



Report

14th Annual Conference Nigeria Network of NGOs

**Lagos, Nigeria.
3 December 2014**

Theme: CSO Legitimacy, Transparency and Accountability: The role of government and civil society.

Organized by the Nigeria Network of NGOs in partnership with the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law

The views expressed in this document are the sole responsibility of participants and does not necessarily reflect the views of ICNL, NNNGO or other participating organizations.

FORWARD



I am very proud to present to you the outcome and results of the 14th Annual Conference of the Nigeria Network of NGOs titled; 'CSO Legitimacy, Transparency and Accountability: The role of government and civil society', held in Lagos on 3 December 2014. This event attracted over 200 participants in person and more than 1,800 Twitter accounts reached amounting to 12,132 impacts and 7,086 impressions. It was the first ever NNNGO event of this scale at which we were able to actively engage with and reach out to a wider range of stakeholders across Nigeria.

The 2014 edition of the Conference is set against the backdrop of recent happenings in the country as it relates to civil society regulation and different Bills in

the National Assembly seeking to regulate the work of Nigerian NGOs. In April and June 2014, two Bills (Foreign Contributions Bill and NGO Regulatory Agency Bill) were read on the floor of the National Assembly, with both Bills seeking to regulate the work of NGOs. The Bills as conceived remain a threat to the work of NGOs and the wider civil society community.

To that effect, the Conference sessions were designed to provide participants with an in-depth understanding of the regulatory environment guiding our work and identify concrete implementation possibilities on harmonized accountability framework for Nigerian NGOs. Additionally, the Conference served as a forum for representatives from government and civil society to interact and build bridges.

In keynote addresses, conversations with thought leaders, panel discussions and roundtables, participants exchanged experiences on best practices as well as best policies for regulating and standardizing the work of Not-for-Profit organizations in Nigeria. The different sessions provided the framework for wider discussions on how regulations for our sector have fared to date and what can be done to improve them. Indeed the one day event buzzed with lively discussions and debates not only during the interactive sessions, but also around the lunch tables.

The Nigeria Network of NGOs (NNNGO) is particularly grateful for the support it received for this event. First and foremost to the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL) for being our main host partner and lead sponsor for the 14th Annual Conference, NNNGO would also like to express its thanks to Innercity Mission for Children (Partner Sponsor) and Guinness Nigeria (Drinks Reception Sponsors) for their support towards the success achieved.

NNNGO wishes to thank wholeheartedly the Honorable Minister of National Planning, Dr. Abubakar O. Sulaiman for participating at the 14th Annual Conference of the Network through his representative, Dr. Anne Nzegwu. NNNGO's deepest appreciation also goes to the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) and the Special Control Unit on Money Laundering (SCUML) without their participation the convening of this event would have been impossible.

We thank all contributors and participants at the Conference for making it an informative as well as enjoyable one day event.

On behalf of all my colleagues at NNNGO – whose support was indispensable to the success of this Conference – I look forward to a productive cooperation with relevant government agencies and civil society colleagues as we work together to implement the Conference outcomes.

Oyebisi Babatunde Oluseyi

Executive Director, Nigeria Network of NGOs.

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CONFERENCE OVERVIEW



Dr Anne Nzegwu, representative of the Honourable Minister of National Planning

The 14th Annual NNNGO Conference titled, “CSO Legitimacy, Transparency and Accountability: The role of government and civil society”, served as a unique opportunity for civil society organizations and government to discuss and make remarkable contributions to issues around NGO accountability and to encourage compliance with existing regulations.

For over 8 hours, NGOs led by series of experts drawn from the government and civil society honed their understanding of the statutory accountability requirements for NGOs and raised their awareness of the importance of complying with such, while also identifying gaps. The wide ranging discussions culminated in the creation and adoption of a 2 page communiqué, which

will help the NNNGO and relevant government agencies work together in addressing the challenges of NGO regulations in Nigeria.

Held at the NEC Building, in Lagos, Nigeria, 3 December 2014, the Conference attracted over 200 participants from 183 NGOs and the six geo-political zones of Nigeria, including representatives of the media, government and private sector. It was organized by the Nigeria Network of NGOs in partnership with the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law and supported by Innercity Mission for Children and Guinness Nigeria.

The Conference featured high-level government and NGO experts on NGO regulations, who addressed participants. Making the 2014 edition a first time the NNNGO Annual Conference would witness the participation of high level government representatives.

Welcome Address

In his welcoming address, **Otunba Dele Ajayi-Smith**, Member, NNNGO Board of Trustees said, “This entire Conference is dedicated to the recent realities facing the environment within which we work as civil society organizations. This year’s Conference offers exceptionally rich content particularly around efforts by the National Assembly to regulate the 3rd sector. Our intention this year is to fill the gap between NGO regulation as conceived by the House of Representatives and best practices. We want to identify concrete implementation possibilities on a harmonized accountability framework for Nigerian NGOs.”

Otunba Ajayi-Smith said, “It is in this context that your organization ‘the Nigeria Network of NGOs’ has a vital role to play. As the first generic membership network for NGOs in Nigeria, it is essential to exchange information and ideas on the theme of the conference which is, ‘CSO Legitimacy, Transparency and Accountability: The role of government and civil society’, if we want to improve our transparency and accountability as a sector.”

Keynote Address

The Honourable Minister of National Planning, Dr. Abubakar O. Sulaiman in his keynote address delivered by a representative, **Dr Anne Nzegwu**, Director, Reform Coordination, National Planning Commission noted that ‘initiatives and strategies contained in the Transformation Agenda (TA) of the current Administration has resulted in the implementation of key policies and programmes aimed at improving governance and strengthening institutions for better service delivery and to support CSOs and private sector-led growth and development.’

He further noted that 'this Administration has respected the civic space and ensured that civic participation in the debate about optimal pathways for the country's development are integral in the policymaking process. As such, civil society has continued to flourish, leading to an unprecedented rise in the number of civil society groups in Nigeria.'

He reminded participants that they have an important role in ensuring their accountability. "CSOs must themselves grapple with clarifying their legitimacy as social and political actors and their transparency and accountabilities to key stakeholders that ensure that they contribute to the public good."

"Dealing with these issues will help CSOs define more clearly their missions and values and position them to learn more effectively from their experience. Better answers to questions about legitimacy, transparency and accountability can help mobilize staff, allies, and public support. While CSOs have often been remarkably effective at holding governments and corporations accountable to policies and promises, their continued effectiveness will turn on their capacity to live up to their own standards. Therefore there are both internal and external reasons for attention to these issues."

