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The People's House



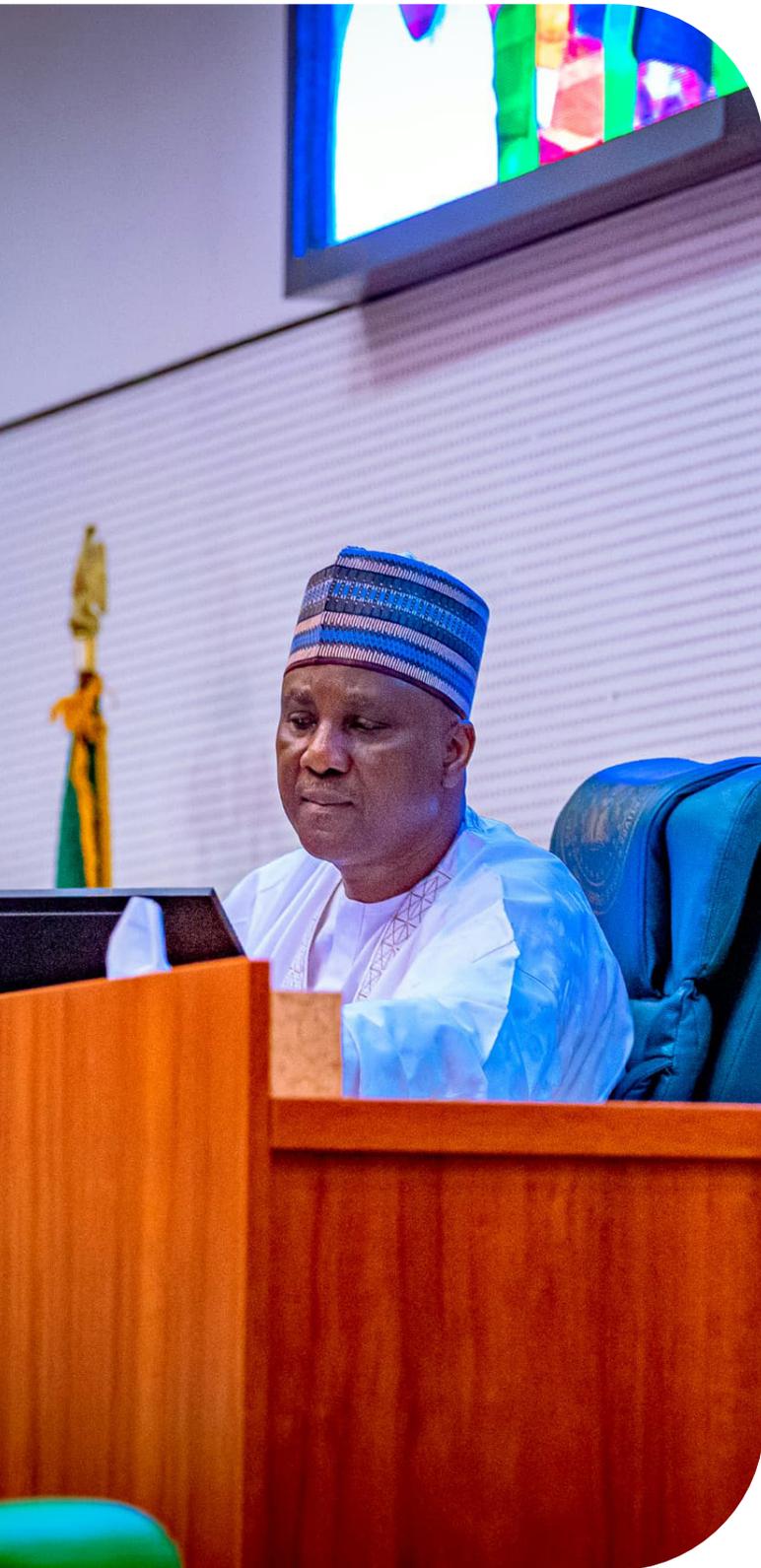
Parliamentary Development Programme For 10th House of Representatives, National Assembly, 2023-2027

Prepared for Office of the Honourable Speaker, House of Representatives, National Assembly Complex, Abuja

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PREFACE



The National Assembly, particularly the House of Representatives, occupies a central position in Nigeria's governance and development going by provisions of the 1999 Constitution (as amended). However, the legacy of prolonged military disruption of the democratic system in the country prior to May 29, 1999, has had a lasting impact on the capacity and development of this very crucial institution of governance and national development. While appreciable gains have been made since 1999 to enhance the capacity of the House to deliver on its mandate, there remains a pressing need for sustained and robust institutional capacity development to align Nigeria's legislature with global best standards and practices. This is even more so, given the high rate of legislative turnover that accompanies every round of elections in the country. This therefore creates the need to ensure that the legislature is constantly capacitated to discharge the onerous tasks of representation, oversight and lawmaking.

It was against this backdrop that the 10th House initiated a process of addressing noticeable institutional capacity gaps to improve the quality of service to the nation. Through collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) other development partners and technical partners of the House, a capacity needs assessment was launched and culminating in this comprehensive Four-Year Capacity Development Programme for the House.

The programme seeks to strengthen the institutional and individual capacities of members, legislative aides and staff, enabling them to better fulfill their legislative, oversight, and representative functions. This comprehensive capacity-building effort encompasses various aspects such as legislative procedures, policy analysis, budget oversight, constituent

engagement, and leadership skills. The ultimate goal is to empower the House and indeed the National Assembly to effectively discharge its constitutional responsibilities and contribute to good governance, accountability, and sustainable development in Nigeria.

This is essential for several reasons; firstly, it addresses the need for continuous professional development among legislators and parliamentary staff, ensuring that they are equipped with the knowledge and skills required to navigate complex legislative processes and engage in evidence-based legislation. Secondly, by enhancing the capacity of the House for effective oversight of the executive branch and public expenditure, the programme contributes to strengthening democratic governance and transparency by ensuring that government is held accountable to the people through their elected representatives. Additionally, capacity development fosters a culture of collaboration, inclusivity, and responsiveness within the legislature, thereby promoting effective representation and responsiveness to citizens' needs.

