

**CIVIL SOCIETY LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY CENTRE
(CISLAC)**



2022 ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT (OUTCOME REPORTING)

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BACKGROUND, METHODOLOGY AND PURPOSE

Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC) in the year under review continued implementation of the 2018 – 2023 Strategic plan with six (6) strategic focused areas: five (5) programmatic and one (1) institutional strengthening focused area. The programmatic areas include: Support to Democratic processes; Promotion of transparency and accountability in the public resource management in line with the open government principles; Promotion of peace, security and better management of Migration & IDP in Nigeria; Promotion of transparency and accountability in the management of the extractive sector and conservation of the environment; Promotion of health, human capital development and social inclusion; and Institutional Strengthening. The year saw implementation of sixteen (17) projects at the federal level and across the six (6) geopolitical zones of the country.

In the year 2021 being evaluated, CISLAC worked closely with funders such as OXFAM, MacArthur Foundation, Tax Justice Network Africa (TJNA)/Bill and Melinda Gates (BMGF), Transparency International UK - Defense and Security Programme (TI-DSP), OSIWA, Transparency International/European Union (TI- EU), Save the International (SCI), GIZ, Integrated Budget Partnership (IBP), and Christian Aid (CAID). The year also saw the signing of two (2) more projects with European Union-Support to Democratic Governance in Nigeria (EU-SDGN) through SOS children Villages, and Open Society Foundation (OSF), and finalization of inception phase of a project with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) for commencement of implementation in 2023. CISLAC also worked with a wide range of Government, Civil Society partners and media actors in the year being evaluated.

Methodology

The methodologies used for this evaluation include collation of success stories using Outcome Harvesting Tool; review of documents such as Media tracking reports; Activity reports, M&E quarterly reports, Attendance sheets, other relevant MOVs, as well as one-on-one interviews of Programme managers and senior programme officers in charge of projects. The methodologies relied on written and verbal reports of results from programme managers on their various strategic focus areas, linking these to how it contributes to the outcome areas of the organization's reviewed 2018-2023 strategic plan (which comes to an end in 2023), towards achieving the key performance indicators as enshrined in the organization's results framework.

Records show a mix of activities such as Advocacy engagements with policy and law makers at national and sub-national level, engagements with legislators and other key actors, workshops/capacity building for CSOs, federal and state legislators/policy makers and Media, Townhall meetings, multi-stakeholders' engagements, awareness creation to relevant stakeholders, media engagements, and research contributing to the year's results across CISLAC strategic focused areas.

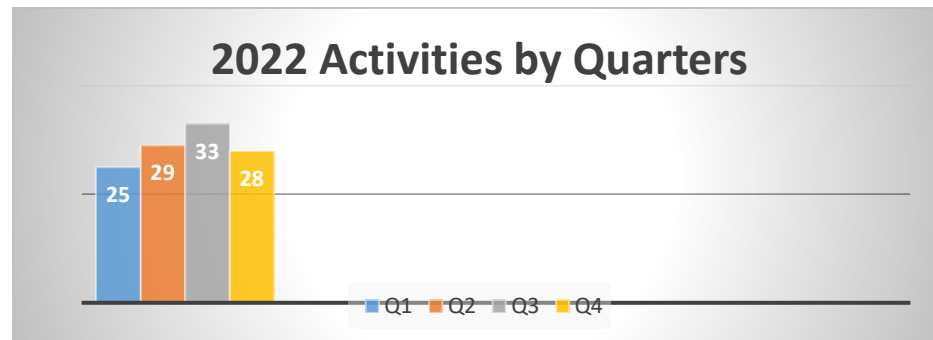
Purpose of Evaluation, Users and Uses

The purpose of this annual evaluation exercise is to clearly and identify changes in policies, practices, procedures, and behaviours that the mix of interventions arising from CISLAC's projects have contributed to in the year, towards achieving the set goal of the organization "To make government accessible, responsible and accountable to citizens". Also, to evaluate the organization's performance against the strategic plan. This evaluation report provides a contribution analysis of strategic focused areas.

Management of CISLAC intends to consolidate gains achieved in the year under review, use the evaluation findings to provide evidence to its own activities and overall contribution to good governance in Nigeria as well as improve programming in 2023 and beyond.

SUMMARY OF CISLAC'S CONTRIBUTION TO 2022 RESULTS

A total of One Hundred and Fifteen (115) activities were conducted across Fifteen (15) projects during the year 2022. Below is a spread of activities by quarters and projects.



2022 RESULTS NARRATIVE

SFA1: SUPPORT TO DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES

The objective of the Democratic Governance portfolio of CISLAC is to contribute to constitutional reviews and the formulation, implementation and monitoring of key electoral laws and policies that ensures credible and participatory electoral processes through improved legislative oversight. It also engages in human rights issues as well as interventions in citizens' participation in national, regional, and continental affairs. This portfolio had three (3) active projects in the year under review as listed below:

1. **Tobacco taxation project:** This project is supported by Tax Justice Network Africa (TJNA) with funds from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and implemented in four countries: Nigeria, Kenya, Zambia, and Democratic Republic of Congo engaged in advocacy around Tobacco Taxation in Africa. The project is hinged on Article 6 of the WHO FCTC which urges State Parties to use price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco as part of TJNA's 2016-2020 Strategic Plan and is geared at achieving three major outcomes which are: Select members of Tax Justice Network Africa become public champions of tobacco tax that reduces the affordability of cigarettes; the affordability of tobacco is reduced in at least 4 countries in Africa as a result of tobacco tax reform and the broader tax and economic justice community in Africa is supportive of and advocating for tobacco tax.

2. **Tobacco Control in Nigeria Project:** The project which is the second phase of “Supporting Effective Tobacco Control in Nigeria” supported by the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) ended in May 2021. In line with the overall objective to contribute to reducing tobacco use in Nigeria with two (2) specific objectives which are: To enhance the National Tobacco Control Act enforcement in Nigeria; and to strengthen the institutional capacity of CISLAC for sustained contributions to tobacco control in Nigeria, more funds were advanced to build on the achievements with respect to strengthening the institutional capacity of CISLAC for sustained contributions to tobacco control in Nigeria.

These two (2) projects highlighted above, as well as efforts from previous engagements contributed to the underlisted results around improving democratic governance in Nigeria:

- **In Feb. 2022, the president of Nigeria, assented to the Electoral Amendment Act, 2022 that was passed by NASS in 2021:** In the build up to the 2023 general election, Nigerians had spoken unanimously on the importance of a revised electoral act as part of efforts to reform the electoral system and process in the country. Being that President Buhari had already rejected four of the electoral act amendment bills in the past, a significant level of scepticism surrounded the last bill transmitted to him by the National Assembly. CISLAC alongside other advocates embarked on series of engagements including consultations, rallies amongst others and mounted pressure on the president to sign the amendment bill into law. Eventually, President Muhammadu Buhari signed the bill into law on 25th February 2022. The law provides avenue for engagement around issues of political party corruption, as it strengthened provisions around party financing and accountability. More importantly, it gives legal backing to electronic transmission of results which is an important measure in ensuring transparency in result management.
- **CISLAC recognized by INEC as a critical stakeholder within the election governance space in Nigeria through invitation for engagement towards the 2023 election process:** Sustained engagement in the electoral processes and stakeholders led to CISLAC consistent invitation by INEC to participate in the quarterly consultative forum with civil society. CISLAC leveraged on these consultation meetings to share ideas on ways forward with the Commission. Consequently, CISLAC produced a report on Political Financing in Nigeria: How dirty Money sabotages Nigerian Governance and Democracy. A combination of these engagements contributed to CISLAC's recognition within the electoral governance space in Nigeria which led to the accreditation by INEC in December 2022 to observe and report on the 2023 general election.
- **In 2021 the House of Representatives Committee on Ethics reviewed the code of ethics of the House by members of the House of Representatives earlier engaged by CISLAC:** CISLAC enhanced capacity of the House Committee on Ethics through capacity building workshop under the auspices of the Strengthening Legislative Accountability and Anti-corruption Mechanisms (SLAAM) project. The SLAAM project enabled CISLAC to collaborate with the Code of Conduct Bureau, EFCC and ICPC to conduct capacity building for members of the House Committee on Ethics which had identified its code of conduct as an important to for ensuring legislative accountability. With increased capacity, the members were able to self-review the code of ethics. (Pls, provide more context/background, and reference any previous efforts that contributed to this change)
- **National Action Plan on Statelessness was launched on 2nd September 2022 by the Federal Executive Council (FEC) in Nigeria:** the adoption and launch of the NAP brought Nigeria as part of nine nations in West Africa with a national action plan signifying an important step towards the prevention of statelessness and the reduction of the risks of statelessness in the country. Previously, CISLAC in collaboration of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee, the

National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs and other stakeholders to develop and validate the NAP before it was submitted to FEC for adoption (Pls, provide more context/background, and reference any previous efforts that contributed to this change).