The Minister encouraged the NGO sector to consider a self-regulatory framework. "As a way forward, you should consider a self-regulatory approach like ICAN, MAN and Guild of Editors etc. This, if done, will provide a conducive environment for the CSOs to operate in the country."

Protecting civic space: Conversation on regulation and standards

Emerson Sykes, Legal Associate for Africa at the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL) in his video address to the participants noted that, "ICNL has worked with government and civil society organization in over 100 countries around the world, including more than 18 in Africa, to improve the legal environment for civil society. ICNL provides technical assistance, research and legal analysis to partners to reinforce their capacity and understanding of international laws and norms."

He highlighted two simultaneous trends regarding international standards regulating civil society. He noted the negative trend of closing civic space by governments which has continued to increase dramatically. More than 50 restrictive laws have been enacted or introduced in the last two years with 11 out of these in Africa. Nigeria is not immune to these restrictive laws. He mentioned that foreign funding has been banned, restricted, or stigmatized in countries like Ethiopia, Russia and even the United States.

On the positive side, he noted that, "We have seen important developments in building progressive international norms, including the work of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association, Maina Kiai. I encourage you to look at his reports." He expressed his hope that the 'conference will provide space for constructive dialogue and engagement.'

Joining participants via telephone, **Ambassador Maria Leissner**, Secretary General, Community of Democracies informed participants about the work of the Community of Democracies and her organization's activities in protecting civic space. She noted that Nigeria will in 2015 become the President of the Community of Democracies and encouraged participants to use this as an opportunity to strengthen civic space in Nigeria. She further mentioned the Community of Democracies' interest in engaging the Nigerian civil society community in making the best of Nigeria's Presidency.

Question and Answer Session

Participants had the opportunity of interacting with the representative of the Minister through a question and answer session. *Names will not be attributed to questions.*

Q1: Are we going to pay money for registration with the NPC as NGOs in Nigeria or it is free of charge because civil organizations are into National Planning as well and I believe we are partners in progress?

A1: Registration with the NPC is free. NGOs will have to pay for their registration with CAC. "The main reason registration is important is that when foreign donors come looking for local NGOs, how do we

know you exist if you are not registered under us? Just like every other sector, there are many illegal operators and registration helps you get firmer.

“We have donor agencies that come to the country who have more money to spend and as such, we implore you to package your proposal very well as it might fall under the sector which the donor might be looking for.”

Q2: How can your Commission alleviate the suffering of NGOs?

A2: Through registration, the government would be able to know how many NGOs we have in existence and would be able to know how to make provisions for assistance.

Q3: Does the National Planning Commission have statistics of our sector’s contribution to the economy?

A3: That is why we are asking the NGOs to register with the Government, when they do we will be able to get such data from the information provided. NGOs should first come up with data on what they’ve done to add to the Gross Domestic Product, GDP, of the country after which both parties can sit down and discuss.

Q4: There are too many agencies requesting for information on the activities of CSOs, What is the input of the National Planning with respect to the Bills to regulate CSOs at the National Assembly?

A4: The Commission is monitoring the Bills and hopes it will be passed before the end of this current administration in 2015.

Panel Discussion: Civil society regulation in Nigeria, the role of government and civil society



The Panel session was moderated by **Victor Nosegbe** of the Inncity Mission for Children and panelists included **Hajia Saratu M. Shaffi**, Corporate Affairs Commission, **Temitope Erinomo**, Special Control Unit on Money Laundering, **Peter Olayemi**, Federal Inland Revenue Service, **Yemisi Ransome-Kuti**, Founder, NNNGO and **Oludotun Olugbemi**, Executive Director, World Hope Foundation.

The moderator started with an introductory note, sharing and analysing his experience in registering his organization (Inncity Mission for Children) in Nigeria, Uganda and Ethiopia. He started by saying, “The government must stop seeing NGOs as placard carriers and protesters rather as Partners in Progress.” He noted that in Uganda, NGOs are required by law to submit their plans, strategies and budgets at the

beginning of the year to Government; while this process is debatable, he noted that it is important for Nigerian NGOs to comply with statutory regulations already in place.

Hajia Saratu M Shaffi described the role of the Corporate Affairs Commission in regulating the work of Nigerian NGOs. She said the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) provides a regulatory framework for the work of NGOs in Nigeria. She noted that the CAMA law under section 7, invests the power to regulate and supervise the NGO sector on CAC; section c of the law covers registration, supervision and regulation of their activities. Hajia Shaffi said, “that is why NGOs file a constitution and also advertise the name of their trustees at the point of registration. Compliance with the regulatory requirements of filling annual reports, expenditures and donations etc; has been a challenge. She spoke strongly on the need for NGOs to apply funds received from donors strictly on what it is meant for. She ended her presentation asking that changes in NGO governance structures also needs to be sent to CAC for the records.

Temitope Erinomo spoke on the need for NGOs to have strong internal control and procedures. He noted that SCUML has the mandate to supervise the work of NGOs in relation to money laundering. He said, “Our experience on legitimacy shows that internal controls and policies have to be gotten right by NGOs.” He explained further that most organizations complying with the SCUML requirements are those that have gotten their internal controls and procedures right. Issues around financial reporting must be complied with, he added. Mr. Erinomo concluded with the observation that NGOs should not see supervision or engagement with government as a *‘we and them thing’* rather *‘we need an engagement for better assessment.’*

Yemisi Ransome-Kuti spoke about the role of the Board in ensuring organizational accountability. To do so, she noted NGO Board has statutory roles that have been embedded in the organization’s constitution. “Your Board’s name is on your CAC registration certificate”, Board members have legal responsibilities to ensure that the organizations they lead are accountable and transparent. They help in shaping and guiding policy formulation and must have hands-on knowledge of what the organization is doing. Board members must have integrity and good standing; support the NGO in fundraising, networking and making sure the organization has a wider reach. The Board serves as the umbrella of a house under which an organization lives.

Oludotun Olugbemi brought examples of how regulation in the US and Nigeria has worked for his organization. To him the quest for NGO accountability is not a weakness but a sign of maturity and progress. He noted that the work of NGOs goes beyond CAC and advocated for a Commission modeled after the UK Charity’s Commission. Oludotun offered the case of his organization, where having registered since 2002 without filling annual reports with CAC and no one has ‘come after him’ whereas in the United States where his organization has a branch, his organization have had to file an annual report since 2005 when the organization was registered there. He noted that we need a regulatory framework citing the worrying trend of many people starting NGOs with the belief that it is lucrative. He highlighted the need for a self-regulatory framework for the sector.

