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ACANNNEWS

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A PUBLICATION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION ACADEMY OF NIGERIA (ACAN)



PRESIDENT BUHARI FLAGS OFF CRA TRAINING FOR AFRICAN COUNTRIES

No fewer than 69 Participants from 31 Countries in Africa converged on Abuja in December, 2018 for a 3-day capacity training on the deployment of Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) methodology as a means of preventing corruption in their countries.

The training was put together by the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria (ACAN), the research and training arm of the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC).

Declaring open the event held at the Banquet Hall of the Presidential Villa Abuja, President Muhammadu Buhari said that “the fight against corruption is a battle for the soul of our different

countries and it is one that we must win. Since independence, our continent has suffered from the severe consequences of corruption and it is imperative that we take steps to reverse the trend”.



President Muhammadu Buhari chatting with the Acting Chairman of ICPC, Dr. Musa Usman Abubakar and the Provost of ACAN, Prof. Sola Akinrinade at the opening ceremony of AU-CRA training in Abuja.

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SENATE CONFIRMS OWASANOYE AS ICPC CHAIRMAN



PROF. BOLAJI OWASANOYE

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Prof. Bolaji Owasanoye as Chairman of the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC).

Also confirmed were eight others as members of the ICPC board.

They are Grace Chinda from Delta State Okolo Titus (Enugu State), Obiora Igwedebia (Anambra State), Olubukola Balogun (Lagos State) and

Justice Adamu Bello (Katsina State).

The other members are Hannatu Muhammed (Jigawa State), Abdullahi Saidu (Niger State) and Yahaya Dauda (Nasarawa State).

Prof. Owasanoye, the 4th substantive Chairman of ICPC since its creation June 13, 2000. Others who have been Chairman of the commission, include late Justice Mustapha Akanbi, Justice Emmanuel Ayoola and Mr. Ekpo Nta.

See Profile on Page 7

FROM THE PROVOST'S DESK



While we may sound utopian, at the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria, we do not believe that the fight against corruption is a lost course; rather, we hold firmly that corruption and related opportunity crimes can be controlled through robust training and re-training, that are grounded in sound policy formulation, operational efficiency, good management culture, behaviour and communication skills. Thus, in our strategic Plan for 2019 to 2023, we sought squarely to locate our activities in the context of delivering the training and capacity building mandates identified in the implementation Plan of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. Indeed, many of the steps identified in the Plan are already elements of our programming. From 2019, we intend to complement our training and capacity building activities with knowledge generation to influence anti-corruption policy making in the country. We believe that policy making should be knowledge driven and not ad-hoc. In this wise, we recently received support from DFID to engage two Senior Research Fellows to promote research at the Academy. The first of such researchers is expected to be in place by January 2019...Mr. President, we at the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria and the parent organization, the ICPC, are fully committed to playing our part in the attainment of the goals enshrined in the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. While we believe squarely that charity begins at home, as demonstrated in our various country level interventions, we remain focused on our mission of becoming a regional Centre of excellence in anti-corruption research and training.

Prof. Sola Akinrinade - ACAN, Provost

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The Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria has a robust curriculum and expertise cutting across the spectrum of anti-corruption training which can be adapted for other countries taking into consideration national specifics. To further strengthen this institution, the Academy has our support as it moves towards its objective of being an African Centre of Excellence in anti-corruption training and capacity building.

Extract from PRESIDENT MUHAMMADU BUHARI'S
Speech at AU-CRA Workshop in Abuja, 2018.

MINISTRY, ACAN PLAN PARTNERSHIP TO TACKLE CORRUPTION IN HEALTH SECTOR

Sina Babasola

The Federal Ministry of Health and the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria, (ACAN) would be partnering to tackle the high incidences of corruption within the nation's Health sector. The Honourable Minister of Health, Prof Isaac Adewole made the promise during an interactive session with the management team of ACAN in Abuja.

The Provost of the Academy, Prof Sola Akinrinade who led his team to the Minister's office on a courtesy call briefed his host on the proposed Health Dialogue being championed by the anti-graft training institution.

Prof Akinrinade informed the Minister that two year ago, the Academy mounted the idea of hosting a national conference to address the issue of lack of integrity plaguing the nation's Health sector, but could not proceed due to lack of support from the Ministry of Health for the national dialogue.

According to him, we met representatives of some agencies under the supervision of the Ministry of Health such as National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA), National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS). We

also contacted some donor agencies that are involved in health related issues. They all supported the initiative. We were advised to get the buy-in of the Ministry on the dialogue.

The ACAN boss added that letters were sent to the Minister asking for an audience to discuss the possibility of the ministry supporting the initiative but was quick to add that two days ago, he met the Minister by chance and gave ACAN appointment on the issue.

After briefing the Minister and his Directors on the desirability of the Health Dialogue, Prof Adewole assured that he was in full support of the initiative stressing, "I support it wholeheartedly"

The Minister who said that the initiative was timely noted that building systems and institutions are critical in task of addressing the challenges of corruption, "the system is critical and this is what this administration is trying to address".

Prof Adewole also stressed the need to strengthen the procurement processes, advocating for the deployment of electronic procurement system in all government business so as

to eliminate the physical contacts between government officials and contractors.

He said that there was urgent need to ensure that all leakages in public finance are blocked, adding that "whatever we can do to make public office less attractive, we should do it. We also embark on public education and re-orientation that public office is not a place to acquire wealth but a place for service to the nation".

While pledging his full support to the Health Dialogue, Prof Adewole said that an integrity Action Plan in the Health sector is ought to be pursued to solve the mirage of problems confronting the sector.

He expressed the hope that the Health Dialogue will also address the issue of integrity on the part of the donor agencies, who are in the habit of dictating and picking projects without our inputs. They create projects; playing with us and spending a lot of money on administrative charges while the issues requiring attention suffers.

The Minister explained that at the present there was no mechanism to protect Nigerian from such abuses from some donor agencies.

As a mark of support for Dialogue, he therefore directed that the Chairman of ACTU in his Ministry to liaise with the Academy on the proposed Health Dialogue and submit report to him directly on the plan for the event, scheduled for second quarter of 2019.

New UNODC Country Rep. pledges support to ACAN

Mark Faison

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC, has promised to work with the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria (ACAN) on corruption surveys and a host of other anti-corruption projects in the country.

The New Country Representative of UNODC in Nigeria, Mr. Oliver Stone stated this when a team of management staff of the Academy paid him a courtesy visit in his office in Abuja. He maintained that the corruption surveys will focus basically on experiences in doing business with the various MDAs as well as the various states in the country.

Mr. Stone also expressed delight over the successful implementation of projects it jointly organized with the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria, ACAN. He maintained that it was a thing of encouragement to him and his team to know that ACAN did not waste time in launching the Certificate Course in Corruption Prevention; the curriculum of which was developed with support from UNODC.

He disclosed that UNODC was developing a framework of conversation with strategic agencies on achieving the most effective use of the resources available to them. He noted that the ACAN/ICPC Strategic

Action Plan would be of great importance to his organization because it will indicate the priorities of the Academy and will make it much easier for UNODC to determine areas of intervention in the Academy's work.

He promised to share with the Academy a 20 minutes' documentary on anti-corruption produced by UNODC which could aid facilitation at

become necessary to have a home grown corruption survey, conducted locally for the easy implementation of its findings explained that "the essence of the survey is to keep the MDAs and the states in check; to make them understand what the public feel about their activities and to help them make amends where necessary".

According to him, the Academy had a number of proposals on anti-corruption projects, the effective implementation of the proposals depended on collaboration with and support of critical stakeholders.

He noted that UNODC, being a very critical stakeholder in anti-corruption in the country, has been a very dependable ally of the Academy added that a number of projects which both agencies had executed in the past to include: Development of the Curriculum on Corruption Prevention, Conduct of Corruption Risk Assessment on the E-Government System in Nigeria, among others.

The Provost called for continued support for activities of the Academy stressing that "it is the collaborative effort of agencies like the UNODC and other development partners that have complemented our work".



THE PROVOST OF ACAN, PROF. SOLA AKINRINADE CHATTING WITH THE NEW COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE OF UNODC, MR. OLIVER STONE, WHEN ACAN TEAM PAID A COURTESY CALL TO UNODC OFFICE IN ABUJA.

the Academy.

Speaking earlier the Provost of Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria, Prof. Sola Akinrinade stated that the purpose of the visit was to share with UNODC, proposed projects of the Academy for the year 2019.

Prof. Akinrinade who said that it had

Ebonyi Governor advocates Amnesty for Corrupt Persons

Abdul Ahmed

No fewer than 997 political office holders in Ebonyi State converged on the State capital, Abakaliki for six days training on how to enthrone accountability and transparency in the administration of local government councils in the state.

Those who attended the training programme are Councilors, Supervisors, Secretaries, Treasurers, Liaison Officers, and Management Committee members drawn from all the 13 local governments of Ebonyi State.

