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The Embassy/Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna, presents its compliments to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and has the honour to refer to the latter's Note No. CU 2013/85/DTA/CEB dated 22 April, 2013 and to forward the attached Nigeria's Implementation of Articles 11 and 13 of Chapter 11 of UNCAC as requested by the Note under consideration.

The Embassy/Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) the assurances of its highest consideration.



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RESIDENCY

## INTER - AGENCY TASK TEAM

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### NIGERIA'S IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 11 AND 13 OF CHAPTER 11 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION (UNCAC)

#### BACKGROUND

Nigeria signed the UNCAC on the 9<sup>th</sup> of December 2003 and ratified on the 24<sup>th</sup> of October 2004. Prior to the coming into force of the UNCAC, Nigeria has through both legislative and administrative measures taken steps to implement many of the initiatives contained in the UNCAC and other regional instruments with a view to ensuring transparency and accountability and strengthening the National Integrity System.

#### Article 11- Measures Relating to Judiciary and Prosecution Services

Nigeria has substantially implemented Article 11 as it relates to the integrity of the Judiciary. The Judiciary is an independent arm of the Government with its autonomy enshrined in the Constitution. There are a number of measures in place to safe-guard this independence.

Appointment Process: High ranking judicial officers such as the Chief Justice of the Federation and Justices of the Supreme, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeal and Judges of the Court Appeal are appointed by the President on the advice of the **National Judicial Council (NJC)**. The appointment is subject to ratification by the Senate. It is also the practice to consult with the Nigerian Bar Association in the course of such

**Members:** Budget Office of the Federation (BOF), Bureau of Public Service Reforms (BPSR), Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP), Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB), Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), Federal Ministry of Finance (FMM), Federal Ministry of Justice (FMJ), Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons & Other Related Matters (NAPTIP), National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI), Nigeria Financial Intelligence Unit (NFIU), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), The Nigeria Police, Office of the Author General for the Federation (OAGF), Public Complaints Commission (PCC), Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms-(TUGAR).

appointments. This practice substantially reduces the possibility of persons of ill repute being appointed to such offices.

The due-diligence enshrined in this process cascades down to the appointment of lower ranking judicial officers at both the national and sub-national levels.

**Financial Autonomy:** The Judiciary in Nigeria enjoys financial autonomy from the Executive. The funding of the Judiciary is appropriated by the Legislature based on budgetary proposals submitted by them without reference to the Executive. The appropriation is made as a First line charge on the accrued revenue in the Federation Account prior to other statutory deductions.

**Security of Tenure :** Judicial officers can only be removed from office by the President or Governor on the advice of the National Judicial Council. In respect of the Category of Judicial officers whose appointments are ratified by the Senate or State Houses of Assembly (The Chief Justice of the Federation and Justices of the Supreme Court, President of the Court of Appeal, Chief Judges of States, Chief Judge of the Federal High Court etc.) such removal must be ratified by two third majority of the members of the Senate or State House of Assembly as the case may be.<sup>ii</sup>

**Code of Conduct for Judicial Officers:** The Nigerian Judiciary has adopted a Code of Conduct for Judicial Officers modelled on the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct. This Code is instituted and administered by the National Judicial Council (NJC) which monitors and sanctions non-compliance. It can be accessed at [www.nigeria-law.org/CodeOfConductForJudicialOfficers.htm](http://www.nigeria-law.org/CodeOfConductForJudicialOfficers.htm). In addition, Judicial Officers are also subject to the Code of Conduct for Public Officers administered by the Code of Conduct Bureau.

**Integrity of Prosecutors:** Prosecutors have not adopted a special Code of Conduct. However, they are subject to the Code of Conduct for Public Officers. In addition, the two major anti-corruption agencies who prosecute offences- The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission-EFCC and the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other related Offences Commission-ICPC have developed some internal measures to ensure the integrity of their prosecutors. **See Appendix 1**

### **The National Judicial Council (NJC)**

The NJC is a dedicated institution set up under the Constitution with the key mandate of ensuring the integrity of the Judiciary. It is made up of the Chief Justice of the Federation as the Chairman and other high ranking judicial officers as well as members of the Nigerian Bar Association. It has the mandate to advise the President and the Governors

on appointment, discipline and sanction of judicial officers. The body also deals with broad policy issues for the Judiciary such as Codes of Conduct and related integrity issues.<sup>ii</sup> There are numerous instances of disciplinary measures against judicial officers. See the following links for some recent cases.  
[http://www.leadership.ng/nga/articles/50493/2013/03/20/pension\\_case\\_justice\\_talba\\_appears\\_njc.html](http://www.leadership.ng/nga/articles/50493/2013/03/20/pension_case_justice_talba_appears_njc.html).

<http://www.vanguardngr.com/2013/02/jonathan-sacks-justice-archibong/>.

