CISLAC
Annual Report 2012

Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC)

Abuja, Nigeria
The Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC)
Overview of the organisation

The Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC) is a non-governmental, non-profit advocacy, information-sharing, research, and capacity-building organisation based in Abuja, Nigeria.

CISLAC works towards strengthening the link between civil society and the legislature through advocacy and capacity building for civil society groups and policy-makers on legislative processes and governance. It was integrated as a corporate body (CAC/IT/NO22738) with Nigeria’s Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) on 28th December 2006.

CISLAC’s organisational purpose is twofold:

(1) It works to train and enlighten civil society on its role in policymaking, the responsibilities of the legislature, and on existing decrees and issues affecting Nigerians.

(2) In addition, CISLAC aims to ensure that the legislature at local, state, and federal levels is aware of its relationship within the legislature and with other government bodies, its role in policymaking and oversight, and its responsibility in acting as a voice for the people.
CISLAC’s issues of focus include:

- budget monitoring
- transparency
- accountability
- anti-corruption
- human rights (gender equality, educational equity and improvement, sexuality and reproductive health, children and other vulnerable groups including beggars, pensioners, refugees, and internally displaced persons)
- trade policy and intervention
- security/conflict management
- environment and livelihood

CISLAC’s engagement with Federal Ministries, National and State Assemblies, Local Government Administrations, private sector interests, the media, non-government and civil society organisations, and communities across Nigeria has opened a window through which public and policy officials can interact and corroborate.

GOAL

“To make legislature accessible and responsive to all”

VISION

“A Nigeria in which citizens are participating in governance; the government is safeguarding the rights and welfare of the people; and non-state actors are providing space for citizens to demand accountability”

MISSION/PURPOSE

“To increase the legislature and CSOs’ impact in the legislative process”
Programmes undertaken during this period:

   The project intends to scale up NEITI compliance through the implementation of activities aimed towards greater information dissemination and capacity building to key legislative committees, NEITI stakeholders, civil society groups, and media outlets. The organization collaborated with the NEITI Secretariat and stayed informed on their activities in order to know where synergic overlap exists for intervention. In line with its public outreach and capacity building objectives, it is also engaging in legislative advocacy geared towards specific reforms, based on a thorough review of the forthcoming 2006-2008 audit reports. In addition, CISLAC also extended this to national assemblies and CSOs in the West African sub-region through advocacy visits with a view to ensuring that Nigeria and other countries with candidate status of EITI in the sub-region meet the validation requirements to attain compliant status.

   This project aims to conduct and publish the results of a baseline study with citizen tax perception survey and tax gap analysis (includes both desk and field surveys). Also convening a Stakeholders forum on the tax policy in Nigeria and Platform engaging with tax policy and mainstreaming same into the nation’s development strategy. Setting up of national platform on taxation in Nigeria. Raise Awareness on the need for a just, equitable and efficient Tax System.

3. **Advocacy for Increased Investment on Small-Scale Agriculture in Nigeria. October 2011 – March 2012 (Oxfam GB)**

   The project seeks to mobilise CSOs to advocate for more transparency in the Extractive Industry in Nigeria. Also to establish a credible (new) NSWG, release and publish the finalised 2006-2008 audit report and increase transparency and engagement on the extractive industries process in Nigeria.

5. **Fourth Phase Sensitisation on Public Procurement Act for Stakeholders in North Central Zone – July 2012 (Bureau of Public Procurement)**
   The one-day workshop for stakeholders in the North Central geo-political zone as was part of the fourth phase sensitization effort on the Public Procurement Act 2007. The workshop was coordinated by the Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC) and had about 350 participants drawn from the executive, traditional rulers, CSOs, the media, professional associations and the organized Labour from FCT, Benue, Kogi, Kwara and Niger states attended the workshop.
Executive Directors Report for 2012

This current year in review has seen us continuing our legislative engagement with local state house of assemblies and with the national assembly in Abuja.

We have continued our advocacy work towards reaching the millennium development goals. We have also stepped up our anti-corruption work.

