

THEMATIC COMPILATION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY NIGERIA

ARTICLE 13 UNCAC

AWARENESS-RAISING MEASURES AND EDUCATION

NIGERIA (EIGHTH MEETING)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In looking at “good practices and initiatives in the prevention of corruption thematic discussion on education **in schools and universities on anti-corruption Efforts** (article 13, paragraph 1(c) of the United Nations Convention against Corruption)” focus would be paid on the major role played by the Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) and other Anti-corruption Agencies in Nigeria.

1.2 Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC)

1.2.1 This is an Anti-corruption Agency established by the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission Act 2000. The mandate is to:

- to receive and investigate reports of corruption and in appropriate cases prosecute the offender[s],
- to examine, review and enforce the correction of corruption prone systems and procedures of public bodies, with a view to eliminating corruption in public life, and

- to educate and enlighten the public on and against corruption and related offences with a view to enlisting and fostering public support for the fight against corruption.

1.2.2 Other Relevant Anti-corruption Agencies:

The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) was set up in 2004 to combat economic and financial crimes in the area of money laundering and terrorist financing; and the Code of Conduct Bureau/Tribunal which is a constitutional body that deals with the declaration of assets by public office holders.

1.3 Rationale for Intervention:

The rationale for intervening in the education sector at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education is summarised as follows:

- Education is central to corruption prevention and no nation rises above its level of education.
- Education empowers citizens' ability to actively participate and demand accountability from government and institutions.
- Attitudes and expectations of citizens, especially operators of the system, are crucial in building a responsive public administration.

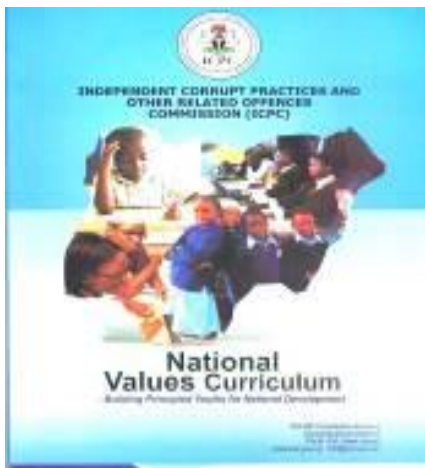
1.4 Accordingly, Nigeria has initiated a number of prevention initiatives and interventions in the sector to enable it achieve expected national goals and meet international best practices.

1.5 Nigeria's intervention report is presented in three segments to cover interventions at: primary & secondary school Levels, tertiary levels with special emphasis on Universities, and post-tertiary levels and non-formal youth sector.

2.0 PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVELS:

2.1 National Values Curriculum (NVC):

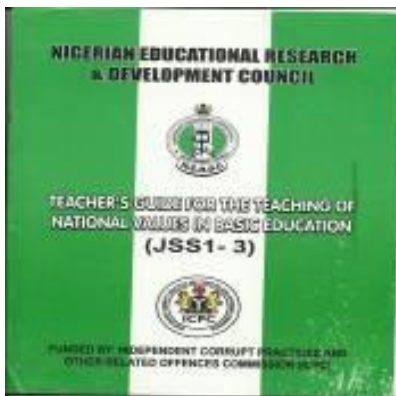
We have over the past ten years implemented a National Values Curriculum



which has 12 thematic areas dealing with honesty, right attitude to work, citizen's rights, courage, contentment, National consciousness, concern for the right of others, etc. which are embedded in various school subjects.

2.2 National Values Curriculum (NVC) Teacher's Guide:

To further enhance the National Values Curriculum, Nigeria in 2013



introduced a Teacher's Guide for the teaching of the National Values Curriculum for primary, secondary school teachers and student-teachers in the Colleges of Education and Faculties of Education in Universities.

2.3 Other ICPC initiatives involve the following interactive sessions:

2.3.1 Delegations of school children are encouraged to visit the Commission on



excursion as recommended by the National Values Curriculum to learn more from our Education

Department anti-corruption practitioners.

2.3.2 Partnerships with proprietors of both public and private primary and secondary schools and National Associations of Parents and Teachers.