Peter Olayemi began his presentation with the ‘big message’ from FIRS which is to correct the erroneous belief that NGOs are totally exempted from tax payments. He noted that what is subject to exemption are the core activities of an NGO. Immediately an NGO goes into doing business there is tax to be paid on business transactions. He explained that accountability will bring discipline into the way organizations do things; it also helps in tracking progress. Mr. Olayemi stated that FIRS is working hard to let everyone know their rights and responsibilities on tax issues. He encouraged NGOs to register with FIRS as soon as they conclude their registrations with CAC and continue to file annual returns.

Question-and-Answer Period

Voices from the audience brought new perspectives into the discussion. In the question-and-answer session, a broad variety of issues were raised. One point that was addressed by several participants was the need for regulatory agencies to harmonize their work and share data. Another important aspect was the necessity for a self-regulatory framework for Nigerian NGOs. One participant noted that with all she has been doing to support governments efforts, going through the hurdles of registering negate her

volunteering spirit and passion. Finally the audience spoke about the need for NNNGO to work with all the regulatory agencies in developing tools that can aid compliance with existing regulatory laws.

Social Protection in Nigeria, the role of CSOs

Dr Abiola Tilley-Gyado, President, Society for Social Protection in Nigeria, said Social protection is a fundamental human right. Social protection is gaining a lot of popularity and importance not because it is new but because we are just waking up to realities. Social protection attempts to answer the 'how are you?' question. "Will someone that hasn't eating be able to answer your how are you question?" Social protection helps to cushion risks, poverty, insecurity and inequality. Social protection is not an imported theory; it is the center piece of global development. There are many children going to school without food, many dying because of lack of access to medical care- these are social protection issues. Access to food, decent employment is a right not a privilege. Recently the African Union brought all Ministers of Social Agenda together and they agreed that social protection will be center piece of development in all African countries. The Nigerian Government is presently designing a social protection policy for Nigeria. We have examples of social protection initiatives in Lagos and Osun State, a concise togetherness of all these initiative is important. Dr Tilley-Gyado concluded by informing participants about the national social protection framework being developed by the Federal Government noting that the policy will follow a life cycle approach. She noted that her organization the Society for Social Protection in Nigeria was formed to ensure social protection issues are addressed in Nigeria.

State of the Sector Address

In his state of the sector address, NNNGO's Executive Director, **Oyebisi Babatunde Oluseyi**, thanked the Minister's representative, Dr Anne Nzegwu for fielding questions from participants and sought her support in ensuring that many of the challenges identified at the Conference are worked upon. He added that NNNGO will be working with all regulatory agencies to first understand what the reporting requirements are and also develop tool kits based the briefs received from CAC, FIRS and SCUML. Mr. Oyebisi said there is a need to change strategy by ensuring that civil society sits at the table and works with Government to address the challenges facing the 3rd sector in Nigeria. He noted the need for trust and the independence of the NNNGO Secretariat in engaging with Government to address outcomes of the Conference. While mentioning some of the failures of NNNGO as a Network in meeting the needs of its members, he assured members of improvements in 2015. Speaking further on the need to be at the table, he said in 2015, the civil society community will have to work with various government agencies to negotiate the new development agenda starting with a reading of the Secretary General's synthesis report. He concluded by strongly recommending both civil society and government to work together as a family and to tell each other the truth.

Group presentation: Plenary presentations on outcomes of the roundtable discussions

Participants at the Conference had the opportunity of having roundtable discussions on the theme of the Conference and to make one concrete recommendation on how the regulatory challenges faced by our sector can be addressed. Grouped based on their thematic focus, participants also had the opportunity of interacting with each other and to learn about the work of other organizations. Recommendations were presented at the plenary and this laid the foundation for the communiqué that was developed and presented at the Conference.

The following recommendations were agreed upon:

1. **Leadership and innovation.** The challenges facing our sector today is becoming more complex, while resources are shrinking, civic space is threatened, the developmental challenges and realities we have to address are enormous. Our approach to addressing these challenges will require bold leadership and innovativeness. We therefore need competent hands to lead the work of civil society organizations to ensure that our sector stays relevant, professional and innovative; avoid wastages and ensure effective financial/operational control. This includes ensuring that civil

society organizations in Nigeria have the capacity to deliver on their vision and mission, using various opportunities, workshops, conferences, tool kits, case studies, consultations, social media etc., to strengthen and improve the work of civil society organizations.

2. **Creating an enabling environment.** Our work now (within the MDGs era) and post 2015 must be grounded in an environment that is safe and secure for civil society to thrive. This requires a strong commitment on the part of Government to protect civic space, seeing civil society as important stakeholders and partners. We have considered how best Government can help create an enabling environment, by ensuring our rights to freedom of association and peaceful assemblies are respected and protected including our rights to receive and use funds. This will require honouring existing international and regional commitments to civil society such as the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and other UN regulations and treaties guiding freedom of association and assembly amongst others.
3. **Self regulation.** The future of our sector lies in a self-regulatory environment predicated upon international standards, norms and best practices. We agreed that as civil society organizations we must organize ourselves better in order to achieve our goal of evolving a self-regulatory framework for our work. A greater commitment to improving our accountability and compliance with existing regulations is particularly an important first step, guided by the Istanbul CSO Development Effectiveness Principles.
4. **Space for dialogue and engagement.** We need a space for dialogue between Government and civil society. Too often we have hampered our nation's development by the lack of a robust platform for dialogue and engagement on policies between Government and the civil society community. The culture of distrust and mutual suspicion that exists between us has escalated our challenges. There should be changed behaviour in this regards, in order to make way for a truly engaging and effective civil society-Government relationship. Enhanced knowledge sharing, capacity building, technology transfers and data collection will be key.

Closing Remarks

In his closing remarks, **Oyebisi Babatunde Oluseyi**, Executive Director, Nigeria Network of NGOs thanked the team that put together the 14th Annual Conference and also expressed the Network's appreciations to the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, Inncity Mission for Children and Guinness Nigeria for their support.