This year we have also been able to do some more interventions on security policy in the country, with national security unfortunately becoming a major issue due to the resurgence of violence in northern Nigeria at the hands of Boko Haram, and at the hands of the security forces trying to clamp down on the group’s activities.

Continued from a starting point last year, this year we have continued our new important initiative on taxation, especially with the launch of our major tax study in the form of a book called: ‘Baseline Study on Tax, Tax Gaps Analysis and Taxation in Nigeria’.

One of our major work areas has remained the work we are doing on the Nigeria Extractive industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI). With the NEITI Bill being enacted into law as early as in May 2007, the challenge has over the last years been the implementation of the legislation, not only at the national level, but also at the regional and local level.

For me personally, as for the organisation, this year also goes down in history as the year I was robbed by armed men in my home that took away a lot of my valuables including my car, my mobile phone, cash, and other valuables, but last but not least my laptop with all my work-related documents stored. The issue of the robbery itself was painful enough. The feeling of intrusion into ones home by armed robbers, was perhaps even worse for me personally. As a civil society activist I am well versed in running into all kinds of obstacles in the line of duty, but this physical intrusion into my personal home accompanied with the loss of important tools that I use in my daily work, is definitely beyond the call of duty for even the most energetic civil society activist. While not knowing if the armed robbery was anything more than a simple armed robbery that so many people in our country have gone through before me, or whether it was a politically motivated intrusion, is beyond my capacity to be privy of information about.

The important lesson from this event for me was not to dwell on the motives of reasons behind the attack, but to pick up the pieces and carry on my own and my organisations work as though nothing had happened. Another lesson is that it is important to have a minimum of security around you, and that this should include copies of important documents, correspondence, and copies of contact details for key contacts that your work relies on.
That the inequalities in our society is such that some people become desperate enough to attack private homes and that the police is unable to keep you safe even in the centre of the capital Abuja, is also an important reminder that resource wise, development wise, and in terms of creating opportunities for income making activities for all, we as a nation have not nearly come far enough, despite our huge oil incomes on a yearly basis. If this is not also motivating my own and my staffs continued efforts towards desperately trying to improve the capacity of our central authorities and lawmakers to make more and better decisions on ways to improve livelihoods for ordinary people in this country, then I don’t know what will.

Auwal Ibrahim Musa (Rafsanjani)
Executive Director

CISLAC’s Executive Director, Rafsanjani, with our representative in the US, Mr Tobias Eigen of the Kabissa network, on a windy day during a visit to a Kabissa’s Africa Roundtable meeting at Bainbridge Island outside Seattle, Washington State on the US west-coast, in May 2012.
Activities during the period in review

Politically, the country has seen some major developments during 2012. The year started with a lot of upheaval. The issue that has had the most entrenched impact is the resurgence in the violent attacks by the terror group Boko Haram. Simultaneously, we have seen the government forces mounting a number of attacks on the group, leading to the loss of hundreds of lives.

At the start of the year we also saw the eruption of massive strikes and street demonstrations against the government’s removal of the fuel subsidy.

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

During 2012 our programmes have included continued work following up on implementation of the NEITI Bill that was signed into law by Obasanjo the day before he left office on 28 May 2007.

We also finalised our West Africa advocacy visits on the importance for legislatures in other countries in the sub-region to also embrace the preparation of EITI bills for passing similar bills as the NEITI Act into law in their own countries. As will be recalled we previously visited Freetown, Sierra Leone in March 2010; Niamey, Niger in June 2011; and Accra, Ghana and Monrovia, Liberia in July 2011. The last capital we visited was Yaoundé in Cameroon from 14-18 May 2012. We went with a group of civil society representatives that beyond ourselves, included PWYP, and also a journalist from the Nigerian Compass newspaper, who later wrote a comprehensive news-report from the trip published in Nigerian Compass.

These advocacy visits that enabled us to network with our colleagues in neighbouring West African countries, share experiences with them, and encourage them to make greater efforts on EITI, were made possible through a grant from the Dutch organisation Oxfam Novib.