- **Memorandum supporting improvement of status of women submitted to the National Assembly for constitution review:** As part of efforts to improve the rights of women in Nigeria, CISLAC under the auspices of the Supporting Advancement of Gender Equality in Nigeria project, CISLAC submitted a memorandum supporting women's rights in the constitution review process.

Relevance

Outcomes 1 and 2 are relevant because they contribute to contributing to credible and participatory electoral processes at the national and sub-national level; the 3rd outcome speaks to anticorruption which is the mainstay of CISLAC as TI National chapter in Nigeria. Outcome 4 contributes to CISLAC work around migration and IDP and the 5th outcome is relevant to the work around constitution review, specifically increased women political participation which speaks to the formulation, implementation and monitoring of key government electoral policies that ensure credible and participatory electoral processes.

SP Outcomes the department contributed to:

The outcomes above speak to five (5) Outcomes areas under the support to democratic processes focused area of the 2018-2022 Strategic Plan:

Outcome 1.1: CSOs regularly contribute to the formulation, implementation and monitoring of key electoral legislations and policies.

Outcome 1.2: CSOs are involved in ensuring credible and participatory electoral processes at the national and sub-national level.

Outcome 1.3: The capacity of state and federal legislators in their oversight, representation and outreaches on their democratic functions supported by CISLAC.

Outcome 1.5 Promotion of adherence for the implementation of Human, Political and Social rights of citizens as stipulated under UN and AU and ECOWAS.

SFA 2: PROMOTION OF TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE PUBLIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN LINE WITH THE OPEN GOVERNMENT PRINCIPLES

The Anti-corruption strategic objective of CISLAC works to promote Transparency and Accountability in public resource management and institutional integrity, in Nigeria. The portfolio implemented series of projects both as a stand-alone, and in collaboration with other strategic focus areas and recorded six (6) outcomes in the year 2021 under review. Some of the projects implemented during the period under review include:

1. **The Strengthening Accountability Networks among Civil Society (SANCUS) project:** supported by European Union (EU) through Transparency International (TI), this project aims to improve the democratic accountability of public institutions globally by empowering CSOs to demand systemic change to address accountability and anti-corruption deficits. The project runs from January 2021 to December 2023, and it is being implemented by Transparency International Secretariat through its chapters in 21 countries. CISLAC as TI Nigeria, is focused on solving the core problem of dirty money in Nigeria's politics which perpetuates a culture of lack of accountability and corruption for power preservation and self-enrichment. The strategy is to use the SANCUS forum to inform citizens on the need for transparency in the political process, need to advocate for the enforcement of laws guiding political party financing and the demerits of vote-selling and vote buying. The project currently advocates for: 1) the operational independence of anti-corruption agencies; 2) an increased enforcement of existing anti-money laundering provisions and policies; 3) an improved

oversight function of the National Assembly; 4) improve capacity of the media and civil society to investigate the presence of dirty money in Nigeria's political processes and finally 5) increase citizens demand for accountability in the funding of political processes.

2. **Anti-Corruption in Election supported by Mac Arthur Foundation:** The project project goal is to reduce corruption in Nigeria by bolstering support for anticorruption, and social inclusion among critical groups and strengthening policies and programs for anticorruption at the state level in Nigeria as the country prepares for elections in 2023 from. This project runs through April 2021 – June 2024 and is being implemented in collaboration with eight (8) partner organizations across the six (6) geopolitical zones of the country.
3. **Global Anti-corruption Consortium (GACC) project supported by European Union (EU) through Transparency International (TI-S):** Global Anti-corruption Consortium (GACC) project aimed to promote transparency and accountability in the management and utilization of recovered assets. The goal of the project was to engage selected diplomatic missions of countries currently in possession of funds stolen by Nigerian politicians, to speed up the repatriation of these assets in their jurisdictions. Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs) and institutions were engaged on the need to have a central transparent and accessible database for state and non-state actors. Legislators were engaged on the need to facilitate relevant legislations like the Proceeds of Crime Act and increase their oversight duties on ACAs. Representatives from the media and civil society were also engaged on how to continue advocating for legislators and ACAs to play their role in ensuring transparency in the management and utilization of these assets.
4. **Sextortion (Sexual Exploitation) project:** CISLAC with support from GIZ is currently implementing a project with a strategic objective to raise awareness on the issue of sexual extortion in tertiary institutions in Nigeria and provide legal, psychological, investigative, and prosecution support to victims. This intervention was born out of the need to intensify efforts to fight sexual extortion in tertiary institutions and promote transparency and accountability in Nigeria by sustaining gains made and having more citizens especially females speaking out and engaging in the fight against corruption and human rights violations. the project seeks to build on previously established capacity of CISLAC to engage in policy and legislative advocacy, awareness creation and sensitization on a wide range of issues that could affect the image of the country and general well-being of Nigerian citizens and the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre as an alternative which can also provide external accountability to make existing mechanisms more effective and result oriented. The project objective is to create awareness, trusted electronic and physical complain reporting channels on sextortion for citizens, especially students in tertiary institution in Sokoto, Osun, Edo, Ondo, and Rivers states to pursue psychological support and redress.
5. **Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centers:** The Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre funded by Global Affairs Canada under the Integrity, Mobilization, Participation, Accountability, Anticorruption and Transparency in Nigeria (IMPACT Nigeria) project plays a critical role in identifying corruption hotspots that demand reform or official action by receiving reports from citizens (victims and witnesses of corruption) on corrupt practices and forwarding to relevant authorities for investigation and redress. The centre has partnered with several anti-corruption institutions and is still working to partner with more relevant institutions towards the effective implementation of the project.
6. **Rallying Efforts to Accelerate Progress (REAP):** REAP or “the Project” or “the Action” aims to curb inequalities in Africa by addressing its root causes, such as illicit financial flows (IFFs), lack of access to public resources for marginalized people, and a lack of social accountability. REAP runs from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2024 and is funded by the European Commission (Europe Aid). Research will be conducted to improve knowledge and evidence-base generated by

CSO's to identify types, magnitudes, and mechanisms of IFFs, tax avoidance across the region as well as successful responses, tools, and initiatives to tackle IFFs and tax abuse more effectively.

Outcomes recorded under this strategic focused area through interventions arising from the above projects include:

- **Passage by the National Assembly and eventual assent by President Muhammadu Buhari of the Proceeds of Crime and Management Act 2022 in May 2022.**
- **Passage and assent of the Anti-money Laundering Prohibition Act 2022 by President Muhammadu in May 2022.**
- **Passage of the Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Education Institutions Bill 2022 by the National Assembly in July 2022:** CISLAC's engagements through the sextortion project with support from GIZ, leveraging on the ALAC platform contributed to this change. Although President Muhammadu Buhari did not assent to the bill before leaving office, there is an opportunity for a reconsideration by the 10th assembly.
- **In September 2022, the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) commenced development of a sexual Harassment template for Secondary and Tertiary institutions:** CISLAC's advocacy on the issue of sextortion contributed to the development of the Sexual Harassment template for Secondary and Tertiary Institutions by the ICPC in collaboration with major Stakeholders in September 2022. Engagements with stakeholders for inputs are still on-going before the document is finalized.
- **Investigative Journalists produce accountability related investigative reports:** CISLAC's engagements with investigative journalists such as trainings, providing engaging contents and coverage our activities have contributed to improving national investigative reporting on anti-corruption, and strengthening the reportage of sexual related offences by students, and improving reporting of corruption and human rights issues through the ALAC.
- **Increase in reportage of corrupt practices by citizens through ALAC across Nigeria:** As of June 2023, the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) has received a total of 134 clients from across the country out of which 55 cases representing 44.7% have been resolved / closed since the launch of the centre in 2016 while the other cases are in various stages of investigation with relevant institutions. CISLAC's collaboration with relevant anti- corruption and human rights institutions through ALAC is still on and continues to yield results as we draw on each other's strengths and strengthen our synergy through the ALAC quarterly steering committee meetings. CISLAC as the National Chapter for Transparency International continues to facilitate the reporting and resolving of anti- corruption, human rights and gender based related complaints through the ALAC.