The Network's appreciation was also extended to all the panelists and the Founding Executive Director (Ms. Yemisi Ransome-Kuti) and a Founding Board member (Dr Abiola Tilley-Gyado) for their vision in starting the Nigeria Network of NGOs 22 years ago.

He welcomed Femi Daniel Obong's offer of working with the Network in ensuring that Nigerian NGOs has the necessary media mileage for their work. He thanked Femi for agreeing to comper the event free of charge

Finally, he thanked participants for making time to attend and wished them all the best for the New Year.



Communiqué

**14th Annual Conference of the Nigeria Network of NGOs held in Lagos, Nigeria,
3 December 2014**

Theme: “CSO Legitimacy, Transparency and Accountability: The Role of Government and Civil Society”

We, delegates at the 14th Annual Conference of the Nigeria Network of NGOs, met in Lagos, Nigeria on 3rd December, to discuss our legitimacy, transparency and accountability as a sector and what the role of Government and Civil Society should be.

We discussed how to strengthen existing regulatory frameworks for our sector and how civil society and Government can work together in protecting civic space. We consulted amongst ourselves on a range of issues affecting our sector. We heard presentations from experts drawn from government agencies and civil society and welcomed the richness and depth of discussions at the Conference. We are committed to finding ways of reflecting Conference outcomes in our work.

At the Conference, we agreed on the need for Government to harmonize existing regulatory requirements for our sector such that we can have a one stop shop for submitting required documentation relating to our accountability. We realized the environment within which we work can only be conducive when Government understands our ways of working and agencies of Government share data amongst themselves.

We recognize the need for adequate consultation with the civil society community on various Bills within the National Assembly seeking to regulate our work. Of particular interest are the Foreign Contribution and NGO Regulatory Agency Bill.

We value the importance of civic space as an essential ingredient for democracy therefore we welcome Nigeria's Presidency of the Community of Democracies in 2015. This Presidency should be used by Nigeria to champion initiatives aimed at protecting civic space amongst members of the Community of Democracies.

Our vision is to see a National Planning Commission that values civil society's input within the policy design and implementation process and to have in place the building blocks for civil society to attract Government funding for projects without losing its independence.

We also recognized the need for civil society organizations to have strong internal controls and accountability procedures. Such procedures will help ensure that NGOs are able to comply with existing regulations thereby improving their legitimacy, transparency and accountability. It is essential that self-regulatory framework be evolved by the civil society community, one that is coherent with existing regulatory requirements, international standards and norms.

Acknowledging the role of the Nigeria Network of NGOs in taking forward these issues, we highlight four key areas on which progress is needed in order to ensure our sector operates in a legitimate, transparent and accountable environment:

5. **Leadership and innovation.** The challenges facing our sector today is becoming more complex, while resources are shrinking, civic space is threatened, the developmental challenges and realities we have to address are enormous. Our approach to addressing these challenges will require bold leadership and innovativeness. We therefore need competent hands to lead the work of civil society organizations to ensure that our sector stays relevant, professional and innovative; avoid wastages and ensure effective financial/operational control. This includes ensuring that civil

society organizations in Nigeria have the capacity to deliver on their vision and mission, using various opportunities, workshops, conferences, tool kits, case studies, consultations, social media etc., to strengthen and improve the work of civil society organizations.

6. **Creating an enabling environment.** Our work now (within the MDGs era) and post 2015 must be grounded in an environment that is safe and secure for civil society to thrive. This requires a strong commitment on the part of Government to protect civic space, seeing civil society as important stakeholders and partners. We have considered how best Government can help create an enabling environment, by ensuring our rights to freedom of association and peaceful assemblies are respected and protected including our rights to receive and use funds. This will require honouring existing international and regional commitments to civil society such as the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and other UN regulations and treaties guiding freedom of association and assembly amongst others.
7. **Self regulation.** The future of our sector lies in a self-regulatory environment predicated upon international standards, norms and best practices. We agreed that as civil society organizations we must organize ourselves better in order to achieve our goal of evolving a self-regulatory framework for our work. A greater commitment to improving our accountability and compliance with existing regulations is particularly an important first step, guided by the Istanbul CSO Development Effectiveness Principles.
8. **Space for dialogue and engagement.** We need a space for dialogue between Government and civil society. Too often we have hampered our nation's development by the lack of a robust platform for dialogue and engagement on policies between Government and the civil society community. The culture of distrust and mutual suspicion that exists between us has escalated our challenges. There should be changed behaviour in this regards in order to make way for a truly engaging and effective civil society-Government relationship. Enhanced knowledge sharing, capacity building, technology transfers and data collection will be key.

Furthermore, we take advantage of this gathering to call on the Federal Government to:

- Properly implement the Presidential Comprehensive Response Plan for HIV/AIDS in Nigeria (PCRP 2013-2015) by working with civil society organizations to address critical issues of systems and service delivery;
- Develop and implement a comprehensive national social protection policy
- Support efforts of civil society organizations in advocating for the domestication of the child rights act across the 36 States of the Federation
- Prioritize our sustainable economic growth by rethinking the Nation's plans and policies on renewable resources harvesting and regeneration, environmental degradation, and non-renewable resources depletion along our capabilities and National realities.

Following the conclusion of the 14th Annual Conference of the Nigeria Network of NGOs, a Conference report will be developed detailing proceedings at the event. We are grateful to the organizers and to the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, Inncity Mission for Children and Guinness Nigeria for sponsoring this event.

We extend our thanks to the Minister of National Planning, **Dr. Abubakar O. Sulaiman**, Registrar-General of the Corporate Affairs Commission, **Mr. Bello Mahmud**, Acting Executive Chairman, Federal Inland Revenue Service, **Alhaji Kabiru Marshi** and Ag. Director, Special Control Unit against Money Laundering, **Hajia Binta Rano**, for their participation (through proxy) at the Conference.

End

Annex 1:

Keynote address by the Honourable Minister/Deputy Chairman, National Planning Commission

Protocol:

I am greatly delighted to be invited to this 14th Annual Conference of Nigeria Network of Non-Governmental Organisations to deliver a keynote address on the topic titled “**CSOs Legitimacy, Transparency and Accountability: The role of government and civil society**” with its theme as “**improving the regulatory environment for the CSOs in Nigeria**”.

To start with, it may interest you to know that the initiatives and strategies contained in the Transformation Agenda (TA) of the current Administration has resulted in the implementation of key policies and programmes aimed at improving governance and strengthening institutions for better service delivery and to support CSOs and private sector-led growth and development. Entrenching the practice of good governance and deepening democracy are major priorities for the government.