A major focus behind much of our work on the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) over the years has been on anti-corruption. We have campaigned vigorously for the representatives of the National Assembly to fulfil their role in drafting bills to address various aspects of opportunities for corruption. One special focus has been on the drafting, signing of and implementation of the NEITI Bill – later the NEITI Act (2007).
As mentioned above we have even taken our EITI work to several other countries of the region, advocating for the implementation and compliance with similar legislation and status as Nigeria, which culminated with our trip to Yaoundé in May 2012.

In parallel with this we have also continued our domestic work on the NEITI Act implementation, both at the national and the state level. Much of this work has been strengthened by our membership of and active participation in the Zero Corruption Coalition (ZCC) and our collaboration with Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Nigeria. We are also heavily indebted with gratitude to our funders on this work that this year has included OSIWA, USAID through PACT Nigeria and Oxfam Novib and the NEITI Secretariat.

Anti-Corruption work

As mentioned, our work on the Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) is heavily focused on anti-corruption. In 2012 Rafsanjani, the Executive Director, was also invited to write an opinion piece on corruption for the Al-Jazeera news network together with Chantal Uwimana, Regional Director for Africa for Transparency International. The article called ‘Fighting Corruption in Nigeria requires action not words’ contained an appeal to President Goodluck Jonathan and his regime to do more to crack down on corruption in order to be taken seriously in anti-corruption both domestically and within the international community. Published back in October 2012, it is unfortunately a message that is still relevant to this day.

During the year we have also worked closely with our partners on anti-corruption to maximise our effect. The CISLAC Executive Director, in his capacity as Chairman of the Zero Corruption Coalition (ZCC), has been active in organising joint press conferences and other meetings aimed at raising the awareness of the need for combating corruption and holding the elected representatives of the people accountable. Fortunately, many of the legislators have come to realise that they need to face up to the challenge of this task. Together we hope we are able to tighten the rules of the system rather than going on a witch hunt for individuals locked in a highly competitive terrain where the winner often takes all. In March the ZCC held a press
conference on the Senate committee probing pension fund management in Nigeria. In its statement the ZCC encouraged the Senate committee to focus, not on going after the Pension Reform Task Team that is trying to cut down on waste in the pension system, but on dealing with the ‘criminal looting’ of the pension fund. In April CISLAC followed up with a joint press release with CDD and ZCC, emphasising that, “The National Assembly should be a tool of smoking out corruption instead of covering it up.”

A few days later, in another press release, we cautioned against the scrapping of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and the Independent Corrupt Practices and other related Offences Commission (ICPC), as part of recommendations from the Stephen Oronsaye-led Presidential Commission on Rationalization of Federal Government Agencies. We expressed our strong objection to the Oronsaye committee on this matter, and called on the government to strengthen rather than weaken the fight against corruption. After investing so much in the two agencies, we categorically stated that we should, “not sacrifice the sanity of our nation at the altar of saving cost as corruption has done more to make us underdeveloped as a nation than whatever resources we are expending sustaining these two agencies”.

Later in April, together with the ZCC, we followed up with a one-day roundtable meeting on anti-corruption. During this roundtable meeting we were able to address issues of corruption in the country, including those addressed above, in a more systematic manner. After extensive deliberations throughout the day, the meeting came up with a list of important observations and action points to various sections of society.

Among key recommendations we recommended the government to implement, “people oriented programmes and policies that ensure welfare of citizens and provide social safety nets for all Nigerians”. We recommended civil society to continue its vigilance and continue to organise a mass movement for the fight against corruption. We also recommended that, “the leadership of the anticorruption agencies should not be the sole preserve of retired judges and police men but should be made open to all capable hands…”, and that these agencies, “should be empowered to draw their funds directly from the federation account,” in order to improve their independent standing.
In June we continued our anti-corruption campaign with several press releases on various bribe scandals, something that was picked up by various media organisations. Together with PWYP we also made time in June for an advocacy visit to the NASS’ House Committee on Solid Minerals, where we were able to meet with the leadership of the committee and highlight the need for the same accountability within the solid mineral sector as in the oil sector.