The Parliamentary Capacity Development Programme for House of Representatives encompasses a wide range of activities tailored to the specific needs of members, aides and parliamentary staff. These activities would include training workshops, seminars, mentoring programmes, research support, technical assistance, and exchange visits with other national legislatures or international parliamentary organizations. Furthermore, the programme would also include initiatives to improve the administrative and operational capabilities of the House and the National Assembly as an institution, including strengthening committee structures, information management systems, and communication strategies.

This programme will help to nurture a more capable, responsive, and accountable legislative body that can effectively address the complex challenges facing Nigeria. By investing in the professional development of parliamentarians, aides and parliamentary staff while enhancing institutional capacities, this programme contributes to advancing democratic governance and sustainable development in Nigeria.

This institutional capacity development programme will largely address the historical underdevelopment and stagnation of the Nigerian legislature and ultimately enhance its effectiveness and efficiency in shaping Nigeria's trajectory in a manner that reflects global best practices. A key component being to improve citizens engagement with, and perception of the National Assembly.

*Rt. Hon. Abbas
Tajudeen, Ph.D.*

Speaker, House of Representatives

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The House of Representatives of Nigeria expresses its profound gratitude to everyone who has worked tirelessly in the last couple of months to develop this comprehensive four-year Institutional Capacity Development Programme aimed at improving the capacity of the House as an institution to deliver on its constitutional mandate. The House is particularly grateful for the visionary leadership provided by Mr. Speaker, Rt. Hon. Abbas Tajudeen, Phd for recognizing the need to build and strengthen the capacity of the House in all ramifications. His vision and initiatives in setting up the Programmes Coordinating Unit and engagement with technical partners culminates in this comprehensive institutional capacity development programme which will leave a legacy of a more institutionalised legislature with the requisite skill and resources to deliver well beyond the life of the 10th House of Representatives.

On behalf of the Nigerian people whom we represent, we appreciate the continued support of the diplomatic community, Development partners to the growth and consolidation of democracy in our country. Special mention must be made of the huge contributions of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for accepting to coordinate our efforts at strengthening the capacity of the House and indeed the National Assembly. Nigerians appreciate the resources committed by the UNDP into conducting the capacity needs assessment of the House and in the development of this comprehensive capacity development programme.

Equally so, the House remains grateful to all technical partners and Civil Society organisations who support this initiatives and are willing to key into it for the development of the legislature. In this regard, we appreciate the contributions of Kondrad Adenuar Stiftung (KAS), the Policy

and Legal Advocacy (PLAC), CISLAC, Yiaga Africa, PERL, Orderpaper, BudGIT, the Nigeria Economic Summit Group (NESG), the National Assembly Budget Office (NABRO), and many more who may not have been mentioned here. Your contributions to sustaining democracy and good governance in the country are invaluable and have not gone unnoticed.

Special thanks and appreciation must equally go to the various diplomatic missions who also contributed to this effort including the United States of America, Germany, Canada, the British High Commission to Nigeria, the European Union, etc. Nigeria appreciates you through the National Assembly.

May I equally appreciate colleagues who made out time to be part of this effort by participating in various sessions, interviews, meetings and engagement leading to this product. We appreciate your efforts and urge you not to relent in our collective resolve to strengthen the institution of the legislature. Equally so, is the commendation of all staff and aides who played incredible roles in the developemnt of this effort, particularly Office of the Speaker, the Clerk to the National Assembly (CNA), Clerk to the House of Representatives, the Programmes Coordinating Unit, and everyone who provided various services in this process. You may not be seen but your efforts are very visible in the success of the House.

I have reserved the last part of this appreciation to specially thank the erudite Professor Victor Adetula who served as the Consultant in both the conduct of the needs assessment in articulating this capacity development programme. I acknowledge the difficulty you must have experienced in the course of this task. But you pulled through by developing an intellectual product that meets

every standard and that will drive the process of repositioning the institution of the legislature in Nigeria. There is no doubt that you have become part of the legacy of a strengthened legislature in Nigeria and your name is permanently etched in the annals of our legislative development. To my Committee members, our job as Monitoring and Implementation Committee of the Legislative Agenda is further boosted with this document and we cannot afford to do less. To all of you, we our debt of gratitude. To our erudite Chief of Staff to the Speaker, Prof. Jake Dan-Azumi, your profound contributions and readiness to make this 10th House of Representatives a reference point in legislative history is well noted and we are very proud of you. Thank you for all the support to our Committee and the House's. The project may not have been successfull without your enormous contributions. Thank you all.

Hon. Dr. Patrick Umoh

Chairman, House Committee on the Monitoring, Evaluation and Implementation of the Legislative Agenda

BRIEF DESCRIPTION



Nigeria returned to civilian rule in 1999 after the fall of the country's Second Republic (1979 -1983), which introduced a presidential system of government and a new federal constitution). Since 1999, Nigeria has witnessed over twenty-four years of uninterrupted electoral democracy, significantly marked by alternations of political power between political parties at both state and federal levels. The 2023 general election was the seventh one since Nigeria's transition from military rule in 1999. The polls, as expected, produced winners and losers. However, the processes were not without the usual concerns and challenges.

Arguably, Nigeria has progressed in electoral democracy compared to some of its West African neighbours, particularly those that have reverted

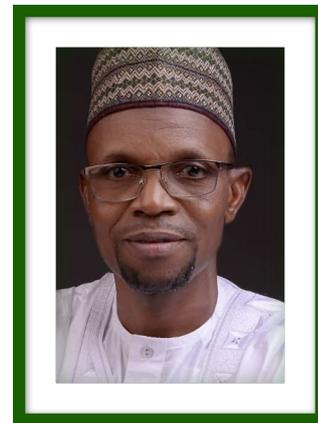
to military rule and other unconstitutional forms of government. However, there are unmet expectations at various levels of government. There are deep concerns about the performance of the national economy, widespread official corruption, and internal insecurity. Other problems are linked to the dominant social values, norms and attitudes among the citizens. Good governance, by context and operationalisation, entails the various instruments, structures and mechanisms that ensure the effective management of resources and public services for the good of the citizens of a state. This process involves strengthening relevant public institutions to discharge their mandate efficiently, ensure a stable political system, promote human rights, and create a level playing ground for all citizens to actualise their dreams.