2.3.3 Provision of part-funding support to assist primary and secondary schools establish Student Integrity Clubs and also encourage organising inter-school competitions quiz and debate that promote ideals of NVC.

2.3.3 Mentorship Visits by senior citizens (with good records) to their alma mater



especially at the primary school level to interact as role models.

In the picture above the Chairman of ICPC visited his primary school: St. Anthony's Catholic Primary School, Molete, Ibadan, Nigeria after 47 years in 2013.

2.4 Corruption Risk Assessments of Primary Education-Sector Bodies

2.4.1 The ICPC in partnership with other stakeholders had undertaken a Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) of specific Ministries of Health, Water Resources and Education with support from the UNDP.

<http://icpc.gov.ng/download/4575/>

2.4.2 Under the Education Sector it focused on the Universal Basic Education Commission [UBEC]. UBEC is a critical Federal Agency charged with the responsibility of formulating policy guidelines on basic education, receives block financial grants and shares same with the State Universal Basic Education Boards (SUBEBs). It also approves and prescribes minimum standards for Primary education and ensures effective monitoring of these standards.

2.4.3 The CRA report revealed inadequacies in the policies and systems of UBEC such as poor coordination amongst tiers of government, lack of effective system for verification of contractors and certification of performance.

2.4.4 Part of the outcomes is the development of the Integrity Plan which is being implemented at Federal, State and Local Government levels.

3.0 INTERVENTION AT THE TERTIARY EDUCATION LEVEL

The National University Commission (NUC), the Federal Government umbrella organization that oversees the administration of University education in Nigeria, listed 152 Universities made up of 40 Federal universities, 44 State universities and 68 private universities as accredited degree-granting institutions on its website as of 2017. See the following web sites:

<http://wenr.wes.org/2017/03/education-in-nigeria> and [Nigeria's National Universities Commission](#). Nigeria has developed the following interventions at the tertiary level:

3.1 Interaction with Students in Universities.

- 3.1.1 Hundreds of Student Anticorruption Vanguard (SAVs) have been set up to promote non-violent options in dealing with incidents of corruption or corruption-prone processes on university campuses.
- 3.1.2 ICPC holds regular public meetings with National Associations of University and Polytechnic Students and other Stake-holders in tertiary institutions to review corruption-prone processes on their campuses.
- 3.1.3 These groups are encouraged to contact ICPC and other relevant Agencies through email and toll-free line if they are not satisfied with in-house options to resolve contending issues.

3.2 Interactive Visits to Universities



ICPC has structured interactive all-embracing visits to various tertiary Institutions across the country to encourage and sustain youth participation in the anti-corruption crusade and to also listen to their contributions. In the picture above the ICPC Chairman interacts with the management, staff and students of the University of Ibadan.

3.2.1 Teaching Corruption Studies in the Universities

As a result of a 2012 agreement between ICPC and a number of Universities, many have commenced the teaching of anti-corruption modules at the undergraduate and graduate levels using the **Academic Initiative** online curriculum developed by UNODC. See the following: <http://thenationonlineng.net/new/uniben-ui-to-begin-courses-in-corruption-studies/> and <http://thenationonlineng.net/new/war-against-corruption-gets-to-schools-2> .

3.2.2 University Establishes Center for Corruption Studies

The University of Abuja, Nigeria has established a Centre for Corruption Studies (CSS) and in 2016 admitted its pioneer graduate M.Sc. candidates. According to the university it set-up CSS to “...help address one of the critical gaps and weakest link on corruption by solely devoting itself to rigorous intellectual and practical study of the phenomenon. . . “.

<https://www.uniabuja.edu.ng/academics/institutes-centres/centre-for-corruption-studies>

The CSS partners with the Anti-corruption Agencies in Nigeria for practical experience segments. In 2013 the Centre then known as an Institute of Corruption Studies collaborated with ICPC to publish a **Journal of Corruption Studies**.

3.2.3 Symposia, Debates, and other sponsored Activities in Universities

Annual interventions occur through symposia, support for outstanding anti-corruption dissertations by post-graduate students in the Universities, competitions, etc. For example, ICPC co-sponsored the 1st All Nigeria Universities Debate Championship which had as its theme: *Corruption, Insecurity and National Development* and also participated in the 6th Pan-African Universities Debate Championship which debated on *Conflict, Insecurity and Good Governance in Africa*. All these debates were hosted by the University of Calabar, Nigeria.