**Fair Taxation Project**

Through another grant from Oxfam Novib, we were able to undertake a programme on tax fairness. The programme, known as the ‘Capacity for Research and Advocacy for Fair Taxation (CRAFT) project, included detailed research of the complex issue of taxation that was eventually published as a report in book format and launched at an event at Bolton White Hotel in Abuja in collaboration with Christian Aid and Action Aid Nigeria. The book launch on the 14th August 2012, the following communique and further dissemination of the book led to multiple coverage in various news media.

The report highlighted many of the challenges the country face in terms of implementing fair taxation concluding that the potential for increased tax income for the national treasure through both implementing and enforcing existing tax legislation more vigorously, as well as from introducing a new tax regime built on fairness of contribution and resulting improvement in public service delivery.

2012 also saw us continuing our advocacy work through press releases on current issues related to our main programme areas. In addition to this, journalists frequently attend our meetings, workshops, and conferences. As a result CISLAC is frequently mentioned in both printed and online news media outlets. We also regularly appear on radio and occasionally on TV giving interviews and comments on newsworthy topics.

**Food Security**

2012 has also seen CISLAC roll out our Oxfam GB funded programme on food security across some key states of northern Nigeria including Gombe, Sokoto, and Katsina states. The programme has also included advocacy visits together with representatives from other civil society organisations to the NASS, to various MDAs and to various media organisations including ITV and the Abuja office of the Guardian Newspaper.

The NASS visits targeted the agriculture committees in both the House and the Senate, while the MDAs targeted included the Ministry of Agriculture, the...
Strategic Grain Reserve, and the National Food Reserve System. The focus of the visits were on getting a bill passed by the NASS to promote indigenous agricultural produce in Nigeria, and on how the various stakeholders could work together to enhance the agriculture production from especially small scale farmers to improve food security and to improve job opportunity and income potential in rural communities.

Nigeria is a country that prior to the discovery of and the onset of export of oil, was a country that was not only heavily reliant on the agricultural sector for its export income, but was also able to produce enough food for its own consumption.

So the country was not only able to feed itself, it was also able to contribute to feeding neighbouring countries and beyond.

Today Nigeria is heavily reliant on food imports in order to feed a growing population, largely as a result of decades of neglect of the sector and from under-investment in all aspects of the sector.

Among the issues raised during the advocacy visits, were the lack of required budget allocations to agriculture according to the lawmakers. Referring to the Maputo declaration of at least 10% budget allocation to agriculture, they said Nigeria’s allocation to agriculture was way below this percentage. The lawmakers also referred to ongoing work on the Food Security Bill and a revision of the Land Use Act of 1978.

Interestingly the representatives of the MDAs complained about a high rate of bureaucracy and of a lack of adequate funding structure in terms of allocations from the government to meet the peak season of the harvest period.

Otherwise, other facts arising from our food security programme – from the capacity building sessions we have held in three states of northern Nigeria is that arable land is underutilised, that corruption and political interference in for instance distribution of fertilizers and tractors are hampering the development of the sector. There has been complaints about weak structures and inconsistent policies of government and it’s implementing agencies, most of which seems to overlap and not functioning very well.

There also seem to be a mismatch between the fact that many small-scale farmers are women that seem especially marginalised in terms of practical
assistance and access to credit facilities etc. A less than adequate infrastructure related to storage, packaging, transport, and to agricultural processing plants, are also major impediments to a further development of the sector.

**National Security**

In March 2012 CISLAC held one important roundtable on the security situation in Nigeria just as Boko Haram was returning from Mali, pushed back by the multinational intervention forces led by the French. The meeting was attended by members of civil society and of representatives of the police and security agencies as well as from various MDAs engaged in matters related to security. Several experts on security issues spoke and there was a common recognition that the political structure and the way the economy functions in the country are both detrimental to peaceful settlement of conflicts. Another recognition was that the disillusionment with the political elite seen as caring more about their own enrichment than about public welfare and economic development and diversification, and the poverty of resources and public services that a majority of the population face on a daily basis, that both of these facts of life in Nigeria make recruitment into radical movements all the more attractive and easily achievable for the extremists.