The state Governor Engr. Dave Nweze Umahi, led other members of the state executive Council to declare the workshop open. Those who accompanied the state governor to the opening ceremony included the state Deputy Governor Barrister Kelechi Eric Igwe, the Speaker, Ebonyi State House of Assembly, Rt. Hon. Francis Ogbonnaya Nwafuru, Secretary to the State Government, Dr. Hyginus Nnokwu, Head of Service, Chief Chamberlin Nwele, Commissioners, Members of State House of Assembly, Traditional Rulers and Chairmen of Local Government councils amongst others.

The Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) and its training arm, the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria (ACAN) organized the training injunction with an Abuja based Foundation for Transparency and Accountability (FTA). The training was a follow up to the Ebonyi State Anti-Corruption Summit held in August 2017 and the subsequent training of Local Government Councils' Chairmen. The 6-day workshop took place between 3 September and 8 September 2018.

The workshop was conducted in three runs of two days each. Each of the two days was set aside for

local governments under one of the three senatorial zones. The first run was set aside for Ebonyi South senatorial zone and it held from 3rd - 4th September 2018 with participants from Ohaozora, Onicha, Ivo, Afikpo North and Efikpo South local governments area. The second run was for Ikwo, Ezza North, Ezza South and Ishielu local governments' areas which were under Ebonyi central zone held from 5th - 6th September 2018. Participants from Ebony north senatorial that comprised of Abakaliki, Ebonyi, Izzi and Ohaukwu



Engr. Dave Umahi
Executive Governor, Ebonyi State

local governments areas had their workshop from 7th - 8th September 2018.

The ICPC Acting Chairman Dr. Musa Usman Abubakar in an address read on his behalf by Mrs. Rasheedat Okoduwa lauded the state governor, the cabinet and the good people of Ebonyi State for encouraging the participation of council officers in anti-corruption training programme and charged other states in the country to emulate the state government by partnering with the ICPC in task of eradicating corruption in Nigeria adding that "Ebonyi is an inspiration and a shining light for the nation as the State was branded 'the salt of the nation'".

Mrs Okoduwa, who is the Head of Public Enlightenment department

of ICPC said that the commission has three-pronged mandate against corruption encompassing enforcement, prevention and public education. According to her, for the purpose of achieving ICPC mandate on public education, the Commission established the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria (ACAN) to carry out training and research on anti-corruption issues.

She further stated that the operational philosophy was grounded in the age-old saying that "prevention is better than cure". The ICPC believes that if people were given anti-corruption information and training, many of them would steer clear of corrupt practices and was precisely where the importance of this training lies. She therefore hoped that exposure to this training will strengthen those officers who already practice integrity and persuade those who behave otherwise to turn a new leaf. For those who are recalcitrant however, the Commission was equipped and ready to bring them to account.

Mrs. Rasheedat Okoduwa concluded the remark by imploring participants to be guided by the responsibility that Providence has placed on the Ebonyi people and resolve to continue to be models of everything decent and good. She also charged to show integrity, probity and a sense of accountability in the discharge of official duties warning the participants not to lose their saltiness but to strive to make the state a frontrunner in the nation.

The state Governor Engr. Umahi, in his welcome address commended the federal government for its effort aimed at combating corruption and warned that the anti-corruption agencies must purge themselves of all political manipulations for the fight to be effective.

Continued from Page 4

The Governor stated with regret that the wrong approach being deployed by some agencies to the fight against corruption had been the bane of agencies had sent so many corrupt persons into hiding their loot and in some cases, led to the loss of the fund to both the federal government and the looter.

No fewer than 997 political office holders in Ebonyi State converged on the State capital, Abakaliki for six days training on how to enthrone accountability and transparency in the administration of local government councils in the state.

under development in the country. The Governor further advocated amnesty for those who have looted the treasury of the country to be able to recover the funds, adding that the approach of Anti -Corruption

He further explained that the fight against corruption must be collaborative and should not be left for anti-corruption agencies alone while urging participants to be good anti-corruption ambassadors and used the lessons learnt to add value to their work. The Governor thereafter declared the workshop opened.

Six papers were presented at each run of the three the workshop; such as leading with Integrity to Achieve Corruption – Free Local Government Areas; Overview of

the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act 2000 and the Challenges of Reporting Corruption; Corruption in the Workplace: Types, Risks and Manifestations; Conflict of Interest in the Workplace; Administrative Measures for Controlling Corruption in the Workplace; Entrenching Ethics and Integrity in the Procedures and Processes of the Workplace. Each of the session featured robust teaching - learning engagement and the participants participated actively and interacted with the facilitators freely.

Continued from page 1

While reeling out the various initiatives by the federal government to tackle corruption such as TSA, BVN and Open Government Partnership, President Buhari noted that Corruption Risk Assessment seeks to identify corruption-prone processes and procedures in organisations and recommend appropriate remedial steps.

According to him, the methodology places premium on prevention as an effective complement to enforcement in the war against corruption.

Continuing, the President said, “to showcase the growing appreciation of CRA as a tool for preventing corruption, the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria has received a request for the training of Corruption Risk Assessors for ECOWAS countries from the ECOWAS Commission in Abuja”.

President Buhari who charged the visiting Heads of AU Anti-Corruption Agencies to embrace the CRA, noted that “in Nigeria, the methodology has been

deployed to a number of sectors. The most recent one being the Risk Assessment of the country's e-government whose report is available.”

The president who later presented the report to the participants commended the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for supporting the entire process of the CRA and training for ACAN staff.

In his welcome address, the Acting Chairman of ICPC, Dr Musa Usman Abubakar explained that CRA was developed by ICPC in 2011 with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme Virtual School in Bogota, Colombia which trained the first set of Corruption Risk Assessors.

The ICPC boss went further that since then, over 60 persons have received training at ACAN and certified as Corruption Risk Assessors, courtesy of UNDP and UNODC, adding that they have since applied their knowledge in many subsectors of Nigeria's public service.

He explained, “when loopholes and leakages in the systems are plugged, people will be denied access to public funds and as such will not have the opportunity to misappropriate it. This is against pursuing individuals after the deed is done, an action that drains a lot of resources amidst challenges that create uncertainty of outcome”.

The Provost of the Academy, Prof Sola Akinrinade informed the gathering that the academy had trained thousands of public servants, states and local government officials on integrity issues in Nigeria.

Prof Akinrinade said that the Academy has the capacity to train people in CRA and other preventive methodology that can be deployed by countries in the continent in their efforts to reduce corruption within their boundaries.

THE FIGHT AGAINST
CORRUPTION
IS A COLLECTIVE ONE
JOIN THE WAR AGAINST CORRUPTION.

OOU Staff Join Anti-Corruption Fight

Abdul Ahmed



Ganiyu Olatunji Olatunde
Vice Chancellor, OOU

Academic and Non-Academic staff of the Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye Ogun State have joined the anti-corruption crusade of the Federal government by massively participating in a three-day workshop on entrenching integrity in their university.

At the three-day workshop, which took place between 15 and 17 August 2018 had all the Vice Chancellor, Deputy Vice Chancellor, Provost College of Medicine, Directors, Deans, Heads of Departments and other senior officers of the University, totaling **823** people in attendance.

Each of the three days was set aside for different group of participants within the institution. The first day was targeted at all the senior staff of the University, the second day for Heads of Departments, Sub-Deans, Faculty officers, Exams officers, Works officers, Procurement officers while the third day was targeted at Directors, Provosts, Deans, amongst others.

In his welcome address, the Vice-chancellor of the University

Professor Ganiyu Olatunji Olatunde stated that the Capacity Building Workshop was the first of its kind to be organised by ICPC for Senior Staff of Universities in the South-Western part of the country in particular and Nigeria in general to sensitize university staff on the forms, patterns, and consequences

of corrupt acts on their dignity and their job integrity.

He further observed that the lecture theme "Anti-Corruption Ethics and Integrity was not only appropriate and timely when viewed against the background of the condemnation and resentment generated by the prevalence of the menace in public life in Nigeria but also pertinent.

Prof. Ganiyu posited that corruption had been with us in Nigeria from time immemorial and the cankerworm had eaten deep into the body fabric of the nation stressing that "corruption had infected nearly every facet of our national life, in schools, homes, Government offices, Conduct of business and the private sector. In fact, the menace was viewed as the biggest threat to the corporate existence of the any organization and indeed, the country".

He further opined that the fact that Nigerian Universities had been infested with the plague of corruption was no more news, and that corruption and impunity had adversely affected the governance of our Universities and the quality of education received by the students.

According to him, there were wide reports in the national dailies of corrupt practices in the Universities and these had taken different dimensions. Such reported cases he mentioned, included unfair

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, contract inflation, mobilization for NYSC before graduation, admission racketeering, nepotism, sexual harassment, diversion of University funds for personal use and Certificate/Transcript racketeering. The Vice Chancellor thereafter informed the gathering that it was against the background of the various reports on corrupt practices

in Nigerian public life especially in Universities that informed the ICPC to beam its searchlight on the nation's Tertiary Institutions.