This Administration has respected the civic space and ensured that civic participation in the debate about optimal pathways for the country’s development are integral in the policymaking process. As such, civil society has continued to flourish, leading to an unprecedented rise in the number of civil society groups in Nigeria. Let me now refer you to the relevant concepts - legitimacy, transparency and accountability that will serve as essential guide to understanding the topic of discourse.

The concept of legitimacy refers to perceptions by key stakeholders that the existence, activities and impacts of CSOs are justifiable and appropriate in terms of central social values and institutions. It is also seen as “the right to be and do something in society, a sense that an organization is lawful, admissible, and justified in its chosen course of action.”

The concept of transparency can be defined as a situation in which business and financial activities of the CSOs are done in an open way without secrets, so that people can trust that they are fair and honest. The concept of accountability has been defined in many ways, not all of them compatible or mutually reinforcing.

We will focus on accountability as a responsibility to answer for particular performance expectations to specific stakeholders. So, unlike the general contextual expectations that shape the legitimacy of CSOs, accountability may focus on quite specific claims from financial accounting practices, to quality of services delivered, to advocacy campaign tactics utilized. CSO values, missions and strategies define goals and activities for which they might be held accountable by these stakeholders.

Hence, CSOs are accountable to a mix of stakeholders:

- Their **members**, for how they conduct internal affairs, for what they do, and how they act in the society.
- Their **donors** for the way in which they spend funds.
- The **general citizenry**, for the tax funds they use, for the public good that is expected of them and for their connection to the needs of the disadvantaged communities whose voices they represent.
- **The State**, which bestowed on them the status of CSO and enables them to draw from national ODA. They are also accountable to the State for the manner in which they use their funding.

The above indicates that CSOs should be accountable to a wide range of stakeholders: people whose rights they seek to protect and advance; their own members, supporters and staff; to those who contribute finance, goods or services; to partner institutions, both governmental and non-governmental; to regulatory bodies; to those whose policies, programmes or behaviour they wish to influence; and more broadly, to the media and general public.

They should be able to demonstrate a democratic structure, participative decision-making and non-partisan approach if they claim legitimacy on political grounds. In the recent years, the roles of civil society organizations - community-based organizations, churches, development NGOs, relief agencies, advocacy coalitions, have grown explosively.

While there are many differences across regions and countries, researchers still suggest that the trends amount to a “global associational revolution” that has major implications for governance and social problem-solving. A recent UN report suggests that “civil society is as much a part of today’s global governance as governments,” and many see central roles for civil society organizations (CSOs) in coping with the critical challenges that confront our increasingly interdependent world.

To fulfil this promise, however, CSOs must themselves grapple with clarifying their legitimacy as social and political actors and their transparency and accountabilities to key stakeholders that ensure that they contribute to the public good. Dealing with these issues will help CSOs define more clearly their missions and values and position them to learn more effectively from their experience.

Better answers to questions about legitimacy, transparency and accountability can help mobilize staff, allies, and public support. While CSOs have often been remarkably effective at holding governments and corporations accountable to policies and promises, their continued effectiveness will turn on their capacity to live up to their own standards. Therefore, there are both internal and external reasons for attention to these issues.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as you may be aware, two Bills (Foreign Contributions Bill and NGO Regulatory Agency Bill), are currently at the National Assembly seeking to regulate the work of the NGOs in Nigeria. Though the Bills are yet to be passed, we hope that the National Assembly will expedite action on them to ensure their successful completion before the expiration of their tenure in 2015. However, for now, what remains sacrosanct is that CSOs need to operate in an environment of legitimacy, transparency and accountability.

Not only the National Assembly but donors globally have also recognised that transparency is key for accountability and greater effectiveness. For example, donors launched the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), a voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiative that aims to make information about aid spending easier to access, use and understand. As of May 2012, 31 donors – including the U.S. government – have become signatories to IATI (Naidoo, 2004).

There is no gainsaying the fact that foreign donations have played a critical role in our development for over six decades even though marginally. The funds as well as activities of their beneficiaries have largely been regulated by the National Planning Commission.

In our administration of Official Development Assistance (ODA), we always ensure that whatever passes through us is in line with our development aspiration as a country. Looking at the intention of the Bills, the CSOs will be the greatest beneficiaries if passed, because there have been complaints overtime of NGOs receiving monies from foreign donors and not using the monies for the purpose they were received.

There is therefore the need to streamline the activities of the sub-sector by ensuring that donor agencies do not give out monies to organisations without due consultation with relevant government authorities.

To this effect, governments at national and sub-national levels view CSOs as an integral part of the institutional structure for addressing some social problems. Recognizing the importance of CSOs in nation building, the Federal Government through the Corporate Affairs Commission and National Planning Commission, oversees and coordinates the activities of the CSOs.

For the CSOs to operate in an atmosphere of legitimacy, transparency and accountability, they are expected to and must register with these two agencies which majority of the CSOs operating in Nigeria are in violation. In fact, I wish to use this opportunity to inform you that the number of CSOs operating in Nigeria currently cannot be ascertained due to non-compliance to rules and regulations.

I therefore urge you in your own interest to register with the Corporate Affairs Commission and National Planning Commission to ensure legitimacy, transparency and accountability on the part of the Government and the CSOs.

As a way forward, you should consider a self-regulatory approach like ICAN, MAN and Guild of Editors etc. This, if done, will provide a conducive environment for the CSOs to operate in the country.

Thank you.

Annex 2:
Social media report/analytics

Twitter and Facebook were used throughout the Conference.

Twitter analytics

General statistics

Created: Dec 8, 2014 6:15:35 PM

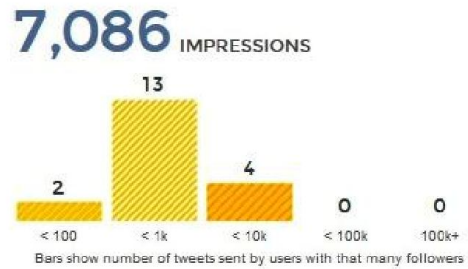


#NNNGO14

ESTIMATED REACH

EXPOSURE

1,810
ACCOUNTS REACHED



ACTIVITY



Facebook analytics

Total Reach

The number of people who were served any activity from your Page including posts, posts by other people, Page like ads, mentions and checkins.