Another issue that was raised was a perceived gap in the ability of the relevant security agencies to conduct adequate collation, analysis and timely dissemination of intelligence. There seems to be a lack of proper equipment, structure, collaboration, and even a lack of motivation within some of the agencies.

As a result the government has been unable to effectively contain the growth in extremist activities and been unable to protect the individuals and institutions at risk. It does in fact seem as though most of the security agencies are more concerned about fighting perceived threats to the ruling elite of the day than about protecting life and property of the public, not to speak of the Nigerian society at large.
Main funders during the year

Norwegian Refugee Council

OSIWA

Oxfam Novib

Oxfam GB

TY Danjuma Foundation

USAID
Publications

(During the period in review)

2. CISLAC Newsletter: Legislative Digest, Vol. 6, No. 4, April 2012
4. CISLAC Newsletter: Legislative Digest, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 2012
6. CISLAC Newsletter: Legislative Digest, Vol. 6, No. 6, June 2012
8. CISLAC Newsletter: Legislative Digest, Vol. 6, No. 7, July 2012
10. CISLAC Newsletter: Legislative Digest, Vol. 6, No. 8, August 2012
12. CISLAC Newsletter: Legislative Digest, Vol. 6, No. 9, September 2012
13. CISLAC Newsletter: Legislative Digest, Vol. 6, No. 10, October 2012
14. CISLAC Newsletter: Legislative Digest, Vol. 6, No. 12, December 2012
## Accounts

### Balance Sheet as at 31st August 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed Assets</strong></td>
<td>₦566,755</td>
<td>₦888,520</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and Bank Balances</td>
<td>₦6,209,178</td>
<td>₦5,921,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Less: Liabilities</strong></td>
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<td>Creditors and Accruals</td>
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<td><strong>Net Currents Assets</strong></td>
<td>₦6,209,178</td>
<td>₦5,721,552</td>
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<td></td>
<td>₦6,775,933</td>
<td>₦6,610,072</td>
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**Represented by:**

Excess of Income over Expenditure

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>₦6,775,933</td>
<td>₦6,610,072</td>
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### Income and Expenditure statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Donor Restricted Grants</td>
<td>₦85,543,650</td>
<td>₦44,931,020</td>
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<td>Unrestricted Income</td>
<td>₦3,100,517</td>
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<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
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<td><strong>LESS: Expenditure</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total Administrative Expenses</strong></td>
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<td>₦11,113,134</td>
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<td>Total Income less Expenditure</td>
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<td>₦36,227,886</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LESS: Programme Expenses</strong></td>
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<td>Excess (Deficit) of Income Over Expenditure for the year</td>
<td>₦442,503</td>
<td>₦(1,032,855)</td>
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<td>Excess of Income Over Expenditure Brought Forward</td>
<td>₦6,333,430</td>
<td>₦7,642,927</td>
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<td>Excess of Income Over Expenditure Carried Forward</td>
<td>₦6,775,933</td>
<td>₦6,610,072</td>
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</table>
CISLAC Annual Reports 2012

Cash Flow Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Flow From Operation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Excess of Income over Expenditure</td>
<td>442,503</td>
<td>(1,032,855)</td>
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<td>Add: Adjustment</td>
<td>321,268</td>
<td>321,765</td>
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<td><strong>Operating Revenue Before Working Capital Change</strong></td>
<td>764,268</td>
<td>(711,090)</td>
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<td>Increase (Decrease) in Creditors</td>
<td>(200,000)</td>
<td>(50,000)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Generated from Operations</strong></td>
<td>564,268</td>
<td>(761,090)</td>
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</table>

**Cash Flow From Investment Activities**

| Purchase of Fixed Assets      | -     | (390,000) |

**Increase (Decrease) In Cash Equivalent**

|                                               | 564,268 | (1,151,090) |

| Cash/Bank Balances at the Beginning of the Period | 5,644,910 | 7,072,642 |
| **Cash/Bank Balances at the End of the Period**  | 6,209,179 | 5,921,552 |