The VC thereafter applauded the Management of ICPC and ACAN for considering OOU for this important training programme while urging all the participants to listen and participate in every session of the programme adding that he hoped that ICPC and ACAN would continue to support the University in areas of Capacity building beyond the presentation.

He concluded his address with appreciation of the sponsors of the event, the First Bank of Nigeria Plc and Zenith Bank Plc and called on other development partners to partake in working with the University to achieve the University's set goals and desires.

Eleven papers were presented at the workshop such as; Corruption in the Nigerian Higher Education System: What it is, what can/should be done about it; Overview of National Integrity Laws and their Application to Higher Education System; Corruption in the Workplace: Types, Risks and Consequences; Corruption Risks in Public Procurement; Managing Leaders for Ethical Compliance; Administrative Measures for Controlling Corruption in the Workplace; Entrenching Ethics and Integrity in the Procedures and Processes of Institutions; Whistleblowing as a Tool for Fighting Corruption in the Workplace; Leading with Integrity to Achieve a Corruption-free University System; Budgeting and Managing Finances in the University; Roles & Responsibilities of Provost/ Deans/HODs/DRs/PARs and similar officers in the University.

Participants were taken through the above listed topics by facilitators from the ICPC / ACAN, including Prof. Sola Akinrinade, Mrs. R. A. Okoduwa and Mr. Abdul Ahmed. Also involved in the facilitation were the Vice Chancellor OOU, the Deputy Vice Chancellor and the Bursar respectively.

KEFFI EMIRATE PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

The Emir of Keffi, HRH Dr. Shehu Yamusa has pledged the support and commitment of the Emirate Council to activities of the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria (ACAN), Keffi.

The Monarch made this promise when the management team of the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria, ACAN, paid him a courtesy visit at his palace in Keffi, Nasarawa State.

According to HRH Yamusa III, the decision of the Keffi traditional council to throw its weight behind the activities of the Academy "is in the interest of the Nigerian masses and the country at large".

He pointed out that the damage which corruption had caused the country was so severe that everyone needs to work together to reduce its effects. He noted that even though no society was completely free from corruption, concerted efforts to

reducing its scourging effects on society cannot be overemphasised. He commended the Academy for its strategy of attitudinal change and corruption prevention in that regard. He noted that it was for this positive effort which the Academy was making in the quest to address corruption in the country that the Emirate Council is comfortable and supportive of its activities.

The Monarch promised to invite the Academy to all of the council's cultural festivities, so that the efforts of addressing corruption from the cultural angle can be further strengthened. He disclosed that Keffi is a very strategic city not only in terms of being the actual center of Nigeria, but also because it has a relationship with almost all the emirate Councils in Northern Nigeria. Speaking earlier, the Provost of the Academy, Prof Sola Akinrinade,

thanked the monarch for finding time to attend the closing ceremony of the Post-Graduate Certificate Course in Corruption Prevention which held at the academy between April & May 2018. He pointed out that the Emir's presence and his delivery of one of the most powerful speeches at the occasion, which dwelled on the role of the traditional institutions in the fight against corruption, raised a critical message to stakeholders in the anti-corruption crusade.

Prof. Akinrinade disclosed that the Academy will be undertaking more visits to the palace in the following weeks for the purposes of research on the need to be more focused on policy making. He expressed the Academy's readiness to work more with the traditional institutions in the country towards finding a lasting solution to endemic corruption in the country.



PROF. BOLAJI OWASANOYE

New ICPC Chairman

Research and became the first to be conferred with the Teslim Elias Distinguished Professor of Law.

He won other awards such as the University of Lagos Scholarship Award (1986-1987); UN Institute for Training and Research Fellowship Award (1991 and 1994); US Information Service International Visitors Award (1991); British Council Fellowship Award (1992); International Youth Foundation Fellowship on Youth and Community Development (1992-2000) and Senior Special Fellowship, UN Institute for Training and Research (2001).

He was also at other institutions such as the Royal Institute of Public Administration in the UK and the International Law Institute, Washington, USA.

The new ICPC boss also worked as a consultant for federal and state agencies in Nigeria and international agencies, including UNITAR, ILO, USAID, UNICEF, DfID, World Bank, World Bank Institute, Ford Foundation, WLAFFEM and ECOWAS.

At NIALS, he served as the executive director of the institute's journal, "Current Law Review" and was also as the editor of REPRO-MAT, the Reproductive Rights Newsletter.

He has not only published several articles in local and foreign journals but also presented papers in law conferences, seminars and workshop.

As a women and child rights activist,

Mr. Owasanoye coordinated the NIALS Ford Foundation Rights of Child Project between 1992 and 1996. He presented many papers at UN events during which he canvassed for the need for the right of children to be upheld in all the nations of the world.

He also coordinated the NIALS Project on the annotation of the Laws of Federation of Nigeria.

In 1997, he co-founded the Human Development Initiative, HDI, a non-profit organisation whose objective is to champion human capacity development, especially at the grassroots.

The organisation has successfully implemented about 50 advocacy projects on human rights, rule of law, governance and anti-corruption. One of them is "Stop Impunity in Nigeria."

In August 2015, Mr. Owasanoye was named a member/executive secretary of the seven-member PACAC.

A former Assistant Chaplain at the UNILAG Chapel of Christ our Light and currently a member of the clergy at the Aso Villa Chapel in the State House, Mr. Owasanoye has been one of the most vocal members of the advisory body and indeed one of the advocates of the Proceeds of Crime bill, Whistle-blower and Witness Protection Bill passed by the National Assembly recently.

Prof. Owasanoye born 54-years ago was the Executive Secretary of the Presidential Advisory Committee Against Corruption, PACAC, before his new appointment. He was appointed in August 2015 to inter alia "promote the reform agenda of the government on the anti-corruption effort, to advise the present government on the prosecution of the war against corruption and the implementation of required reforms in Nigeria's criminal justice system."

He graduated from the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife (formerly University of Ife) in 1984 with an LL. B Upper Division and was called to the Bar in 1985.

He thereafter proceeded to the University of Lagos where he bagged an LL.M in 1987.

Mr. Owasanoye moved from the University of Lagos where he was assistant lecturer to the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, NIALS where he became a professor of law in 2001. His areas of specialization are Commercial and International Trade Law, Corporate Law, Child Rights and Human Rights Law and Strategic Governance and the Law of External Debt Management.

He also served as two-time Director of

Tackle Corruption in Tertiary Institutions

- ACAN Provost charges VCs

Abdul Ahmed

The Provost of the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria, (ACAN) Prof. Sola Akinrinade has charged tertiary institutions in the country to come with adequate strategies to tackle the menace of corruption ravaging the sector.

Prof Akinrinade in a lecture titled, "Corruption and the Nigerian Higher Education: What can/ should we do about it?" at this years' Anti-Corruption and Transparency Unit (ACTU) Day of Al-Qalam University Katsina, decried the culture of silence on the issue of corruption in the nation's education sector.

The ACAN Provost observed that corruption in tertiary institutions was nothing new, adding that it probably exists since the first university opened and corruption thrives at every level of education ladder right from primary school level up to postgraduate level.

He noted that, one major challenge, however, was that often times, the higher education sector is defensive of challenges within the system, tolerant of its failures, and most times, responding to allegations of corruption in the system as a symptom of a national malaise, rather than a systemic centered issue deserving of surgical intervention.

According to him, corruption in the educational sector is particularly dangerous as it has a negative impact on society. This is especially so in higher education, where the so-called leaders of tomorrow are produced.

Prof. Sola Akinrinade said that when the system is corrupted, "public trust in higher education is greatly undermined, quality is compromised, values are distorted and unqualified young professionals

are released into the political and economic life of the society".

Consequently, in seeking to understand corruption in higher education and what can be done about it, it is important to disaggregate the complex manifestation into educational-specific corruption and corruption common to any public sector organization/institution, he added.

Giving insights into corruption in higher education with specific reference of University System Study and Review USSR which was jointly conducted by ICPC and National Universities Commission,

Prof

Akinrinade stated that in July 2012, in response to the several petitions from stakeholders in the sector ICPC,

decided to

invoke the statutory mandate derived from Section 6 (b)-(d) of its enabling law to undertake a comprehensive Systems Study and Review of the Nigerian University system with the principal aim of identifying and correcting corruption-prone processes.

He explained that the Study was commissioned in 2012 with three universities selected for the pilot Study on the basis of the 3 types of proprietorship and, to some extent, the geography of Nigeria: University of Nigeria, Nsukka (Federal); Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye (State) and Salem University, Lokoja (Private). The Study was conducted

between July and October 2012. A public presentation of the report was made in January 2013, while the specific findings were discussed with the management of the pilot institutions in January 2015.

