of the oversight role of the AGF in implementing the FOIA</li> <li>6. Lack of Knowledge of E- approach to access public records and information.</li> </ol>
<b>Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public participation in governance through the utilization of FOIA</li> <li>2. Lack of transparency and accountability in government affairs and activities</li> </ol>

<b>Rationale for the Commitment:</b>		There is currently low compliance with this provision of the FOI Act by public institutions, thus, disempowering the public and affecting public trust in government.
<b>Main Objective:</b>		To promote and actualize the right of persons to request and receive information about how they are governed and how their country's resources are utilized.
<b>Anticipated Impact:</b>		Improved public awareness of the provisions of the FOI Act
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>		<b>Milestones (Performance Indicators)</b>
1.	The people are more empowered to engage with government and make informed decisions about their lives, especially as it relates to the quality of services delivered by government.	Percentage change in FOIA requests attended to by Public Institutions
2.	Members of the public having greater access to information and subsequently reduce waste of public resources and corrupt practices.	Satisfaction level of the public on FOIA implementation by public institutions

Planned Activities		Start Date	End Date	Expected Output(s)	Output Indicator(s)
1.	Identification of and Advocacy visits to members of the various Stakeholder groups.	J a n u a r y 2023	January 2025	C r e a t i o n o f a database for various stakeholders' groups.	1. Number of stakeholders in the database. 2. Number of contacts Units/ Offices created. 3. Number of advocacy visits made to heads of public institutions on their FOIA implementation, proactive disclosures, and annual reporting obligations. 4. Number of Public Institutions that have EFOI Portals.
2	Building the capacity of Public Institutions on FOIA implementation in public institutions	J a n u a r y 2023	January 2025	Curbing legal actions against public institutions due to non-disclosure of FOIA requests by Stakeholders.	

3.	Conduct Baseline study to determine the overall usage of the Act and the level of usage by the various Stakeholders groups.	January 2023	January 2025	Increased compliance in the use of the FOIA by identified stakeholder groups	Baseline study report on the FOIA use by public institutions produced.
4.	Carry out Sensitization in various media platforms on the existence of the FOIA and its application	January 2023	January 2025	Increased engagement on the existence and advantages of the provisions of the Act	1. Number of sensitizations on the FOIA carried out 2. Number of Media platforms carrying out FOIA related sensitizations
5.	Dissemination of Freedom of information Act user guide for the public	January 2023	January 2025	Increased understanding of the FOIA by the public	1. Number of FOIA user guides disseminated for the public 2. Copies of FOIA User guides disseminated to the public
6.	Establish FOI portals in public institutions and its linkage to private media sites.	January 2023	January 2025	Enhance Public awareness of the existence of E- FOI portals.	1. Number of public institutions with FOIA portals 2. Number of FOIA portals linked to private media sites
7.	Engagement with media professional bodies and media house on the FOI Act	January 2023	January 2025	Promote public awareness on the FOI Act through media engagement	Number of engagements held on FOIA with media bodies.
<b>Source(s) of Funding:</b>		Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies			

## Commitment 8

<b>Thematic Area:</b>	<b>Environment and Climate Change</b>	
<b>Commitment</b>	Strengthening the implementation of the Climate Change Act 2021	
<b>Implementation Period:</b>	January 2023 - January 2025	
<b>Lead MDA:</b>	Federal Ministry of Environment	
<b>Responsible Person:</b>		
<b>Designation:</b>	Minister of Environment	
<b>Email and Phone Number(s):</b>		
<b>Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:</b>	:	NOSDRA, NESREA, Great Green Wall Agency, Ecological Fund, Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources, Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, Federal Ministry of Justice, Central Bank of Nigeria, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment, NNPC, Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI), Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, Mining Cadastral Office (MCO), NUPRC, NASS

	<p>Non-State Actors:</p> <p>Nigerian Union of Journalists, Natural Resource Governance Institute, Global Environment Facility (UNDP/GEF), Green Promise Initiative International, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Bank/FADAMA project, Miners Association, Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC), African Centre for Leadership, Strategy &amp; Development (Centre LSD), Friends of the Environment, Centre for Climate Change and Environment Studies, Publish What You Pay (PWYP), The Meluibe Empowerment Foundation, Policy Alert, DEAN Initiative</p>
<b>Brief Description of Commitment:</b>	<p>The Climate Change Act 2021 was signed into law by President Muhammadu Buhari on the 18th of November 2021. The Act will ensure that Nigeria actualizes its commitment to Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Kyoto Protocol, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UN SDGs and other standards and guidelines relevant to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Strengthening the implementation of this Act will provide a framework for the attainment of low carbon emissions, promote inclusive green growth and sustainable economic development by ensuring that Nigeria develops climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies; ensure the close out of climate change action and incorporate it into national development priorities. It will mobilize finance, and other resources necessary to ensure that climate change policies and actions are integrated with other related policies and set a target for the attainment of net-zero emission by year 2050 – 2070. The Act is also aimed at identifying risks and vulnerabilities, especially ensuring that private and public entities abide by stated climate change strategies, targets, and National Action Plan.</p>
<b>General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:</b>	<p>Climate change - long term shifts in weather and temperature patterns - because of human activities such as fossil fuel burning, and industrialization has become an urgent concern for all. The Oil and Gas sector in Nigeria, a major contributor to Greenhouse Gas emissions also contributes over 95% of foreign exchange earnings and 7.24% to national GDP. Frequent oil spillages; increased durations and intensities of rainfall producing large runoffs, flooding and erosion; increasing temperatures, drought and desertification; as well as land degradation; have led to loss of biodiversity, socio-economic hardships and undesirable health conditions in Nigeria.</p>

<b>Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Low citizens engagement on environment and climate change issues.</li><li>2. Paucity of information and data relating to climate change.</li><li>3. Opacity in financial mobilizations for climate adaptation and mitigation.</li></ol>	
<b>Rationale for the Commitment:</b>	There is an urgent need to increase the availability of open data and timely accessible public information on issues relating to climate change. Transparency in the mitigation and adaptation efforts and promoting civic participation in implementing related policy and regulations should also be improved.	
<b>Main Objective:</b>	This commitment seeks to galvanize institutional reforms and civic participation for inclusive, green and sustainable economic development that are required for Nigeria to meet its COP26 commitments of achieving a net-zero carbon emission target by 2060.	
<b>Anticipated Impact:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Institutional reforms based on a multi-stakeholder approach are promoted.</li><li>2. Citizens' participation (including vulnerable persons) in the design and implementation of climate adaptation and mitigation measures is improved.</li><li>3. Improved response to climate change and environment issues.</li></ol>	
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>		<b>Milestones (Performance Indicators)</b>
1.	Institutional reform to mainstream Climate Change actions across the public sector.	Percentage of compliance/adaptation of the Climate Change Act by MDAs and non-state actors.
2.	Improved Citizens' participation in designing and implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.	Percentage of citizens' influenced decisions captured in the climate change policies and actions.