**Represented By**

| Cash and Bank Balances          | 6,209,178 | 5,921,552 |

For any further detailed information about the accounts, please contact:

**Auditors:**

S T Bello & Co  
*Accountants and Management Consultants*  
No. 5 Kaduna Road  
GRA, Bauchi  
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E-mail: stbello&co@yahoo.com  
Tel: +234 (0)802 854 4547,  
Or: +234 (0)802 333 1013

**Or:**

CISLAC Account and Finance:  
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No. 7 Mahatma Gandi Street  
Plot 208, Shehu Shagari Way  
by Bulet Garden, Asokoro  
Abuja, FCT  
Nigeria  
Email: ehis818@yahoo.com  
Tel: +234 (0)706 204 1600
# Notes to the Account for the Year Ended 31 August 2012

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<th>Fixed Assets (Net Book Value)</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<td>Office Furniture and Fittings</td>
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<th>Cash and Bank Balances</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sterling Bank Account – Operation</td>
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<td>Sterling Bank Account – Programme</td>
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<td>Fidelity Bank PLC – Euro Account</td>
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<td>Fidelity Bank PLC – Naira Account</td>
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<td>Zenith Bank – Dollar Account</td>
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<td>Zenith Bank – Euro Account</td>
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<td><strong>Total Cash and Bank Balances</strong></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>Creditors</th>
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<td>Audit /Professional Fees</td>
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<td><strong>Total Creditors</strong></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>Donor Funds</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grants for Programmes</td>
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<td>Unrestricted Income</td>
<td>3,100,517</td>
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<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td>88,644,167</td>
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<th>6</th>
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<td>Salaries and Wages</td>
<td>11,698,000</td>
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<td>Transport and Travels</td>
<td>1,520,000</td>
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<td>Office Rent</td>
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<td>Office Supplies and Consumables</td>
<td>401,200</td>
<td>436,600</td>
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<td>Electricity and Water</td>
<td>174,000</td>
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<td>Repairs and Maintenance</td>
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<td>Depreciation</td>
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<td>Registration and Subscription</td>
<td>200,000</td>
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<td>Audit Fees</td>
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<td>Bank Charges</td>
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<td><strong>Total Administrative Expenses</strong></td>
<td>17,886,641</td>
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<th>Programme Expenses</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advocacy meetings, Trainings, Research and Publications</td>
<td>70,315,023</td>
<td>37,260,741</td>
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ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE

Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC) is a non-governmental, non-profit, advocacy, information-sharing, research, and capacity building organisation. Its mission is to strengthen the link between civil society and the legislature through advocacy and capacity building for civil society groups and policy-makers on legislative processes and governance issues.

CISLAC was integrated as a corporate body (CAC/IT/NO22738) with the Nigeria’s Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) on the 28th December 2006. Prior to this incorporation, however, CISLAC had actively been engaged in legislative advocacy work since 2005. The organisation is also compliant with the Anti-Money Laundering Act 2007. The Organisation reports to the Special Control Unit Against Money Laundering (SCUML), any transaction that is above One thousand dollars, detailing the payee, purpose and the other KYC (Know Your Customer) requirements. This is done on a weekly or monthly basis depending on the volume of transactions and to ensure appropriate compliance with anti-money laundering laws.

Also, CISLAC is registered organisation under the National Planning Commission.

As indicated above, the organisation emerged from the need to address the gaps in legislative advocacy work of civil society and government access to civil society groups. CISLAC’s engagement with federal ministries, national and state assemblies, local government administrations, private sector interests, and non-government organisations, has opened a window through which the public and policy officials can interact and collaborate.