Relevance

The outcomes recorded under this strategic focus area are relevant to organization's strategic objective of bridging the gap in the fight against corruption by promoting Transparency and Accountability in public resource management, contract transparency and equitable taxation through setting up anti-corruption CSO platforms in Nigeria. In addition, the relevance of the third outcome stems from a study of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). According to NBS, the Nigeria Police is the most corrupt public institution when it comes to bribery prevalence, with one in every 3 police officer requesting for bribes. This is evident in the GAP assessment and research on the welfare of criminal justice intuitions in Nigeria conducted by CISLAC in the last five years.

With respect to ALAC, the relevance of this outcome shows that citizens are speaking out against corrupt practices. Relevant institutions even though slow, are putting efforts towards fighting corruption and human rights violation in the country. The draft cohesive Human Rights Due Diligence Document is relevant because it further enriches the already existing draft National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and contributes to the advocacy for the adoption and implementation of a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights in Nigeria.

The relevance is that TIMBY APP creates a safe and easy channel for students who are victims of sexual exploitation to report and seek legal and psychological support while CISLAC and the partner organizations are collaborating to provide the needed support.

SP Outcomes area the department results are contributing to:

These outcomes contribute to outcome areas 2.1, 2.2, 2.5, 2.6 and 5.2 (5.2.4) of CISLAC's strategic plan: The Anti-Money Laundering and Combatting the Financing of Terrorism (AML-CFT) regime of Nigeria is strengthened; CISLAC facilitates the Reporting and resolving of anti-corruption, gender and human rights related complaints through the ALAC; Institutional Integrity of relevant criminal justice/law enforcement institutions at national and sub-national levels is strengthened; CISLAC generates evidence-based advocacy based on applied research and support to investigative stories which informs the policy and implementation gaps in the fight against corruption; and CISLAC advocates for the implementation of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act.

SFA 3: PROMOTION OF PEACE, SECURITY AND BETTER MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION & IDP IN NIGERIA

This strategic focused area seeks to promote transparency and accountability in the defence and security sector, counter violence extremism, protection of civilians in armed conflict as well as implementation of relevant international treaties. In the period under review, this portfolio implemented the underlisted projects:

1. **Strengthening Capacity, Advocacy & National Engagement Towards an Accountable, Responsive and Efficient Management of the Defence & Security Sector in Nigeria:** The project which aims to engage at a multi-dimensional level which would involve vertical and horizontal approaches to allow for a much broader stakeholder involvement and flexibility in dealing with enablers of contemporary security dynamics, aims to Strengthen Capacity for Advocacy and National Engagement towards an Accountable, Responsive and Efficient Management of Nigeria's Defence and Security Sector. The focus basically is to improve stakeholder capacity to critically engage and demand for adequate infrastructure for efficiency, accountability, oversight, and gender inclusion in all existing security structure, with sound operational doctrine to respect, recognize and fulfil human rights. The project is complimenting efforts of government and Civil society towards fostering a healthy civil security relation in the country, particularly in communities where the presence of the defence and security institutions are not hitherto effective. The project is currently implemented across the six geopolitical zones of the country in collaboration with Transparency International Defence and Security programme, with support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

2. **EU-Yobe Resilience Project (Social Protection)**: This project being implemented in Damaturu, Yobe State and supported by Save the Children International with funds from European Union (SCI)/EU with the objective of Advocacy for community driven social protection policy, provision of alternative livelihood for victims of conflict as well Citizen's mobilization for Action against conflict is at the close out stage, early in the year 2022 being evaluated.
3. **Multi-stakeholders' Engagement Towards Restoring Peace and Security in Nigeria: Strengthening Civil-Military Relationship in the design of a new Security**: Although this project funded by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung/EU with objective to *create* platform where state and non-state actors converge to deliberate on security gap and develop a joint problem-solving strategy to its management, and development of advocacy tool on specific security situation and challenges identified had ended in 2021, the year 2022 saw the use of resources produced on the project for engagement which further contributed to changes within the defence and security sector. The project was vertically oriented to influence decision makers by broadening and strengthening communities to represent themselves, mobilize support, and hold government at all levels accountable, as a means for true transformation.
4. **Strengthening Capacity, Advocacy, Accountability and Local Engagement towards Developing Early Warning and Early Response Mechanisms to Enhance Protection of Civilians in Nigeria**: The project focuses on identifying, building capacities and engaging groups whose concept aligns with the focal areas of the project, in undertaken minimal mentorship support, establishing dedicated community observer groups, creation of community response networks and convening community security architecture dialogues that will be available for CSOs and other stakeholders within identified communities. The training and capacity strengthening focuses on conflict resolution, conflict sensitivity, trauma awareness and transformative dialogue. These groups, having benefitted from the interventions will become more focused, strategic and result oriented on Early Warning and Early Response Mechanisms. Beneficiary communities will be encouraged to also develop and improve on intra community collaboration and networking on EW/ER across the 6 focal states that this intervention is piloting. They in turn will also reach out to the other groups within and outside their localities, to expose them to capacity development using a robust Training of Trainers model.

The above projects have contributed to the following seven (7) outcomes within the SFA 3 as outlined below:

- **On the 5th of August 2022 the Presidency demanded answers to military spending in Nigeria**: Improved awareness at the executive level on defence anti-corruption led to His Excellency, the Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Prof. Yemi Osinbajo, to demand that the military give account of budgetary releases and spending. Prior to this time, the activities of the military were shrouded in secrecy and the Official Secret Act, which has since been repealed (yet to be gazetted) has been their major legal cover for this practice. CISLAC in collaboration with Transparency International Defence and Security Project launched a 3-year project in 2015 titled Strengthening Accountability in the Nigeria Defence Sector (SANDS Project). This led to the interrogation of military spendings. Although it met with some level of resistance from the part of the military, it created a lot of public awareness on the corrupt practices of the military particularly in the opaque budgetary processes and spendings. Upon the end of the SANDS project, it metamorphosed into another project titled Increase Transparency, Accountability, and Integrity in Nigeria's Defence Sector (ITAI). This gave CISLAC the opportunity to continue demanding openness and information disclosure while digging deeper, analysing defence budgets and making public, irregularities found in the sector. This was further enhanced through CISLAC's partnership with the media and CSOs at state and national levels for better sharing of

knowledge gained across board, which facilitated public awareness of the irregularities in the defence and security sector and contributed to the action of the vice president.

- **In the year 2022, the Ministry of Defence took actions to being open with defense spendings, with respect to the disclosure of procurement of non-sensitive items:** Prior to this time, all defense and security spendings were classified as secret, and matter of National Security, a practice that causes all forms of corruption acts within the sector. CISLAC's intervention through several projects over the years has consistently created awareness to the public on the irregularities within the sector and called on relevant stakeholders to take actions towards classification of defence procurements to allow for some level of transparency and effective oversight from appropriate quarters of the government. These interventions among other efforts like the Government Defence Integrity Index (GDI) have contributed to the Ministry of Defence gradually opening to oversight on procurement as the procurement of tangible items are now being disclosed. Consistency in the demand for information disclosure led to the military opening to the public on selected spendings as against the previous practice which was a total shut down on information disclosure.
- **In the year 2022, the Nigerian Army introduce a leadership rotation practice to allow for audit of expenditure:** CISLAC's intervention through several projects over the years has consistently created awareness to the public on the irregularities within the sector which includes non-auditing of Defense financial system. CISLAC called on relevant stakeholders including the Auditor General of the Federal to take actions towards including Military in National Audit processes. These efforts contributed to Nigerian Army also introduction of a leadership rotation within its top command to allow for audit of expenditures. This information was disclosed on the grounds of anonymity in August 2022 as such, further information on the change could not be gotten. This and other actions are indicators of the defense sector opening to civilian oversight for a more accountable defense sector.
- **On the 16th of September 2022, the Federal government of Nigeria published the 2022 Appropriation ACT Procurement Guidelines which empowers the Bureau of Public procurement (BPP) to participate in defense procurement:** Prior to this change, BPP Act was not explicit on its mandate to oversee military procurement processes but CISLAC, through is mandated to oversee the procurement processes of government offices but the military, due to its practice of secrecy, would not allow for BPP to be part of their procurement processes. Worst still, the various advocacy activities, contributed to the review of its act, to empower them legally to overseer defence procurement.
- **In December 2022, the Chairman, House Committee on army listed the bill on improving the protection of civilians in armed conflict for hearing at the floor of the house:** CISLAC in collaboration with Civilians in Conflict (CIVIC) and Open Society Foundation (OSF) came up with and advocated for the passage of a draft bill which speaks on improving the protection of civilians in armed conflict. A retreat was organised for relevant security committee chairmen and clerks of the federal house of representatives to review the content of the draft bill. The idea was to review, validate and own the draft bill. This engagement among other efforts by CISLAC over time contributed to the action of the Chairman, House Committee on army to list the draft bill for hearing at the floor of the house in December 2022, which is a major step in the passage process.
- **In the year 2022, the Nigeria army created an open register for defence personnel human rights violators:** CISLAC was part of the stakeholders who brought to the public domain, hidden atrocities committed by the military personnel particularly in the theatre of operations. The public awareness on acts of rights violation by officers and men, as well as the public cry for justice made it impossible for the military to conceal such acts as was the