According to Prof. Sola Akinrinade, the major findings of the report were: in eight key thematic areas broadly divided between four higher education sector-specific corrupt practices, two themes that are common to the public sector generally, and two cross-cutting themes. Education sector-specific findings are in: Admissions, Enrolment and Registration of

According to Prof. Sola Akinrinade, the major findings of the report were: in eight key thematic areas broadly divided between four higher education sector-specific corrupt practices, two themes that are common to the public sector generally, and two cross-cutting themes. Education sector-specific findings are in: Admissions, Enrolment and Registration of Courses; Examination Administration and Award of Degrees; Teaching and Learning Services and Facilities; and Research and Research Administration.

Courses; Examination Administration and Award of Degrees; Teaching and Learning Services and Facilities; and Research and Research Administration.

While stating what can/should be done, in response to the findings, the Report identified several steps that could be taken to address the corrupt practices in the eight thematic areas, said that the Report identified specific steps to be taken by various stakeholders including the University (Council, Management, Senate, Staff, Students), the regulatory authorities (NUC, JAMB), funding agencies (TETFUND), national anti-corruption agencies tasked with

corruption prevention particularly ICPC; other stakeholders (professional bodies, parents, alumni, etc.)

Akinrinade, former pioneer Vice-Chancellor of Osun State University said that tertiary Institutions in the

According to him, corruption in the educational sector is particularly dangerous as it has a negative impact on society. This is especially so in higher education, where the so-called leaders of tomorrow are produced.

country must acknowledge that they have the primary responsibility of entrenching integrity in their systems because they have the greatest stake in the quality of their products and the consequences of same for their institutional reputation. The academic community itself must understand that without integrity and meritocracy there can be no true university.

He recommended that beyond the steps identified in the USSR Report, seven critical activities will assist institutions to entrench integrity into their academic and other processes. These include; Institutional self-assessment and recognition of the need for change; Instituting structural reforms; Tone from the top: leadership commitment to enthrone integrity; Quality assurance; Capacity building and sensitization; Institutionalization of good governance and transparency; and Enforcing the rules/applying sanctions for infractions.

In the second paper titled "Fighting Corruption in Islamic Perspective", presented by Dr. Bashir Aliyu Umar, Director, Centre for Islamic Civilization and Interface Dialogue, Bayaro University, Kano stated that

in Islam "corruption is given a wider and more encompassing definitions". The Arabic word for corruption is Fasad. The meaning of Fasad in the Arabic language is literally the same as corruption in English. The presenter quoted different verses of the Holy Qur'an and Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be upon Him) to buttress his points.

Dr. Bashir explained the approaches of combating corruption in an Islamic way. The approaches include among others: personal integrity, institutions for fighting corruption-the Law (Shari'ah); the Ulama and Imams, Institution of Hisbah; Wali of Madhalim; collaboration and joining of forces; whistleblowing; open challenge of wrong public policies and holding public officers accountable.

Dr. Bashir further explained the citizens' role in fighting corruption from an Islamic perspective where he cited various verses of the Holy Qur'an and some Hadith of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be upon Him), stating that Islam has taken the issue of corruption with all seriousness and has condemned all forms of corruption irrespective of its magnitude and whoever the perpetrator is.

Earlier in his welcome address, Vice Chancellor of the University, Prof. Shehu Ado Garki stated that the University established the ACTU unit following the directives of the National Universities Commission because the ACTU initiative was in line with University's philosophy of providing its students with balanced education by integrating modern education with sound Islamic values, morals and the fear of God.

He further stated that the ACTU in the last four years have boosted the University's efforts to instill the desired moral discipline in the conduct of staff, students and other stakeholders dealing with the

University stressing that the Unit had carried out investigations into various corrupt practices such as extortion by level coordinators, extortion through the sale of Handouts, which is now completely banned in the University, he added.

The Vice Chancellor assured that the University would continue to work and co-operate with Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission ICPC as "a Change agent" in the fight to establish Zero Tolerance for Corrupt tendencies in the university system.

The Executive Governor Katsina State represented by Dr. Bashir Umar Ruwan Godiya while declaring open the event, commended the University for establishing ACTU and expressed satisfaction with the type of work the unit has been doing. He assured the University of the State Government's readiness to support the university towards ensuring transparency, accountability and integrity.

Part of the activities to mark the University's ACTU day was the inauguration of ACTU Students Club. The students ACTU Club was inaugurated and its excos sworn-in by the representative of Katsina State Chief Judge, Justice Abbas

He further mentioned that the ACTU in the last four years boost the University's efforts to instill the desired moral discipline in the conduct of staff, students and other stakeholders

Abdullahi. Members of the club were implored to discharge their duties with integrity and transparency. They were also charged to be diligent and to eschew all forms of corruption while performing their duties.



ACAN: The Administrative building housing the auditorium and lecture rooms

Located in a serene environment in Keffi, Nasarawa State, 46 Kilometers from Abuja city centre, the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria (ACAN) commenced activities in November 2014.

OUR OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Academy are:

- To provide world-class law enforcement and anti-

corruption education, for top professionals and administrators in the public and private sectors.

- To transform into an elite institution for law enforcement studies.
- To become a think-tank for policy formulation and

implementation in the law enforcement and anti corruption sector.

- To certify competencies of law enforcement professionals through short-duration courses, in-service training, certificate programmes, diploma courses and post-graduate degree programmes.
- To bridge the gap between knowledge and practice through academic research and professional policy analysis.
- To serve as a platform for dialogue, networking, cooperation and collaboration in crimes management and control.
- To promote best practices, document and publish research findings, and provide efficient library services.

About the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria (ACAN)

The anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria, (ACAN), was established in 2014 to facilitate the effective implementation of the Commission's functions as encapsulated in Section 6 (b – f) of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act 2000. The Academy is intended to primarily equip ICPC staff with necessary skills and Knowledge that would enable them to perform at required levels. The Academy is also designed to provide training for public officers, public servants and the general public on good governance, accountability, transparency, integrity, ethics and all issues relating to corruption and corrupt practices, as well as build up a body of knowledge that will facilitate the development of knowledge-based anti-corruption policies in the country.



PROGRAMMES OF THE ACADEMY

PROGRAMMES OF THE ACADEMY

ACAN is being developed as a last-stop institution for training of high-calibre anti-corruption professionals such as compliance officers, investigators, administrators and integrity practitioners by offering programmes at post graduate levels. The programmes of ACAN therefore include:

CATEGORIES

- In-house staff training programmes
- Bespoke training courses for outside institutions
- Mandatory Induction and Refresher courses for ACTU members
- Post-graduate Certificate and Diploma Courses
- Master's degree in Anti Corruption Studies (in collaboration with partner institutions)
- Thematic conferences, seminars and workshops.

ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES

The Academy's academic programmes are situated in four Departments, namely:

ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH

The Research Division is engaged in the conduct of cutting-edge research in the general areas of anti-corruption and disseminating the outcomes of same for the purpose of building the body of knowledge in the area that will aid the development of appropriate policy responses and acquisition of skills necessary for tackling corruption nationally and internationally. The Academy which is to serve as a platform for regular scholarly exchange in the field of anti-corruption studies and leading public opinion, will engage in efficient and widespread dissemination of anti-corruption resources and literature nationally and internationally.

- a. Enforcement Studies
- b. Prevention Studies
- c. Public Education/Mobilization
- d. General Studies

DURATION OF COURSES

The duration of courses and programmes vary and depend on the nature of particular courses. Workshops and seminars last between one day for executive seminars and two weeks. Certificate and Diploma courses last a minimum of two weeks and up to nine months. The postgraduate courses of the Academy are to be regulated by the guidelines applicable in the collaborating institutions.

FEES

All courses are subject to payment of specified tuition. Tuition payable vary from one course to another and the amounts are indicated in separate course module on each particular course as detailed in the schedule of training programmes.

RESOURCE FACULTY

Highly qualified and skillful resource persons shall be drawn from the Academy, the ICPC Headquarters, members of the academia, and among other professionals to deliver lectures on various subjects.

NIGERIAN JOURNAL OF ANTI-CORRUPTION STUDIES

An Academic Journal, The Nigerian Journal of Anti-Corruption Studies, will be produced by the Academy to showcase the research activities of the Academy and other valuable information. A team of highly skilled officials with Academic and journalistic background have already commenced the process of producing the Academic Journal.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

The Academy will work with the National Universities Commission and other regulatory bodies as well as the regulatory mechanisms of collaborating institutions to ensure excellent delivery of teaching and learning process using state-of-the-art facilities.

WEB-BASED LEARNING PLATFORM

The Information and technology age has brought exciting new learning possibilities. The Academy is developing an online platform for e-delivery of the contents of courses to participants. It is expected that this will provide students and teachers with an effective means of communication with each other for teaching and learning process. Apart from its 250-capacity digital classrooms, all the learning centres of the Academy are equipped with e-learning facilities including full multimedia learning systems.