3.	Agricultural development and climate responsiveness is integrated and improved.	Percentage of Agricultural development initiatives integrated and responsive to climate change issues			
Planned Activities		Start Date	End Date	Expected Output(s)	Output Indicator(s)
1.	Advocacy engagements with MDAs, NASS & Influential stakeholders on the functioning of the National Council on Climate Change.	January 2023	July 2025	1. Inauguration of Climate Change Council. 2. Number of advocacy engagements on climate change held. 3. Number of climate change remedial and adaptation actions implemented by the NCCC. 4. Number of inclusive actions and Representation/ visibility of gender and vulnerable persons participating in climate change NCCC	1. Inauguration of National council on climate change 2. Number of climate change actions implemented 3. Number of oversight functions on climate change Actions held 4. Level of gender balance and inclusivity
2	Collation and dissemination of information on climate change, local vulnerabilities and risks, relevant laws and protocols.	January 2023	July 2025	Citizens are aware of climate change-related information and laws that reflect their geographical	1. Number of reports on climate change published 2. Number of local vulnerabilities and risks assessments on climate change carried out.



				peculiarities for their action. Increased access to the reports by gender and vulnerable groups for Inclusivity.	3. Copies of climate change laws and protocols produced 4. Proportion of under-served and vulnerable population that have access to the report
3.	Awareness campaigns on climate change adaptation and mitigation.	January 2023	July 2025	1.Stakeholders have increased knowledge/capacities on climate change adaptation and mitigation. 2.Increased adaptation, mitigation and resilience amongst targeted Communities.	1. Number of awareness campaigns held on climate change adaptation and mitigation 2. Number of communities reached through the awareness campaigns held on climate change adaptation and mitigation 3. Number of stakeholders reached during the climate change adaptation and mitigation awareness campaigns
4.	Publish detailed national, regional, and sectoral climate vulnerability and risk assessment reports to serve as basis for the adaptation components of the National Climate Change Action Plan	January 2023	July 2025	Stakeholders are increasingly aware of adaptation, mitigation measures.	Number of national, regional, and sectoral climate vulnerability and risk assessment reports Published.

5.	Publish accessible guidelines for measurement, reporting and verification of national emissions to serve as the basis for the national carbon budget.	January 2023	July 2025	Citizens understand the basis for determining the annual national carbon budget, including how emissions are measured, reported and verified.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage change in level of inclusivity.</li> <li>2. Number of Guidelines in government portals and other accessible mediums on national emissions and carbon emissions published.</li> <li>3. Number of people accessing the guidelines on national emissions.</li> <li>4. Number of verification reports produced on national emissions.</li> </ol>
6.	Establish a climate change desk responsible for ensuring the integration of climate change activities into their core mandate by MDAs.	January 2023	July 2025	M D A s h a v e established a structure for addressing climate change issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of MDAs with Climate change units/ divisions/ departments.</li> <li>2. Number of MDAs with climate change desk officers.</li> <li>3. Number of MDA Climate Change Desk Officers trained.</li> </ol>
7.	Development of inclusive National Climate-Smart Agriculture strategy.	January 2023	July 2025	A g r i c u l t u r a l development and c l i m a t e responsiveness are integrated and improved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inclusive climate Smart Agriculture Strategy developed.</li> <li>2. Number of states that have adopted and developed inclusive climate-smart agricultural strategies.</li> </ol>

.5.	Undertake afforestation programmes in targeted communities.	January 2023	July 2025	A f f o r e s t a t i o n programme is strengthened	1. Number of trees planted 2. Number of communities where programmes were carried out
<b>Source(s) of Funding:</b>		Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies			

## Commitment 09

Thematic Area:	Governance	
<b>Commitment</b>	To establish a public register of Beneficial Owners of Corporate Entities in line with Beneficial Ownership Data Standard	
<b>Implementation Period:</b>	January 2023 - January 2025	
<b>Lead MDA:</b>	Corporate Affairs Commission	
<b>Responsible Person:</b>	Alhaji Garba Abubakar	
<b>Designation:</b>	Registrar-General	
<b>Email and Phone Number(s):</b>		
<b>Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:</b>	State Actors:	Federal Ministry of Justice, Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation, Office of the Auditor-General of the Federation, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI), Nigeria Financial Intelligence Unit (NFIU), National Identity Management Commission (NIMC), National Assembly Committees on Anti-Corruption, Financial Crimes and Public Accounts, and Code of Conduct Bureau.

	Non-State Actors:	CISLAC, Centre LSD, PLSI, Nigeria Economic Summit Group (NESG), One Campaign, Publish What You Pay, Public and Private Development Centre (PPDC).
<b>Brief Description of Commitment:</b>	The establishment of a public register of beneficial owners of registered entities will enable the relevant authorities mandated to curb corruption, identify natural persons who directly or indirectly own, control or enjoy the benefits of registered entities.	
<b>General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:</b>	Anonymous/shell companies constitute potential dangers to the economy and security of the countries where they operate. These companies deny the countries valuable revenue through tax avoidance, and mask links to corruption, money laundering, drug trafficking and terrorism financing. People use proxies and fronts to register companies, and the legal owners are usually not those who control and benefit from the companies. Politically exposed persons also use their influence to confer advantages to themselves through such companies.	
<b>Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Corruption</li> <li>2. Opacity in the utilization and management of public resources</li> </ol>	
<b>Rationale for the Commitment:</b>	The identification of beneficial owners of registered entities will discourage corruption, enable the government to trace and curb illicit financial flows, terrorism financing, tax evasion and financial mismanagement, and empower citizens to match the identities of those handling government contracts with a view to identifying conflicts of interest.	
<b>Main Objective:</b>	To put in place a system that enables openness, transparency and full disclosure of beneficial ownership information of registered entities.	
<b>Anticipated Impact:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduction in loss of public resources</li> <li>2. Availability of resources for national developmental projects</li> </ol>	

Expected Outcomes		Milestones (Performance Indicators)			
1.	Increase in valuable revenue through tax avoidance and reduction in money laundering, drug trafficking and terrorism financing.	Increased tax revenue accruing to Government as a result of curbing money laundering, drug trafficking and terrorism financing activities.			
2.	Increased Identification of natural persons who directly or indirectly own, control or enjoy the benefits of the corporate entity, masking corruption.	An operational register of beneficial owners institutionalized			
Planned Activities		Start Date	End Date	Expected Output(s)	Output Indicator(s)
1.	Documentation and Award of Contract for the Design, Development and Deployment of the 2nd Phase of Electronic Register of Beneficial Owners of Corporate Entities in line with Open Data Standard.	January 2023	January 2025	Deployment of electronic register of beneficial Ownership developed and deployed under the 2nd phase	1. Award of contract and transfer of funds by the World Bank for project execution completed 2. Percentage completion of contract by the Vendor.
2.	Testing and Validation of the Electronic Register of Beneficial Ownership of Corporate entities by stakeholders.	January 2023	January 2025	Pilot a robust and functional electronic Register of Beneficial Owners that meets the Beneficial Ownership Data Standard	A fit-for-purpose register of beneficial ownership in line with Beneficial Ownership Data Standard developed.