case. The current practice may not be completely open to public scrutiny, but some disciplinary measures meted at offending officers are now made public as a way of reassuring citizens that they discipline erring officers. This is important because it keeps military officers in check and discourages acts of human rights violations.

- **Trained Journalists conducted investigative reports on defence anti-corruption between November and December 2022:** In October 2022, selected Journalists were trained on defence anti-corruption investigation under the auspices of the TI-DS project took a step further to conduct investigation in the defense sector and published same on public journals and websites. These reports did not only provide information to the public but were also used to develop policy briefs that are currently being disseminated for public awareness, capacity building, and further engagements with defense stakeholders.

SP outcome area the results are contributing to:

The 7 results (outcomes) recorded above contributes to outcome areas within the 3rd strategic focused areas of the organization's 2018-2023 strategic plan as follows:

Outcomes 1, 2, 3, and 4 speaks to SP outcome 3.1 - CISLAC promotes transparency in the procurement, audit, and oversight of the defence sector.

Outcomes 5 and 6 speak to SP outcome 3.4 - Civilian protection is ensured through de-radicalization of civilian JTF, prevention of child soldiering, proliferation of small arms & light weapons and legalization of armed groups.

Outcome 7 speaks to public awareness on all SP outcome areas of the strategic objective 3 which are: 3.2 - CISLAC promotes the adherence and implementation of international defense and security related treaties; 3.3 - CISLAC promotes countering violent extremism; Civilian protection is ensured through de-radicalization of civilian JTF, prevention of child soldiering, proliferation of small arms & light weapons and legalization of armed groups; as well as 5.2: CISLAC promotes gender equality and equity and the inclusion of vulnerable groups in social safety net 1.3: The capacity of state and federal legislators in their oversight, representation and outreaches on their democratic functions supported by CISLAC.

It is important to note that this SFA contributed to a result on Social Protection policy in Yobe and Sokoto states which speaks directly to SFA 5 and has been reported accordingly.

SFA 4: PROMOTION OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENT, AND CONSERVATION OF NATURE.

The objective of this strategic focused area is to promote transparency and accountability in the management of the extractive sector and conservation of environment. In the year being evaluated, this portfolio implemented two (2) projects while concluding contractual processes for a new project under the Strengthening Advocacy and Local Engagement (SCALE) through palladium. The two (2) projects implemented during the period are:

1. **Strategic Partnership: The Power of Voices Partnership- Fair For All (PVP-F4A) project:** Supported by OXFAM, the project which is currently being implemented aims to influence national to sub-national policy-making debates and initiatives to ensure sustained and prudent management of tax revenue (fair taxation) and other revenues from the extractive sector as well as institutionalize and implement legal frameworks across the country that will promote accountability in the extractive sector, open up civic space by engaging some existing structures (Africa Mining Vision, EITI and ECOWAS Mining code). The project also expands and mobilizes citizens' participation in the implementation of Nigeria extractives industry

transparency initiative -NEITI and the Open Governance Partnership through advocating to target state governments to adopt its principles and sign up onto OGP.

2. **Remediation Intervention - Financing for Development (F4D):** With support from OXFAM, the project is being implemented with overall objective to build on progress made so far, to further strengthen the implementation of NEITI recommendations by promoting remediation and incremental incorporation of new EITI Standards to drive the on-going reforms in the extractive industry in Nigeria.
 3. **Challenging Private creditors for a people's recovery (Funders Organized for Rights in Global Economy (FORGE)):** The project which ran from April 2022 to February 2023 and supported by Christian Aid (CAID) sought to provide an evidence base that reveals the increasing role of private creditors in the debt crises that are currently unfolding, and its human costs, is strengthened.
 4. **Strengthening Accountability in Tax revenue for Debt Management (CODE 1):** This is one of the two (2) projects supported by Christian Aid (CAID) between from April 2022 to February 2023 has the goal to see citizens collectively acting and engaging with duty bearers to strengthens transparency, accountability, and improved service delivery; Citizens able to engage the government on the collection and administration of tax for development in Nigeria; and Government prioritizing a debt workout agenda, championed collectively and deliberately by CSOs Groups
 5. **Together Against Poverty (TAP):** Supported by OXFAM, the overall objective of this intervention is to revitalize the agricultural sector by advocating for effective implementation of policies and strategies targeted at small holder farmers' socio-economic stability. The intervention seeks to promote favorable instrument within regional, National, and sub-national agricultural investment regimes that support agricultural production of cashew, sesame seeds and yams in targets States for domestic consumption and exportation. The project seeks to improve regulatory policies and regimes to promote an enabling environment to ease doing business for small scale farmers in agriculture; and establish a broad constituency of stakeholders advocating for an enabling environment to ease doing business for small scale farmers in agriculture within three levels of engagement sub-national, national, and regional levels.
The six (6) interventions as well as a build up from previous engagements within this strategic focused area has contributed to the underlisted outcomes within the year 2022:
- **The Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) unveiled the beneficial ownership register (BOR) portal (Phase 1) on 24th November 2022 established for the disclosure of ownership of corporate entities in Nigeria:** This result is in furtherance to the implementation of beneficial ownership transparency reforms in Nigeria. Which President Buhari's committed at the 2016 anti-corruption summit in London. CISLAC engaged CAC and other stakeholders towards Beneficial Ownership Transparency for companies doing business in Nigeria, as a strategy to curb illicit financial flows. This contributed to key responses and actions by CAC to advance measures toward the implementation of open reforms such as unveiling the register for beneficial ownership transparency, for government, companies, and civil society actors to have greater access to, and use comprehensive and reliable information about the ultimate owners of companies doing business in Nigeria. CISLAC has been engaging this process since the commitment was made, and contributed to the progresses recorded with respect to the review of the CAMA to include beneficial ownership disclosure, as well as the extractive sector beneficial ownership register. It is building on pas results that CISLAC had an advocacy and sensitization dialogue on advancing remedial activities in the extractive sector, contract transparency, and beneficial ownership as a strategy to curb illicit financial flows in Nigeria on

14th – 15th September 2021 in Lagos. The event brought together relevant stakeholders who took series of actions leading to the unveiling of the B.O register. This is very significant in the implementation of Beneficial Ownership transparency commitment made by Nigeria in 2016.

- **The Corporate Affairs Commission developed regulations to address contentious civic space issues in the CAMA 2020 (repealed and amendment Act) during the first quarter of 2023 in Abuja. Nigeria:** This is coming from the background that in the bid for Nigeria to live up to Beneficial Ownership transparency commitments it signed onto in the Open government partnership, the Companies, and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) had to be amended. In the process of the amendment and passage of the act, some sections were added, and some of these sections raised a lot of contentions which led to civic uproar and actions. In response to these concerns and engagements by non-state actors, the CAC developed regulations for the effective implementation of the contentious sections of the amended act which can serve as an avenue to further tighten the already strained civic space in Nigeria.
- **The Federal Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment (FMITI) approved Beneficial Ownership Regulations developed by CAC in the first Quarter of 2023 in Abuja, for the effective implementation of the Beneficial Ownership regime in Nigeria:** This is coming from the background that in the bid for Nigeria to live up to Beneficial Ownership transparency commitments it signed onto in the Open government partnership, the Companies, and Allied Matters Act had to be amended. In the process of the amendment and passage of the amended act, some sections were added, and this raised a lot of contentions which led to civic uproar and actions. In response to these concerns and engagements by non-state actors, the CAC developed regulations that require the FMITI approval for the effective implementation of the contentious sections of the amended act which sought to further tighten the already strained civic space in Nigeria. CISLAC contributed to this change through series of advocacy and sensitization engagements around beneficial ownership transparency as a strategy to curb illicit financial flows in Nigeria.

