

Stakeholders' Summit On Administration Of Criminal Justice In Nigeria

ISBN:



MONOGRAPH SERIES, NO. 29

2017

**STAKEHOLDERS' SUMMIT ON
ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN
NIGERIA**

Monograph Series. No 29

First Published in 2017

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ISBN:

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Cover Concept: Gabriel Akinremi

The mission of CLEEN Foundation is to promote public safety, security and justice through empirical research, legislative advocacy, demonstration programmes and publications in partnership with government, civil society and the private sector.

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Acknowledgement

The CLEEN Foundation is grateful to the various organizations and individuals who have contributed to the publication of this report and the proceedings of stakeholders' summit on administration of criminal justice in Nigeria. Firstly, we are grateful to MacArthur Foundation for their support to the CLEEN Foundation on Monitoring the Criminal Justice Administration Reform Process in Nigeria project.

CLEEN Foundation is grateful to the Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee, especially Chief Okoi- Obono-Obla, Secretary of the Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee (ACJMC) and Ms. Evbu Igbinedion, Technical Assistant of the Committee for their commitment and support for the organization of the summit.

We wish to also thank the resource persons - Prof Etannibi Alemika, Board Chair, CLEEN Foundation, Barr. Chinonye Obiagwu, Executive Director, Legal Defence and Assistance Project (LEDAP) and Prof. Yemi Akinseye George, Executive Director, Centre for Socio-Legal Studies for their enlightening and engaging presentations, which made the summit remarkable and enriching for the participants

Our immense appreciation goes to the chairperson of the summit Prof Joy Ezeilo (OON) for her doggedness and rich legal experience shared to enrich the discussions.

Mention must be made of other participants representing various agencies including security agencies, academia, civil society organizations, media, government departments and diplomatic community who contributed in very meaningful ways to the discussions at the summit and for their keen interest in finding solutions to the challenges of criminal justice administration in Nigeria.

Finally, all staffs and interns of the CLEEN Foundation deserve appreciation for the various roles they played in ensuring a successful ACJA summit

Preface

The administration of criminal justice in Nigeria has been a major concern to citizens and other critical stakeholders as it relates to public safety, security and effective justice delivery. Key concerns range from poor and untimely justice delivery, poor case management, delays in the adjudicatory process, inadequacy of police and judicial personnel, corruption, human rights abuses, lack of modern information technology and weak coordination and cooperation amongst criminal justice institutions. To address the identified challenges in the criminal justice process, the Administration of Criminal Justice Act (ACJA) was enacted in 2015 by the government of former President Goodluck Jonathan. The ACJA significantly alters the criminal justice process with a view to raising efficiency and effectiveness in the quality of justice delivery in Nigeria.

With the passage of ACJA 2015, an enabling environment has been provided for relevant stakeholders from civil society and international development partners to introduce various reform programs that will promote and advance the implementation of the (ACJA) 2015 through the ACJ Monitoring Committee.

It is against this backdrop that CLEEN Foundation in collaboration with the Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee (ACJMC) organized a two-day stakeholders' summit on criminal justice administration in Nigeria. The summit was held in Abuja on 9th and 10th August 2017 and participants were drawn from the ACJMC, Nigeria Police Force(NPF), Nigeria Prisons Service (NPS), Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons(NAPTIP), National Drug Law Enforcement Agency(NDLEA), Economic and Financial Crimes Commission(EFCC), Federal Ministry of Justice, relevant government agencies, civil society organizations, development partners and the media.

This publication compiles the proceedings of the summit and is divided into two parts. Part one presents a summary report of the stakeholders' summit with outcomes and Part two focuses on the inauguration of the Civil Society Observatory on Criminal Justice Administration in Nigeria and its meeting report.

Blessing Abiri
Program Manager,
CLEEN Foundation

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Stakeholders' Summit on Administration of Criminal Justice was held on Wednesday, 9th and Thursday, 10th August, 2017 at the Denis Hotel, Abuja. The Summit was organized by CLEEN Foundation (with support from MacArthur Foundation) in collaboration with the Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee (ACJMC).