On 13 June 2023, the Senate and House of Representatives were formally inaugurated, and officers were elected to run the 10th National Assembly (NASS) affairs. The 10th House of Representatives proposes a four-year comprehensive Parliamentary Development Programme, which reflects critical priorities of its Legislative Agenda. As such, the programme is based essentially on the general needs of the House for the period 2023-2027. The prime goal is to strengthen the capacity of the 10th House to carry out its functions effectively and efficiently in the critical areas of law-making, representation and oversight through the following outputs, namely: Output 1 citizen-centred and responsive HoR built; Output 2- Institutional capacity for effective service delivery enhanced; Output 3-Transparency and accountability incorporated into governance; Output 4 - Legislative-executive relationship strengthened; Output 5 - Legislature's engagements with civil society strengthened; Output 6- Partnership with the organised private sector enhanced; Output 7- Inclusivity and gender mainstreamed into legislative behaviour; Output 8 -Role and influence of the House in the conduct of External Relations enhanced; Output 9-Responsiveness to climate change and environmental sustainability enhanced; and Output 10: Adequate legislative measures provided for reform programmes

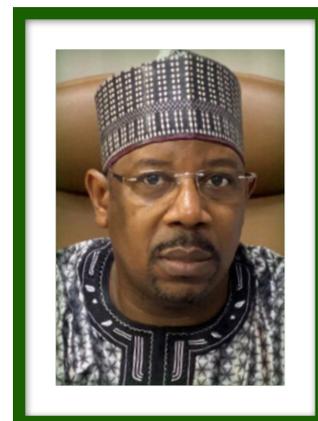
A Programme Management Unit will manage the programme daily. At the same time, the Programme Coordinating Unit of the Office of the Speaker will provide the necessary interface to the House and the partners. A Technical Steering Committee will provide technical guidance, while a Programme Advisory Board will provide strategic advisory services. The House will partner with relevant stakeholders, development agencies, partner organisations, and organised private sector and civil society organisations to diligently implement the programme.

The implementation of the programme will result in a high level of legislative performance, increased accountability, and transparency in the legislative

practices in the House, which in turn will build public trust and confidence in the House and, indeed, the National Assembly as a key institution, with high prospect of significantly impacting the country's most critical issues and the lives of its citizen based on Legislative Agenda of the 10th House. In this regard, long-term milestones and key performance indicators are designed to track progress easily. Thus, the processes and outcomes of the programme implementation will be monitored and evaluated with these critical indicators directly or indirectly linked to the Legislative Agenda.



Sani Magaji Tambuwal
*Clerk of the
National Assembly*



Dr. Yahaya Danzaria
*Clerk, House of
Representatives*

1. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE



One of the criteria for assessing the performance of any legislature should be the extent of citizens' satisfaction, which brings out the link between the roles and responsibilities of the legislature and national development. Round 9 2021/2023 Afrobarometer surveys conducted in Nigeria show citizens' discontent, particularly in responding to a question on public trust in the legislature. Only 4.7 per cent of the sampled population trusted the National Assembly a lot. 14.0 per cent of the respondents said they "somewhat" trusted the national legislature. In contrast, 29.7 per cent said they trusted the institution "just a little", and 50.4 per cent of the respondents said they did not trust the national legislature at all. The survey results also show public disapproval of the performance of the National Assembly: 37.7 per cent said they "strongly disapprove", and 36.1 per cent "disapprove". In contrast, 22.4 per cent "approve", and 2.3 cent said they "strongly approve" of how the National Assembly has performed its job.

Apart from its power of appropriation and oversight, the contributions of the National Assembly to some reform programmes spearheaded by the executive branch of government and its efforts in averting the escalation of tension are commendable. There were instances of the faceoff between the Federal Government and labour unions in which the National Assembly intervened to restore normalcy. However, these notwithstanding, the National Assembly has been discussed in some circles as "the greatest disappointment in Nigeria's transition to democracy". For example, the National Assembly performed reasonably well in making laws and carrying out oversight functions, but it has not satisfactorily provided the necessary platforms for public debate. Also, while the Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC) scored the 9th House of Assembly "good points

on some of the amendments that were passed at parliament”, it regretted that “the Parliament failed in its duty to protect women in the country” when it “voted against all five bills termed ‘gender bills’ proposed to address certain issues affecting women through the constitution”.

The legislature and executive arms dominate the budgeting process in the country, which entails planning, approval, implementation, and auditing, and none of these is open or allowed for active participation. The Open Government Partnership revealed that Nigeria provides “few” opportunities for the public to engage in the budget process. In 2017, it ranked Nigeria 13 out of 100 points in public participation. There is no doubt that progress has been made. However, many challenges still need attention. For example, in many cases, the legislature has restricted itself to law-making and only gets involved in national development discourse by default. This has helped the executive arm of government to operate without control and flaunt itself as the harbinger of the development process.

The frustration with the country’s legislative institution is understood better from a historical perspective, paying attention to the pre-colonial factors, colonial legacies and post-colonial experiences, including the considerably recent history of military intervention in politics that distorted the growth and development of the legislature and other democratic institutions. The prolonged military rule did not provide the opportunity for the development of the legislature compared with the executive arm of government. Also, the military’s political transition programme did not envisage or plan for a viable legislature beyond mere formality. These have implications for the development of appropriate legislative behaviour and the ability and capacity of the National Assembly to carry out its constitutional functions as they relate to the country’s developmental needs.

There are other contributing factors linked to the operations and activities of the Nigerian

legislature since its reintroduction in 1999. For example, the absence of appropriate legislative behaviour has resulted in regular conflicts between the Executive and Legislature, showing gaps in the interpretations and practices of the legislative arm and other key political institutions. Operating the presidential system of Government in Nigeria, with its considerably weak party platforms for articulating government policies and programmes, has not promoted good understanding and cooperation between the Executive and Legislature, even where a ruling party with an overwhelming majority is in the National Assembly. The Executive and Legislature have an unhealthy rivalry whose intensity has varied with successive administrations. While there have been a few instances of what appeared to represent some forms of legislative activism vis-à-vis the executive arm, there are concerns in some circles that both parties are often distracted from attending to the country’s developmental needs.