The significance of the Beneficial Ownership regulations developed by the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) and approved by Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment (FMITI) within the context is that the contentious sections in the law can serve as an avenue for politically exposed persons to ride on and further shrink the already strained civic space. As such, this is a measure that can serve as a pushback against the full implementation of Beneficial Ownership transparency, but with the regulations in place, relevant actors will be guided on the implementation of the amended act which is key to open government principles and pivotal for people-centered development.

- **House of Representatives Ad-hoc Committee on the recovery of outstanding remittances from oil and gas companies to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) took legislative actions against defaulting companies, on 16th March 2022 at the National Assembly Complex, Abuja:** In 2018, after the release of the NEITI yearly audit report for the year 2016. it was seen that the companies are reported to be owing the federal government of Nigeria remittances to the tune of #3.6trn. This prompted CISLAC and other partner organizations to write letters to the respective alleged companies to provide proof of their payments made to the FGN or any proof of their intention to offset the remittance deficit as shown in the report. This prompted the National Assembly members to reach out to CISLAC to come and make presentations on different occasions to the members of an ad-hoc committee formed to recover these alleged non remittances. These was followed by several actions such as Letters to the defaulting oil and Gas companies; Presentations made to the ad-hoc committee of the National Assembly on the recovery of the remittance deficits from the oil and gas companies operating in the sector, etc.

till the 16th of March 2022, when the committee of the NASS passed a resolution on the issue against defaulting oil and Gas companies.

This is significant because the resolution passed against defaulting oil and Gas companies by the NASS ad-hoc committee on recovery of non-remittances to the tune of #3.6trn as shown in the NEITI yearly audit report of 2016 is important for respective alleged companies to provide proof of their payments made to the FGN or any proof of their intention to offset the remittance deficit as shown in the report. This will put pressure on defaulting companies to remit into government quotas to fund the country's budget.

- **Students of the Niger Delta Science school promoted accountability in the extractive sector governance through self-developed audio-visual digital contents in December 2022, published on different social media platforms:** This was done by members of the “Students’ Extractives Club” which was established after the students' outreach sensitization engagement that was held in the school in November 2022 under the SCALE project. The understanding of the extractive sector and how activities of the sector affect citizens encouraged the students to join in the campaign for transparency and Accountability in the sector by creating these contents to demonstrate commitments made to own and drive campaigns as activities of the students’ extractive club towards sensitizing the public and engaging the government on transparency and accountability issues in the extractive sector. This is relevant because it will increase understanding of the sector by citizens and raise a critical mass of citizens' voices demanding a transparent, prudent, and accountable use of resources accrued from the oil and gas sector. This will in turn influence the policies, laws, and practices of the government a people centered development.
- **Students at the Niger Delta Science School, Port-Harcourt established a “Students’ Extractives Club” in port Harcourt in November 2022:** Following a student sensitization engagement held in the school, and support state partners to continue engagement with the schools and other stakeholders under the SCALE project, the understanding of the sector and how activities of the sector affect citizens spurred the students to join in the campaign for transparency and Accountability in the sector. To take this forward, the students demonstrated commitments to own and drive campaigns, by forming a students’ extractive club towards sensitizing the public and engaging the government on transparency and accountability issues in the extractive sector. This is relevant because it will increase understanding of the sector by citizens and raise a critical mass of citizens' voices demanding a transparent, prudent, and accountable use of resources accrued from the oil and gas sector. This will in turn influence the policies, laws, and practices of government for a people centered development.
- **The Commissioner for Economic Budget and Development Partners appointed and Inaugurated Anambra state Tax Justice and Governance Platform as Member of the Anambra State Budget Bilateral Committee Working group on 16th Sept.2022:** As a result of Advocacy efforts in Anambra state to relevant stakeholders, including the Commissioner for Economic Budget and Development Partners, The Anambra State Tax Justice and Governance Platform (TJ&GP) Members engaged the Commissioner with the level of work that done in the state on the Community Charters of Demand (CCDs) and its submission to the Ministry. This led to the Commissioner's appointment of a representative of Anambra TJ&GP as a member of the committee for an inclusive budget preparation ahead of the 2023 Anambra State budget.

This is significant for citizens engagement in governance because prior to this time, citizens were not given safe spaces to engage, but through the Oxfam Strategic Partnership, PVP - fair for all intervention towards CSOs and relevant community stakeholders access to civic space and monitor budgetary provision, fiscal transparency, and curing of illicit financial flows in

private corporation in the extractive sectors and others, the platform is a member of the open budget process in Anambra state. This change is therefore imperative for the preparation of an inclusive and people-centered budget that is based on the actual need of the citizens, building on the community charters of demands as encouraged by the tax-to-service agreements signed by local Governments with the informal sector stakeholders. It also provides a safe space for engagement and a participatory budget process in Anambra State.

- **Imo State Ministry of Budget and Economic planning integrated the state Platform and Community members into the Imo state budget Committee for the 2023 Budget Preparation Process on 29th September 2022:** The Imo state platform served as a member of the Imo State Budget Committee alongside 14 other members with the Commissioner for Budget and Planning serving as the Chair, the Commissioner for Finance, the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, all the Directors in the Budget Ministry, the Accountant General of the state, the Auditor General of the state, and the Head of Service of the state, among others. This is due to sustained engagement with the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning and other relevant government agencies through different projects implemented by CISLAC over the years. The Platform was also tasked to serve in a sub-committee, tasked to sensitize community people to prepare their needs to be captured in the 2023 state budget.

This is significant because an inclusive budgeting process is necessary to promote citizens' participation and create a sense of belonging, where citizens are given the opportunity to decide priorities for government spending of their collective resources. This will also integrate civil society into the process to promote participation, transparency, and accountability in the management of taxpayers' money. Prior to this time, citizens were not given safe spaces to engage, monitor budgetary provision, fiscal transparency, and curbing of illicit financial flows in a private corporation. This change is therefore imperative for the preparation of an inclusive and people-centered budget that based on the actual need of the citizens, building on the community charters of demands as encouraged by the tax-to-service agreements signed by local Governments with the informal sector stakeholders.

- **On 28th September 2022, the Permanent Secretary, Nasarawa state Ministry of Finance, committed to facilitating an upward review of the overheads of the Nasarawa state Agricultural Development Program (NADP) by about 50% to accommodate the proposed Monthly Technology Review Meeting (MTRM):** Prior to this time, there has been weak regulatory policies and regimes to promote an enabling environment to ease doing business for small scale farmers in agriculture. Hence the need to establish a broad constituency of stakeholders advocating for an enabling environment to ease doing business for small scale farmers in agriculture at the sub-national, national, and regional levels. CISLAC, with support from OXFAM under the TAP project conducted advocacy meetings with the Nasarawa state Agricultural Development Program (NADP), relevant state actors. Other follow-up engagements were conducted with the Permanent Secretaries of the State Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture. These, among other factors contributed to this result, where the Permanent secretary made the commitment to increase funding to accommodate the MTRM, a platform where Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs) are trained on new agricultural technologies that farmers can adopt for improved crop and animal yield. This commitment aligns with the specific objectives of CISLAC and the project as it is critical to supporting the effective implementation of the agricultural extension services for small-holder farmers, as the most veritable mechanism for providing inputs and advisory support services for improving agricultural productivity and livelihoods of SHFs.
- **In the 4th Quarter of 2022, Nasarawa state government revised its agriculture budget within the 2022 fiscal year, from N1.5b (1.38% of total budget) to N8b (7.23% of total budget):** While

this represents a shortfall of 2.73% from the 10% benchmark stipulated by the Malabo Declaration, it marks a significant improvement from previous allocations. Further disaggregation of recurrent expenditure in the revised budget shows that allocation to personnel is almost twice the size of the overhead budget, with the Nasarawa Agricultural Development Programme having a budget performance of 93.4%. Before CISLAC engagement through this project, the Nasarawa state government had passed an agriculture budget of N1.5 billion, constituting 1.38% of the total 2022 budget. Following a consultative meeting where suggestions were made for a strategic engagement of key state actors for an upward budgetary review to support the ADP, CISLAC convened a lunch meeting in Abuja specifically for the Permanent Secretaries of the State Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture and the Programme Manager, Nasarawa state Agricultural Development Programme (NADP). This engagement elicited commitments from the Permanent Secretary of the State Ministry of Finance, for which the fulfilment of promises made led to the 5.85% increase in the state Agric budget.