3.	Roll out and confirmation of the Electronic Register of Beneficial owners of registered entities developed according to the Beneficial Ownership Data Standard.	January 2023	January 2025	Functional electronic register of beneficial owners of corporate entities in line with the Beneficial Ownership Data Standard.	Electronic register of beneficial owners of corporate entities in line with the Beneficial Ownership Data Standard produced.
4.	Notice and reminder to registered entities on the obligation to submit information on Beneficial owners as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020.	January 2023	January 2025	Evidence of publication of notices for corporate entities to comply with the submission of information on beneficial owners as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020	Number of companies complying with notice to submit information on their Beneficial owner

5.	Capacity building for law enforcement agencies, and CSOs on the use and benefit of the beneficial ownership register.	January 2023	January 2025	Increased number of law enforcement officers knowledgeable on the laws governing the application of the beneficial ownership register use	1. Number of trained law enforcement agencies and Officers using the electronic register of beneficial ownership. 2. Number of law enforcement agencies sensitized on the use and benefits of the electronic register of Beneficial owners 3. Number of law enforcement officers trained on the use of the electronic register of beneficial owners
6.	Public engagements to create awareness of the existence, use and benefit of the electronic Register of beneficial ownership.	January 2023	January 2025	Increase in the number of citizens accessing and using the Beneficial ownership register	1. Number of public engagements held to create awareness on beneficial ownership. 2. Number of citizens using the BO register platform.
Source(s) of Funding:		Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies			



## Commitment 10

<b>Thematic Area:</b>	Civic Participation and Inclusion	
<b>Commitment</b>	To sustain and improve the Permanent Dialogue Mechanism for citizens' engagement and feedback on governance and service delivery.	
<b>Implementation Period:</b>	January 2023 - January 2025	
<b>Lead MDA:</b>	National Orientation Agency (NOA)	
<b>Responsible Person:</b>	Garba Abari	
<b>Designation:</b>	Director-General	
<b>Email and Phone Number(s):</b>	garbaabari@gmail.com 08033143367	
<b>Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:</b>	State Actors:	SERVICOM, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Communication Technology, Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Bureau for Public Service Reforms (BPSR), National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) and all lead MDAs in the NAP

	Non-State Actors:	African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD), Centre for Citizens with Disabilities, Freedom of Information Coalition, Budget Transparency, COREN, Lawyers Alert, FIDA, Right2Know, Nigeria Bar Association (NBA), FIDA, WANGONeT, Media Rights Agenda, PTCIJ, PWAN, Gavel, NNNGO, Citizen Common, Accountability Lab, Open Alliance, PROMAD, Dataphyte.
<b>Brief Description of Commitment:</b>	The PDM framework developed in the first action plan recognized that citizens play a critical role in advocating and helping to make institutions more transparent, accountable, and contributing innovative solutions to complex development challenges. The framework proposed various activities in several platforms in the nationally organized PDM (Local Government Assembly, Peace, and Security Platform, Town Hall Meetings and Civil Society roundtable); sectoral organized PDMs led by MDAs, and citizens led PDM across organizations, demographic platforms, media platforms, research institutions and social media.	
<b>General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limited citizens' participation in governance process</li> <li>2. Paucity of knowledge about governance activities by citizens</li> <li>3. The apathy of citizens concerning governance issues.</li> <li>4. Poor knowledge of existing citizens' rights</li> <li>5. Lack of access to government data</li> <li>6. No strategic communication and feedback by government</li> <li>7. Mistrust by citizens</li> </ol>	
<b>Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decreasing public trust in government and governance decision process.</li> <li>2. Low public participation in governance</li> <li>3. Poor service delivery to citizens by government.</li> </ol>	

<b>Rationale for the Commitment:</b>	To improve citizens' participation in governance and government's responsiveness to citizens needs	
<b>Main Objective:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To improve citizens' participation in governance and make government more responsive to citizens' priority needs</li> <li>2. To build mutual trust and confidence between government and citizens</li> <li>3. To promote improved service delivery</li> </ol>	
<b>Anticipated Impact:</b>	Improved service delivery to citizens	
Expected Outcomes		Milestones (Performance Indicators)
1.	Increased participation of citizens in governance process.	Percentage change in citizens participating actively in the governance process.
2.	Increased responsiveness by the government to the citizens needs especially persons with disability, women, children, and Youths.	Percentage of government policies and programmes deployed to address the needs of vulnerable persons.
3.	Increased citizens' trust and accountability in government.	Percentage of citizens with positive perception of Government projects, programs, and policies delivery

Planned Activities		Start Date	End Date	Expected Output(s)	Output Indicator(s)
1.	Organize an inclusive (women, youths, men and persons living with disabilities) Local Government Assembly at least once a year in each of the 774 Local Government Areas in Nigeria.	January 2023	January 2025	Increased number of inclusive actions and resolutions emanating from the LG Assembly implemented by the Government.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of Local Government Assembly held in the LGAs</li> <li>2. Number of inclusive actions /resolutions reached at the LG Assembly</li> <li>3. Number of Local Government Assembly reports produced</li> <li>4. Number of citizens that participated in the LG Assembly.</li> <li>5. Number of youths, women and persons with disability participating in the LG Assembly</li> <li>6. Number of political office holders in attendance at the LG Assembly</li> </ol>
2.	Hold Peace and Security Platform at least once every year in each of the six geo-political zones in the country.	January 2023	January 2025	Increased number of resolutions on peace and security related issues discussed and solutions proffered at the platforms.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of Peace and Security Platforms held</li> <li>2. Number of citizens that participated in the Peace and Security platform (disaggregated by youths, women, and Persons with disability)</li> <li>3. Number of political office holders in attendance at the Peace and Security platform</li> <li>4. Number of Peace and Security platform reports produced</li> </ol>

3.	Hold Town Hall Meetings once every year in each of the six geo-political zones of the country	January 2023	January 2025	Increased number of issues identified with resolutions reached at the Town Hall Meetings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of Town Hall meetings held.</li> <li>2. Number of citizens that participated in the THMs</li> <li>3. Number of youths, women and Persons with disability participating in the Town Hall Meetings.</li> <li>4. Number of political office holders in attendance at the Town Hall Meetings.</li> <li>5. Number of Town Hall Meetings report produced.</li> </ol>
4.	Support all OGP lead MDAs to develop a process and plan for engaging with citizens and citizens groups on plans, policies, budget, and service delivery issues twice a year	January 2023	January 2025	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure the incorporation of citizens needs in MDAs plans, policies, and budgets.</li> <li>2. Enhance the process for public engagement with citizens by Government</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of MDAs meeting with citizens groups according to their engagement process.</li> <li>2. Number of MDA policies and plans that reflect citizens' views.</li> <li>3. Number of MDA budgets that reflect citizens' views.</li> <li>4. Number of citizens views mainstreamed in government projects, programs and policies</li> </ol>