The Summit drew participants from government agencies- Nigeria Police Force, Nigerian Prisons Service, Nigerian Immigration Service, Federal Ministry of Justice, Nigeria Law Reform Commission, Institute of Advanced Legal studies (NIALS), Economic and Financial Crimes Commission(EFCC), National Drug Law Enforcement Agency(NDLEA), National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking In Persons (NAPTIP), National Human Rights Commission(NHRC), Amnesty International, development partners including the United Nations on Drug and Crime (UNODC), European Union, Open Society Initiative for West Africa(OSIWA) and Civil Society Organizations.

1.1 Opening/Welcome Session

Prof Joy Ezeilo who served as the Chairperson for the Summit gave the opening remarks. In her remarks, she stated that the Administration of Criminal Justice Act passed in 2015 arose as a result of cumulative advocacy from various stakeholders for reforms in the Criminal Justice System of the Federation. The law which sets the pace in criminal justice reforms through its many innovative provisions should not be left to implement itself as has been the case of several other laws in time past. For the effective implementation of the law, she added that there should not be short cuts in the demand of its review but continuous efforts should be made to bring about the effectiveness in the workings of its provisions. She thanked CLEEN Foundation, MacArthur Foundation and all participants who made out time to attend the summit and hoped that at the end, opportunity is provided to critically assess the law, what is working so far and what needs to be done to bring about its effective implementation.

Mr. Benson Olugbuo, Executive Director of CLEEN Foundation, in his opening remarks highlighted some of the areas of the criminal justice process that the ACJ Act seeks to improve to include: issues of unlawful Arrest, prosecutions, inhuman treatment, remand proceedings, witness protection, establishment of police central registry, monthly report by security agencies e.t.c

He pointed out that despite the passage of the Act, there are still notable challenges that hamper its implementation. It is against this background that the CLEEN Foundation's project to monitor the Administration of Criminal Justice Reform process was conceived to strengthen the implementation of the ACJ Act through systematic monitoring of key agencies and advocacy to ensure the agencies fulfil their new roles under the Act. To this end, he stated that CLEEN Foundation has developed various strategies with which it intends to achieve this goal to a considerable level of success, two of which are the

stakeholders' summit and the inauguration of a Civil Society Observatory group on Administration of Criminal Justice as well as the conduct of periodic public perception survey on Administration of Criminal Justice in Nigeria.

He added that CLEEN working on the supply side of justice, intends to collaborate with the Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee by submitting any findings under the project which will be necessary to foster and support the implementation of the Act. Albeit unfortunately, the monitoring committee is not well funded, there is the need to advocate for proper funding of the committee for it to deliver on its mandate and ultimately bring about the implementation of the Ac. He hoped that the summit would provide the platform to drive the needed advocacy. Concluding his remarks, he thanked MacArthur Foundation for supporting CLEEN Foundation and all participants for making out time to be part of the Summit. He closed his remarks by asking everyone to join in CLEEN's forth coming 20th anniversary.

2.0 GOODWILL MESSAGES WERE RECEIVED FROM NIGERIAN PRISONS SERVICE, NIGERIA POLICE FORCE, EFCC, UNODC, ROLAC-EU AND US EMBASSY.

Summary feedback from the goodwill messages indicate that provision of an enabling and conducive environment; adequate funding and logistics; active collaboration and monitoring of all relevant stakeholders' and set up of a criminal justice database are fundamentals necessary to guarantee the effective and successful implementation of the Act.

Chief Okoi- Obono-Obla, Secretary of the Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee (ACJMC) in his Keynote Speech titled *Administration of Criminal Justice Reforms in Nigeria*, pointed that the committee is not funded as provision is not made for it in the past and present National Budget. This he said has hindered the Committee from achieving its set goals and objectives. He further emphasized that for progress to be made there is the need for Judges to change their conservatives perspectives and no longer pander to the antics of senior advocates. He also stressed the need for collaborations with well-meaning and relevant stakeholders to work proactively towards the implementation of Act. Additionally he hinted that the Committee has made attempts at engaging the ICPC and EFCC to make available case files that have still pending in the courts but the Committee's efforts has not yielded much positive results. He expressed his appreciation to CSOs that have actively partnered with the Committee to help carry out its set functions and hoped for more collaboration to ensure that the implementation of Administration of Criminal Justice Act is fully achieved and sustained.