- On the 5th September 2022, the programme Manager, Nasarawa state Agricultural Development Programme (NADP) committed to start working towards scaling extension service responsiveness to women small-holder farmer groups through farm assessments to identify information and practice gaps and assignment of extension workers in Nasarawa state:** Following submissions by women farmer associations engaged on the project to NADP, which shows that the association was unaware of extension services in the state, CISLAC facilitated a one-day consultative forum on the subject matter, where this commitment was made by the Program Manager of the Nasarawa state Agricultural Development Programme (NADP) on the 5th of September, 2022, despite the extension service limitations in the state. This advances the objectives of the TAP project and CISLAC’s gender-focused interests specifically within the agricultural sector, to empower women and widen opportunities to address drivers of sectoral gender inequalities and poverty.
- In the last quarter of 2022, the Bauchi state House of Assembly facilitated the allocation of budgetary provisions for the extension service programme by the Bauchi State Ministry of Agriculture in the 2023 Bauchi State Budget:** This result is a buildup, in fulfillment of commitments made by Chairmen and Representatives of the House Committees on Agriculture, Appropriation, Public Service, and Information; and the Secretary to the Committee on Information towards improving and expanding Agricultural Extension Service (AES) delivery in Bauchi state through recruitments and reintegration of the Bauchi state extension service trainees from the Federal Capital Territory. Commitments were further made to support ES delivery through budgetary considerations within the State’s ongoing budget review process. CISLAC contributed to this result through meetings with five State House of Assembly members, including the Chairmen and Representatives of the House Committees of Agriculture, Appropriation, Public Service, and Information; and the Secretary to the Committee on Information.

SP outcome area the results are contributing to:

The Eleven (11) results (outcomes) recorded above contribute to the 2018-2023 Strategic plan across three (3) strategic focused areas as follows:

Outcomes 1, 2 and 4 contribute to SP Outcome 2.4: CISLAC advocates for Open data principles to promote prudent resource management in the public and private sectors. Specifically Output 2.4.1. CISLAC advocates for the establishment of a registers of Beneficial Owners of companies doing business in Nigeria; Output 2.4.2. Regular research outputs are produced to map corrupt practices in tax administration within the public/private sectors; Output 2.4.3 CISLAC conducts awareness campaigns to promote public participation in contract transparency; Output 2.4.4 CISLAC monitors the gaps in public finance management and

develops improved mechanisms to address them; and Output 2.4.7 CISLAC advocates for a unified tax system and tax to service for the informal sector.

Outcomes 3, 4 and 5 contribute to SP Outcome 4.1: CISLAC enhances accountability and transparency in the management of resources accrued from the Extractive sector. Specifically Output 4.1.1 CISLAC advocates for contract transparency in the extractive sector; Output 4.1.2. CISLAC builds partnership towards participatory revenue tracking in the extractive industry; and 4.3: CISLAC promotes the implementation of environmental conservation in extractive host communities.

Outcomes 9, 10 and 11 Contribute to SP Outcome 5.3. CISLAC promotes food security in Nigeria. Specifically, SP Output area 5.3.2 Building capacities of small holder farmers to advocate for increased budgetary allocation; and Output 5.3.3 CISLAC advocates for improved extension services for farmers.

SFA 5: PROMOTION OF HEALTH, HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

This 5th Strategic focused area - Promotion of health, human capital development and social inclusion seeks to promote the adoption and implementation of health-related legal frameworks and policies as well as Gender and social inclusion at the national and sub-national levels. This portfolio in the year under review implemented one (1) project, while finalizing contracting procedures with Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) towards Implementation of a Third-Party Advocacy Campaign on Food fortification and Workforce Nutrition, set to begin implementation in 2023. Below is the project implemented:

1. **Advocacy engagement and sensitization project towards advancement of the rights and welfare of the Almajiri child:** The goal is to elicit commitments from targeted stakeholders within the project state, for the integration of Almajiri system into conventional education system; Commitments from parents for behavioral change towards responsible parenting. The project corresponding objectives are to enhance the welfare of Almajiri system by responding to their social status (health, education, and housing needs); to strengthen the Almajiri system by advocating for its integration into the conventional education system; and to promote child protection and responsible parenting through behavioral change communication.

Although the SFA had only one project, efforts from past projects, and other SFAs have contributed to results in the period under review as outlined below:

- **In the year 2022, members of the 9th assembly increased legislative commitment to utilize their constituency allocation to finance Primary health care revitalization in their constitution in the national budget:** NASS members engaged under the revitalization of PHCs engagements in 2020/2021 used their slots from the N100bn allocated to constituency to revitalize PHC in their constituencies. This is the result of CISLAC's previous engagements with the NASS where we took them for an on-the-spot assessment of the state of the PHCs across the country.
- **Reduce affordability of Tobacco product in Nigeria through tax in 2022:** Following the end of the 3 years tobacco taxes by the Federal Ministry of, The Tobacco Tax Working Group (TTWG) and CISLAC under the Tobacco Taxation project continued targeted advocacy to relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government for a further upward review of tobacco tax. The new regime increased the Ad-Valorem tax rate from 20% to 30%. According to the new tax regime, the taxation on a stick of cigarettes was N2.90kobo but has now

increased to N4.20kobo, in response to ECOWAS recommendation of 0.02 Cents per stick of cigarette.

“Then, in 2023, an additional 50kobo is to be added to make N4.70kobo then in 2024, 50kobo would be added to make it N5.20kobo <https://brandcom.ng/2022/04/fg-to-effect-new-tax-regime-on-tobacco-others-from-june-1/>. This sustained advocacy contributed to the reduced affordability of tobacco products in Nigeria.

- **Advanced progress towards the passage of Tobacco control in Cross River:** The Cross River state Tax Justice and Governance Platform (TJ&GP) engaged the state assembly, CISLAC led by a member of the board of trustees made a presentation to the house, among other engagements and Technical Assistance. All these efforts contributed to the Cross River state tobacco control bill passing through 2nd reading to provide a legal framework to institutionalize tobacco control in the State.
- **Sokoto state house of assembly passed the child protection act on:** Between 2021 and 2022, CISLAC advocated to relevant legislative and executive stakeholders for the passage of child protection law, and religious and traditional leaders for better management of Almajiri system in Bauchi and Jigawa states, under the Almajiri project. The advocacy was aimed towards the advancement of the rights of Almajiri children in the country. Although the project ended early in the year under review, radio jingles produced on the project continued being aired daily on Freedom radio Dutse, and Albarka radio in Bauchi, as well as sustained social media engagements on the issue. These media engagements sustained the pressure across other Northern states within the reach of these radio stations and contributed to the passage of the child protection law in Sokoto states.
- **Passage of Social Protection Policy in Yobe state:** CISLAC under the Save the Children project along with other stakeholders continued engagements with the Yobe state house of assembly, following the translation of the draft policy on social protection in the state into a bill which is passed the first reading in the second quarter of 2021. The engagements that led to this result built on previous activities such as awareness on the draft policy, provision of expertise in the review of the draft policy, capacity building for relevant stakeholders and advocacy for a speedy legislative process.

SP outcome area the results are contributed to:

Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 are contributing to the SP outcome area 5.1: CISLAC promotes the adoption and implementation of health policies, and legislations to improve health outcomes at the national and sub-national levels in Nigeria. Specifically, outputs Output 5.1.1 - CISLAC advocates for effective implementation of the national Primary Health Care (PHC) under one roof program in Nigeria; and Output 5.1.6 - CISLAC supports effective tobacco control in Nigeria.

Outcomes 4 and 5 contribute to SP outcome area 5.2: CISLAC promotes gender equality and equity and the inclusion of vulnerable groups in social safety net.