CISLAC through its engagement of the governance processes in Nigeria has facilitated the enactment of several primary legislations such as the Fiscal Responsibility Act, Public Procurement Act, and Nigeria Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative Act, which promotes transparency and accountability in governance, as well as the domestication of international conventions at the federal and state levels in Nigeria. CISLAC also supported the passage of the Freedom of Information Act. Other pieces of legislations such the National Tobacco Control Bill, National Health Bill, Disability Bill, Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill, Violence and Persons Prohibition Bill, Whistleblower Protection Bill, Prison Reform Bill, etc. are also supported by CISLAC.

As a renowned CSO in Legislative advocacy in the region, CISLAC has on several occasions shared its experience on best practices for legislative advocacy on invitation from its international partners such as the World Bank Parliamentary Forum and the United Nations Millennium Campaign in African countries such as Kenya and Zimbabwe. Similarly, Ghana, Kenya, and Democratic Republic of Congo have also requested support from CISLAC for replication of their work in legislative advocacy. In many West African countries such as Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Cameroon, Niger, Togo and Benin Republic, CISLAC has carried out experience sharing and advocacy exercises on the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative processes through supporting the passage of extractive industry initiative laws in
these countries. CISLAC has also undertaken capacity building for legislators, CSOs and media on policy engagements in the above countries.

CISLAC’s sub-granting experience includes grants to national organisations. With skilled, committed, experienced and proactive leadership and employees, particularly in the areas of coalition building, tenacious advocacy, community mobilization and the clout needed to engage lawmakers at all levels, the organization has proven capacity to attract international solidarity, engage policy makers and mobilize local civil society groups and communities into action.

**GOAL**

“To make legislature accessible and responsive to all”

**VISION**

“A Nigeria in which citizens are participating in governance; the government is safeguarding the rights and welfare of the people; and non-state actors are providing space for citizens to demand accountability”

**MISSION**

“To increase the legislature and CSOs’ impact in the legislative process”

**ADVOCACY VISITS**

CISLAC has successfully engaged key members of the National Assembly in order to wield their influence in ensuring that civil society positions are accommodated. In 2006, for instance, CISLAC targeted key players and created public awareness on draft legislation and questionable provisions incorporated by the National Assembly. Such efforts improved the levels of discipline, transparency, and accountability in the management and openness of fiscal responsibility, public procurement, and in the extractive industry sector in Nigeria.

Through such efforts, CISLAC has empowered communities mostly affected by the extractive industry sector, improved the levels of information dissemination, and ensure due process and transparency in the payments made by extractive industry companies to the federal government and its agencies. It has also educated state and federal legislators, their advisory staff, CSOs, the media, and key stakeholders on their oversight roles in legislation and has reviewed their commitment in implementation.

**PUBLICATION OF MONTHLY NEWSLETTERS**

CISLAC has strengthened civil society intervention by the publication of a monthly newsletter *Legislative Digest* and *Tobacco Control Update*, which have been in circulation for both public and legislative consumption since October 2006 and June 2013 respectively. It has been a central medium of accountability, as it monitors the performance of legislators, and a channel for advocacy on critical issues that need legislation. Also, CISLAC has a wide range of publications such as textbooks and policy briefs.
CISLAC’S MAJOR DONORS

1. Oxfam Novib
2. Oxfam International
3. Oxfam GB
4. Ford Foundation
5. McArthur Foundation
6. PACT Nigeria/USAID
7. United Nations Millennium Campaign (UNMC)
8. Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA)
9. Heinrich Böll Foundation (HBF)
10. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
11. Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids (CTFK)
12. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
13. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)
14. The Federal Public Administration Reform (FEPAR)/DFID
15. T.Y. Danjuma Foundation

The Board of Trustees

This is the policy-making organ of the organisation. It approves the budget of the organisation, provides contacts for operational funds and supports the operation of the secretariat.

1. Mr. Auwal Ibrahim Musa (Rafsanjani)
2. Mr. Adesina Oke
3. Mr. Yunusa Zakari Y’au
4. Ms. Nkoyo Toyo
5. Mr. Emma Ezeazu
6. Ms. Hadiza Kangiwa
7. Mr. Adagbo Onoja

Advisory Council

The Advisory Council is an advisory organ consisting of people with vast experience and knowledge of socio-economic and political dynamics in the country and across the world.