5.	Work with citizens groups to facilitate Traditional and New Media discussion on OGP at least twice a year.	January 2023	January 2025	Increased sensitization of citizens by citizen groups on the OGP using traditional and new media discussion platforms.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of citizen-led meetings and discussions on OGP held annually.</li> <li>2. Number of engagements and interactions on the social media platform held by citizens groups</li> <li>3. Number of media engagement with MDAs on OGP issues held</li> <li>4. Number of views on TV</li> <li>5. Number of listeners on radio</li> </ol>
<b>Source(s) of Funding:</b>		Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies			

## Commitment 11

<b>Thematic Area:</b>	Improved Service Delivery	
<b>Commitment</b>	To synergise and co-ordinate technology-based citizens' feedback on programmes and projects to improve service delivery	
<b>Implementation Period:</b>	January 2023 - January 2025	
<b>Lead MDA:</b>	SERVICOM Nigeria	
<b>Responsible Person:</b>	Nnenna Akajemeli	
<b>Designation:</b>	National Coordinator/CEO	
<b>Email and Phone Number(s):</b>	nakajemeli@yahoo.co.uk/ 08031554744	
<b>Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:</b>	State Actors:	Federal Ministry of Communication, National Orientation Agency (NOA), Galaxy backbone, Bureau for Public Service Reforms (BPSR), Ministry of Science and Technology and Other related ministries
	Non-State Actors:	Centre LSD, BudgIT, WANGONeT, Centre for Citizens with Disabilities, CITAD, Enough is Enough Nigeria, Gavel, Citizen Common, Open Data Portal, Open Alliance.

<b>Brief Description of Commitment:</b>	This commitment seeks to increase the use, synergy and coordination of technology-driven applications, portals and platforms that will enhance citizens feedback on government policy, programs and projects for better service provision. .
<b>General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate citizens' awareness on feedback platforms to engage programmes and activities of government</li> <li>2. Lack of access to government feedback mediums</li> <li>3. Non-inclusiveness of citizens in the governance process</li> <li>4. Low knowledge of governance activities by citizens</li> <li>5. The apathy of citizens concerning governance issues</li> </ol>
<b>Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accountability and Transparency</li> <li>2. Citizens Participation</li> <li>3. Effectiveness of Public service delivery</li> </ol>
<b>Rationale for the Commitment:</b>	There is an increased number of citizens using mobile phones to connect with policymakers and engage in government processes. Several platforms have been created by government and citizen groups, such as the Citizens' Budget Portal, NOCOPO, Budeshi, Dubawa, Tracka, openbills.ng etc. However, to increase uptake, use and create a seamless feedback medium that encourages better service delivery, there is the need to synergise and coordinate the feedback from citizens for an effective government response.
<b>Main Objective:</b>	To increase citizens' access to government processes through technology and synergise and coordinate citizens' feedback to enhance government responsiveness.
<b>Anticipated Impact:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved national feedback mechanism</li> <li>2. Improved Service Delivery</li> </ol>



Expected Outcomes		Milestones (Performance Indicators)			
1.	Increased MDA policies and plans that reflect citizens' views through ICT platforms, in the governance process.	Percentage of targeted MDAs implementing policies and plans that reflect citizens' views.			
2.	Increased responsiveness and accountability in government service delivery through technology solutions.	Number of resolved identified service delivery gaps from citizens' feedback addressed through the use of technological solutions			
Planned Activities		Start Date	End Date	Expected Output(s)	Output Indicator(s)
1.	To build a feedback portal into the SERVICOM website to aggregate feedback from CSOs, Citizens and Citizens groups for MDAs.	January 2023	January 2025	Existence of a functional portal for aggregating feedback and data analytics from stakeholders developed	1. Number of stakeholders visiting the feedback portal of the SERVICOM website 2. Number of items of feedback by stakeholders harvested 3. Number of items of feedback by stakeholders resolved
2.	Establish a stakeholder monitoring committee to work with SERVICOM in monitoring feedback process with MDAs.	January 2023	January 2025	A structure for monitoring feedback established.	1. Establishment of stakeholder monitoring committee 2. Number of items of feedback and inputs received from participating CSOs and MDAs 3. Number of stakeholder monitoring committee reports produced

3.	Conduct a survey and mapping of technology-based platforms that promote transparency, accountability and Feedback.	January 2023	January 2025	Identification and utilization of technology-based platforms for promoting transparency and accountability in MDAs and Civil Society.	1. Number of technology-based platforms created by citizens to aid citizens' feedback on government programmes operational 2. Number of MDAs with functional ICT platforms for enhancing citizens' participation. 3. Number of survey reports of technology- based platforms produced.
4.	Develop and disseminate promotional awareness campaign materials (fliers, videos, jingles etc.) to share information on available citizens feedback platforms.	January 2023	January 2025	Increase in the number of unique users/visitors of the platforms.	Number of promotional awareness campaign materials produced to enhance citizens Feedback.
5.	Quarterly review and analysis of citizen feedback on citizens feedback platforms for government attention and response.	January 2023	January 2025	Identification of areas of interest of citizens to ensure their feedback is considered in decision making process.	1. Number of enquiries and feedback by citizens received for Government attention. 2. Number of government actions made to address enquiries/ feedback. 3. Number of quarterly reports produced.
<b>Source(s) of Funding:</b>		Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies			

## Commitment 12

Thematic Area:	Civic Participation and Inclusion	
<b>Commitment</b>	To create the space for citizens and citizen organizations, human right defenders and the media to thrive, express themselves and participate in the different stages of the policy making process without fear or intimidation.	
<b>Implementation Period:</b>	January 2023 - January 2025	
<b>Lead MDA:</b>	National Human Rights Commission	
<b>Responsible Person:</b>	Tony Ojukwu, OFR. SAN	
<b>Designation:</b>	Executive Secretary	
<b>Email and Phone Number(s):</b>	TBC	
<b>Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:</b>	State Actors:	Ministry of Budget and National Planning, National Assembly, Ministry of Information, Corporate Affairs Commission, Federal Inland Revenue Service, Special Control Unit on Money Laundering, Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit, Financial Reporting Council, Department of State Services, Nigeria Police Force, Nigerian Army, Civil Defense, National Orientation Agency, Bureau for Public Service Reforms (BPSR), Office of the National Security Adviser, Nigeria Customs Service, Nigeria Information Technology and Development Agency, Nigerian Communications Commission, Defence Intelligence Agency.