MEDIA ENGAGEMENTS

In the year 2022, media engagements were based on coverage of activities, press statements/releases, interviews and articles. A total of 50 press releases/statements/briefings, interview with the press and 100 communiques were recorded across the programmatic strategic focused areas of Support to Democratic processes; Fight against corruption and promotion of transparency in public finance management; Promotion of peace, security and better management of Migration & IDP in Nigeria; Promotion of legal framework for environment and conservation of nature; and Promotion of health, human development and social inclusion, as well as non-project specific topics and in collaboration with other partners.

There was a total of 388 (388 online &) media traction/mentions in the form of news, articles, photos, editorials and opinion pieces across, but not limited to the five (5) programmatic focus areas. With respect to social media, below is a summary of the traction from January to December 2022:

MEDIA TRACKING REPOERT FOR 2022

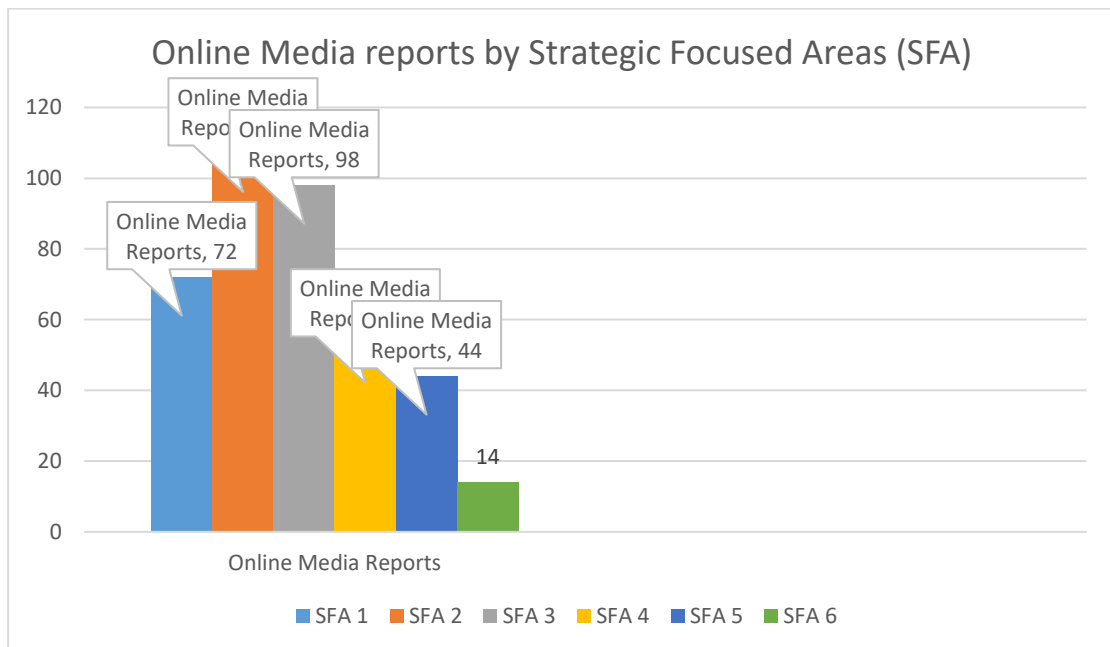
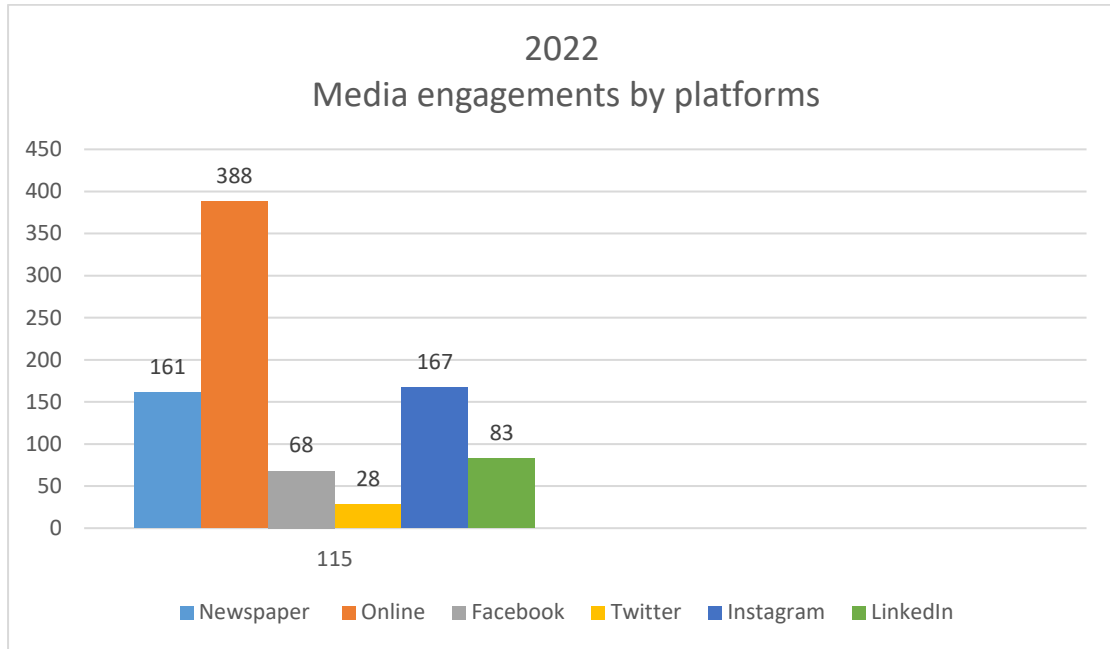
S/N	ONLINE	PRINT	SOCIAL MEDIA
SFA 1	72	15	Facebook: 3 Instagram: 33 Twitter:3 LinkedIn: 19
SFA2	107	78	Facebook: 14 Instagram: 50 Twitter:10 LinkedIn: 22
SFA 3	98	12	Facebook: 15 Instagram: 25 Twitter:5 LinkedIn: 11
SFA 4	53	30	Facebook: 22 Instagram: 9 Twitter:10 LinkedIn: 14
SFA 5	44	23	Facebook: - Instagram: 39 Twitter:0 LinkedIn: 9
SFA 6	14	3	Facebook: 14 Instagram: 11 Twitter:0 LinkedIn: 8

SUMMARY

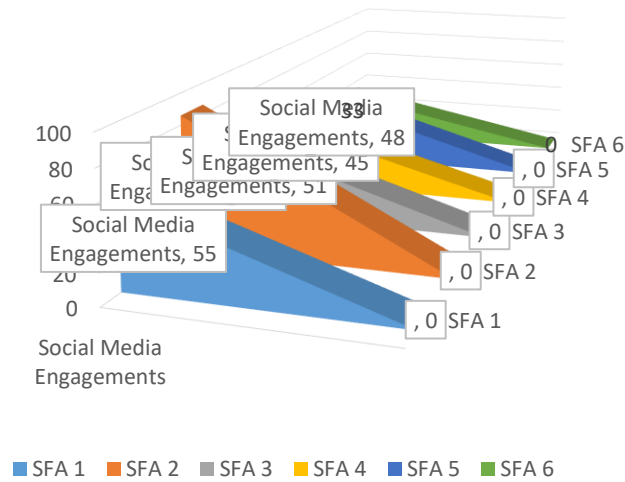
INSTAGRAM	POST	REACH	LIKES & REACTIONS	REPLIES	NEW FOLLOWERS	LINK CLICKS	COMMENTS	SHARES	PAGE VISITS
	168	1,599	26	0	20	5	12	20	437
FACEBOOK	POST	REACH	LIKES & REACTIONS	REPLIES	STICKER TAP	LINK CLICKS	COMMENTS	SHARES	PAGE VISITS
	68	43,023	450	0	50	21	30	53	2,630