Other factors responsible for the poor rating of the performance of the National Assembly are the predominant power of the executive arm of government and the lack of experience of the legislators, especially in some considerably technical areas such as policy reform, budget, and other details of appropriations procedures and processes. Worse still, unlike the executive branch, the needs of the National Assembly for appropriate technical capacity in these areas have not been adequately addressed beyond the goodwill and contributions of some donors and development partners. The negative public image of the national legislature is an open secret, courtesy of the Nigerian press. It is easier to hear seemingly discordant and disappointed voices about the performance of the legislators than to read about their accomplishments in the media. The image of the national legislature in both conventional and social media is low, partly explaining the poor rating of the National Assembly in the public domain.

It is plausible to argue that the National Assembly has been enjoying the benefit of legislative

development programmes since 1999 to date to make it a more representatively democratic, transparent, and accountable legislature. There has been some technical support to enhance the capacity of the National Assembly to undertake its constitutional mandate, and there have been some reasonable results in reviewing and amending several existing laws to strengthen and deepen democracy in the country. Notwithstanding, there is a need for a comprehensive, well-coordinated and result-oriented legislative development programme to support the capacity of the House to discharge its legislative functions better in compliance with democratic principles and standards to engage in good governance.

STRATEGY

This programme consolidates the gains from previous efforts of the House and external assistance support to the House on legislative strengthening practices, appreciates lessons learned from the previous interventions to strengthen the House's capacity and is tailored to the objectives of the Legislative Agenda of the 10th House, whose main objectives are: to make the 10th House of Representatives "The People's House" and improve the law-making, oversight and representative functions of the legislature. Within the overarching objective of making the House a people's House, the following specific objectives will drive the strategy:

- Bring the House closer to the people and promote citizens' engagement through the Open National Assembly project;
- Promote good governance, transparency and accountability through legislative measures;
- Support the 8-point Agenda of the Executive;
- Strengthen the committee system for effective service delivery in the House of Representatives; and
- Promote smooth legislative-executive

relationships for good governance.

The House subsequently identified eight (8) critical legislative priorities, namely, i) strengthening good governance, ii) improving national security, iii) law reform, iv) economic growth and development, v) social sector reform and development, vi) inclusion and open parliament, vii) influencing foreign policy, and viii) Climate change and environmental sustainability.

The programme establishes a solid legislature to promote good governance, incorporating the core values and principles of effectiveness, efficiency, commitment, accountability, accessibility, and responsiveness. This is in line with the declaration of the House regarding a people's legislative approach to law-making, which underscores the essence of participation, accountability, and access to information. The programme will support the 10th House in its approach to emphasise specific practices in open public hearings and transparency procedures for appropriation and oversight, and in this way, produce the kinds of outputs and results that citizens expect, which will help reduce the confidence gap between the House and citizens.

The strategy underscores the need to build relationships and respect the cultural and development experience of the Nigerian context. It will promote effective partnerships with development agencies, the donor community and the organised private sector. The approach brings stakeholders together around legislative agenda and priorities. In this regard, strategic connections between the critical stakeholders, notably government agencies, development partners, local partner organisations, etc., will be facilitated, helping each fulfil the functions that must endure after the end of the programme. In this way, the strategy reinforces a sustainable approach that ensures improvements during the programme's life and creates sustained momentum toward better-improved governance in Nigeria.

This strategy will contribute to an environment that encourages good governance and extends

the programme's reach beyond the House. Also, for the programme to succeed, it is critical to develop collaborative relationships with other development programmes and projects that promote good governance in Nigeria. In addition to sharing essential information about stakeholders and Programme activities, the Programme will collaborate with other existing development projects in the following specific ways, which include creating a mechanism for collaboration across the programmes and projects and including periodic meetings; collaborating in planning and implementing activities in areas of mutual concern; Harmonize approaches to working with communities in areas of mutual concern and in undertaking policy reform efforts; and create opportunities for overlap and efficient resource use through activities that use joint resources.

The programme will be implemented within a context that underscores fiscal discipline and complete adherence to the principle and practice of value for money. Probity, transparency, accountability, fairness, and inclusivity should guide the decision-making process and all operations. Regular consultations with stakeholders should be encouraged and strengthened for maximum outputs. In addition, routine administrative procedures must be made more effective through enhanced digitalisation, possibly in phases.

JUSTIFICATION

The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) is a written set of laws that state the fundamental purposes of the Nigerian government and describe how the government institutions are organised. The primary purpose of government is the welfare of the people. Governments all over the world are paid for and maintained by the people. Therefore, it is expected that the people shall participate in government, and naturally, the result of such participation is that the government shall be responsible and accountable to the people. Part II of Chapter One

in the Constitution defines the powers of the various institutions and levels of governance per the doctrine of separation of powers. Chapter V of the Constitution has provisions on the legislature – its composition, status and powers, modes of operation, etc.

Specifically, section 4(5) of the 1999 Constitution stipulates: “The legislative powers of the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall be vested in a National Assembly for the Federation which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.” In Subsection 2 it states, among other things: “The National Assembly shall have the power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Federation or any part thereof with respect to any matter included in the Exclusive legislative list set out in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Constitution”. The Second Schedule lists the issues for exclusive legislative power of the National Assembly, including defence, currency, mineral resources, foreign affairs, aviation, and revenue allocation.

In a democracy, the legislature, which represents the people and acts as their agent, plays a central role in the overall development of society. It is a body of people empowered by the law to make laws for the country. In this regard, the legislature's role in the public policy-making process is of central concern to the discourse on democracy and governance. Established by Sections 47- 49 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended), the National Assembly consists of two chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives, with powers to make laws for peace, order and good governance in the country. The National Assembly also has broad oversight functions. It has the statutory power to establish standing committees of its members to scrutinise bills and oversight functions over government institutions and officials. The number of such committees is not fixed and can vary between legislative sessions.