CERTIFICATES

Participants who have successfully completed various programmes of the Academy are issued certificates confirming their levels of participation and attainment upon meeting the minimum requirements for certification.

PUBLIC/PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIP AND COLLABORATION

The Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria will also organize the following anticorruption-related programmes in collaboration and partnership with agencies in the public and private sectors:

1. Workshops
2. Seminars
3. Summits
4. Symposia
5. Youth Competitions
6. Youth Camp
7. National Youth Debating Championship (among students)
8. Sandwich courses (on request)

PHOTO NEWS



The Acting Chairman of ICPC, Dr Musa Usman Abubakar and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Geoffery Onyeama in a Conversation



ACAN Provost, Prof. Sola Akinrinade and Secretary, PACAC, Prof. Bolaji Owasanoye



L-R, Mrs. Julie Nwariaku, Dr. Bello Tukur Ingawa, former ICPC Chairman Ekpo Nta, and three former members of ICPC Board



President Muhammadu Buhari, Chief of Staff, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, FCT; ICPC Acting Chairman and other dignitaries presenting the report of the CRA conducted by ICPC to the public.



The Provost of ACAN Prof. Sola Akinrinade, addressing participants at the AU-CRA training in Abuja.



A Cross Section of Participants at AU-CRA training

PHOTO NEWS



The Comptroller-General of Immigration Muhammed Babandede receiving a Special Award from the Acting Chairman of ICPC at the Closing Ceremony of the AU-CRA training held in Abuja.



A Cross Section of ACTU members at a workshop in the Academy.



Mrs. Bilikisu Yakubu, the Chairperson of ACTU, NTI Chapter addressing participants at ACTU Workshop in ACAN.



A Group photograph of participants at the ACTU training with the Provost of ACAN and Principal Staff of the Academy



ACTU Members from National Teachers Institute (NTI) Kaduna, in a group photograph with Mr. Abdul Ahmed



The Provost of ACAN, Prof. Sola Akinrinade Chatting with the new Country Representative of UNODC, Mr. Oliver Stone, when ACAN team paid a Courtesy Call to UNODC Office in Abuja.

Educational Corruption in Nigeria: A Perspective

Akindele Ogunleye

Educational corruption is a worldwide phenomenon which allows students to bypass quality and selection procedures that are normally in place within educational institutions. Corruption in education manifests itself at all levels and affects a wide array of institutional activities; e.g. system of admission, the professional conduct of teachers and administrators, procurement and accreditation of the institutions. Once admitted, a student can practically buy his or her way through the institution; for example, professors often require students to buy their books and students who do not comply may fail the course work.

With the proliferation of private educational institutions and the introduction of new programmes in public educational institutions without a commensurate creation of a fair system of accreditation. Licensing new universities and introduction of new programmes at public institutions often require bribes and relegates quality assurance especially since educational curriculum emphasized on certificates rather than on competence.

One of the major causes of educational corruption is economic situation; for lecturers and administrators whose salaries and allowances have declined significantly; taking bribes has become an alternative source to supplement income. Furthermore, the decline in government subvention to support education has encouraged universities and other institutions to seek new ways of generating additional resources. More so, the lack of efficient regulatory structure has

led to increased levels of corruption.

Even though efforts have been made to restructure and modernize school systems, the system still remains very authoritarian and centralized. Such atmosphere fails to create opportunities for professional growth and hardly reward excellence.

Corruption in education is a reflection of a general problem existing in the wider society, where cheating and bribery have become widely accepted practices. This is due to the fact that the apparent education

But if the education system cannot be trusted; it may detract a nation's sense of cohesion which is the principal ingredient of all successful modern societies.

immunity for unwholesome practices have been taken for granted. Although, a number of anti-corruption measures have been adopted but bad habits does not go away easily and no substantial changes seem to have taken place. Corruption is widely acknowledged by university staff and school administrators; but erring professors and teachers are rarely punished. There is a general culture of silence to the problem of corruption within our tertiary institutions as the challenges rarely feature in academic discussion.

In most societies, the public take interest in what happens to the education sector, its fairness and effectiveness. But if the education system cannot be trusted; it may detract a nation's sense of cohesion which is the principal ingredient of all successful modern societies. In fact, education is losing value nowadays and the society seems

hapless because to maintain quality education, many students will not pass the standard and therefore would rather prefer a lowered standard such that they can graduate from school. Education inspectors who are part and parcel of education system in the early 1960s and 1970s are practically non-existent in most states of the federation, thus standards are compromised without any inspection in schools. Even when inspectors recommend sanctions, they are rarely implemented.

There are no quick fix to educational corruption; hence students and lecturers must be

empowered to take initiatives to combat corruption. Some systemic reforms will include funding of education that encourage the private sector development, creation of transparent accreditation system, design of

standardized test or examination, reform of procurement process, establishment of professional ethical codes for school administrators and developing system to dictate wrongdoing to evaluate progress towards reduced corruption.

First; the process of accreditation must be liberalized, simple and not expensive. Also, competition must be encouraged to sustain a balance between public & private schools. Across the world, public education expenditure and corruption stemmed from the use of protection especially ensuring that quality is not tempered and the procurement process is not flawed. Accepting material gifts or rewards in exchange for grades, assessment or acceptance to some special program, based on student's race, culture, and social class, ethnicity, or adopting an inadequate textbook/educational material because of manufacturers' gift or

incentives are major issues that continue to undermine the effort made to improve quality education.

In some countries; it is common for teachers to accept payment for allowing students to proceed to the next level grade or offer extra moral classes for a fee. In other instances; a school administrator may rent school property and use it for agriculture or manufacturing and not report the gains. The issues mentioned above all have a direct link to inadequate education funding; which has driven educational institutions to generate their own resources for which there is no extant rules precedent or regulation for guidance. Therefore, in the absence of regulation; one must expect a high level of corruption and confusion. For instance, the highest allocation to the Universal Basic Education scheme in Nigeria was in 2008; totaling N210 billion

Teacher training is a major section of the educational corruption. Therefore, quality must be the watchword. Teacher condition of service should be a major concern to the government.

representing 13 percent whereas the UNESCO suggests budget of 26 percent of the total budget for developing nations. Poor funding is a major obstacle limiting the successful implementation of government policy on education. Additionally, the lack of proper planning in education can be linked to the census figures; almost all the census exercises have been marred with massive irregularities which makes it impossible for reliable projections that also affected the provision of instructional materials, textbooks, laboratory equipment and audio-visual materials. The measures to address educational corruption have not been adequately developed. Again, the issue of funding should be revisited with clear separation in the budget sub-heads e.g. salaries separated from administrative budgets and running costs; also expenditures must be closely monitored and transparent too. These measures must be geared towards attaining the national policy on education population ratio which recommends teacher-pupil ratio 1:40 at the secondary level and the primary level is 1:35.

Teacher training is a major section of the educational corruption. Therefore, quality must be the watchword. Teacher condition of service should be a major concern to the government. To ensure quality teachers; monitoring and evaluation must not be relaxed and schools must be visited regularly to ensure compliance. Education planning relies heavily on representative data therefore a census free from political undertone, proper and accurate provision will enable reliable projections for education policy and education planning schemes. On the whole, our education system must be sanitized in order to curb the menace of corruption ravaging the country. Once the entry point to our education institutions is conducted in transparent manner and integrity becomes the hallmark of the system, it will reflect in the products of the system and by extension, show in the characters of those that will eventually come into the public service as administrators and other strata of public service.

ACAN HOSTS OAU STUDENTS

Olufemi Nofiu

The Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria (ACAN) played host to students of International Relations from Obafemi Awolowo University, OAU on Thursday, 29th of November, 2018.

The students, who are in their 300 level, numbering 130 were led into the Academy by their Head of Department, Dr. Kehinde Olusola Olayode and were received by the ACAN Management led by the Provost, Prof. Sola Akinrinade. Also on hand to make the students feel at home was Mr. Ademola Bakare, Head, International Cooperation Unit, ICPC who incidentally is an alumnus of the Department of International Relations from the OAU.

In her Opening Address, Mrs. Mutiat

Lasisi, Head, Account Unit, ACAN expressed warm regards to the students for deeming it fit to visit the Academy and gave brief history of the Academy's establishment, successes recorded in the areas of man power development and training and plans by the Management to expand the scope and training schedule of ACAN.

The Head of the visiting team and Head of Department of International Relations, OAU Dr. Olayode expressed joy and happiness in the manner he and his students were received and the ambience of the Academy's environment.

Dr. Olayode said the visit was very important as it forms an essential course content for graduation by 300 level students of the Department of International Relations of OAU and expressed strong desire for collaborations between his Department and the Academy.