<https://www.dailytrust.com.ng/daily/.../8850-debating-solutions-to-nigeria-s-ills> theeagleonline.com.ng/unical-icpc-organize-all-nigeria-

universities-debate/icpc.gov.ng/wp-content/.../6th-Pan-African-Universities-Debate-Championship.doc

3.3 System Study & Review of Corruption-Prone Processes in Nigerian Universities

3.3.1 Sensitive to the deluge of petitions, intelligence reports and public complaints against incidents of academic fraud in the universities in the country it became obvious there was a critical need to assist the sector rescue itself. An international study published by an Australian Researcher can be seen in the following website:

https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/global_corruption_report_education,
173.

3.3.2 ICPC in 2012 commissioned a University System Study and Review (USSR) with the following clear objectives:

- a) To establish the veracity of the various intelligence reports, petitions, complaints and public comments and claims against the University system.
- b) To examine the practices, systems and procedures of the Universities and ascertain which of them aid, or facilitate fraud and/or corruption.
- c) To examine the records keeping and retrieval system in order to ascertain compliance with best practices.

3.3.3 The Study was participatory as the respondent pilot universities, Academics, Consultants from the Nigerian Universities Commission and ICPC system study and review experts took active part in the exercise.

<http://unn.edu.ng/news/icpc-study-team-visits-unn>

3.4 Some Positive Outcomes of USSR

Some outcomes were immediately used to satisfactorily resolve some corruption-prone issues by issuing Compliance or Abatement Notices.

Although the USSR was essentially a fact-finding and problems-solving one some issues emanating from the study required criminal investigations and have resulted in ongoing prosecutions and punitive actions. Other outcomes are classified below:

- 1) The Universities have voluntarily begun the resolution of some identified corruption-prone processes and have invited ICPC to intervene in others that need further investigation or enforcement. ICPC has directed all the Universities to come up with 5-year Integrity Plans to suit their purposes.
- 2) The various Anti-corruption & Transparency Units (ACTUs) in the Universities now organise seminars for university personnel in respect of acceptable codes of conduct in line with the provisions of the **Code of Conduct and Tribunal Act 1999**.
- 3) The Nigerian Universities Commission (NUC) has reviewed some of its processes in order to aid the early detection and resolution of accreditation processes in the University system.
- 4) Students have utilised the opportunities of this System study to have direct contact with ICPC and air their grievances through email and toll-free lines. The ICPC contacts their institutions and follows up on action where necessary.

- 5) The Federal Minister of Finance in 2015 set up an Inter-ministerial Committee to review the funding of the overhead expenditure of Universities based on actual needs to remove “self-help processes” which were not ethical.
- 6) The USSR recommendations have led to the evolution of new partnerships between Agencies of Government involved only in education sector and an anti-corruption enforcement/prosecution Agencies like ICPC.
- 7) Some Institutions have come up with codes for best practices. Currently ICPC has recognised and applauded the following initiatives and recommended them to others for adaptation and implementation:
 - ✓ **Sexual Harassment Policy and Gender Mainstreaming Policy** designed and applicable in the University of Ibadan since 2012 (www.ui.edu.ng/content/gender-mainstreaming-office and
 - ✓ **Code of Ethics Guide** developed by the Anti-corruption and Transparency Unit of the University of Ilorin and launched on 6th August, 2013 by the ICPC Chairman See http://issuu.com/unilorinbulletin/docs/5th_august_web_edition_1

3.4.2 Enforcement/Prosecution Outcome of USSR

- 1) For several years running the National Universities Commission (NUC) publishes in its weekly bulletin a list of about 65 illegal degree-awarding universities operating within Nigeria or in spurious affiliations with

institutions outside Nigeria. See <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2015/08/see-list-of-illegal-universities-in-nigeria-has-declared-by-nuc/>

- 2) In May of 2013 the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission in partnership with the NUC carried out a nation-wide operation and shut



down twenty-six of such unregistered or illegal degree-awarding Mills. It also commenced the arrest and prosecution of their proprietors.