Presentation of Preliminary Report from the First Round of Public Perception Survey on Administration of Criminal Justice in Nigeria by Prof Etannibi Alemika

In his opening statements, he stated that the aim of the survey was to obtain a better understanding of the perception and assessment of the criminal justice system and the implementation of the Administration of Criminal justice (ACJ) Act, 2015.

The survey which was conducted by Practical Sampling International(PSI) in Adamawa, Cross River, Imo, Kaduna, Lagos States and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja respectively had a total of 5,099(2,669 males and 2,430 females) respondents interviewed between 6th of March 2017 and 16th of March 2017 when the survey was conducted. Respondents were drawn from general public and special professional groups comprising police, lawyers, judicial staff, Office of Directorate of Public Prosecution etc. The basic methodology employed for data collection was in-home, face-to-face personal interview using a modified, multi-stage random selection procedure to achieve the desired representative sample.

The released findings show that responses were received on a number of areas which included familiarity with the criminal justice agencies; demand for services provided by the criminal justice agencies; their level of effectiveness and trend of performance; constraints affecting the agencies and criminal justice administration in Nigeria; suggested approaches to effective criminal justice administration amongst others.

3.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- According to the findings of the survey, police(41.0%) and lawyers(25.4%) were the criminal justice agencies whose services were most sought in the previous twelve months;
- More than 50% of the respondents in each state surveyed perceived the criminal justice and law enforcement agencies to be effective;
- On the trend of performance, majority of the respondents across the states reported improved performance of the criminal justice agencies in the previous twelve months;
- Lack of proper investigation and prosecution and corruption by the police were identified as prominent constraints affecting criminal justice administration in Nigeria;
- Proactive investigation methods, training and retraining of personnel, better community collaboration, coordination and supervision of criminal justice and law enforcement personnel, decongestion of prisons, adequate funding and facilities were identified as measures to enhance criminal justice administration in Nigeria
- Over-crowding, congestion, poor facilities and weak institution were identified as plausible causes of jail break. Better welfare for prison personnel and inmates, enhanced monitoring and oversight of prisons and better funding were recommended by respondents to improve prison system. Prof Alemika recommended the adoption of good practices in your regions such as South Africa where they have an Inspectorate of Prisons for effective oversight.
- Delay in release of case files by CID, lack of effective coordination between the police and DPP and poor police investigations were identified as critical problems responsible for delay in issuance of legal advice by DPPs
- On the analysis of the findings focusing on the assessment of the Administration of Criminal Justice, 600 of the respondents were practitioners within the criminal justice system.
- Only 18% of the entire respondents sampled reported to have heard about the Act with two-thirds of those who heard about the ACJA being familiar with it
- On the Knowledge of implementation of the Act, 68% of respondents who said they have hear about the Act reported that they knew it was being implemented
- On satisfaction with the implementation of the Act, majority of respondents were satisfied with the level of its implementation so far and most also affirmed that the full implementation of the Act will greatly improve the administration of justice within the criminal justice system

Prof Alemika concluding his presentation emphasized the need to take cognisance of other prior existing criminal justice legislations in the various states in the subsequent survey. He also added that consideration should also be made to break down the implementation of the Act to reflect State and National levels wherein effort is made to take into account states in which the ACJA has been enacted, test the familiarity of respondents in those states with the law, and ascertain to what extent the law has been implemented in those states.

4.0 TECHNICAL SESSION

4.1 Overview of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act (2015) by Prof. Akinseye George, Executive Director, Centre for Socio-Legal Studies

In his presentation, Prof Akinseye George gave an overview of how the Administration of Criminal Justice Act (2015) came to be after an almost 14 year period of trying to produce an all encompassing legislation that would address the lacuna and challenges in the Administration of Criminal Justice process in Nigeria. He stated that the Act combines the Criminal Procedure Act (CPA) and Criminal Procedure Code(CPC) to bring it uniqueness of having uniform application both in the North and South of the Country. It is applicable in all Federal High Courts and High Court of the FCT as well as to all Federal institutions as provided for in the Act. He went on to identify some of the innovations introduced by the Act:

- Up until 2014 the criminal justice system did not make provision for compensation for victims. With the coming of the Act, provision is made restorative justice as the Act seeks to repair injury caused to the victim and to society. He however highlighted that there is a gap in the ACJA as it does not provide for who would be responsible to pay compensation;
- The Act makes provision for non-custodial punishment- community service which he said Lagos under the state ACJL is applying to decongest the prisons;
- The Act is geared towards address the issue of pre-trial detention which is a major challenge in criminal justice system through a number areas which include – provision of Arrest protocols in the Act which allow for data collection which would help to reduce congestion and deal with pre-trial detention; provisions on Remand proceedings which prevents the arbitrary use of holding charge by magistrates but clearly stipulates timelines and procedures to be followed; provision imposing accountability standards – the Comptroller General of Prisons is expected to present report of Awaiting Trial Persons (ATPs) every ninety days to the Attorney General of Federation. With the availability of the data, the ACJMC can follow up and effectively monitor the prisons to ensure accountability as well as other agencies such as the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) provided for in the Act. He also further mentioned that the Act has also checked the delays to prosecution of criminal cases brought about by interlocutory applications and stay of proceedings
- The introduction of a Central Criminal Record Registry is another innovation which he highlighted and went on further to add that the police have started to make efforts to put things in place in this regard. He added that such a registry can be linked with database of INEC, FRSC and Commercial Banks to track criminals because many offenders are repeat offenders so if there is a comprehensive database it can be ease to track and arrest criminals.

- He highlighted some lapses in the Act in the area of Witness protection and payment. He added that all agencies – Police, EFCC etc should have in place witness funds to cater for this.

Concluding his presentation, he encouraged CSOs to play active roles and see to demand for the implementation of the Act by the respective agencies otherwise nothing will be done especially if high profile cases continue to be swept under the carpet. He recommended that all States should adopt the ACJA, since it is meant to bring about sanity in the Criminal Justice System.

Reflecting on the survey findings and presentations as lead Discussant, Mr. Chinonye Obiagwu, National Coordinator, Legal Defence and Assistance Project (LEDAP) stressed firstly that the point of Criminal Justice is not a legal matter but one that concerns all members of society, which makes the participation of the civil society very key. He stated that the setting up of an observatory is innovative, commendable and a step in the right direction. He stated clearly that the observatory committee should be expected to raise awareness on areas of the administration of criminal justice system where there are challenges. He added that he expects CLEEN to create an application which will enable people watch what's going on, and make reports to a central point. Highlighting the role of CSOs in advancing the implementation of Administration of Criminal Justice Act, he referred to S.33 which makes provision for CSOs to legally have access to information relating to proceedings, and if they are denied, can appeal. He also spoke on the S.111(Report from Prisons to AGF), s.30(monthly reporting by police to Magistrates), S.34(monthly visitation of CJ to police stations) and S.110(completion of Criminal Case at Magistrate courts within 180 days) of the ACJA respectively which have created avenue for oversight and accountability of the relevant agencies which CSOs should be monitoring. He added that CSOs are the drivers that can make these innovations in the Act work and stressed the importance of sustained momentum in the case of resistance.

4.2 Interactive Session (comments and questions)

1. NAPTIP – Provisions of S. 29(1) on the quarterly returns from the police and all agencies authorized to make arrests is a good innovation that would help to make all agencies take their jobs very seriously. The Act has helped the agency to fast track their cases in court and complements the trafficking law of 2015
2. NOPRIN – It may be helpful for NAPTIP to share its experiences with the NPF on how its applying the ACJA to have successful convictions
3. Mr. Obiagwu (LEDAP)– on the survey findings highlighted that although an appreciable percentage seem to be aware of the law, some states are still unaware. He then recommended that the next survey of this nature be focused on a specialized target audience so as to get more accurate feedbacks and also

encouraged CLEEN Foundation to improve and sustain the conduct of such survey

4. Questions related to the objectives of the summit which included issues like the lack of knowledge of the Act on the part of some police officers, gender inequality in respondents surveyed etc.
5. NDLEA – ACJA has helped to fast track their prosecution of their cases but there have been cases where they have had to engage the services of international interpreters and the Act does not provide who would be responsible to pay for their services. This challenge has jeopardized the chances of successfully prosecution some cases involving foreign Nationals.
6. Mr. Kehinde Adegbite – if S. 106 of the Act abolishes lay prosecution and is applicable to all federal institutions, efforts should therefore be made to address the issue of police prosecutors which is still being practiced.
7. Police officers should be undergo proper investigation training as this is the bedrock of prosecution of all criminal cases.
8. Mr. Iskil Yussuf - There needs to be the introduction of Prison Committee to cater for the effective oversight of prison service as this is clearly missing in the Act.
9. Provision needs to be made for witness payment

5.0 INAUGURATION OF CSO OBSERVATORY ON ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN NIGERIA

5.1 INTRODUCTION

As part of Summit activities was the inauguration of the Civil Society Observatory on Criminal Justice Administration in Nigeria and its first meeting. The objective of this observatory is to drive advocacy for the effective implementation of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act(ACJA)2015 through monitoring the progress of its implementation and drawing attention to violations/challenges when identified.