The visit was capped with a lecture

titled "The Role and Challenges of ICPC in Nigeria War Against Corruption", delivered by Mr. Sampson Iroka, Assistant Commissioner and Head, Administration, ACAN. Mr. Iroka, took the University students through the mandate, achievements and challenges of the Commission and implored them to join the Commission in its onerous task of ridding the country of corruption and related vices.

The Provost thanked the students and their leader of delegation for deeming it fit to visit the Academy and expressed the Academy's readiness to collaborate with the Department in all areas necessary. The students rounded up their visit with a guided tour of the facilities in the Academy after group photograph

Elijah Oluwatoyin Okebukola

Senior Research Fellow Designate

Dr. Elijah Oluwatoyin Okebukola is a senior academic researcher, lecturer. He is a practising Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Nigeria. Okebukola is also a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of England and Wales (non-practising). His areas of research expertise include the rule of law, anti-corruption, international law, international development, international humanitarian law, international criminal law and law reform. The university don is adept at extrapolating and analysing relevant information from large amounts of data. He has first-hand experience of the workings of the justice system in Nigeria as counsel in trial and appellate cases. Dr Okebukola has consulted for various international projects including the European Union-funded UNODC-implemented Support to Anti-Corruption Project in Nigeria. His publicly available research works include the first published research on executive orders

(co-authored) in Nigeria as well as the first published work on extradition in Nigeria (co-authored). He is a devoted teacher and trainer. In addition to teaching at undergraduate and postgraduate levels Okebukola has held several administrative roles including Head of the Department of Public and International Law in the Faculty of Law of Nasarawa State University, Keffi. The scholar has been part of teams that have successfully conducted trainings, surveys, roundtables and project development in anti-corruption. Okebukola has served as an expert to the law revision exercise of the Nigerian Law Reform Commission. He is proficient in conference organisation, problem analysis, stakeholders' analysis and preparation of Logical frameworks. The researcher believes in life-long



learning and agrees that there is always something to learn from every situation and everybody. Among other educational institutions, he is an alumnus of The Hague Academy of International Law. Okebukola speaks fluent English and has a fair working knowledge of French.

GARBA ALIYU GUSAU

ACAN Librarian Designate



Garba Aliyu Gusau was born on the 9th day of September 1967, in Gusau Local Government of Zamfara State.

He holds a bachelor's Degree in Library and Information Science and Masters Degree International Affairs and Diplomacy all from Ahmadu Bello University Zaria.

He is a Chattered Librarian. He was a Teacher, Information officer with Zamfara State House Of Assembly. He heads the electronic Library of Court of Appeal and Divisional Librarian of Court of Appeal Kaduna.

He is a member of the Nigerian Library Association (NLA) and the Nigerian Association of Law Libraries (NALL) he is a Resource person at the Annual Conferences and AGM of Nigerian Association of Law Library

and has presented many papers. He is also a Resource person with the Nigerian Judicial Institute at its biannual Conference for judicial Librarians.

He was two time National Secretary Nigerian Association of Law Libraries, Currently, the Deputy National Chairman of the Association.

Alh. Garba Aliyu Gusau is married with children and holds a Traditional Title of TAFIDAN KIRAMA of Rigachikun District in Kaduna State. His interest include; Internet surfing, Research, Writing, Sports and meeting new friends.

ACAN trains 150 Officials on how to use Administrative Measures to curb Corruption

Mark Faison

Over 150 senior management officials drawn from various MDAs across the country converged on the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria in Keffi to share ideas on effective deployment of Administrative measures for controlling corruption. The three-day capacity building and idea sharing programme, which held from 14 – 16 August, 2018, focused on exploring the administrative processes and platforms for the control of corruption in the

workplace. It concentrated on examining administrative platforms for dealing with corruption – as against enforcement and criminal justice processes.

The programme also focused on mobilising support of all government functionaries for the implementation of administrative procedures for combatting corruption in the workplace.

Participants rose from the three-day training programme, expressing determination to share new ideas

learnt with colleagues in their various organisation, so as to effectively deploy the various administrative measures to prevent corruption rather than wait for damage to be done to the system before the corrupt persons as well as the loot are chased after.

It is hoped that when officials begin to effectively deploy the knowledge and skills gained at the training, wastages will be greatly reduced in doing government business.

PROGRAMME TITLE	Staff Seminar Presentations	PROGRAMME TITLE	Staff Seminar Presentations
MONTH	January	MONTH	April
DATE IN 2019	Thursday, 24 January	DATE IN 2019	Thursday, 18 April
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Publication of ACAN Anti-Corruption Strategy	PROGRAMME TITLE	Certificate Course in Corruption Prevention
MONTH	February	MONTH	May
DATE IN 2019	Friday, 1 February	DATE IN 2019	Monday 6 – Friday 31 May
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Orientation Programme for new ICPC Board Members	PROGRAMME TITLE	Policy Dialogue (2 of 2019)
MONTH	February	MONTH	June
DATE IN 2019	Thursday, 7 February	DATE IN 2019	Monday, 3 June
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Staff Seminar Presentations	PROGRAMME TITLE	ACAN Conference 2019
MONTH	February	MONTH	June
DATE IN 2019	Thursday, 21 February	DATE IN 2019	Tuesday 4 – Friday 7 June
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Policy Dialogue (1 of 2019)	PROGRAMME TITLE	Achieving Effective System Study and Review of Processes, Practices and Systems to Achieve Corruption free MDAs
MONTH	March	MONTH	June
DATE IN 2019	Wednesday, 6 March	DATE IN 2019	Tuesday 18 – Thursday 20 June
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Achieving Zero-Tolerance for Fraud and Corruption in MDAs through Forensic Accounting and Auditing	PROGRAMME TITLE	Policy Brief (2 of 2019)
MONTH	June	MONTH	June
DATE IN 2019	Monday, 24 – Wednesday, 26 June	DATE IN 2019	Thursday, 27 June
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Policy Brief (1 of 2019)	PROGRAMME TITLE	Combating Corruption in Public Procurement
MONTH	March	MONTH	July
DATE IN 2019	Thursday, 27 March	DATE IN 2019	Tuesday 2 – Thursday 4 July
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Entrenching Examination and Records Integrity in the University System	PROGRAMME TITLE	Certificate Course in Ethics and Compliance
MONTH	September	MONTH	July
DATE IN 2019	Tuesday 17 –Thursday 19 September (North)	DATE IN 2019	8 July – 2 August
VENUE	Kaduna	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Entrenching Examination and Records Intergrity in the University System	PROGRAMME TITLE	Leading with Integrity to Achieve a Corruption-Free Legislature
MONTH	September	MONTH	July
DATE IN 2019	Tuesday 24 –Thursday 26 September (South)	DATE IN 2019	Tuesday 6 – Thursday 8 August
VENUE	Enugu	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi

PROGRAMME TITLE	Achieving Integrity in Legislative Service Support Management	PROGRAMME TITLE	Anti-Corruption Leadership Course
MONTH	AUGUST	MONTH	October
DATE IN 2019	Tuesday 13 –Thursday 15 August	DATE IN 2019	Tuesday 8 – Thursday 10 October
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Staff Seminar Presentations	PROGRAMME TITLE	Senior Executive Course in Organisational Integrity Management
MONTH	August	MONTH	October
DATE IN 2019	Thursday, 22 August	DATE IN 2019	Monday 21 – Friday 25 October
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Promoting Anti-Corruption Relations through Effective Media Engagement	PROGRAMME TITLE	Building MDAs into Integrity Organisations: The Role of ACTUs
MONTH	August	MONTH	November
DATE IN 2019	Tuesday, 27 – Thursday 29 August	DATE IN 2019	Tuesday 5 – Thursday 7 November
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Policy Dialogue (3 of 2019)	PROGRAMME TITLE	Publication of Anti-Corruption Knowledge Index
MONTH	September	MONTH	November
DATE IN 2019	Wednesday, 4 September	DATE IN 2019	Thursday 7 November
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Publication of Journal of Anti-Corruption Studies	PROGRAMME TITLE	Certificate Course in Investigation
MONTH	September	MONTH	November
DATE IN 2019	Monday 9 September	DATE IN 2019	Monday 11 November – Friday 6 December
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Understanding Emerging Trends in combating Illicit Financial Flow and Money Laundering	PROGRAMME TITLE	Publication of Corruption Perception Index
MONTH	September	MONTH	November
DATE IN 2019	Tuesday 10 – Thursday 12 September	DATE IN 2019	Monday 25 November
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Anti-Corruption Distinguished Guest Lecture	PROGRAMME TITLE	Staff Seminar Presentations
MONTH	September	MONTH	November
DATE IN 2019	Monday, 16 September	DATE IN 2019	Thursday 21 November
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Train the Trainers for Tertiary Institution GES Anti-corruption Lecturers	PROGRAMME TITLE	Policy Dialogue (4 of 2019)
MONTH	September	MONTH	December
DATE IN 2019	Monday, 23 September –Friday, 4 October	DATE IN 2019	Monday, 2 December
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi
PROGRAMME TITLE	Policy Brief (3 of 2019)	PROGRAMME TITLE	Policy Brief (4 of 2019)
MONTH	September	MONTH	December
DATE IN 2019	Friday, 27 September	DATE IN 2019	Monday, 9 December
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi	VENUE	ACAN, Keffi

PROGRAMME TITLE	Evaluation Report on ACAN 2019 programmes
MONTH	December
DATE IN 2019	Thursday, 12 December
VENUE	ACAN, Keffi

OTHER PROGRAMMES / COLLABORATION/BESPOKE TRAININGS IN SIGHT FOR 2019

S/N	PROGRAMME
1.	Training of ICPC Staff
2.	National Health Dialogue
3.	Training of INEC Officials
4.	Training of Officials of National Teachers Institute (NTI), Kaduna
5.	Construction Industry
6.	Officials of Federal Inland Revenue Service
7.	Sports Sector
8.	WAEC and NECO
9.	Petroleum Industry

Do you wish to report any act of corruption?