See the following:

icpc.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/.../USSR-General-REPORT-November-23-B.pdf

thetreetjournal.org/2013/05/icpcnuc-crackdown-on-illegal-universities/

<http://www.vanguardngr.com/2013/07/shut-illegal-varsities-icpc-to-reopen-four/>

naijagists.com/nuc-icpc-shut-down-67-illegal-universities-in-nigeria-arrest-operators/

- 3) The monitoring exercise has become a permanent feature in order to deter any re-emergence of such institutions and has restored sanity into the sector.

3.5 National Conference on Ethics, Transparency and Sustainable Development for the Tertiary Education Sector

3.5.1 A major outcome of the University System Study Review highlighted the fact that some tertiary institutions could not access funds for capital and staff development due to the stiff conditions of drawing down available from the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund). TETFund is an educational fund set up by the law to collect special education taxes from companies to support the funding of tertiary education in public sector Federal and State tertiary institutions.

3.5.2 ICPC in 2014 collaborated with TETFund and held a two-day conference in 2014 with the theme “Transparency, Accountability and Ethical Values in



Tertiary Institutions for Sustainable Development” for the Chief Executives and Principal Officers of all public and private tertiary institutions to: (a) identify challenges in the management and funding of Tertiary Institutions

in Nigeria, (b) corruption in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions, global best practices in the management of tertiary Institutions, (c) ethics and compliance in public procurement, and (d) transparency, accountability and ethical values in the management of Nigerian tertiary institutions.

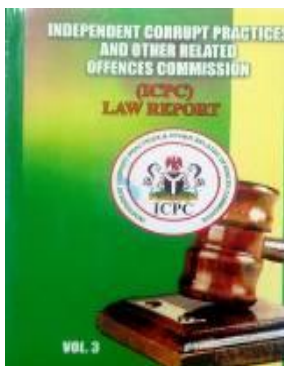
3.5.3 The outcome was beneficial to all Stakeholders as it immediately led to the simplification of processes and release of huge tied-up funds for capital development by tertiary institutions.

3.6 Nigerian Youth Use Social Media To Fight Corruption

Social media as an anti-corruption tool is gaining more acceptance among the youth especially on university campuses as more video-clips catching public officers in acts of corruption have been uploaded to YouTube and popular applications like WhatsApp. See the following web links:

<http://news.yahoo.com/nigerian-policeman-caught-extorting-money-camera-sacked-121222549.html> and <http://www.nairaland.com/1404231/police-woman-caught-video-demanding-n100>

4.0 ICPC LAW REPORTS



ICPC launched its maiden Law Reports on 21st August, 2013 and Vol. 4 is soon to be released. These Law Reports contain some decided cases related to corruption infractions and include those in the education sector.

5.0 POST-TERTIARY EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS

5.1 National Youth Service Corp Scheme

5.1.1 The National Youth Service Corp Scheme (NYSC) is a one-year compulsory enlistment of young graduates from tertiary institutions under the age of thirty to serve in this quasi-military programme.



5.1.2 A major initiative by ICPC since 2003 is to target NYSC members as anti-corruption crusaders and both ICPC and EFCC deliver sensitization lectures at all Orientation Camp across the nation. Formation of anti-corruption Community Development Scheme (CDS) clubs of the NYSC is meant to act as a follow-up to University-based interventions before these graduates get into the labour market with good value mindset.

5.2 Anglophone West Africa Youth Integrity Camp

5.2.1 In 2014 sixty-seven young people from five West African countries were camped and equipped with skills by ICPC in collaboration with UNDP for a vibrant engagement in the anti-corruption domain.



5.2.2 Some of the participants have set up thriving anti-corruption initiatives which are being funded by the UNDP.



5.3 Anti-corruption Academies

5.3.1 ICPC and the EFCC have established anti-corruption academies to address different specialties. The Anti-corruption Academy of Nigeria (ACAN) which is the training arm of ICPC was upgraded in October 2014 to provide training in anti-corruption for its staff and other interested bodies and



organizations. The Academy serves as a reference point in IT-based trainings and has benefitted from several donor technical assistance and is able to receive and disseminate web-based conferencing interactions from anywhere in the world.