1. Hon. Uche Onyeaguocha
2. Prof. Okey Ibeanu
3. Prof. Sam Egwu
4. Dr. Abubakar Momoh
5. Mr. Chom Bagu
6. Gen. Ishola Williams (retd.)
7. Ms. Bilikisu Yusuf
8. Dr. (Ms.) Afia Zakiya
9. Prof. Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan
10. Ms. Halima Ben Umar
11. Mr. Bukhari Bello
Secretariat

The Secretariat is vested with the day-to-day running of the organisation. It implements the decisions of the Board of Trustees. It is headed by an Executive Director who oversees the day-to-day running of the organisation while a Senior Program Officer oversees programmes implementation along with other programme staff.

**Secretariat Staff (2012)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Apr  2012</th>
<th>Aug 2012</th>
<th>Dec 2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mr. Auwal Musa (Rafsanjani)</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mr. Kolawole Banwo</td>
<td>Policy and Legislative Advocacy Officer</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Mr. Anya Okeke</td>
<td>Senior Program Officer (AU and ECOWAS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Ms. Chioma Blessing Kanu</td>
<td>Program Officer (Gender)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Mrs. Uche Hillary Ogbonna</td>
<td>Program Officer (Legal &amp; Legislative Advocacy)</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Mrs. Hauwa’u Ibn Abdullah</td>
<td>Admin Officer</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ms. Abimbola S. Okoilu</td>
<td>Assistant Program Officer/Secretary</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Mrs. Oronsaye Annabel</td>
<td>Program Officer (MDGs)</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Mr Ehis Omonhenle</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Ms. Abiodun Oladipupo</td>
<td>Office Assistant</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Ms Emily Chukwu</td>
<td>Volunteer</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Ms. Josephine Alabi</td>
<td>Resident Volunteer</td>
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<td>13. Mr. Ezenwa Nwagwu</td>
<td>Resident Volunteer</td>
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<td>14. Mr. Balogun B. Kehinde</td>
<td>Intern</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Mrs. Ginika Paschal-Ndubuisi</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Ms. Bara’atu Bala Adamu</td>
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<td>17. Ms. Sauda Dalhatu</td>
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<td>18. Mr. Gonji Dadoh Timbut</td>
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<td>19. Mr. Victor Edoke</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Ms. Rahila Garba Lassa</td>
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<td>22. Ms. Stefan Neumann</td>
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<td>23. Mrs. Rabiatu Yabawa Shettim</td>
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<td>27. Mr. Enesi Innocent Ataba</td>
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<td>28. Ms. Adejuwon Temiloluwa O.</td>
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<td>29. Mr. John Odey</td>
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<td>30. Mr. Aliyu Mohammed</td>
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<td>31. Ms. Helen Imoh</td>
<td>Intern</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. Mr. Odoh Diego Okenyodo</td>
<td>Editorial Consultant</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. Mr. Abdulaziz Ahmad Abdulaziz</td>
<td>Head / Communication Officer, Kano Office</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Mr. Mujtaba Ali Mohammed</td>
<td>Program Officer, Kano Office</td>
<td></td>
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<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>35. Mr. Kamaldeen Badamosi</td>
<td>Lagos Liaison Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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CONTACT PERSONS FOR CISLAC PROGRAMME AREAS

1. **Executive Director**  
   Mr Auwal Ibrahim Musa (Rafsanjani)  
   Tel: +234 (0)803 384 4646  
   Email: rafsanjaniknao@gmail.com, info@cislacnigeria.net

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   Email: okekeanya@yahoo.com

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   Email: favourmee@yahoo.com

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   Email: chiomakanu.b@gmail.com

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   Email: Salau34@yahoo.co.uk

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   Email: Badagy2005@yahoo.com

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   Email: abujimoh01@gmail.com

8. **Program Admin Officer**  
   Mrs Abimbola Shulammitie Okoilu-Miro  
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   Email: abimbola.ookoilu@gmail.com
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