However, currently, there are 57 Standing Committees in the Senate and 134 Standing



Committees in the House of Representatives of the 10th Assembly (2023-2027) constituted along the lines of government ministries, agencies and departments. The National Assembly recently established new committees to interface with parliaments worldwide for a more robust engagement between the Nigerian national legislature and other parliaments within and outside Africa.

Although law-making is no doubt the primary function of the legislature, the performance of these roles and responsibilities by the legislature has far-reaching implications for the overall development of a country. As the people's elected representatives, the legislators should provide citizens with the primary arena to express and pursue their needs and interests. In many new democracies, however, the legislature as a critical political institution is new, unused, and underdeveloped. Because of the recency of experiments with electoral democracy, the legislators are mostly inexperienced in a well-functioning legislature and, therefore, unable to arrive easily at a consensus on the overall role of the legislature in a democracy, the jurisdiction of the legislature vis-a-vis the other branches of government, including how to increase the authority or improve the capacity of the National Assembly. Admittedly, the experience varies from one new democracy to another. While Nigeria is certainly not new to a functioning legislature, having had its first legislative Assembly in the 1920s, evidence suggests that the Nigerian legislature still exhibits some of the challenges highlighted above.

After its inauguration, the 10th House quickly keyed into the established tradition of developing and implementing a legislative agenda, considering the country's economic, political, and social challenges. Citizens' trust in government is generally at the lowest ebb. A crisis of legitimacy is looming around with the high prospect of negative consequences for government institutions, including the National Assembly. The 10th House of Representatives sensed the enormity of the danger and risks and, therefore, came up with

the Legislative Agenda to guide the actualisation of its mandate. The House acknowledged the “numerous challenges across various sectors” requiring legislative interventions within the framework of “a well-defined legislative agenda with legislative priorities”.

The House and the National Assembly continue to benefit from external assistance and support. However, a significant limitation is the absence of a formalised or institutionalised arrangement to support donor coordination. The lack of a formal mechanism with tangible organisational structures inhibited the total commitment of most donors to coordinate. The absence of effective coordination of support and assistance is a serious challenge given the expected outputs and outcomes of the Legislative Agenda. Also, most needs assessments, including those by the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and other partner organisations like YIAGA Africa and CISLAC, justify the need for more coherent and coordinated support by the donors and development partners.

The quest for effective mechanisms for coordinating support and assistance to the House and the need for technical support to aid the effective and efficient management of human and materials resources for legislative strengthening interventions necessitated UNDP support for developing a four-year parliamentary development programme. The current programme will enhance the House’s institutional and operational capacities to meet its mandate, emphasising capacity strengthening. This aligns with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which require solid political leadership, a willingness to change, and outcomes-based governance.

PREVIOUS SUPPORT AND LESSONS LEARNT

Since the return to civilian rule, donors and international development agencies have supported democratic development in Nigeria despite the country’s non-reliance on donor funds in comparative terms. Within this context, the

National Assembly and other vital democratic institutions in the country have received development assistance from the European Union (EU), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO). Others include the World Bank and the UN agencies, notably the UN Development Programme (UNDP). A few other small donors may become interested in legislative development, including the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Also, it should be possible to market the current programme to private foundations that provide democracy assistance in Nigeria, including the Open Society for West Africa (OSIWA), the John and Catherine MacArthur Foundation and the Ford Foundation.

The House is currently involved with various support and technical assistance providers, and there seems to be the prospect of additional ones joining to provide support. However, those already executing development assistance projects with the House use individual and specific project documents and log frames (LFs) that guide their implementation with only slight reference to each other. Future support and assistance to the House will be well organised and coordinated at various technical and politico-diplomatic levels.

Previous interventions in the national legislature, particularly under the 9th National Assembly, have produced encouraging results which include:

- Amendment of laws, particularly the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which allowed the Assembly to engage with the citizens in the process that entailed citizens submitting memoranda and participating in public hearings;
- Legislative measures on the electoral reform, including enacting the Electoral Act (Amendment) Act 2022 that introduced innovations into the country’s electoral system;

- Increased awareness of inclusivity among legislators as demonstrated in the legislature's support in passing the 'Not Too Young to Run' bill into law. The law altered some of the provisions of Sections 65, 106, 131 and 177 of the 1999 Constitution on the age requirement for occupying elective positions in Nigeria; and
- The Disability Act to promote the rights of the physically challenged is also a reflected legislative reform for more inclusive representation, mainly with respect to women, youth and people with disabilities (PWDs).

The critical lessons learned under the previous intervention programmes which can help to improve the implementation of the current programme include:

- A good understanding of the relevance of the legislature to the overall development of society, defined in terms of improved socio-economic well-being of the living population, cannot be overemphasised. The House has aligned its legislative agenda with the population, which is essential to the success of any project implementation;
- Strengthening governance and legislative reform requires a broad range of reforms across many issue areas involving the three arms of Government - Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary - to strengthen governance in Nigeria;
- Local context and ownership-based development interventions are essential in the programme's design and implementation. Development partners' support and partnership are highly appreciated and will continue to be relevant. However, the House must reposition itself to be in charge by providing the necessary guidance and direction;
- It is imperative to expand the partnership arrangement for the current programme implementation to include new actors not previously part of the network of support to the House. These include the organised private sector, private philanthropies and other non-state actors that are now part of the donor environment in Nigeria;
- The lack of a mechanism with tangible organisational structures inhibited most donors from coordinating support and assistance more coherently. The absence of effective coordination of support and assistance is a serious challenge given the expected outputs and outcomes of the current programme;
- Stakeholders' involvement in monitoring the programme will enhance quality and timeliness and prompt the identification of constraints for quick resolution. It will also build partners' trust, confidence and understanding and promote quick decision-making on critical programme implementation issues ; and
- The involvement of Nigerian organisations at various levels and phases in the programme implementation will promote national ownership, build national capacity, and ensure sustainability.

2. PROGRAMME OUTPUTS AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES



The four-year Parliamentary Development Programme for the 10th House of Representatives is designed to strengthen the capacity of the House to carry out its functions effectively and efficiently in accordance with democratic principles and values, as well as the need to ensure good governance in Nigeria while promoting transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in legislature practices. This programme generally builds upon the results achieved and lessons from the previous legislative strengthening practices in Nigeria. The overarching objective of this programme will be actualised through ten inter-connected outputs and corresponding activities, as highlighted below.