<http://www.vanguardngr.com/2013/04/njc-considers-petitions-against-23-judges-across-the-federation-2/>.

**Training and Capacity Building for Judicial officers:** There is a dedicated institution- **The National Judicial Institute (NJI)** which has the mandate of training and Continuing Education for Judicial officers. Their curriculum is constantly updated to take cognizance of emerging and developing issues to enhance their capacities to adjudicate on such issues. The anti-corruption agencies, in conjunction with the UNODC and the NJI regularly hold capacity building sessions for judicial officers on corruption related issues.

### **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**

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<sup>i</sup> Section 231 Chapter VII 1999 Constitution

<sup>ii</sup> Section 292 Chapter VII 1999 Constitution.

<sup>iii</sup> Section 153 and Part 1 Third Schedule 1999 Constitution.

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## **APPENDIX 1**

### **MEASURES TAKEN BY THE EFCC TO ENHANCE THE INTEGRITY OF ITS PROSECUTORS.**

#### **Establishment of Internal Affairs Department**

The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission has set up an integrity department known as the Department of Internal Affairs which has the responsibilities inter alia, of conducting investigations and monitoring the integrity, conduct and performance of all officers of the Commission including the Prosecutors in order to check corruption and ineptitude. The Department also conducts background checks on applicants before they are employed in the Commission.

The Internal Affairs Department is also working on a mechanism and procedure for constantly monitoring the lifestyle of the Commission's prosecutors and other officers in order to prevent and track corrupt practices.

#### **Recruitment measures**

In addition to other requirements, applicants for employment as prosecutors in the Commission are required to attach to their applications letters of recommendation from Judges before whom they had appeared and handled cases attesting to their competence and integrity.

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### **Monitoring of Prosecutors' conducts in the courts**

The management of the Commission has also established an informal mechanism of getting feedback from the courts on the conduct of its prosecutors.

### **Prosecution Manual**

The Commission has also developed a prosecution manual that guides its prosecutors in the handling of their cases. The prosecution manual has provisions aimed at promoting effective case management, fast tracking cases and enhancing performance. The provisions also act as checks and balances or controls of the conduct and activities of the prosecutors.

### **Monitoring of external solicitors**

When cases are assigned to external counsel to prosecute on behalf of the Commission, the Commission attaches its in-house prosecutors to appear with them and report back to it on the conduct of the cases by them. This is way of checking and monitoring the external solicitors to prevent compromise of the cases. The Commission also ensures that cases are assigned only to external solicitors with proven integrity and competence.

### **Special allowance to Prosecutors**

Furthermore, in addition to the regular remuneration of prosecutors, they are also paid a special allowance known as 'robe allowance' which is a great incentive to shun overtures for compromise of cases.

### **MEASURES TAKEN BY ICPC TO ENHANCE PROSECUTORIAL INTEGRITY**

a) The ICPC's prosecutorial independence is granted in section 26(2) of the Establishment Act 2000. Every prosecution of any offence under the said law shall be deemed to be initiated by the Attorney General of the Federation. This is 'The deemed consent rule' adopted and approved by the Supreme Court in *Attorney General Ondo State v Attorney General of the Federation & 35 Ors (2002) 6 S.C (Pt 1)*.

b) **Codes and disciplinary mechanisms applicable to members of the judiciary and prosecution service:** Prosecutors and judicial officers are required to report corrupt

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offers in line with Section 23 of the Corrupt Practices and other related offences Act, 2000.

Judges are bound by the Code of Conduct for Judicial Officers. Investigators and Prosecutors of the ICPC are subject to the Code of Conduct for Public Servants under the Nigerian Constitution, the Public Service Rules and the **ICPC Investigators and Prosecutors Code of Conduct**.

c) **Measures taken to ensure transparency and accountability in the selection, recruitment, training, performance and removal of the members of judiciary and prosecution service:** Measures to improve the transparency of procedures governing case assignment and distribution. The selection, recruitment, training performance and removal processes in the ICPC are subject to strict due process rules and compliance procedures. To ensure transparency the Commission invites other stake holders to monitor the process. ICPC has a policy of not assigning cases originating from a geographical area (state) of the nation to officers including prosecutors from that particular area. Where officers are assigned cases in which they have interest, they are required to declare such interest.

d) **Policies aimed at increasing transparency in the court process:** The ICPC has been having round table discussion with designated anti-corruption judges on improving and speeding the trial process of corruption cases. However the NJC has over the years been involved with the UNODC in the '**Strengthening of Judicial Integrity**' Program with other stakeholders like the National Judicial Institute, the Anti-corruption Agencies, Ministry of Justice, and the Police etc.