Annex 3:

Panelist Profile

Hajia Saratu Mama Shafi'i, Director, Corporate Affairs Commission

Hajia Saratu Mama Shafi'i is in charge of operations and administrative functions of the Incorporated Trustees Department at the Corporate Affairs Commission, as a Director, she leads her Department's work in registering and supervising NGOs such as religious bodies, clubs, tribal associations, social and educational organizations. With a background in Law, Hajia Shafi'i has worked in the Niger State Ministry of Justice as a Senior State Counsel before joining the Corporate Affairs Commission as a Senior Litigation Officer from where she rose through the organization's structure to become a Director.

Victor Nosegbe, Director of Programs, InnerCity Mission for Children

Victor Nosegbe is the Director of Programs at the InnerCity Mission for Children; a child centered Non-Profit, working to reduce the effects of childhood poverty in Africa. In this capacity, he leads the implementation of intervention projects to benefit Children in innercity communities. He has vast experience in stakeholder engagement, project management, and monitoring and evaluation. He has over 10 years experience in development finance, and is a certified micro-finance practitioner. Before his present role, he headed the Public sector and governmental relations team. He has training and management exposure both locally and internationally. He is an alumnus of the center for nonprofit management, Kellogg School of Management, Illinois.

Peter Ademola Olayemi, Director of Medium Tax, Federal Inland Revenue Service

Peter Ademola Olayemi is a chartered accountant and a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria, Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria and the Institute of Debt Recovery Practitioners of Nigeria. He joined the services of the Federal Inland Revenue Service in May, 1997 where he rose from the position of Assistant Chief Inspector of Taxes to the position of a Director in the Service. He is the Director of Medium Tax Department of the Federal Inland Revenue Service in Abuja. The Department is responsible for the administration of Taxes on NGOs in the country. He is married with children.

Oludotun Olugbemi, Executive Director, World Hope Foundation

Oludotun Olugbemi is the Executive Director of World Hope Foundation an international relief and development organization. He is also The Principal Partner/CEO of NGO Development Centre, he has over ten years of professional nonprofit management experience. A notable global speaker and facilitator on development issues, Oludotun Olugbemi is an accounting graduate of previous working experience with Nigerian Agip Oil Company, Zenith International Bank, Nigeria. He is also formerly a panel member of the African Small and Medium Enterprises award of the University of Stellenbouch, South Africa. His interest includes Volunteering, Reading and Traveling.

Olutola Oluyemisi Ramsome-Kuti

Olutola Oluyemisi Ramsome-Kuti is the founding Executive Director of the Nigeria Network of NGOs and a Senatorial Candidate during the 2011 elections. Oluyemisi is admired for her role in returning Nigeria back to civil rule. During the Abacha days, Yemisi used her energies and resources in the struggle for democracy in Nigeria. At the peak of the junta, she wrote to the Queen of England and the British Government threatening to return the MBE honour given to her father to the British Parliament, if Britain did not intervene in the crisis in Nigeria. This resulted in increased pressure from Britain on Nigeria to resolve the political crisis. Oluyemisi has worked both within the private and public sector and is now a Consultant to the World Bank.

Erinomo Temitope

Erinomo Temitope is Senior AML/CFT compliance officer with the special control unit against Money Laundering (SCUML). He attended the University of Ado-Ekiti and University of Swaziland. He is the team lead NGO at SCUML.

Annex 4:

List of participants

S/N	Name	Organization	Membership	Gender
1.	Osita Osemene	Patriotic Citizen Foundation	NNNGO	Male
2.	Adeola Adesida	Touch-a-Life Foundation	NNNGO	Female
3.	Yemisi George Amadin	Place of Help Initiative	NNNGO	Female
4.	Tola Olujuwon	Central Education	NNNGO	Male
5.	Rose Mordi	Down Syndrome Foundation	NNNGO	Female
6.	Olaitan Olumide	CEADSE-NG	NNNGO	Male
7.	Edna Dafe	Women's Board	NNNGO	Female
8.	Amaghiru Ikeena	Generation Initiative for Women and Youth Network		Male
9.	Taofeeq O Falade	Omonijuku Foundation	NNNGO	Male
10.	Odze Okang P	AgeCare Foundation	NNNGO	Male
11.	Hannah Anighoro	Esto Perpetua	NNNGO	Female
12.	Asowata Sandra	LAPO-NGO	NNNGO	Female
13.	Enatiku Stephen	GHCF NGO	NNNGO	Male
14.	Josiah Aramide	CPPA Lagos	NNNGO	Male
15.	Okang P. Odze Okang	AgeCare Foundation	NNNGO	Male
16.	Ezeigwe Clinton	Christian Fellowship and Care Foundation	NNNGO	Male
17.	Olangbogbo Olajide	Street to School	NNNGO	Male
18.	Kingsley Chukwukere	Exclusive Network	NNNGO	Male
19.	Musa Akporede Biu	Exclusive Network	NNNGO	Male
20.	Florence Emeni	Exclusive Network	NNNGO	Female
21.	Ukachkwu Ijeyawa	Initiative for Sustained Gender Empowerment	NNNGO	Female
22.	Olaleye Olaniyi	Street to School	NNNGO	Male
23.	Ugbaa Sewuese Mary	Angel Support Foundation	NNNGO	Female
24.	Yusuff Risikat	One Foundation	NNNGO	Female
25.	Nwalema Adaugo	Hope Alive Child Care	NNNGO	Female
26.	Omokore Fasoro	Woman of Essence	NNNGO	Female
27.	Njoku Anayo	Ambassadors for Christ	NNNGO	Male
28.	Rev (Mrs.) Agatha Chukwura	GoldCrest Family Center	NNNGO	Female
29.	Titilola Adisa	BPW Nigeria	NNNGO	Female
30.	Olagbayi Seyi	BPW Nigeria	NNNGO	Female
31.	Ayo Adebusoye	LACSOP	NNNGO	Male
32.	Pat Tolani	CADFA	NNNGO	Male
33.	Yetunde Oladeinde	BPW Nigeria	NNNGO	Female