	Non-State Actors:	Spaces for Change, Media Rights Agenda, Paradigm Initiative, Nigeria Network of NGOs, Amnesty International, PLAC, CISLAC, CDD, INGO Forum, SERAP, NOPRIN, EiE. Policy Alert, We The People, Nigerian Union of Journalists, Human Rights Writers' Association of Nigeria, NBA, FIDA
<b>Brief Description of Commitment:</b>	This commitment will ensure that citizens and citizen organizations can inform and influence government policies and actions through their freedom to associate, assemble and express themselves freely thereby encouraging constant partnership between the public, private and third sector.	
<b>General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:</b>	Freedom of association, assembly and expression while moderate in Nigeria, citizens are beginning to witness increased attacks on journalists, bloggers, online influencers and human rights defenders who voice concern or report government failings or are against policies, failure to respect citizens' rights to protests and assemblies and proposals on civil society regulatory frameworks/laws/regulations capable of creating barriers to independent and efficient operation of formal civil society organizations. This is worsened by the increasing and unregulated use of digital surveillance technologies by federal and state governments to invade citizens' privacy and spy on human rights defenders.	
<b>Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low level of citizens voices in the policy making process.</li> <li>2. Weak safeguards against undue arrest of citizens and non-state actors.</li> <li>3. Weak citizens and civil society engagement at all levels of government decision-making.</li> <li>4. Weak civil society-government relationship.</li> <li>5. Inadequate attention to vulnerable citizens</li> <li>6. Weak/ non-engagement of host communities, especially by extractive corporations/ industries (Business and human Rights).</li> <li>7. Inadequate attention to issues of terrorism and insurgency.</li> </ol>	

<b>Rationale for the Commitment:</b>		Many of the OGP commitments will benefit from an open civic space for its success, for example opening government systems and processes, curbing corruption and illicit flows cannot be felt without active citizens, media and nonstate actors that can use data and information to hold governments accountable. Citizens cannot provide information to the government on its policies and programmes where the fear of arrest, gagging and restrictions exists on their ability to speak freely and openly. The public cannot voice or discuss public interest issues freely when there are restrictions on their ability to assemble and / or protest.
<b>Main Objective:</b>		To ensure that citizens and citizen organizations can freely assemble, associate and express their opinions on government policies and programmes, and other issues that affect their livelihood and well-being.
<b>Anticipated Impact:</b>		Improved citizens participation and enabling the environment for advocacy, including working collectively towards open and responsive government, guaranteed protection of basic civil liberties such as freedom of association, assembly and expression.
Expected Outcomes		Milestones (Performance Indicators)
1.	An enabling environment for citizens and citizen organizations to associate and assemble to influence and inform public policy.	1. Ranking of Nigeria in the CIVICUS civic space index 2. Freedom House Report on Press Freedom
2.	Everyone regardless of ethnicity, religion, political or other opinion, state or status is guaranteed the right to freely express their opinion on government policies and programmes.	1. Percentage of citizens signifying the ability to express themselves without fear of arrest or self-censorship. 2. Citizen's perception index on citizens participation in governance

3.	Safeguards against undue supervision of CSOs provided including impartial, apolitical and consistent application of laws and regulations that affect CSOs.	Percentage of civil society organizations, especially rights-based organizations, carrying out work without undue interference or impartial application of laws and regulations affecting CSOs.			
Planned Activities		Start Date	End Date	Expected Output(s)	Output Indicator(s)
1.	Work with regulators such as CAC, FIRS and SCUML to set clear registration requirement, processes and timelines for CSOs based on various existing laws.	January 2023	January 2025	C o m p r e h e n s i v e guidance document on CSO registration and the strict time-line for registrations produced.	1. Number of regulators with clear registration requirement and guideline for CSOs on their website. 2. Number of regulators meeting up the average processing time of registering new CSOs
2.	Work with NGOs and Tax Justice Governance Platform to deploy trainings using the CSO self-regulatory framework for nonprofits on the laws and regulations guiding their operations.	January 2023	January 2025	K n o w l e d g e a n d institutionalization of the use of CSO self-regulatory frame works of non-profits including laws and regulations guiding their operations	1. Number of regulators with clear registration requirement and guideline for CSOs on their website. 2. Number of regulators meeting up the average processing time of registering new CSOs

3.	Establish strategy for the development of an effective CSOs-Government relationship.	January 2023	January 2025	A Clear actionable, costed and funded national strategy on CSO-Government relationship established.	Number of strategies developed for effective CSO-Government relationship
4.	Work with the Nigerian Police and other security agencies to develop a guide on peaceful protests and assembly that is in line with international conventions like the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACPHR) legal standards.	January 2023	January 2025	A Comprehensive guidance on peaceful protest and use of minimal force by the police	1. Developed guide on peaceful protests and assembly that is in line with International standards like ACPHR. 2. Number of people downloading the online guide on peaceful protests and use of minimal force by the police
5.	Pass the Bill for an Act to Repeal the Police Service Commission Act and Enact the Police Service Commission Bill, 2020.	January 2023	January 2025	Passage of an Act of parliament, signed by the president to strengthen the Commission to be more functional in its operations and for related matters.	Number of Bills to repeal the Police Service Commission Act passed by the National Assembly
6.	Police Service Commission (PSC), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), National Orientation Agency (NOA) and their Non-State Actors partners to hold a quarterly zonal 'Citizen-Police Dialogue.	January 2023	January 2025	A compilation of complaints, feedback and recommendation from citizens, non-state actor groups and the police on	Number of quarterly zonal citizen-police dialogue held by the PSC, NHRC, NOA and other Non-State Actors Number of meetings reports produced.

				improving policing and police-citizens relations in Nigeria addressed	
7.	Joint PSC/CSO led quarterly select police station visitation to ascertain the condition of the station, adherence to Standard Operating Procedure and conditions of suspects held in the station.	January 2023	January 2025	A fact-finding report on the state of police stations and their adherence to SOPs produced.	1. Number of police stations adhering to the Standard Operating Procedures 2. Number of reports produced showing the remedial actions taken to ensure that defaulting police stations adhere to the Standard Operating Procedures
8.	Conduct a legal and policy gap analysis on digital surveillance in Nigeria and Produce/ disseminate a "National Gap Analysis and Policy Advisory on Regulation of Surveillance Technologies in Nigeria".	January 2023	January 2025	1. Number of copies of Gap Analysis report downloaded/ disseminated via physical and online channels 2. Number of media events/reports based on the Gap Analysis.	Increased awareness of citizens on human rights implications of Digital Surveillance
9.	Work with the Office of the National Security Adviser, National Human Rights Commission, NOA etc to hold at	January 2023	January 2025	1. Number of Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues held annually	High-level commitments adopted towards regulating surveillance tech in Nigeria.



	least two Multi-stakeholder Dialogues on Digital Surveillance and Civic Space in Nigeria.			<p>2. Number of high-level security officials represented at Dialogues.</p> <p>3. Number of participants at Dialogue representing other key interest groups in surveillance tech</p> <p>4. Number of traditional media and social media exposures as a result of the Dialogues.</p>	Imposition of import restrictions on surveillance technologies in Nigeria.
<b>Source(s) of Funding:</b>		Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies			