5.3.1 ACAN has hosted a number of trainings for professional bodies like Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria and it is set to train ECOWAS countries on Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA).

5.3.2 Following the successful development of anti-corruption curricula by the UNODC and supply of equipment and other technical assistance from the



European Union, ACAN is set to award certificate and post-graduate Certificates in Anti-corruption Studies. Diploma and Masters Degree Courses are in the pipeline in partnership with existing universities.

5.4 National Conference On Youth Against Corruption

5.4.1 ICPC organised a National Conference on Youth against Corruption following the feedback received during consultations with youth held across the six geo-political zones of the country.

5.4.2 The Conference held from 24th – 25th November, 2015 at Abuja and the



Conference theme was “*Mobilizing the Nigerian Youth against Corruption (NYaC)*”. It was declared open by the President to underscore its importance.

5.4.3 The purpose was to create a platform for youths all over Nigeria to come together for the purpose of considering their perspectives on corruption as well as discussing how they can be positively engaged in the fight against corruption.

5.4.4 It also sought to engage with them on tackling corruption in those areas particularly associated with youth such as cybercrime and other digital corruption with a view to exposing the dangers and redirect them to positive purposes.

6.0 REFLECTIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

The intervention by Anti-corruption Agencies, most especially the Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), has brought immense value to both sectors of anti-corruption and education. Some of these are listed below:

- (1) Tackling Systemic corruption through a system study and review is more sustainable and can lead to production of Standard Operating Manuals which in most cases is lacking.
- (2) Promotion of inter–agency collaboration and synergies using pooled resources for greater effectiveness by reducing or eliminating corruption-prone processes.
- (3) Acceptance and willingness to give information highest during system studies and collaboration than through investigation modes because of fear of prosecution.
- (4) Collaboration with the UNDP who funded an eight-week professional **Corruption Risk Assessors Certification** with the UNDP Virtual School.
- (5) Adoption by some universities of the UNODC **ACAD Initiative** curriculum for the teaching of anti-corruption as a structured course in their universities.
- (6) More stakeholders bought into the process and gave useful tips whereas they would not have been part of the investigation mode.
- (7) System Study Results have been employed by many Ministries, Departments and Agencies of governments to develop and design future

Strategic Action Plans and the review of such organizations in plugging corruption loopholes.

- (8) The Anti-corruption intervention in the Education Sector had, apart from helping to solve problems in that sector, has thrown up new professional specializations like Corruption Risk Assessors which never existed before. They can carry out due diligence on potential businesses and also double effectively as Ethics and Compliance Officers for government, local and international businesses.

7.0 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there is need to further strengthen the Anti-Corruption Community at national and international levels using the structured and resourceful nature of the education sector. We have as a matter of urgency to address the more invidious threats to achieving societal wellbeing by blocking persons who abuse their offices and appropriate public goods for private gains. It is not an understatement to claim that some of the best arsenal for sustaining the current and future fight against corruption reside in the education sector.

**THEMATIC COMPILATION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION SUBMITTED
BY NIGERIA**

ARTICLE 13 UNCAC

AWARENESS-RAISING MEASURES AND EDUCATION

NIGERIA (FOURTH MEETING)

IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 13

**INFORMATION RELATING TO PUBLIC EDUCATION, ENGAGEMENT OF CHILDREN
AND YOUNG PEOPLE, THE ROLE MASS MEDIA AND USE OF THE INTERNET.**

The anti-corruption agencies conduct massive Public Education campaigns through publications, workshops, and radio and television programs. There are specific programs targeted at the youth in both secondary and tertiary institutions. Some of those initiatives include embedding anti-corruption principles into the curriculum of educational institutions. The ICPC has developed a National Values Curriculum (NVC) and a Teacher's Guide on the teaching of National Values. The purpose of the NVC is *'to expose the Nigerian Child to a sustained value-based curriculum that incorporates ethical issues into academic studies from the early years to adolescence.'*

For further details on the activities of the anti-corruption agencies in this regard please find **Appendix 2**

ⁱ Section 231 Chapter VII 1999 Constitution

ⁱⁱ Section 292 Chapter VII 1999 Constitution.

ⁱⁱⁱ Section 153 and Part 1 Third Schedule 1999 Constitution.