You must consider the fight against corruption a personal cause. It is a struggle for the betterment of our lives as individuals, as a nation and for generation yet unborn. The battle must be approached collectively, tenaciously and holistically with all the seriousness and doggedness it deserved. Report any act of corruption to ICPC Headquarters, Plot 802, Constitution Avenue, Central Business District, Abuja or the nearest ICPC state office.

Adamawa State Office

No. 6 Mayo Ine Street,
Jimeta, Yola, Adamawa State.
Phone: 08037771263
E-mail: adamawa@icpc.gov.ng

Akwa Ibom State Zonal Office

Plot 37, G Line,
Ewet Housing Estate,
Uyo, Akwa-Ibom State.
Phone: 08023445230, 07039788913
E-mail: akwaibom@icpc.gov.ng

Bauchi State Zonal Office

Plot 10946, Yaya Abubakar Link
Off Federal Secretariat Road,
Bauchi, Bauchi State.
Phone: 08036040239
Email: bauchi@icpc.gov.ng

Benue State Office

26 Jonah Jang Street, High Level,
Makurdi, Benue State.
Phone: 08065287240
E-mail: benue@icpc.gov.ng

Edo State Office

81, Boundary Road,
Benin City, Edo State.
Phone: 08069550952, 07038894444
E-mail: edo@icpc.gov.ng

Enugu State Zonal Office

55B, Ezeilo Street
Independence Layout,
Enugu, Enugu State.
Phone: 08037044584
E-mail: enugu@icpc.gov.ng

Imo State Office

Plot 100, Ngozi Ajaelu Street,
Off Nkwere Street, Works Layout,
Owerri, Imo State.
Phone: 08086621491
E-mail: imo@icpc.gov.ng

Kaduna State Zonal Office

7, Wurno Road,
Unguwan Dosa,
Kaduna, Kaduna State.
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Plot 417, Shehu Kazaure Road,
Opp. Kwanar Maggi,
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Phone: 08167120128
E-mail: kano@icpc.gov.ng

Kogi State Zonal Office

No 6 Shugaba Close,
Off Aliyu Attah Way,
Lokoja, Kogi State.
Phone: 08055808900
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Lagos State Zonal Office

10, Okotie Eboh Street,
SW Ikoyi, Lagos State.
Phone: 08128952043, 08023177773,
08064187366
E-mail: lagos@icpc.gov.ng

Osun State Office

No 5 Olu Alabi Street,
G.R.A, Okesia, Osogbo,
Osun State.

Phone: 08036442935

E-mail: osun@icpc.gov.ng

Oyo State Office

No. 19B, University Crescent,
Old Bodija Estate,
Ibadan, Oyo State.
Phone: 08032984983
E-mail: oyo@icpc.gov.ng

Rivers State Office

No. 4, Chief A.K Horsefall Street,
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IMPERATIVES OF SYSTEMS STUDY AND REVIEW IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

Godwin Oche

The phrase “prevention is better than cure” could be said to have a universal acceptance. It’s even more acceptable in the context of anti-corruption. Corruption defined simply by the Transparency International (TI) as *the abuse of entrusted power for private gain*, it is generally recognized as antithetical to good governance and development. Therefore, it should be prevented as much as possible. Corruption prevention is defined as *the detection and elimination of the causes and conditions of corruption through the development and implementation of a system of appropriate measures as well as deterrence of persons from the commission of crimes of corruption* (Special Investigation Service of the Republic of Lithuania, 2017).

Corruption prevention is better than cure, better than punishment, better than management. This is a well-known fact that underpins the global effort against the cankerworm. For instance, the entire chapter II of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) is devoted to corruption prevention. Section 6 (b-d) of the Corrupt

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Practices and Other Related Offences Act, 2000, mandates ICPC to prevent corruption.

Section 6 (f) of the EFCC (Establishment) Act, 2004, and sections of the Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal Act equally provide for efforts to prevent corruption.

At the 3rd session of the Conference of State Parties (COSP) to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) held in Doha (9 to 13 November 2009), Resolution 3/2 on measures to prevent corruption was adopted. The Resolution specifically requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to collect and disseminate information on methodologies, including evidence-based approaches for assessing areas of special vulnerability in the public and private sectors that are potentially or recurrently prone to corruption (UNCAC Treaty Series, vol. 2349, No. 42146).

It is clear from the above that any nation desirous of waging an effective war on corruption must give adequate attention to corruption prevention. In establishing Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs), countries have adopted models that are considered most suitable to their peculiarities. These could be categorized into four types based on area of emphasis. These include the Universal Model – e.g. Hong Kong’s ICAC (with equal emphasis on prevention, enforcement, and education); the Parliamentary Model (with

emphasis on prevention) – e.g. New South Wales’ ICAC; the

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Investigative Model (with emphasis on enforcement) – e.g. Singapore’s CPIB; and the Multi-Agency Model (which

uses a network of several agencies) – e.g. USA’s Office of Government Ethics, Justice Department, etc.

Samdech Techo Hun Sen, the Prime Minister of Cambodia sums up the tripartite mandate of anti-corruption agencies as: not want to corrupt (education), can’t corrupt (prevention), and dare not corrupt (law enforcement).” Corruption causes both financial and reputational damages to organizations. It is therefore a risk. Every Organization faces one kind of risks or the other on daily basis. Corruption risk forms a substantial component of these risks. Good analysis of organizational Corruption risks leads to effective corruption prevention at the organizational or sectoral level. Corruption Risk Analysis therefore becomes an indispensable tool for corruption prevention.

Corruption can be prevented using two broad approaches. The first method that can be deployed is appealing to the conscience of individuals to desist from indulging in corruption while the second method is making the environment un conducive for

the commission of acts of corruption. The first strategy can be carried out through enlightenment, education, advocacy and mobilization. The second is done through the fortification of the operating environment to make it impossible to compromise. The System Study and Review (SSR) comes under this category. The tools used in achieving this include the SSR and the Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA). Although the focus here is on the SSR, it is necessary to highlight areas of similarities and differences. The objective of this paper is to show the desirability of Systems Study and Review in the anti-corruption drive.

A System in this context is defined as a set of detailed methods, procedures and routines created to carry out a specific activity, perform a duty, or solve a problem. Systems Study is therefore, a critical evaluation of the structure, systems/processes, culture and relationships of an organization with the view to identifying aspects that are or can likely be compromised by corruption. Systems Review is the careful re-examination and actions aimed at effecting necessary changes in

corruption through the removal of systemic weaknesses and improving compliance.

Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) broadly defined, encompasses the variety of mechanisms an organization uses to estimate the likelihood and impact of particular forms of corruption within and outside the organization. It is a (diagnostic) tool which seeks to identify weaknesses within a system which may present opportunities for corruption to thrive. It differs from many other corruption assessment tools in that it focuses not on actual occurrence of corruption but rather on the potential for corruption. It is not a measure of the existence, spread, intensity, or level of prevalence of corruption. It involves evaluation of the probability of corruption occurring and the impact it would have should it occur.

Whereas the Systems Study & Review and the CRA may not be said to be one and the same, I have often described the CRA as a tool to implementing the Systems Study and Review. That the CRA is a more popular parlance as a preventive strategy is no contention. It has a stronger global appeal in the compliance

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the organization in order to reduce its vulnerability to

and anti-corruption sector. However, the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act, 2000, provides for Systems Study and Review. Some of the striking differences between the two

include the fact that, while the CRA focuses on potentials for

corruption, SSR puts emphasis on both potentials for and actual incidences on corruption. Another point of divergence is the nature of the end product of the exercise. In most instances, risk experts can be freely engaged to carry out CRA on an organization, especially private sector or multinational entities and the result would be recommendations culminating in remediation plan in which the organization is at liberty to implement or not.