## Commitment 13

<b>Thematic Area:</b>	Improved Service Delivery	
<b>Commitment</b>	Institutionalization of SERVICOM operations using legal, legislative or Executive Instrument	
<b>Implementation Period:</b>	January 2023 - January 2025	
<b>Lead MDA:</b>	SERVICOM	
<b>Responsible Person:</b>	Mrs Nnenna Akajemeli	
<b>Designation:</b>	National Coordinator/CEO SERVICOM	
<b>Email and Phone Number(s):</b>	n.akajemeli@servicom.gov.ng; nakajemeli@yahoo.co.uk; 08031554744	
<b>Other Actors Involved in the Implementation:</b>	State Actors:	
	Non-State Actors:	Oxfam, Water Aid, Nextier, IITA, Action Aid, Centre for Citizens with Disabilities, Citizens' Gavel, Order Paper Advocacy Initiative, Public & Private Development Center, Connected Development (CODE), CSACEFA, Policy Alert, and their relevant partners from State and National levels – 4th tier (traditional leaders), Nigerian Policing Program (NPP), CISLAC, PRIMOG, Citizen Commons, Partners West Africa Nigeria (PWAN), Safe & Sound Youth Awareness Initiative, Ethics and Corporate Compliance Institute of Nigeria, Youths in Africa Anti-corruption Network, NBA, Open Alliance, Brekete Family, 'Majesty Media', Team Member, PRIMORG, Citizen Commons,

		African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD), The Meluibe Empowerment Foundation, Nigerian Governors' Forum.
<b>Brief Description of Commitment:</b>	The commitment is aimed at strengthening and institutionalizing the operational capacity of SERVICOM to enforce strict compliance to service charters for all MDAs and SERVICOM's reporting mechanism.	
<b>General Problem / Challenge Addressed by the Commitment:</b>	SERVICOM currently has very little statutory powers to enforce compliance with public service rules and regulations. The lack of a SERVICOM law makes the articulation and implementation of existing Service Charters ineffective. While work has commenced in advocating the passage of a bill for an act to establish and institutionalize SERVICOM, there is a need to build on existing efforts to achieve a legal framework.	
<b>Specific OGP Issue(s) in Focus:</b>	The SERVICOM law will provide the legal framework to ensure the responsiveness of government through strict compliance with service charters by MDAs. It will also contain a mandatory reporting requirement for MDAs to make periodic reports to SERVICOM.	
<b>Rationale for the Commitment:</b>	For SERVICOM to have the legal backing to sanction public servants and public organisations who do not comply with the laid down requirements of providing the public with qualitative services, in line with published service charters.	
<b>Main Objective:</b>	To provide SERVICOM with the legal framework to serve as a statutory body with the responsibility of tracking/monitoring and supporting quality service delivery.	
<b>Anticipated Impact:</b>	Improved legal framework to enforce compliance towards improving satisfaction and access to public services and goods by the citizens.	

Expected Outcomes		Milestones (Performance Indicators)			
1.	SERVICOM is empowered to monitor and ensure compliance with Service Charter standards and contribute to improved delivery of public goods and services by all MDAs	Percentage of MDAs who comply with SERVICOM's mandatory reporting requirements.			
2.	MDAs are mandated to provide responsive, efficient and effective service to the public	1. Percentage of MDAs that comply with service standards 2. Numbers of feedback received from citizens 3. Response of MDAs to citizens within agreed timeline			
Planned Activities		Start Date	End Date	Expected Output(s)	Output Indicator(s)
1.	Passage and assent of national SERVICOM Bill into Law.	January 2023	January 2025	Passage of the National SERVICOM Bill into law by the National Assembly.	SERVICOM Bill passed into law and signed by the President.
2.	Convene a Stakeholder dialogue forum with State actors, Citizens, Citizens Groups, CSOs, media and vulnerable persons on the draft SERVICOM National Policy for validation and adoption	January 2023	January 2025	An established CoP/ policy dialogue forum for Permanent Secretaries of MDAs to steer the development/ enactment of legal, legislative or executive instruments convened.	Number of CoP/Policy dialogue forums held for the Permanent Secretaries of Federal MDAs to steer the development/ enactment of legal, legislative or executive instruments

3.	Monitoring and reporting compliance with Service Charter in 7 pilot MDAs.	January 2023	January 2025	Increased number of MDAs adhering to SERVICOM charter	Number of MDAs reporting compliance in accordance with service charter
4.	Deploy citizens/ customer satisfaction survey in 7 pilot MDAs to assess level of compliance with the Service Charter.	January 2023	January 2025	Improved citizens/ customer satisfaction with Government services in line with SERVICOM charter	Number of citizens/ customer satisfaction surveys conducted to assess level of compliance with service charter in MDAs
5.	Conduct High-level Advocacy for adoption of SERVICOM and compact/social contract at Subnational levels	January 2023	January 2025	Advocate for adoption of SERVICOM at the sub-national level	1. Number of high-level Advocacies held at the sub-national level to adopt SERVICOM and social contract 2. Number of States that sign the compacts/ social contracts towards the adoption of SERVICOM
<b>Source(s) of Funding:</b>		Federal Government Budget and Donor Agencies			

## SECTION

3

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN  
IMPLEMENTATION AND  
CO-ORDINATION FRAMEWORK



### 3.1 Context

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

Against this background, Nigeria has a twenty-member National Steering Committee made up of ten government agencies, as well as ten Civil Society Organizations, private sector institutions, and professional bodies whose mandates cut across the OGP thematic areas.

It is important to state that the membership of the National Steering Committee is for two years, spanning the lifecycle of a National Action Plan, with fresh elections scheduled for the end of every implementation phase. This will give other Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Civil Society Organizations, and private sector actors the opportunity to become members of the National Steering Committee.

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

### 3.2 National Steering Committee

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

The roles of the NSC are to:

- Set high-level strategy, policies, and procedures.
- Provide targeted outreach and support to encourage members, government institutions, and non-state actors to meet their OGP commitments.
- Help with fund raising.
- Represent OGP and promote its accomplishments on the international stage.
- Set a strong example by upholding OGP values and principles and make ambitious commitments.
- Recruit and brief new Steering Committee members during the third phase of the National Action Plan;
- Connect the OGP Secretariat to key potential partners; and, Approve the Budget of the OGP Secretariat and annual work plan.

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

Four co-chairs will lead the NSC. It comprises the lead government co-chair and an incoming government co-chair, one

co-chair and an incoming co-chair from the nonstate actors. The four co-chairs and the National Coordinator/Executive Director of the OGP Secretariat will also serve as the Governance and Leadership Sub-committee of the NSC. Their responsibilities are to:

1. Ensure vitality of OGP leadership by recruiting and orienting new members and new cochairs of the National Steering Committee.
2. Work with the OGP Secretariat National Coordinator/Executive Director to plan and run Steering Committee meetings.
3. Hire and Supervise the National Coordinator/Executive Director.
4. Ensure sufficient funding for the OGP to achieve strategic objectives; and,  
Provide financial, legal, and ethical oversight.