34.	Grace Bakare	Dewdrops Care Development Foundation	NNNGO	Female
35.	Bukola B Jaiyesinmi	African Women Foundation for Nation Building	NNNGO	Female
36.	Olusola Akinyemi	Joseph Initiative	NNNGO	Male
37.	Morgan O	Global Race Against Poverty and HIV/AIDS	NNNGO	Male
38.	Aladesuwa Felicia	CEADESE NG	NNNGO	Female
39.	Odusanya Funmilayo	CEADESE NG	NNNGO	Female
40.	Dei Eric	CEADESE NG	NNNGO	Male
41.	Anyado Precious	CHLD Foundation		Female
42.	Elizabeth Ojelusi O	Project Friendship Initiative	NNNGO	Female
43.	Maryamu Aminu	Tony Elumelu Foundation	NNNGO	Female
44.	Lolade Bassey	NINOS Children Foundation	NNNGO	Female
45.	Adesina Fagbenro-Byron	DFID South-West	NNNGO	Male
46.	Aisha Ine-James	NNEW	NNNGO	Female
47.	Ann Adelaja	NNEW	NNNGO	Female
48.	Lilian Okudo	ISGEM	NNNGO	Female
49.	Pst Bola Nuga	LACSOP	NNNGO	Female
50.	Dr Obi Godwin	AGECARE	NNNGO	Male
51.	Bolarinwa Obahiagbon	International Entrepreneurial Skills Acquisition Development Agency	NNNGO	Female
52.	Ayo. Y. Jaiyeola	Serendipity House	NNNGO	Female
53.	Yina Timothy	Save Environment Health Organisation	NNNGO	Male
54.	Otame Lucky	VITSAF	NNNGO	Male
55.	Rotimi Daniel	Basic Support and Empowerment Initiative	NNNGO	Male
56.	Treasures Uchegeen	Mission 5000 Plus	NNNGO	Female
57.	Igun Folashade	Iyalode Wuraola Esan Foundation	NNNGO	Female
58.	Aphrodite T. Oti	Oluponna Fish Farming Education and Resource Center	NNNGO	Male
59.	Stephen Okolie	Foundation for Youth in the Diaspora		Male
60.	Francis Chilaka	Kuth Foundation	NNNGO	Male
61.	Babatunde O.A. Igun	Rural Friends for Development Consultation	NNNGO	Male
62.	Salami Jimoh	Good Citizen Community Care International Center	NNNGO	Male

63.	Toyin Adesola	Sicke Cell Advocacy Management Initiative	NNNGO	Female
64.	Oluyomi Asaolu	ANN Oyo State		Male
65.	Tosin Taiwo	Steet to School Initiative	NNNGO	Female
66.	Dr Bose Durojaiye	Touch-A- Life	NNNGO	Female
67.	Lemeke Flourish	Arms of Comfort Foundation	NNNGO	Female
68.	Sam Adeboye. O	Arms of Comfort Foundation	NNNGO	Male
69.	Okafor Nonyalim	Breast Cancer Association of Nigeria	NNNGO	Female
70.	Gloria Ken-Idehen	Youth and Women Empowerment Center	NNNGO	Female
71.	Tukasi Dare Fisayo	Apiri Hallowed Foundation	NNNGO	Male
72.	Prince Femi Adegbaik	YACAA	NNNGO	Male
73.	Manor Fidelis	SEHO	NNNGO	Male
74.	Stella Peters	GIWYN	NNNGO	Female
75.	Cyrus Imazanobe	KUTH Foundation	NNNGO	Female
76.	Anthony Ike Otikpa	Foundation for Youths in the Diaspora	NNNGO	Male
77.	Akinlesi Bukunola	Less Privileged Children Engagement Initiative	NNNGO	Female
78.	Akinlesi Rotimi	Less Privileged Children Engagement Initiative	NNNGO	Male
79.	Stella Fashina	Less Privileged Children Engagement Initiative	NNNGO	Female
80.	Depe Fapohunda	Safefood and Feed Foundation	NNNGO	Male
81.	Awolude Feyikemi	Mission 5000 Plus	NNNGO	Female
82.	Aderemi Apatira	Omonijuku Foundation	NNNGO	Female
83.	Fajemilo Afolabi	Festus Fajemilo Foundation	NNNGO	Male
84.	Toyin Osaniwa	Nature Cares		Female
85.	Olajumoke Iromini	OFFER Center	NNNGO	Female
86.	Elizabeth Michael	Aim Group		Female
87.	Hassan Olaide	TMI	NNNGO	Female
88.	Oluwafunke Ani	MTSSAF	NNNGO	Female
89.	Omoni Odion	SOUTHWACA	NNNGO	Female
90.	Jumoke Kassim	EarthShield Int Foundation	NNNGO	Female
91.	Abiola Fadare	Ajoke Ayisat	NNNGO	Female

		Foundation		
92.	Maxwell Ati	Synergy Care Initiative	NNNGO	Male
93.	Nonye Nweke	Cerebral Palcy Center	NNNGO	Female
94.	Timmy Edie	LCM		Male
95.	Seye Joseph	MAP D		Male
96.	Abiodun Oweseni	Moral Rear Moment Initiative		Male
97.	Augustine Ukpai	Development and Initiative Goal Org		Male
98.	Ogungbuse O.	The Mindset Transformation and Aid Organization		Male
99.	Chief Vickie Djielunch	South South Women Organization	NNNGO	Female
100.	Rev Michael Agbabioyo	TREMIC, Agbelekale		Male
101.	Clara Olowu	God's Wife International	NNNGO	Female
102.	Akinleye Olusegun	Consumer Guide Magazine	NNNGO	Male
103.	Adeniji Adebayo	Consumer Guide Magazine	NNNGO	Male
104.	Roseline Okobiah	AWISS	NNNGO	Female
105.	Dirking Anne	ACDF	NNNGO	Female
106.	Ohiesimuan Ohima	Mind Foundation	NNNGO	Male
107.	Victor Osegbe	ICM4C	NNNGO	Male
108.	Gbenga Oloruntoba	Olumide Emmanuel Foundation	NNNGO	Male
109.	Anita Okanigbe-John	Apex-Laurel Limited		Female
110.	Fola Kodehinbu	FISD		Female
111.	Yinka Suleiman	DGAi		Female
112.	Henry Ekwuruke	DGAi		Male
113.	Kayode Iyalla	SAVI		Male
114.	Akinpelu Tayo	YESI	NNNGO	Male
115.	Osuoji Olasimbo	MSIN NG	NNNGO	Female
116.	Hezekiah Olujobi	Center for Justice Mercy and Reconciliation	NNNGO	Male
117.	Ogo Maduewusi	Vitiligo Support and Awareness Foundation	NNNGO	Female
118.	Ms. Yemisi Ransome-Kuti	World Bank		Female
119.	Salaudeen Busairi	World Islamic Peace Foundation	NNNGO	Male
120.	Abisola Glory Akinbo	Real Woman Foundation	NNNGO	Female
121.	Hephzibah Olaleye	Real Woman Foundation	NNNGO	Female
122.	Abudu Olayinka	Pauline and Wilson Foundation	NNNGO	Female
123.	Onyeukru Chiedozi	KRUDI		Male