The twelve member Observatory committee after the inauguration met to develop strategies around advocating for the full implementation of the Act. The Terms of Reference for the Observatory include

- Contribute to the development of an indicator system for monitoring the implementation of the ACJ Act;
- Report and create public awareness on the provisions and implementation of the ACJ Act;
- Drive advocacy with relevant stakeholders in the criminal justice process to encourage compliance with the Act through working with the Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee(ACJMC)
- Meeting on a quarterly basis to review progress and challenges in the implementation of the ACJ Act.

The following advocacy strategies were identified to drive advocacy for the effective implementation of the ACJ Act 2015.

1. Stakeholders mapping within their respective states
 - Meetings to build partnerships and collaboration with them; inform them about the CSO Observatory
2. Meetings with the actors and agencies in the ACJ Act
3. Creating Public Awareness on salient issues/provisions of the Act also consider using Social media for wider reach
6. Observatory members to write articles periodically about the Observatory and its works.
7. Build relationship and gain trust of relevant actors in the Act in their respective state to drive advocacy for adoption of the Act at state level

9. Observatory members to feed the larger group with cases/information in their respective areas of work/interest on Criminal justice.

5.2 IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

1. CLEEN to share survey findings with the Observatory members to aid in depth understanding of the findings and

2. CLEEN to provide simplified briefs on the salient issues/provisions of the Act to aid discussions with relevant stakeholders at state level

Additionally in line with their Terms of Reference, possible areas around which performance indicators would be developed were also identified as follows

1. Needs for Capacity/Capacity building of the criminal justice agencies/actors;
2. Budgeting for all criminal justice agencies and the Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee
3. Inventory of infrastructure across all criminal justice agencies - court rooms; prisons, logistics etc
4. Access to Justice - looking at the remand rate; knowledge about the Act; Respect of suspects rights; right to bail/access to court; recording of suspects and confessional statements by police; timely rendering of legal advice; adjournment of cases; lay prosecution(i.e prosecution by police or anyone not a lawyer/AG)
5. State adoption of ACJ Act
6. Data Availability on Administration of Criminal Justice for policy formulation
7. Linkages between states and federal Administration of Criminal Justice laws
8. Implementation of minimum standards in ACJA as relates to prisons
 - implementation of alternatives to prison sentencing
 - mapping of courts and accessibility to prisons
9. Use of Plea bargain
10. Level of citizen awareness about ACJA

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Meeting Agenda

Stakeholders Summit on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Nigeria

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9th August, 2017

10:00-10:30am	<i>Arrivals, Introduction and the National Anthem, Wole Ojewale, Assistant Program Manager, CLEEN Foundation and Evbu Igbinedion, Technical Assistant, Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee(ACJMC)</i>
10:30-10:35am	<i>Opening Remarks by the Chair of the Programme, Prof Joy Ezeilo, Professor of Law, Department of Public Law, Faculty of Law, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus.</i>
10:35-10:45am	<i>Welcome Remarks by the Executive Director, CLEEN Foundation- Benson Olugbuo Ph.D</i>
10:45-11:00am	<i>Goodwill Messages- National Human Rights Commission, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime(UNODC); MacArthur Foundation; US Embassy; ACJMC-2mins each</i>
11:00-11:15am	<i>Keynote Speech 'Administration of Criminal Justice Reforms in Nigeria' by the Secretary of the Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee Chief Okoi Obono-Obla</i>
11:15-11:30am.	<i>Findings from the First Round of Public Perception Survey on Administration of Criminal Justice in Nigeria- Prof. Etannibi Alemika, Professor of Criminology, University of Jos, Plateau State and Board Chair, CLEEN Foundation</i>
11:30-12:00pm.	Questions and Answers
12:00-12:15pm.	Tea-break and Group photo
Technical Session	
12:15-1:00pm	<i>Overview of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act (2015) by Prof Akinseye George, Executive Director, Centre for Socio-Legal Studies</i>
1:00-1:20pm	<i>Discussant Chinonye Obiagwu National Coordinator, Legal Defence and Assistance Project (LEDAP)</i>
1:20-1:40pm	<i>Comments, Questions and Answers</i>
1:40-2:10pm	<i>Development of Advocacy Strategies from Survey Findings- Blessing Abiri, CLEEN Foundation, (Project Lead)</i>