OUTPUT 1: A CITIZEN-CENTRED AND RESPONSIVE HOR BUILT

Governments all over the world are paid and maintained by the people. It is expected, therefore, that the people shall participate in government, and naturally, the result of such participation is that the government shall be responsible and accountable to the people. Output 1 relates to the vision of the 10th House to build an accountable and effective People's House that is capable of effectively responding to the needs of the people guided by the principle of democratic principles and values, as well as the need to ensure good governance at all levels. On the supply side, the capacity of the House will be strengthened to incorporate and demonstrate adherence to democratic values of participation and accountability in legislative behaviour and practices through orientation, learning, and training activities and become

more responsive to the needs of the citizens. On the demand side, the citizens will deploy the required capacity and necessary orientation for increased engagement with the House and demand inclusivity, accountability, and transparency. As a critical institution, the legislature will prioritise its primary responsibilities towards the citizens, including accountability towards ensuring the rule of law, social justice and human rights for all, particularly vulnerable people, as the Constitution defines.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

The activities planned for implementation under this Output 1 are:

1. Expanding and reorganising the Secretariat of the House Committee on Public Petitions and equipping it with modern information technologies, including facilities for online interaction with prospective complainants. Strengthening the technical capacity of the staff through the required skills in documenting, recording, and managing public petitions through customised training;
2. Capacity-building through training for effective public information, including ensuring adequate human and material resources for effective public communication using conventional and non-conventional platforms such as newsletters or websites and forums for public debate and advocacy. Relevant units will be identified for capacity-building interventions to enhance personnel skills and competencies to regularly brief citizens in their various social categories;
3. Commission three studies on the Freedom of Information Act, assessing its utilitarian values, level of compliance and enforcement across the country to support the House Committee to explore opportunities for amendment.
4. Organised outreach activities across the 36 states and FCT to raise public awareness among the citizens about the FOIA. It is expected that citizens will become aware of FOIA and as well-sensitised and mobilised on the application of FOIA to elicit information to assist the legislature's work, fight unfair decisions, promote justice, and lead to more equitable development through collaboration with the House;
5. Development of a formal citizen engagement strategy for use by the HoR, using digital technologies to increase citizen engagement with the legislature and to contribute to enhanced democracy. This also connects with developing a citizen communications strategy to identify ways to improve information about the House to citizens, including developing relations with the media. The Strategy will use a variety of communication channels to target the citizens' need for information on the activities and procedures of the House. It will also promote effective internal and external communication, transparency and accountability and foster a better relationship with the public and other stakeholders; and
6. A significant element of representative democracy is the constituency relationship. Members of the House will be supported through training workshops, experience exchange platforms, and other learning procedures and processes in constituency building with the view of helping them build responsive relationships between legislators and constituents. Also, there will be training in basic office administration and secretarial duties, records and documentation management, the legislative aides and support staff of the House members.

OUTPUT 2: INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY ENHANCED.

The primary purpose of government is the welfare of the people. Government here entails the three arms of government. In Chapter Two of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria (as amended), the provisions on “fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy” articulately present the political, economic, social, educational, environmental and foreign policy objectives of the. The provisions show a deliberate imposition of the principles of state policy on all organs of government and all persons or authorities exercising executive, legislative or judicial functions. In this way, the 10th House is focusing on three service delivery targets: 1) representation, law-making and oversight functions; 2) collaboration with the Senate and cooperation with other arms of government to deliver on improved governance; and 3) improvement in citizens’ engagement with the House. Inadequate attention to these three can hinder efficient and effective service delivery in critical sectors such as security, health, and education. A cursory reference to the Legislative Agenda reveals the service delivery in these critical areas as priorities of the 10th House.

Results under Output 2 represent the culmination of the desired results from all nine outputs. Improved institutional capacity, better internal and external communication, good working relationships among the arms of government, improved resource flows, and mobilised civil society should all yield concrete service improvements to the citizens. The design and implementation of capacity-building activities under Output 2 will be guided by the previous interventions by the National Institute for Legislative and Democratic Studies (NILD) and other partner organisations, including Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre (PLAC), Nigerian Economic Summit Group (NESG) CISLAC, Yiaga-Africa, etc.

The capacity gaps of the House will be addressed

to enhance its effectiveness and efficiency as a critical constituency for development planning, implementation and evaluation in Nigeria. Institutional capacity building will target enhanced access to policy information for House Members to carry out their tasks, overseeing the budget and its implementation and formulating the national agenda for development. They also require analytical capability to play informed roles in the budget process. and other critical areas of national development. High service delivery in these areas will require digitalising parliamentary information and developing digital skills for House members and staff. Also, an effective and efficient bureaucracy is required for the legislature to perform its functions satisfactorily. Transforming the bureaucracy of the House of Representatives to meet global best practices will require a systematically organised capacity-building programme strategically targeted at critical areas.

A better work environment and attractive welfare system for House members and the personnel will go a long way in increasing productivity. Also, the workforce must be sensitised to comply with the work-life balance principle while having good access to an effective and efficient healthcare system is essential. In the same way, the House members need a safe and enabling environment for improved cognitive abilities and brain skills for maximal performance.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES:

The activities planned for implementation under this Output 2 are:

1. Support for capacity building and skill development for the Programme Coordinating Unit, including induction and re-orientation training and retreats for key members of the Project Management Unit on project management, monitoring and evaluation, service analysis and delivery, performance analysis, resource mobilisation and fundraising, and delivery options, such as public-private partnerships, etc.;



2. A short-term course during the first year of programme implementation in advanced legislative practice and development administration for the Committees on Monitoring, Evaluation, and Implementation of the Legislative Agenda at the London School of Economics.
3. Retreats for all House Standing and Special Committees to prepare them at the beginning of the year and also allow them to review their activities at the year's close. These activities will be tailored to address the specifics and contexts of the committees;
4. Conduct a two-day workshop for the National Assembly Service Commission and senior management staff of the House to assess and develop a new strategy for the professionalisation of the staff of the House given new realities and development at the national and global level;
5. Short-term consultancy to provide technical support for the House's Human Resource unit to collate and harmonise the human resource needs of the House and also prepare the staff development plans for the various categories of staff, including training and learning opportunities, exchange programmes with established parliaments, and exposure to global best practices in legislative affairs;
6. Setting up a modern internal communication system for the House with the necessary hard and software to facilitate effective exchange and transactions within the House, including the required technical training packages for the handlers;
7. Conduct a two-day introductory course on adapting digital communication technologies for internal communication, such as email, intranet systems, and collaboration software for House members and personnel.
8. Conduct ten three-day training for senior

management personnel and standing committee clerks in information and communication management, data storage and retrieval, modern communication techniques, official communications and documentation, electronic publishing and production of IEC materials, etc.