TWEETS	TWEET IMPRESSIONS	LIKES & REACTIONS	REPLIES	LINK CLICKS	RETWEETS	TWITTER VISITS
28	19.9k	485	98	23	142	152

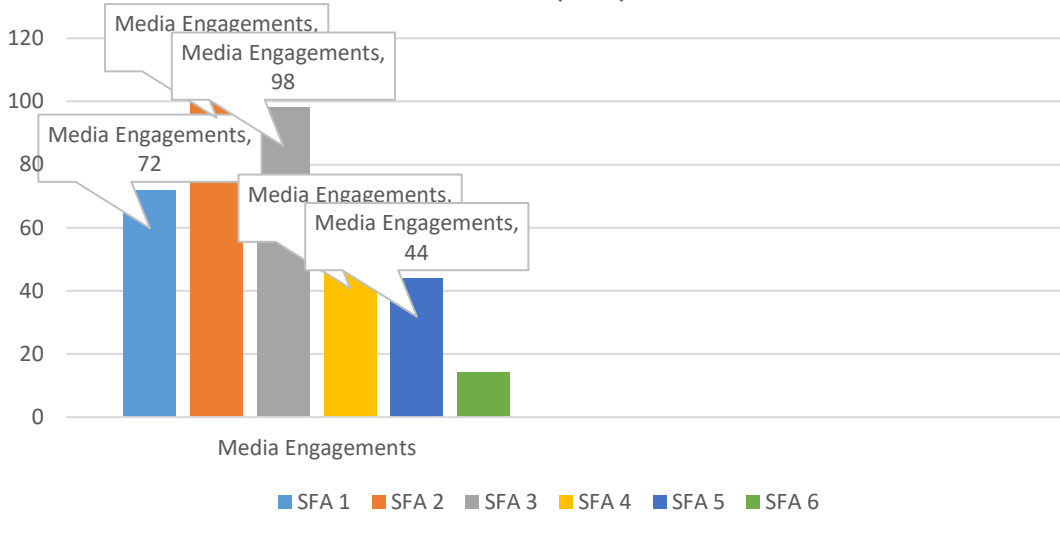
LINKEDIN	POSTS	LIKES & REACTIONS	COMMENTS /REPLIES	REPOSTS	SHARES	CONNECTIONS
	83	485	98	25	12	265



Social Media Engagements by Strategic Focused Areas (SFA)



Main stream media Engagements by Strategic Focused Areas (SFA)



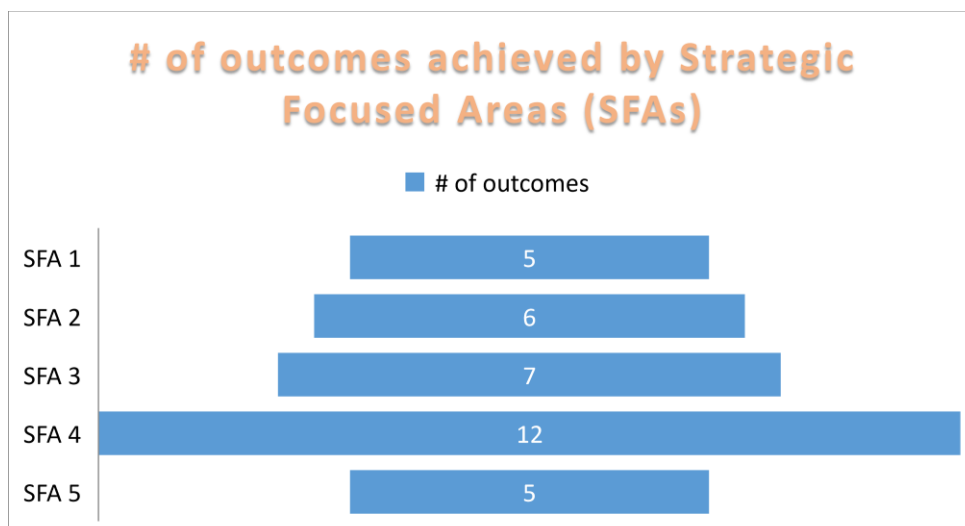
OBSERVATIONS AND CHALLENGES

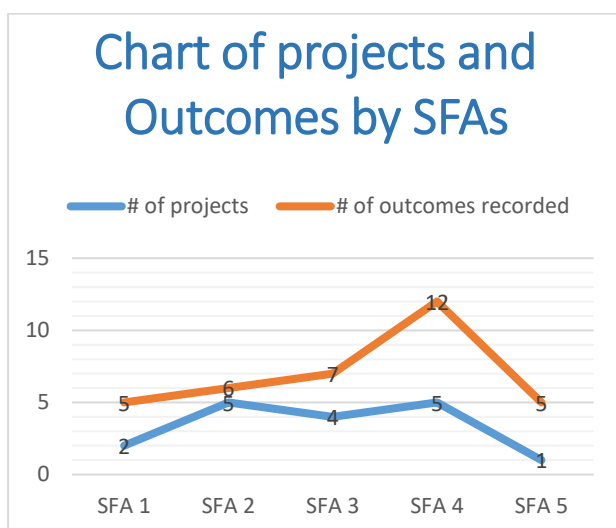
- With the exit of some members of the management team at the middle of the year, the management meeting platform was stalled for a couple of months. The meeting platform was revived with the introduction of new staff members tasked with managing SFAs.
- The platform continued to provide constant activities’ update for coordination of the organization’s interventions but does not make input into strategic management decisions which should be the main stay of the management team.
- The year 2022 saw contribution of results from across other SFAs, which shows the interaction across SFAs and buttresses the point about teamwork.
- The year also saw the completion of some projects, carrying on of new projects, and signing of new contracts.

- The plans to review the current strategic plan that comes to an end in 2023 and develop a new SP for 2023-2028 is an opportunity to address the concern of some partners continued, with respect to CISLAC’s vision not reflective of the organization’s work at the regional, continental, and global levels as it is, in practice.
- Media tracking does not succinctly show the true extent of media coverage of the organization’s engagements, especially coverage of broadcast media engagements.

CONCLUSION

- CISLAC recorded a total of thirty-five (35) outcome level results across the five (5) programmatic strategic focused areas in the year 2022 being evaluated (please, see chart below). The five (5) strategic objectives being implemented over five (5) years (2018 – 2023) are outlined below:
 1. To contribute to constitutional reviews and the formulation, implementation and monitoring of key electoral laws and policies that ensures credible and participatory electoral processes through improved legislative oversight.
 2. To promote Transparency and Accountability in public resource management and institutional integrity, in Nigeria.
 3. To promote transparency and accountability in the security sector, counter violence extremism and protection of civilians as well as implementation of relevant international treaties.
 4. To Promote transparency and accountability in the management of the extractive sector and conservation of environment.
 5. To promote the adoption and implementation of health-related legal frameworks and policies as well as Gender and social inclusion at the national and sub-national levels.
- Although by observation, media traction was robust in the year 2022, media tracking reports shows a total of 549 reports (161 traditional media reports, 388 online) media traction/mentions in the form of news, articles, photos, editorials, and opinion pieces across, the six (6) programmatic focus and institutional areas. This speaks otherwise in comparison with 2021 with a total of 753 reports. In the year 2022 under review, there were 347 posts on social media (Instagram – 168, Facebook – 68, Twitter - 28 and LinkedIn - 83), with a low level of interaction in comparison with 2021. Interaction on Facebook and Instagram was also low as the reach is reported to have declined as shown in the summary of media engagements. After the ban imposed by the Federal Government of Nigeria 2021 was lifted in later in the year, the organization’s twitter handle was hacked as such twitter engagement only happened for 4 months in the year 2022, which explains the low level of engagement in the year as shown in the summary.





Although SFA 5 had only 1 project that ended in Q1 of 2022, it recorded 5 key results (outcomes) through the contribution of SFA 1 around health; SFA 3 around social protection and SFA 4 around food security and gender. Also, results from SFA 2 on electoral corruption contributed to results recorded in SFA 1. These cross contributions show the interconnectedness of the organization's streams of work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Inter Departmental collaborations should be further deepened for greater outcomes that are at the core of the organization's strategic goal.
- The Management meeting needs to go beyond activity and project updates and serve the purpose of contribution to strategic management decisions for better management of the organization which should be the main stay of the management team.
- Continue to mainstream issues around promotion of gender equality and social inclusion as cross-cutting in all CISLAC interventions as pointed out during the strategic plan mid-term review process.
- There is the need to have a succession plan, with deliberate efforts to have the right sets of skills and competences, and develop same to mirror, and step in to run the affairs of each department when the need arises.
- As we work towards the endline evaluation of the 2018-2023 strategic plan in January 2023, deliberate efforts need to be made to review the organization's vision to show how its work spans beyond Nigeria.
- The communications department should from the beginning of the year deliberately track all media engagements according to SFAs: Number of social media activities along with other parameters. Also, attention should be paid to broadcast media (TV and Radio) engagements. Reporting of media tracking should also include a section that shows the level of media engagements per department.
- There is need to be deliberate about CISLAC's social media interaction on the various platforms.