Lunch and Departures

Stakeholders Summit on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Nigeria

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10th August, 2017

- 10:00-10:30am *Arrivals and Introduction, Blessing Abiri Program Manager, Lagos, CLEEN Foundation*
- 10:30-10:35am *Opening Remarks by the Executive Director, CLEEN Foundation, Benson Olugbuo Ph.D*
- 10:35-10:45am *Objective of the CSO Observatory on the Administration of Criminal Justice Act, Project Lead, Blessing Abiri, CLEEN Foundation*
- 10:45-10:50am *Inauguration of the CSO Observatory and Remarks by the Chair, Prof Joy Ezeilo Professor of Law, Department of Public Law, Faculty of Law, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus.*
- Working Tea-break**
- 10:50-11:00am *Brief Comments by Observatory Members*
- 11:00-12:00pm *Inaugural Observatory Meeting: Work plan, Advocacies and Next Steps - Blessing Abiri, Lagos, CLEEN Foundation*

Voice of Thanks and Departures

Supported By

**MacArthur
Foundation**

ANNEX 2:

Day 1: Participants

PARTICIPANTS

S/N	NAMES	ORGANIZATION
1	MBAUNI ILIYA SUBKA	Prison Inmate Development Initiative (PIDI)
2	KEHINDE ADEGBITE	KEHINDE ADEGBITE &CO
3	MUSA ALIYU. A	Partnership for Development Action(PADAC)
4	NDUKWA OGBOGU R	LOCATE NIG
5	YISSUF ISKIL	Child Development and Concern Foundation(CDCF)
6	AHMED ADETOLA KAZEEM	Prisoners Rights Advocacy Initiative (PRAI)
7	DR.CHELUCHI ONYEMELUKWE	Health Ethics and Law Consulting (HELIC)
8	TIJANI ABDULKAREEM	Socio-Economic Research and Development Centre (SERDEC)
9	OKEREKE CHINWIKE	African Law Foundation (AFRILAW)
10	HENRY OKEREKE	Justice, Development and Peace Makers Centre(JDPMC)
11	NWAGUMA OKEY	NOPRIN Foundation (Network on Police Reform in Nigeria)
12	UGWUU NKECHI	Legal Defence and Assistance Project (LEDAP)
13	SAVIOUR AKPAN	Community Policing Partners for Justice, Security and Democratic Reforms (COMPPART)
14	PROF.JOY N. EZEILO (OON)	WACOL/UNN
15	JOSEPH AMENAGHAMON	Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA)
16	EVBU IGBENEION EDION	Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee (ACJMC)
17	POPOLA BENJAMIN	Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS)
18	PROF. ADEDEJI ADEKUNLE	D.G, NIALS
19	OKOT OBONO-OBLA	Ministry of Justice
20	OKIKE AJANWACHUKWU	Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS)
22	ETANNIBI ALEMIKA	University of Jos
23	PROF. J.A.M AUDI	Nigerian Law Reform Commission
24	CHINELO AGOM EZE	Promoting Good Governance And Citizen Access (PLAC)
25	STELLA AZUKA	ACFM
26	UPEL RICHARD	Ministry of Justice
27	EUNICE GARBA	G.O.A
28	ACHI.J. AYOL	Legal Aid Council of Nigeria
29	ABUBAKAR GARBA	PRISONS DSP
30	JIRBO FRANCIS	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission - (EFCC)