APPENDIX 2

MEASURES TAKEN BY EFCC TO IMPLEMENT ARTICLE 13

PUBLIC ANTI-CORRUPTION ENLIGHTENMENT PROGRAMMES

The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, EFCC, adopted and fully commenced the implementation of articles 11 and 13 of the UN Convention against Corruption through various policies and programmes intended to comprehensively engage the mass media as vehicle for public enlightenment and mobilisation against economic crimes and corruption.

Beyond employing the routine instruments of press releases to feed the media with information and stoke public debate on corruption matters, the EFCC's media communication strategy fully supports the engagement of all media platforms for the propagation of anti-graft messages through unrestricted access and timely release of information.

Print Media Publications

Special publications and programmes have also been designed to improve media access to information and expand the space for citizens' mobilisation. The Commission publishes a quarterly journal called *Zero Tolerance*, which is a veritable source of information both to the media and the general public on the activities of the Commission.

Electronic Media Broadcasts

Key officers of the Commission regularly participate in television and radio talk shows, to speak on themes pertaining to the anti-graft efforts. Additionally, the Commission produces and broadcasts two weekly programmes: The Eagle on national radio and selected television stations, including the state-owned Nigerian Television Authority, NTA. Other independent stations are Africa Independent Television, AIT and Channels Television. The programmes keep the people and the media abreast of developments in the fight against corruption and economic crimes.

The Commission equally produces and broadcasts a ten-minute drama skit series on national radio (Radio Nigeria network) as part of the public education and sensitization efforts.

Employment of Indigenous Languages

Furthermore, the Commission recently began a vigorous use of local languages in its media messages. The same information on enforcement and prevention mandates of the Commission, which are done in English are also translated into the three major indigenous Nigerian languages –Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba and sent to broadcast stations and print media around the country, for their local programme broadcasts and publications. The Languages Section of the Commission also produces Information, Education and Communication publications for use in community outreach programmes.

Addressing Media Capacity Deficit

Through the years, the Commission identified some gaps in media reportage which were largely the result of inadequate knowledge of the dynamics of law enforcement,

especially economic and financial crimes, by reporters. Measures were put in place to address this capacity deficit. Among them are periodic training programmes for journalists covering EFCC activities in order to deepen the understanding and hence, adequate reporting of financial and economic crime issues.

Key officers of the Commission also regularly undertake media rounds to interact with news organisations as part of confidence building measure. Through such interactions, the Commission has built huge goodwill that rubs off on the war on corruption, in that the media are in the vanguard of identifying issues of corruption and leading vigorous public debates on them.

POLICIES THAT PROMOTE THE USE OF INTERNET FOR PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT

EFCC Public Interface

The Interface section of the Public Affairs Department of the EFCC is charged with the responsibility of communicating and engaging the public through the use of the internet in the fight against economic and financial crimes, including corruption. The section delivers timely information about the activities of the Commission and addresses popular misconceptions about the mandate and operations of the EFCC disseminated on the Internet. The Commission harnesses the unparalleled reach of the social media to engage key stakeholders (especially the youth) and make them take ownership of its work.

EFCC also responds to public enquiries about the Commission, physically, through the front desk and telephonically, through the Commission's hotline.

The EFCC public engagement policy via the Internet is achieved through:

1. Provision of quality and informative online anti-corruption information to the public about prevention, investigation and prosecutions in an 'online friendly' manner.
2. Enabling the public to report economic and financial crimes online as conveniently as possible.
3. Response to public enquiries and questions in a timely and courteous manner.
4. Creation of a strong presence on popular social media networks e.g. twitter, and face book to attract traffic to our website. EFCC uses the interaction with followers of our pages to monitor comments, opinions and perceptions to gauge the mood of the general public to the policies and actions of the Commission.
5. Ensuring prompt and timely information dissemination to counter false, misleading information on the prevalence, effects and combating of economic and financial crimes.
6. Round-the-clock online monitoring of perceptions about the war on corruption.
7. Encouraging the public through our TV, Radio and Public enlightenment programs to use the internet to connect with the anti-corruption activities of the EFCC through our web-site and social media platforms.
8. The Commission also plans to use **bulk SMS** and **You Tube** to disseminate anti-corruption messages.

