

Nigeria

2015 Country Summary

Country Recommendations

Nigeria's GI ranking in Band E places it in one of the highest risk categories for corruption in the defence and security sector. Nigeria's highest risk area is Financial, followed by Operations, Procurement, Personnel, and Political. To reduce corruption risk and state fragility, defence sector reforms are urgently needed across the following issue-areas:

Strengthen inclusive civilian control over the defence and security sector

Parliamentary control of the defence sector is weak, with few public hearings, high turnover of Defence Committee staff, and allegations of corruption among committee members. In addition, the sector has a high level of financial and operational autonomy, resulting in low accountability.

- The National Defence policy must be fully debated in parliament and made available to the public.
- The Ministry of Defence must provide parliament with timely, detailed, comprehensive information on the defence budget, including secret spending. A copy of the budget should be made public.
- A register of interest for parliamentarians should be established in addition to the declaration of assets.
- The Public Procurement Act should be extended to provide a legal framework for defence procurement and asset disposals, or alternative legal provisions should be drawn up to regulate defence procurement and asset disposals.
- External auditing bodies (Office of Auditor General of the Federation, Office of the Accountant General) should be provided with sufficient resources, expertise and independence to carry out their auditing responsibilities.
- A comprehensive, public, external audit of defence expenditure should be undertaken to scrutinise defence spending and build public confidence.
- The MOD's Anti-Corruption and Transparency Unit (ACTU) should be adequately resourced, and its expertise should be increased. The ACTU should carry out regular corruption risk assessments and develop an anti-corruption strategy with formal CSO consultation, institutionalising interaction between defence and civilian sectors.

Reduce military predation and build the integrity of the armed forces

Pay and equipment shortages have led to large-scale defections and the sale of goods and equipment to Boko Haram fighters. There are also longer-term problems associated with human rights abuses, exploitation of oil, and opaque appointment and promotion procedures.

- The MOD should deal with the root causes of corrupt behaviour, such as a lack of basic pay, and the theft of salaries by those higher up the command chain. Salary systems should be reformed to separate payment and command structures.
- Security cooperation and assistance should prioritise improving the professionalism and accountability of Nigerian forces. Train and equip programmes in particular should be subject to careful scrutiny. In addition, the protection of civilians and integrity building should be central to military training.

Scorecard

Political	Defence & Security Policy	Legislative Scrutiny	1
		Defence Committee	1
		Defence Policy Debated	0
		CSO Engagement	1
		International AC Instruments	3
		Public Debate	1
		AC Policy	1
		AC Institutions	2
		Public Trust	2
		Risk Assessments	0
	Defence budgets	Acquisition Planning	1
		Budget Transparency & Detail	1
		Budget Scrutiny	1
		Budget Publicly Available	1
		Defence Income	0
		Internal Audit	2
		External Audit	2
	Other Political Areas	Natural Resources	0
		Organised Crime Links	1
		Organised Crime Policing	1
Intelligence Services Oversight		2	
Intelligence Services Recruitment		1	
Export Controls		2	
Finance	Asset Disposals	Asset Disposal Controls	0
		Asset Disposal Scrutiny	0
	Secret Budgets	Percentage Secret Spending	0
		Legislative Access to Information	1
		Secret Program Auditing	0
		Off-budget Spending in Law	0
		Off-budget Spending in Practice	0
		Information Classification	0
	Links to Business	Mil. Owned Businesses Exist	1
		Mil. Owned Business Scrutiny	2
Unauthorised Private Enterprise		1	
Personnel	Leadership	Public Commitment	1
		Measures for Corrupt Personnel	2
		Whistleblowing	1
		Special Attention to Sensitive Personnel	1

	Payroll and Recruitment	Numbers of Personnel Known	1
		Pay Rates Openly Published	1
		Well-established Payment System	1
		Objective Appointments	2
		Objective Promotions	1
	Conscription	Bribery to Avoid Compulsory Conscription	
		Bribery for Preferred Postings	
	Salary Chain	Ghost Soldiers	1
		Chains of Command and Payment	2
	Values, Standards, Other	Code of Conduct Coverage	3
		Code of Conduct Breaches Addressed	2
		AC Training	1
		Prosecution Outcomes Transparent	1
		Facilitation Payments	1
	Operations	Controls in the Field	Military Doctrine
Operational Training			1
AC Monitoring			0
Controls on Contracting			0
Private Military Contractors			1
Procurement	Government Policy	Legislation	0
		Transparent Procurement Cycle	1
		Oversight Mechanisms	2
		Purchases Disclosed	1
		Standards Expected of Companies	1
	Capability Gap	Strategy Drives Requirements	0
		Requirements Quantified	1
	Tendering	Open Competition v. Single-Sourcing	1
		Tender Board Controls	1
		Anti-Collusion Controls	1
	Contract Delivery / Support	Procurement Staff Training	1
		Complaint Mechanisms for Firms	2
		Sanctions for Corruption	2
	Offsets	Due Diligence	0
		Transparency	0
		Competition Regulation	0
	Other	Controls of Agents	0
		Transparency of Financing Packages	0
		Subsidiaries / Sub-Contractors	0
Political Influence		3	