**Examples of successful domestic measures adopted to comply with article 11.**

a) The establishment of the NJC has given much independence to the judiciary. The NJC in discharging its constitutional functions has enhanced the performance of judges through better remuneration, strict appointment procures and removal of judges indicted for corrupt practices or other grave misconducts. In February 2013, some judges were so removed for alleged judicial misconducts.

(b) **Cases which breach prosecutorial code of conduct and led to application of disciplinary measures:** The ICPC periodically conducts internal screening of its staff. Such inquiries led to the removal from its service certain investigators and prosecutors for receipt of gratification and other offences.

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(c) **Examples of effective use of mechanisms to facilitate the reporting acts of corruption in the judiciary and prosecution service and statistics regarding number of complaints received through such mechanism:** The ICPC has established Anti- Corruption Units in all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) including the Judiciary and they provide information on corrupt activities to the Commission. The ICPC received a total of 593 petitions in 2012. The ICPC has also used the powers provided by section 6(b) of the Act to study systems and processes in government and public services perceived to be either corrupt or offer potential opportunities for corruption. In 2012, the study and suggested reviews of the pension system of Nigeria found over N 34 Billion Naira as unpaid and available. This was disbursed to the over 200, 000 workers' RSA accounts. Also after studying the Personnel Cost regime in Nigeria, the Commission issued a directive to all MDAs to refund all unspent balance in the personnel vote thereby closing opportunities for stealing unspent and related public funds.

d) **The successful implementation of reforms regarding case assignment and case management resulting in reduction in waiting times the hearing and completion of cases:** ICPC inaugurated a Vetting Committee to ensure that only criminal matters with prima facie case to answer are filed thereby, reducing waste of time in the filing of charges, enhancing the integrity and efficiency of the prosecutorial process, and ensuring that reasonably substantiated cases are filed to avoid striking out of cases by the court for lack of merit.

e) **Successful implementation of educational and training programmes for members of the judiciary and prosecution service:** The judiciary enjoys continuous education and refresher courses at the **National Judicial Institute** Abuja. ICPC prosecutors take periodic courses and training programs sponsored by the Commission, the DFID, and the US Department of Justice on advocacy, trial techniques and procedure, evidence, etc. ICPC Prosecutors also participate in the International prosecutors' conference to share prosecutorial techniques and experiences with colleagues from other jurisdictions of the world.

**Have you ever assessed the effectiveness of the measures adopted to implement article 11? Evaluate the overall integrity and effectiveness of the court system.**

Surveys were conducted in 2002 and 2005 on the court system and judicial administration. Based on the experience of the ICPC the courts are undergoing a



process of reform on criminal procedure to enhance their effectiveness through the consistent oversight activities of the National Judicial Institute.

**Which challenges are you facing in (fully) implementing the article 11 of the convention?**

Delays in court trial process, delays in assignment of matters by the Chief Judge to appropriate designated court, lack of investigators and prosecutors to cover all states and local councils to deal speedily with corruption cases as they are being reported etc.

**Do you consider any technical assistance required?**

Yes.

Capacity building to tackle specialized problems and areas such as forensic fraud investigation; procurement of special forensic infrastructure; and equipment to investigate forensic corruption related matters.

***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.

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### **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,

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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>

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3. Smart Mobile devices.
  4. Engagement of top Nigerian artistes to produce anti-corruption theme song "*Maga No Need Pay*", which was done in conjunction with Microsoft.

### **Educational Anticorruption Modules Introduced into Churches and Mosques**

Nigeria is a very religious country; most Nigerians are adherents of one or the other of two of the world's major faiths –Christianity and Islam. The EFCC, recognising the place and strong influence of religion in the private lives of Nigerians has decided to approach their public conduct, from the flank of religion. To this end, the Commission, in partnership with religious clerics and academics on both divides, has developed anticorruption teaching manuals for Christians and Muslims. These would be mass-produced and circulated to all the churches and mosques in Nigeria to be used by presiding clerics and other specially trained individuals (there is also a *facilitator's guide*) to impact proper anticorruption messages to followers of the faiths.

### **Public Awareness Programmes for Engagement of Children and Young Adults**

#### **Primary & Secondary Schools**

EFCC sensitizes and encourages students to join the Secondary School Integrity Clubs created in high schools across Nigeria. We have over 200,000 members as at 2012 and about 131 integrity clubs spread nationwide.

ii The Commission periodically organizes debates among Secondary School students on anti-corruption issues and have been able to reach out to over 3000 participants and spectators.

iii The young ones are encouraged to write Essay/Articles for publication in EFCC flagship anti-corruption magazine, *Zero Tolerance*.

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- || 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.

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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

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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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2012.
- Benue (North-Central zone) - 67 participants- held on the 24<sup>th</sup> October, 2012
- Calabar, for Obudu and Ugep- 223 participants, held 7<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> August, 2012.
- EFCC employs musical concerts to reach out to youths and other groups. On 8<sup>th</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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:



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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.

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**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.