TOOLS

EFCC uses the following tools to carry out its public engagement policy on the Internet:

1. Social Media Platforms

¶ *Facebook:*

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Official-EFCC/509762239046271>

¶ *Twitter:*

<https://twitter.com/OfficialEFCC>

2. EFCC Website: <http://www.efccnigeria.org>

|| The Commission is planning a youth summit on anti-corruption for secondary schools in Nigeria

|| Primary and secondary school pupils participate in EFCC anti-corruption jingles/cartoons and adverts.

In Tertiary Institutions, EFCC:

|| Sensitizes and encourages undergraduate students to subscribe to **Zero Tolerance to Corruption (ZTC)** clubs on campus

|| Carries out sensitization against cyber crime

|| Encourages students to join anti-corruption discussions on *Twitter*, to *like* the EFCC on *Facebook page*, and exchange information/feedback on the activities of the Commission.

|| Encourages undergraduates to participate in budget monitoring round table discussions for tracking funds allocated to tertiary institutions.

National Youth Service Corps (graduate programme) Lecture Series.

|| Thrice every year, EFCC carries out intensive corps members' sensitization programme/public enlightenment on anti-corruption issues in all the 37 orientation camps in Nigeria. In these sessions they are trained to become anti-corruption vanguards. Over 707, 500 youth corps members have been reached between 2009 and the first quarter of 2013.

|| After they leave the camp and are deployed to their areas of primary assignment, a select group are mentored through train-the-trainer workshops.

1. So far EFCC has trained over 310 teachers, patrons of Integrity Clubs in three geo-political zones between 2009 and 2011.

2. The EFCC/NYSC Community Development service group have been involved in carrying out over 2000 sensitization programmes nationwide in local councils, motor parks and markets between 2009 and 2012.

□ The media officials of EFCC/NYSC Community Development service group are also trained on how to write anti-corruption messages and reports.

□ They are also included on the e-mail list of regular news subscribers, for current information on happenings /activities in the Commission.

□ They also write articles for publication in the Commission's *Zero Tolerance* magazine.

Volunteers (Unemployed) Youths

□ Unemployed youths are encouraged to re-channel their energies by participating in anti-corruption programmes through serving as volunteers in the anti-corruption campaign.

□ They participate in anti- corruption rallies and road walks.

Employed Youths are encouraged to:

□ Subscribe to the anti-corruption campaign by organizing lectures, seminars, symposia on anti-corruption issues.

□ They also participate in EFCC's budget tracking and public procurement monitoring programmes around the country.

Community awareness campaigns

- EFCC partner's civil society organizations to reach out to community based organizations, youth groups, academia, traditional rulers, trade unions

community development groups, and faith-based groups in town hall meetings for anticorruption campaigns.

- A train-the-trainer programme for Civil Society Groups on budget monitoring and tracking, held in Lagos for 50 participants on December 14th 2012

Town hall meetings were held in the following zones for budget monitoring and tracking of public procurement:

- Lagos (South-West Zone) held in Ikeja and Surulere with 142 participants on the 3-4 August, 2012.
- Sokoto (North-West Zone) - 81 participants- held on the 28th November, 2012.
- Benue (North-Central zone) - 67 participants- held on the 24th October, 2012
- Calabar, for Obudu and Ugep- 223 participants, held 7th-10th August, 2012.
- EFCC employs musical concerts to reach out to youths and other groups. On 8th December, 2010, EFCC in partnership with Microsoft produced an anti-cyber-crime musical titled "*Maga no Need Pay*", which was launched on the eve of the UN Anti-Corruption day.
- The EFCC also adopts plays and drama to pass on the anticorruption message. On December 9th 2011, EFCC-organised National Youth Service Corps members presented a play to mark the UN Anti- Corruption day.
- Anti-corruption jingles, Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba and Pidgin English produced and played on TV/Radios in the 37 states.

Has EFCC Assessed the Effectiveness of the Measures Adopted to Implement Article 13?