31	ACP G OKOSUN	The Nigerian Prisons Service (NPS)
32	DR. UJU AGOMOH	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
33	CHIEJINE FRANCIS	Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS)
34	IKPONMWOSA OMOIGIADE	Center for Democracy and Development (CDD)
35	LT. HALIMAH N ISOH	Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC)
36	AUDU W.I	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency - (NDLEA)
37	K.C UMEH	Nigerian Law Reform Commission
38	IGBODO DAVID	Nigeria Police Force (NPF)
39	CHINO OBIAGWU	Legal Defence and Assistance Project (LEDAP)
40	BONNER MICHEAL	US EMBASSY
41	EITOKPAL HENRI -PAUL	African Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development (CSLS)
42	MINGE DUAMWAN	PWAN
43	OMODARA OLANIYI	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
44	AFOLAMOR.S.OLAMAH	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
45	STEPHEN JOANNA .O	Prisoners Rehabilitation and Welfare Action (PRAWA)
46	GODWIN ODO	ROLAC –EU
47	ONWUGHAHU QUEEN	Human Rights Writers' Association of Nigeria (HURIWA)
48	ARINZE MBANEFO	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons(NAPTIP)
49	BUKA KPANJA ISOKARIARI	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons(NAPTIP)
50	DENNIS ABI	Nigeria Police Force (NPF)
51	RACAEI N. MAIGURU	Nigeria Police Force (NPF)
52	OSAI OJIGHO	AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
53	IGHO AKEREZHA	African Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development (CSLS)
54	JOSEPH SIMON	African Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development (CSLS)

ANNEX 3: Day 2: Participants

The twelve (12) member Observatory is made up of Civil Society Organizations and individuals working in support of a better and more efficient criminal justice system in Nigeria and include

1. Bar. Chinwike Okereke African Law Foundation(AFRILAW)
2. Mr. Saviour Akpan Community Policing Partners for Justice, Security and Democratic Reforms (COMPPARTS)
3. Mr. Henry Okereke Justice, Development and Peace Makers' Centre (JDPMC), Osun
4. Mr. Okey Nwanguma Network on Police Reforms in Nigeria (NOPRIN)
5. Bar. Musa Aliyu Abubakar Partnership for Development Action
6. Mr. Mbami Iliya Subka Prison Inmate Development Initiative(PIDI)
7. Bar. Ahmed Adetola-Kazeem Prisoners' Rights Advocacy Initiative(PRAI)
8. Mr. Tijani AbdulKareem Socio Economic Research and Development Center (SERDEC)
9. Dr. Cheluchi Onyemelukwe Academic/Independent legal consultant
10. Bar. Kehinde Adegbite Private Legal Practitioner
11. Mr. Iskil Yussuf Controller of Prisons, Nigeria Prison Service (Rtd)
12. Mr. Robert Ndukwe Locate NG
13. Prof Joy Ezeilo Observatory Advisor
14. Mrs. Blessing Abiri CLEEN Foundation (Secretariat)

ANNEX 4: Media Reports

Press Release - <http://cleenfoundation.blogspot.com.ng/2017/08/cleen-releases-summary-findings-from.html>

Preliminary Report Release - <http://cleenfoundation.blogspot.com.ng/2017/08/public-perception-of-criminal-justice.html>

Reports in the news - <https://goo.gl/wFTmig>

Audio Podcast - <https://goo.gl/365b9J>

GALLERY

Cross Section of Participants



Cross section of participants during remarks by Prof Joy Ezeilo Chairperson



Cross section of participants during paper presentation by Prof. Yemi Akinseye George, Centre



Cross section of participants Day 2 Inauguration of CSO Observatory



Cross section of participants after Day 1 of the workshop

CLEEN FOUNDATION'S PUBLICATIONS

S/N	Title	Description
1.	Constable Joe	A Drama Series on Police Community Relation In Nigeria
2.	Policing A Democracy	A Survey Report on the Role and Functions of the Nigeria Police in a Post-Military Era Published in 1999
3.	Juvenile Justice Administration in Nigeria	Philosophy & Practice Published in 2001
4.	Forward March	A Radio drama Series on Civil Military Relation In Nigeria Published in 2001
5.	Gender Relations and Discrimination in Nigeria Police Force	Published in 2001
6.	Civilian Oversight and Accountability of Police in Nigeria	Published in 2001
7.	Hope Betrayed	A report on Impunity and State-Sponsored Violence in Nigeria published in 2002
8.	Police and Policing in Nigeria	Final Report on the Conduct of the Police in the 2003 Elections published in 2003
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