124.	Anosike Samuel	Stellar Consults		Male
125.	Adebity Olubukola	JAKIN NGO	NNNGO	Female
126.	Esekhaigbe Blessing	Innercity Mission 4 Children	NNNGO	Female
127.	Kamal. A. Mustapha	KAMIDA (MDRINGA) Kano	NNNGO	Male
128.	Emmanuel Owoyemi	Mental Health Foundation	NNNGO	Male
129.	Ronke Ojeihere	SOUTHWACA	NNNGO	Female
130.	Okesola Josiah	Psyche Health Foundation		Male
131.	Paul Codjia-Oke	Innercity Mission for Children	NNNGO	Male
132.	Alli Comfort	Street Child Care	NNNGO	Female
133.	Adetola. O. Bamiji	Glorious Child of Hope Foundation		Female
134.	Adesakin Yinka	Glorious Child of Hope Foundation		Female
135.	Adu Folayemisi	Hope Builders Foundation	NNNGO	Female
136.	Olayinka Ashiru	Christ Passion Outreach		Female
137.	Pastor Emmanuel Alao	Friends in Need Empowerment PFI	NNNGO	Male
138.	Ihekoronye Timothy	FairLife Africa Foundation	NNNGO	Male
139.	Aiyeku Atinuke	The Irede Foundation	NNNGO	Female
140.	Titilayo D Adesanya	Yoruba Women Org	NNNGO	Female
141.	Nike Kajogbola	Yoruba Women Org	NNNGO	Female
142.	Udesi Vivien	PEIN		Female
143.	Chukwuma Amadin	PEIN		Male
144.	Femi Bakare	Dewdrops Care Development Initiative	NNNGO	Male
145.	Goodness Jiemethe	Innercity Mission for Children	NNNGO	Female
146.	Alisha Michael	ICM4C	NNNGO	Female
147.	Femi Iwaloye	Innercity Mission for Children	NNNGO	Male
148.	Maduka Ikore	HEROFAT		Female
149.	Osa Owieador	Bedrock Human Development Foundation		Male
150.	Adenike Arigbagbu	CORA Art and Cultural Foundation	NNNGO	Female
151.	Simran Keswani	NGO Consultant		Female
152.	Dr Keziah Awosika	WLDCN Ikeja		Female
153.	Abimbola Junaid	ARISE Nigeria Women		Female
154.	Pastor Jeremiah Lasun Ifekoya	Real Life Int'l	NNNGO	Male
155.	Barr (Mrs Abdullahi	Ajoke Ayisat Afolabi Foundation	NNNGO	Female

156.	Gbadamosi Olayinka	NGO Consultant		Female
157.	Amaka Olereh	Down Syndrome	NNNGO	Female
158.	Idris Nasiru	ASYARF	NNNGO	Male
159.	Bimbo Atobatele	First Touch Properties		Male
160.	Fawole O.M	Civil Servant		Male
161.	Kunle Adegoke	First Touch Properties		Male
162.	Odion Timothy	NNNGO		Male
163.	Sahh Musa Yakubu	Center for Ethics and Self Value Orientation		Male
164.	Wealth Oladiji	Innercity Mission for Children		Male
165.	Ijeoma Kamalu	Innercity Mission for Children	NNNGO	Female
166.	Oshiyemi Temitope	Ajoke Ayisat Afolabi Foundation	NNNGO	Female
167.	Keneth Okaaludam J	The Risen Youth Enhancement Foundation		Male
168.	Israel Wilson	Value Re-orientation and Development Initiative Africa		Male
169.	Olayinka Bukola	Multi edge Care Initiative		Female
170.	Hannah Agunkejoye	Ladies Helpline Initiative		Female
171.	Dawan Ejomah	Bedrock Human Development Initiative	NNNGO	Female
172.	Oludotun Olugbemi	World Hope Foundation		Male
173.	Vivian Emesowumi	Grassroot People and Gender Development Center		Female
174.	Vincent	Africa Empowerment Center		Male
175.	Chidi Nwani	ESTO	NNNGO	Female
176.	Jones Daniel	ESTO	NNNGO	Female
177.	Oluyide Adekemi	Grassroot People and Gender Development Center	NNNGO	Female
178.	Dr. Adesina Bello	Global PIN	NNNGO	Male
179.	Folashade Bello	Universal Access Forum		Female
180.	Durowiyin Tajudeen	Global PIN	NNNGO	Male
181.	Uche Ekugun	DPAI-SAVI-DFID		Male
182.	Ibiyeye Faith	Global Safety and Relief Foundation	NNNGO	Female
183.	Olumide Idowu	Social Media		Male

		Consultant		
184.	Hajia Saratu M Shaffi	Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)	Panelist	Female
185.	Temitope Erinomo	SCUML	Panelist	Male
186.	Peter Olayemi	Federal Inland Revenue Service	Panelist	Male
187.	Dr Abiola Tilley-Gyado	Society for Family Protection in Nigeria	Speaker	Female
188.	Dr Anne Nzegwu	National Planning Commission	Minister's Representative	Female
189.	Otunba Dele Ajayi-Smith	ACDF	Speaker	Male
190.	Josephine Eneyi	NNNGO		Female
191.	Nofisat Adedeji	NNNGO		Female
192.	Olaife Ilori	Rapporteur		Female
193.	Soetan Omobolaji	Rapporteur		Female
194.	Yemisi Joel-Osebor	LIFI	NNNGO	Female
195.	Mayowa Adeniran	GEMS3		Male
196.	Femi Daniels Obong	Cool FM	MC	Male
197.	Olukunle Idowu	NNNGO		Male
198.	Sama'ila Davids Khalif	SCUML		Male
199.	Alaba Temmy	NNNGO		Female
200.	Bisi Sowumi	NNNGO		Female
201.	Oyebisi Babatunde Oluseyi	NNNGO		Male
202.	Ufuoma Emeror	FairLife Africa Foundation	NNNGO	Female
203.	John Osafele	Media Consultant		Male