9. Short term-technical consultancy of 30 days for the service of an ICT expert to support the introduction of e-Parliament in phases, including the digitisation of parliamentary records, including bills, debates, committee reports, and legislative archives; database management; and development and maintenance of interactive Webpage for the House.
10. Partnership with Development Partners to (i) promote the knowledge and practice of work-life balance among House members and the staff of the HoR workforce and (ii) prepare the foundation for adopting Social Brain Capital – a synergistic blend of cognitive capacity and social wellbeing, using awareness -creation, sensitisation and demonstration’ and
11. Provision of complex and software ties to ensure effective management of emergencies. This entails the installation of necessary and appropriate hardware and organising workshops to promote awareness and new work culture through training and orientation programmes.

OUTPUT 3: TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY INCORPORATED INTO GOVERNANCE.

Output 3 is aimed at ensuring transparency and accountability in governance processes and procedures across all public institutions and sectors in Nigeria. The planned activities under Output 3 acknowledge the link between transparent, accountable governance and development, defined

in terms of improved socio-economic well-being of the citizens. The House has defined its role as critical to promoting national development, aligning its legislative agenda with President Tinubu’s ‘Renewed Hope’ Agenda. It has also identified “legislative measures critical in enabling the Executive to achieve its vision for Nigeria and address the challenges facing the country today, promoting good governance and socio-economic growth and development”. Strengthening governance will require a broad range of reforms across many issue areas involving the three arms of government - Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary. The mandate of the National Assembly, as enshrined in the 1999 Constitution, is primarily to legislate for the promotion and advancement of national development. The measure of success recorded to date mainly provides new opportunities, providing the necessary legislative framework for reforms that advance national development and ensuring transparency and accountability.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES:

The activities planned for implementation under this Output 3 are:

1. Establish a formal partnership through a Memorandum of understanding between the House and selected NGOs, think tanks and civil society organisations, including BudgIT, Tracka, Follow The Money, OrderPaper YIAGA-Africa, etc, to support their activities towards promoting transparency, accountability, and public engagement;
2. House Standing Committee on Judiciary, in collaboration with the National Judicial Institute and Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, to organise a two-day retreat on opportunities and directions for judicial reform in Nigeria with a particular focus on strengthening the Judiciary and respecting the rule of law and human rights, domesticating relevant international human rights treaties, strengthening relevant institutions like the

National Human Commission, adequate and timely legislative support for security sector reform and strengthening anti-corruption legislative oversight platforms;

3. Facilitate a review and update Ethical Codes of Conduct for Members of the House of Representatives through a series of meetings and consultations for inputs and also for transparency and accountability;
4. Facilitate the engagement of a five-person team of experts on law, sociology, and governance to support the House in undertaking a comprehensive review of the anti-corruption laws to strengthen the existing legal frameworks regulating anti-corruption agencies, strengthen existing anti-corruption agencies to consolidate their functions and operations and promote synergy and information sharing for effectiveness, and ensure an improved operational environment for the anti-corruption agencies to operate effectively;
5. Organise special interactive sessions among members of the House on oversight functions, review lessons learned from previous assignments and develop strategies and guidelines to strengthen its oversight functions to combat corruption in Nigeria;
6. Develop legislative measures, including new strategies and initiatives to promote transparency and accountability in government operations, such as strengthening the public procurement processes to enhance transparency and competitiveness and curb corruption, producing and publishing sectoral briefs at plenary, and seeking to amend the Public Procurement Act to remove unnecessary delays in the process/procedure.
7. Retreat of the House leadership and relevant Standing Committees to come up with strategies to expedite passage of the Whistleblower Protection Bill to protect witnesses in security-

related cases to encourage more people to come forward with information, and ensure speedy passage of the Federal Audit Service Commission Bill to strengthen the autonomy and powers of the Auditor General better to support the oversight function of the National Assembly.

OUTPUT 4: LEGISLATIVE-EXECUTIVE RELATIONSHIP STRENGTHENED.

The absence of appropriate legislative behaviour has resulted in regular conflicts between the Executive and Legislature. The regular conflict between the two arms of government has not worked out for democratic governance in Nigeria. Instead, the country has regularly experienced a pattern of policy drift and political stalemate, leading to regular disagreement between the legislature and the executive. On many occasions, the executive was perceived by some members of the National Assembly as aloof and arrogant in their official postures vis-à-vis the legislature. On its own, the National Assembly, in return, has sometimes dragged its feet on issues.

Consequently, effective planning and implementation of development programmes have suffered from inadequate attention. An opportunity for closer cooperation and coordination between the executive and legislature presented itself by aligning the House Legislative Agenda with the Executive's Eight-Points Agenda. It is a deliberate move on behalf of the leadership of the House to "ensure policy consistency and coherence and avoids conflicting and contradictory legislation". In this sense, Output 4 targets the need to balance the role of the executive arm with that of the national legislature for sustainable development. For an enhanced role in formulating a national agenda for growth and economic development through increased dialogue and understanding between the two at both political and technical levels.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES:

The activities planned for implementation under Output 4 are:

1. Organise a tripartite platform with members drawn from the legislature, executive, and parties, which will meet quarterly (3 per year) to discuss significant government policies to work towards consensus, particularly where legislative interventions are required.
2. Facilitate about 50 pre-budget retreats/working meetings per year between the various MDAs and the relevant oversight committees of both chambers of the National Assembly to promote mutual understanding and minimise frictions that generally characterise the budget process between the arms of government.
3. Hold bi-annual dialogue with the executive to provide necessary legislative measures towards successful security reform, including revisiting pending defence and security-related bills for passage by the House.