### **3.4 OGP Secretariat Management Team**

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

#### **3.4.1 Adviser on Civil Society**

- Build and maintain trust and credibility with civil society organizations.
- Design effective engagement strategy and work plan.  
Design and jointly implement civil society programming and activities.
- Support Civil Society Partners to constructively engage the OGP process.
- Build partnership between the private sector, businesses and the OGP Platform.

#### **3.4.2 Adviser on Public Sector**

- Provide advisory support and guidance on all public sector issues as it relates to engagement of government agencies with the OGP process.
- Maintain communication with MDAs responsible for implementing specific commitments during the NAP implementation period.
- Contact MDAs responsible for implementation of specific commitments to get information on progress for inclusion in the self-assessment report.

#### **3.4.3 Adviser on Communications**

- Provide necessary input and guidance to implement the communication strategy in line with management decision.
- Build partnerships between all forms of media and the OGP process.

#### **3.4.4 Adviser on Sub-national Engagement**

- Responsible for developing and building the relationship between the OGP process and the various states.



### 3.5 Support Staff

The Secretariat is made up of the National Coordinator/Executive Director and support staff that work directly with him/her. They cover crosscutting areas such as technology and innovation, monitoring and evaluation, administration, and finance. The National Coordinator/Executive Director will be at liberty to hire more support staff if the need arises, subject to the availability of funds.

### 3.6 Working Groups

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

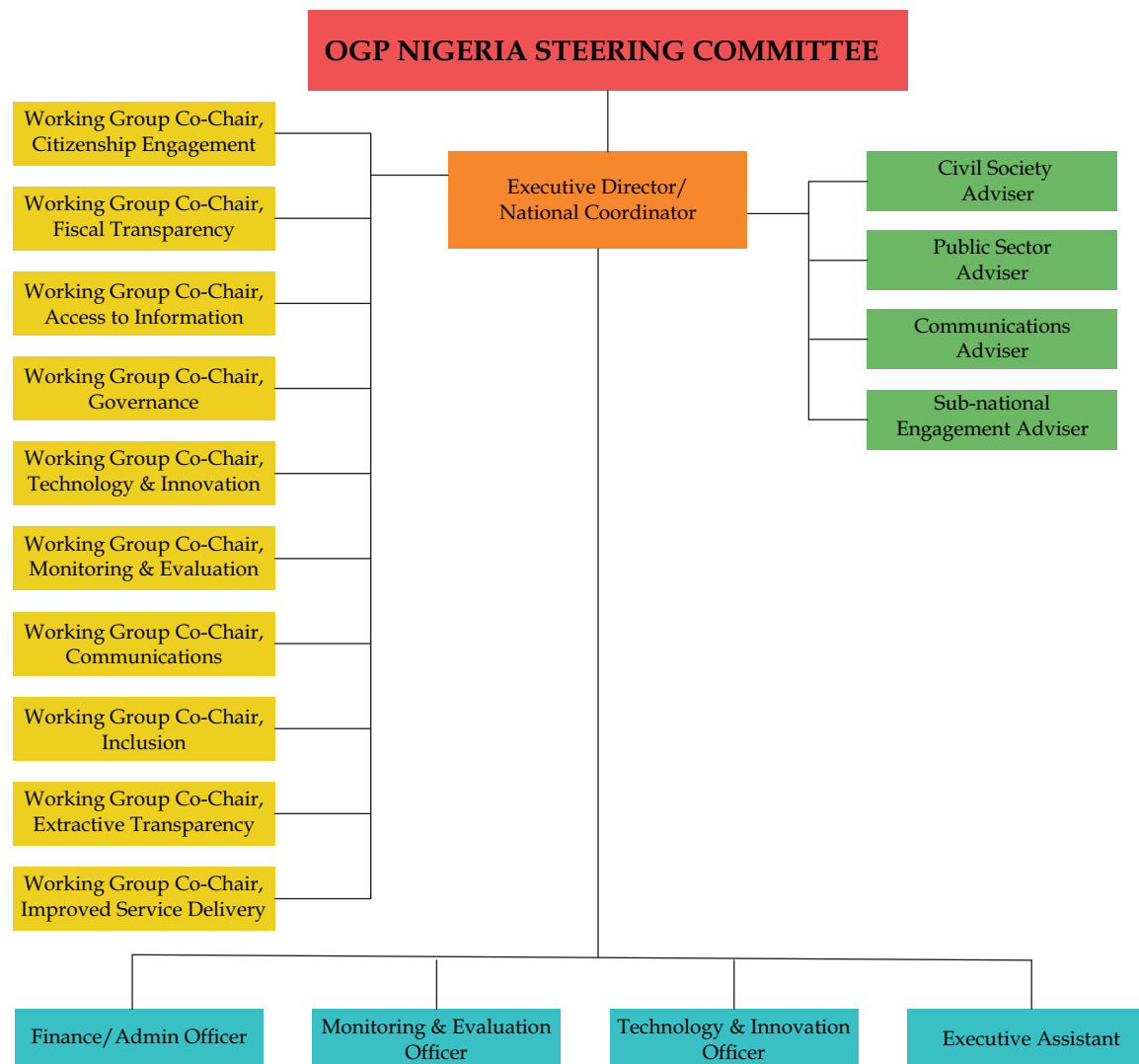
### 3.7 Funding

In its design, funding, and implementation, OGP is not treated as a stand-alone “project.” For the process to be successful, there is need for it to be largely funded through the government's annual budget, including contribution from agencies that have primary

responsibility on commitment areas. However, Development partners and Civil Society Organizations with interest in promoting good governance, accountability and transparency focused reforms in Nigeria will continue to support the process by providing financial and technical assistance to the OGP Secretariat and to sub-nationals in line with the co-creation spirit of the OGP.

It is also expected that the National and Sub-national governments that have signed onto the OGP Commitments would set aside some funds for the purpose of developing National and State Action Plans, training of its officials and for the implementation of the OGP National and sub-national Action plans.

### 3.8 Organogram of the OGP Process in Nigeria



SECTION

4

CROSS-CUTTING  
AREAS



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

#### 4.1 Technology and Innovation

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

- Identify existing government IT solutions and infrastructure that are available for the implementation of OGP commitments.
- Establish what their status is and what gaps exist.
- Recommend how those gaps can be filled through improvements in existing systems and infrastructure or the use

of new and innovative tools that are realistic given the present economic realities.

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

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

In line with that, NITDA and the Technology Working Group will:

- Conduct a prioritized audit of IT capacity and gaps within MDAs relevant to the OGP process.
- Address identified IT gaps in order of priority, considering limited timeline and resources.
- Provide a continuous technology support mechanism to the OGP commitments.
- Ensure that all technological implementations across relevant MDAs conform to global information technology standards to guarantee systems interoperability for effective support of

OGP commitments.