On the other hand, the SSR is conducted possibly by people with same expert knowledge but the output would be the itemization of violations or non-compliance with existing laws, rules, guidelines, etc. Rather than being advisory in nature like the CRA, the SSR on identification of compliance gaps, would direct remediation and ultimately supervise the implementation of whatever recommendations given. This is the provision of the law. However, in order to achieve the desired result, it is necessary to down play the use of force so as to secure the willingness and cooperation of the implementing agency. A well designed integrity plan with adequate focus on both the remediation of existing compliance gap and effective safeguards into a foreseeable future is the best remedy.

Therefore, to have a balanced preventive strategy requires the CRA flexibility in choice of what to implement at a particular time in view of resource constraint and as well as the elements of 'coercion' or compulsion from the SSR approach.

ANTI-CORRUPTION LEADERSHIP COURSE

Introduction

The ethical culture of an organisation, including private and public sector agencies, determines the integrity profile of that organisation. Very few organisations exist whose ethical culture cannot be improved upon. Both public and private sector organisations have a duty to reduce corruption risks and promote high ethical standards of performance. Leadership is crucial to the development of a sustainable culture of integrity in any organisation. The leader not only needs to be a person of integrity but also understand how to foster a culture of integrity in the organisation. S/he needs a near professional knowledge of how to tackle corruption and corrupt practices at organisational level, and build his/her team into becoming passionate stakeholders in the quest for institutional integrity. The process of aligning an organisation's operational systems and corruption prevention strategies with high ethical standards requires a conscious development of an integrity plan and profile.

The Programme

The Senior Executive Course in Organisational Integrity Management is a specialised training programme aimed at building a core of executives who would spearhead the management of institutional integrity systems in their respective organisations. Designed for both public and private sector professionals and practitioners, the programme seeks to develop participants' understanding of key issues in corruption and anti-corruption especially as they apply to Nigeria; equip participants with relevant skills for building organisational integrity profile and enhance their capacity to enthrone integrity, accountability and transparency in the workplace; arm them with skills for designing and managing anti-corruption procedures and integrity systems; and develop participants' skills for safeguarding their organisations against corruption and internal fraud.

Expected Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the programme, participants would be able to:

1. Appreciate and understand Nigerian national integrity laws and their application to organisations in the public and private sectors;
2. Set the Ethical Tone for their organisations;
3. Design and Implement an Organisational Framework for Integrity Management
4. Formulate an organisational Ethical Policy
5. Design and periodically review an organisational Integrity Action Plan
6. Support Ethical Decision-making in their organisations
7. Promote a culture of Openness in their organisations
8. Manage incentives (rewards and punishments) for ethical compliance/violations including ability to monitor complaints, investigate and enforce ethical values in the organisation.

Methodology

Content delivery will feature a combination of teaching sessions, experience sharing and focus group discussions and simulation sessions.

Target Participants/Requirements

The programme is targeted at mid to senior career officers with leadership and decision-making potentials in public and private sector organisations. For organisations to benefit maximally, such officers should not be below Grade Level 12 in the public service and their equivalent in the private sector.

Duration: 3 days

Date: Tuesday 8 – Thursday 10 October

Venue

Main Auditorium,
Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria
Kilometre 46, Abuja - Keffi Expressway
Beside NYSC Orientation Camp
Keffi, Nasarawa State

Registration

Nomination/Expression of Interest Form is available online at www.icpcacademy.gov.ng. Intending participants are to complete and submit the appropriate form online or download a copy, complete and scan to:

info@icpcacademy.gov.ng

with copy to programmes@icpcacademy.gov.ng. Completed forms should be submitted on or before 22nd September 2017.

Course Fee

The Course Fee is N100,000.00 per participant. This covers programme related costs, including lunch for three days. The course fee is payable upon acceptance to the programme. Details of payment procedure would be communicated upon acceptance of nominees for the programme.

Hotel Reservation

Participants who require assistance with making hotel reservation should please contact any of the numbers listed below.

Enquiries

Further inquiries, you can reach ACAN officials on any of these numbers: 08033200519 (Richard Bello), 08033554816 (Ahmed Abdul) or 08060963585 (Mark Faison). You may also send an e-mail to: info@icpcacademy.gov.ng with copy to provost@icpcacademy.gov.ng.

NOTE

Organisations with large staff complement who wish to have the programme specially designed for their staff may contact the academy by email

provost@icpcacademy.gov.ng

with copy to programmes@icpcacademy.gov.ng or phone call to any of the numbers above.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE COURSE IN ORGANISATIONAL INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT

Introduction

Leaders and senior managers of public and private sector organisations, including Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, MDAs, and Anti-Corruption Agencies, ACAs, are crucial to the successful prosecution of the national war against corruption and the quest to enthrone integrity values into national transactions. Given that competence is ingrained in a matrix of personal values or right attitude, knowledge and skills, such officers not only need to have appropriate personal values that promote integrity, transparency and accountability but also need the professional knowledge and requisite skills including leadership skills to lead their organisations in the right direction.

The Programme

The Anti-Corruption Leadership Academy is an innovative training programme aimed at building a core of leaders to drive the anti-corruption agenda in the public and private sectors of the country. It is designed to develop participants' understanding of key issues in corruption and anti-corruption work; build participants' capacity to provide leadership in tackling corruption in their respective workplaces; develop participants' competencies for building their personnel and organizations into anti-corruption agents; build their capacity to manage critical relationships in the war against corruption in public and private sectors; equip them with requisite skills to design and manage anti-corruption procedures and integrity systems in their organizations, and mentor and develop the capacity of subordinate officers to tackle corruption in their domains.

Expected Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the programme, participants would:

1. Be equipped with cutting-edge strategic leadership skills expected to assist in improving their job performance;
2. Appreciate and understand Nigerian national integrity laws and their application to organisations in the public and private sectors;
3. Have developed basic competencies in key areas of anti-corruption work, including corruption prevention, detection and investigation skills developed;
4. Appreciate contemporary strategies of managing organizational Integrity and Corruption challenges;
5. Appreciate the critical relationships associated with leading and managing anti-corruption work and the competencies required to manage them;
6. Be better prepared to provide effective leadership, become change agents and manage the necessary change in their workplace;
7. Be able to set the required leadership tone from

the top and provide mentorship for personnel under their leadership.

Methodology

Content delivery will feature a combination of teaching sessions, guest lectures, experience sharing and focus group discussions, simulation sessions, and study tours of anti-corruption organisations and cognate agencies.

Target Participants/Requirements

The programme is designed for directorate level staff (Assistant Director and above) in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of Government, and their equivalents in the private sector.

Duration

One Week

Date:

Monday 21 – Friday 25 October

Venue

Main Auditorium,
Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences
Commission Headquarters Central Area, Abuja, FCT

Registration

Nomination/Expression of Interest Form is available online at www.icpcacademy.gov.ng. Intending participants are to complete and submit the appropriate form online or download a copy, complete and scan to info@icpcacademy.gov.ng with copy to programmes@icpcacademy.gov.ng

Course Fee

The course fee is payable upon acceptance to the programme. Details of payment procedure would be communicated upon acceptance of nominees for the programme.

Hotel Reservation

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Enquiries

Further inquiries, you can reach ACAN officials on any of these numbers: 08033200519 (Richard Bello), 08033554816 (Ahmed Abdul) or 08060963585 (Mark Faison). You may also send an e-mail to: info@icpcacademy.gov.ng with copy to provost@icpcacademy.gov.ng.

NOTE

Organisations with large staff complement who wish to have the programme specially designed for their staff may contact the academy by email

What can be reported?

Sections 8-26 of the Corruption Practices and Other Related Offences Act 2000 clearly spell out offences and penalties under the Act.

SECTIONS	OFFENCES	PUNISHMENT
8	Accepting gratification by an official	7 years
8	Giving or accepting gratification through an agent	7 years
9	Corrupt offers to public officers	7 years
10	Corrupt demand by person(s)	7 years
12	Fraudulent acquisition of property	7 years
13	Fraudulent receipt of property	3 years
14	Fraudulent receipt of postal matter, chattel	(7 years)
15	Deliberate frustration of investigation by the commission	7 years
16	Making false statements or returns in respect of money or property received	7 years
17	Gratification by and through agents	5 years
18	Bribery of public officers in relation to voting or performance of duty	5 years with hard labour
19	Using office or position to gratify or confer unfair advantage on oneself, relation or associate	5 yrs without option of fine
21	Bribery in relation to auctions	3 years
22(3)	Inflation of the price of goods and services	7 years and a fine of N1 Million
22(4)	Award of contract without budget provision	3 years and fine of N100,000 fine
22(5)	Transferring money from one vote to another (Virement)	1 year or N50,000 fine
23	Failure to report bribery transactions	2 years N100,000 fine
24	Dealing with, using, holding, receiving or concealing gratification	5 years
25	Making false statement to the Commission	2 years or N100,000 fine
64	Wilfully making false petitions (S.64)	10 years and N100,000 fine