Yes. The EFCC is assessing the effectiveness of the measures adopted to implement article 13 through the following ways:

i. The number of visits to our *Facebook* page, number of those who follow the Commission's activities on *Twitter*.

ii. In response to our public enlightenment campaigns, the EFCC receives an average of ten (10) requests for excursions visits in a month, from high schools and tertiary institutions.

iii. EFCC successfully engaged the media in round-table discussions on the effectiveness of the Commission's anti-corruption measures in the five (5) geo-political zones in Nigeria.

Challenges and issues encountered in fully implementing article 13

A major challenge which the EFCC has faced and continues to face in the execution of its corruption prevention mandate is funding. The huge funding deficiency is making it impossible for the Commission to run its programmes. Painfully, in the first quarter of this year, the Commission had to suspend the electronic programmes on radio and television because of lack of funds and indebtedness to the stations. The publications also face similar problem. Additionally, the capacity building programmes earmarked for the media are grounded because of lack of funds. Other areas include:

- Insufficient capacity of anti-corruption/advocacy programme officers.
- Lack of funds to produce Jingles/Adverts/TV/Radio programmes in local languages for effective and efficient reach out to the grassroots.
- Lack of utility vehicles to reach rugged terrains in the localities.
- Lack of funds to produce short educational films for young adults to press further the anti-corruption message.
- Lack of funds to continue subscription and maintenance of anti- corruption campaign website.
- Lack of funds for the production of information, education and communication (IEC) materials
- Lack of funds to allow us carry our programmes to various states of the country.

Need for technical assistance in order to allow full implementation of these provisions

Yes, EFCC requires technical assistance in the above mentioned areas and in the continuous building of the capacity of staff and the provision of electronic media production equipment.

ICPC IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 13

INFORMATION RELATING TO PUBLIC EDUCATION IN PARTICULAR ENGAGEMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE ROLE OF THE MASS MEDIA AND THE INTERNET.

- i) The ICPC through its Education and Public Enlightenment departments conducts workshops on anti-corruption, dangers of corruption and the measures and activities taken against corruption. This is done in all the states of Nigeria in government and educational institutions like primary and secondary school, Universities, and Graduate programmes like the National Youth Service Corps Scheme. ICPC NYSC clubs established in these institutions help propagate and disseminate the anti-corruption campaigns.
- ii) The Commission in conjunction with the Nigeria Educational Research and Development Council developed ethics and values curriculum for primary and secondary schools. The idea is to instil good ethical values in our young ones so they can grow up as strong pillars in the crusade against corruption.
- iii) Town - Hall Meetings are periodically held with Community Leaders and residents to discuss incidents of corruption and the steps to check them.

iv) Through the ICPC website, the Commission seeks the support of Nigerians in the fight against corruption and enjoins them to report suspected acts of corruption.

v) Bulk text messages on the evil of corruption etc.

vi) Several thousand copies of ICPC News were published and distributed to tertiary institutions, MDAs, schools, religious bodies, private Organisations and businesses, Embassies and foreign missions in Nigeria.

vii) The Commission also sponsors paid adverts and jingles in English, Pidgin, Hausa, Yoruba, and Igbo on at least one radio station in each state of the Federation. The Commission's jingles could be heard on Kiss FM Abuja, Radio Kogi Lokoja, Kaduna Liberty FM, Rhythm 93.7 Port-Harcourt, Source Fm Osogbo, Ray power FM etc.

Have you ever assessed the effectiveness of the measures adopted to implement Article 13. Yes

Surveys on this not conducted yet. But increase in petitions sent to the Commission indicates public awareness and response to the Commission's campaigns. The tools have also been very effective in enlisting the members of the public in the fight against corruption.

Which challenges are you facing in fully implementing article 13 of the convention?

Paucity of funds to pay for Television slots and Radio adverts and jingles to propagate and disseminate the Commission's activities and to engage anti-corruption discussions and programmes. Funds allocated for public education and enlightenment are unreasonably low. This also affects the Commission's ability to inform the public of its high profile investigations and prosecutions which sometimes gives the public a wrong perception of the Commission.

Do you require any technical assistance? Yes

Capacity building for officers of the Commission particularly in advocacy training; funds (paid directly to relevant media houses) for public education and enlightenment on television, radio and print media; public education vehicles for campaigns in the grassroots and villages etc.