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

## 4.2 Media & Communications

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

1. A reorientation of the psyche of public officials with respect to their responsibility to the citizenry and stakeholders, including donors, businesses, and civil society, to account for the management of the commonwealth, government revenue, loans, and grants.
2. Increasing awareness by citizens of their right to reports of stewardship by public officials, the right to information on demand as provided for by the Freedom of Information Act 2011 (FOIA), and the right to a minimum standard of service delivery

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

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

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

## 4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

Internal Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) of the NAP implementation is important to: (i) ensure that MDAs are on track to fulfill their obligations under each commitment; (ii) assist the NSC to oversee the implementation process, identify potential gaps and determine where support and resources need to be directed; and (iii) enable citizens, the private sector, civil society and the media to hold government to account with respect to delivering on its OGP commitments. The NAP III will use a Results Based Management (RBM) Framework, along with appropriate output and outcome Key Performance Indicators

(KPIs), crafted to track achievements, results and impacts of OGP commitments. The M&E system will be presented in a simple template to make it easy for implementing MDAs and civil society to monitor and evaluate progress.

Each of the 13 commitments articulated in the NAP III have KPIs that will guide the M&E process. Through consultation with stakeholders, the M&E framework will include acceptable results (what should be expected or seen) for each commitment area. Each of these results will be reviewed with respect to how they link to citizens' needs and there will be agreed indicators for these results. The method to capture results most effectively will be agreed upon as well as who will be responsible for this, within the MDAs.

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

openness areas. Prior to the qualitative assessment, a set of questions/checklist, in addition to the KPIs contained in the results framework, shall be prepared to ensure consistency in assessment. In addition, the M&E Specialist will be responsible for providing technical support by providing technical guidance and capacity building at the National and sub-national levels in line with the performance management process of the OGP.

## SECTION

5

SUB-NATIONAL ENGAGEMENT  
AND PILOT STATE COMMITMENTS



## 5.1 Context

The Subnational OGP Program had 24 states signing up to the OGP process with two of those states (Kaduna and Plateau) as well as the Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC) joining the Global OGP Local Program as a pilot sub national. The International Steering Committee discussed the pilot phase of the Local Program to assess its impact and decide its future while setting up a task force to review the existing strategy and recommend the best approach for the expansion of the program. The taskforce studied subnational OGP processes through interviews with 90 actors from 27 countries, including Nigeria, involved in the OGP local program and made recommendations on how best to expand OGP Local Program. It completed its work and presented the report to the International Steering Committee in May 2019 during the 2019 OGP Global Summit in Ottawa, Canada, upon which the following recommendations were approved, and the Global Support Unit authorized to develop an implementation strategy immediately:

- Strategic national-local vertical integration: Recognizing that open government reforms can have more impact and be made more sustainable when national open government reforms are localized and when local innovations are scaled; support the further development of effective national government and/or civil society strategies to enable and foster local open government. This would include supporting national government and civil society efforts to promote open local government within OGP National Action Plan processes or through separate national initiatives.
- Enhanced OGP Local program: Building on the successes and lessons learnt from the pilot program, develop a new “OGP Local” program that incentivizes local ambition and innovation; supports more local governments and civil society actors to co-create and implement open government commitments that respond to citizens' interests; and creates cohorts of local participants that can support each other and inspire others. The new program will retain some of the core features that drove the success of the Local program - co-created action plans, monitoring, opportunities for peer learning - but will be made less resource intensive by redesigning the approach to monitoring and support provided to individual participants.
- Platform for knowledge, learning, innovation, and capacity building: A core part of OGP's medium-term vision is for it to become a platform for sharing knowledge, learning and innovation on open government, and to be a source of capacity building tools and resources for governments and civil society working on open government reforms within and outside OGP. The expansion of OGP Local has this vision at its core. OGP will use a combination of online and offline tools to create opportunities for local level reformers to share knowledge, access expertise from partner organizations, and to receive trainings at a much larger scale than has been



possible so far. In this way, OGP's local community will be at the forefront of a partnership wide vision for a more collaborative platform for learning.

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

## **5.2 A Framework for Participation in the OGP Process by States**

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

1. Fiscal Transparency
2. Access to Information
3. Asset Disclosures by Public Officials, and
4. Citizen Engagement

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

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

1. Review and understand the National Action Plan.
2. Write a letter of intent to the Co-Chairs through the OGP Nigeria Secretariat in the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning to express intent to join the OGP in Nigeria.
3. Upon receiving the letter of intent, the OGP Nigeria Secretariat should verify the claims made by the State about the steps already taken by the State to improve governance in the four areas identified above. The Secretariat may undertake such verification by asking for supporting evidence from the State in question, by visiting the State and interviewing relevant stakeholders to establish the veracity of the claims or, where possible, conducting desk or online research to obtain relevant information.
4. If satisfied that the State in question has satisfactorily demonstrated a minimum level of commitment to the open government principles, as required, and has expressed its commitment to further improve governance in the relevant areas, the OGP Nigeria Secretariat shall forward to letter of intent to the Co-Chairs with a recommendation that the State in question be admitted into or denied membership of OGP Nigeria, as the case may be, with a summary of its findings with regards to the steps already taken by the State.
5. Upon receiving the letter of intent, each Co-Chair will respond to the OGP Nigeria Secretariat stating his or her decision on whether the State in question should be admitted into OGP Nigeria or denied membership.

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

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

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

1. In collaboration with the OGP Secretariat in Nigeria, the State will be expected to organize a workshop to bring together relevant government institutions and relevant civil society organizations and private sector institutions to discuss OGP principles to determine (i) the persons who should be members of the State Steering Committee as well as those to serve as Co-Chairs, and (ii) the Commitments that the State should make in its State Action Plan.
2. States will send the list of the State Steering Committee members and Co-Chairs as well as the commitments from the state to the Co-Chairs of the National Steering Committee. Such commitments will be expected to reflect issues of transparency, accountability and participation of citizens in

line with the priorities and context of the State in question.

- 3 The State will thereafter inform the OGP Nigeria Secretariat if it requires assistance to develop the State Action Plan around its commitments and indicate the nature of the assistance required.
4. Each State admitted to OGP Nigeria in this manner would be expected to formally send a request to the OGP Nigeria Secretariat for training of the State Steering Committee members and Co-Chairs on the development and implementation of the State Action Plan.

The process of preparing NAP III involved robust consultations with civil society and relevant government agencies. The partnership that the civil society and government provided ensured that the content of this plan was co-created from the beginning. Such a robust participatory process inspired a communication strategy that will enable both government and the citizens to take complete ownership of this plan and what it intends to achieve. It is expected that civil society will co-creatively partner with government to ensure that implementation is consistent with all aspects of the promises contained herein. Policy makers at all levels of governance are expected to remain open to receive constructive feedback and suggestions on ways to improve the implementation of the NAP III and maximize its impact.

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

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## **Nigeria Open Government Partnership Secretariat Contact**

### **Details**

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