OUTPUT 5: LEGISLATURE'S ENGAGEMENTS WITH CIVIL SOCIETY STRENGTHENED.

There is a sense of policy consciousness in Nigeria, which is being institutionalised through new policies and programmes across many sectors. However, the marginal inputs of Nigerian citizens and civil society to the new policies and ongoing reform efforts are a major constraint to good governance and democratic participation in practice. Where citizens have engaged the national government, these have been on few occasions and limited issues. Against the background of the need to address the gap between government and the governed, the 10th House will seek to change the situation.

Output 5 is therefore formulated from deep concerns about the legislature's engagement with

civil society. This concern raises questions about how the various segments of civil society interact with the legislature and whether they understand the legislative process and have effective strategies to engage it. Also, to what extent can civil society organisations monitor the progress of legislation or directly communicate their views to legislators? Also, how do interest groups interact with the legislature? Is the legislature strongly influenced by traditional elites, the business class, professional groups, etc., and how is such influence handled? Does the legislature ignore socio-economic groups? If so, how does this affect it and the broader political arena? How does the media cover the legislature and how legislation is introduced, considered, and enacted? Is media coverage restricted in any way? How does media coverage increase public awareness and understanding of the legislature's activities? The legislature's relationship with civil society must be built on sound understanding and mutual respect. A strengthened relationship between the House and civil society will be deployed to address specific societal problems effectively.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES:

The activities planned for implementation under this Output 5 are:

1. Conduct a baseline on opportunities for civic engagement at the take-off of the programme to determine current issues and opportunities for civic engagement with legislative issues, reforms, government policies and programmes official policies and decisions and the competency of CSOs in advocacy and campaign management;
2. Memorandum of Understanding to establish a formal partnership between the House and selected NGOs think tanks, and civil society organisations that promote transparency, accountability, and public engagement, including BudgIT, Tracka, Follow The Money, YIAGA Africa, etc.



3. Improve and expand existing internship and mentorship programmes targeting the youth demographic, introducing them to legislative processes and promoting active participation using youthful and innovative ideas such as platforms like school programmes, youth parliament, etc.;
4. Four training and learning activities, with one each year for selected journalists in media coverage of legislative procedures, including law-making procedures, procedures of sessions, committee meetings, public hearings, town hall meetings, etc, accredit some journalists to cover legislative proceedings.
5. Commissioned study to assess the implementation of the Disability (Prohibition) Act and the enforcement of the existing laws on the inclusion, representation and participation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Persons Living with Disabilities (PLWDs) in the public sphere, their rights and welfare, and the access they have to healthcare, accessibility, education, employment etc.
6. Conduct eight (two per year) 3-4 weeks customised training workshops for selected CSOs/CBOs drawn for professional bodies, youth organisations, women organisations and workers' associations to improve their technical and operational capabilities for engagement with the legislative arm of government and best practices in policy advocacy. The intensive training will be focused on the following competencies: Advocacy campaign management; building relationships with government; budget formulation, implementing and monitoring; access/use of information for advocacy; working with the media; building and maintaining coalitions; and advocacy through legal services;
7. Partnership with Development Partners to conduct media training on transparency and accountability/working with CSOs engaged

with the legislature. This will strengthen the media's capacity to report on anti-corruption/transparency and accountability from the legislature's perspective. Modules will be adapted for the programme using local input, general media knowledge, and capacity assessment results.

OUTPUT 6: PARTNERSHIP WITH THE ORGANIZED PRIVATE SECTOR ENHANCED.

The legislative arena can provide opportunities for growth and development through collaboration with the organised private sector. The importance of the organised private sector administration, which the House alludes to in its Legislative Agenda. The achievement of the Eight-point Agenda of the current administration required a conducive environment and active private sector participation. Activities under Output 6 build on the previous efforts of the 9th House of Representatives to promote collaboration between the government and the organised private sector (OPS) when it advocated for a legal framework for privatisation and public-private partnerships (PPPs). The OPS is made up of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN), the Nigeria Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture (NACCIMA), the Nigeria Employers Consultative Association (NECA), Nigeria Association of Small-Scale Industries (NASSI) and Nigeria Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (NASME).

PLANNED ACTIVITIES:

The activities planned for implementation under this Output 6 are:

1. Develop a four-year work plan for the House to continue its partnership with NESG/NASSBER based on its critical needs areas and its Legislative Agenda, and expand the scope of the partnership to include legislative measures required to build adequate support for the organised private sector to pay a critical role in the implementation of the House Legislative Agenda while creating the enabling environment for OPS in the country.
2. Conduct a policy dialogue on Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in collaboration with Development Partners like NESG to address gaps in the understanding of PPP, misperceptions and mistrust between the government and private sector, and the legislature measures needed for the success of PPP in Nigeria;
3. House Committees on Privatisation and Commercialisation of Government Assets conduct outreach activities and public hearings, leading to a harvest of ideas and public opinions that may help improve and better public perceptions of the PPP are desirable in pursuit of the House agenda on promoting economic growth and development and in agreement with the executive on the need to promote private-sector-led development.
4. Commission of a study on Nigeria's policy and practice of privatisation and commercialisation to determine the extent and scope of opportunities and challenges. The outcomes of the study will be helpful for legislative measures as may be deemed necessary by the House;
5. Inaugurate a functioning forum of HoR / private sector to foster partnership between the House and OPS with a commitment to jointly promote transparency, accountability, and corporate governance, as well as seek to curb corruption in the private sector. Also, the forum will monitor the cost of doing business in Nigeria. It will bring together strategic partners of the House and key stakeholders in the business community to review the operational environment for the private sector and identify opportunities and challenges for the legislature's attention;

6. Institute with the partnership of the NESG, a specialised course in public-private partnership on topics such as identifying partners, models of engagement, conducting risk assessments, understanding business concepts, identifying entry points, media relationships, and building relationships.
7. House, in partnership with the African Business Roundtable (ABR), a non-governmental organisation for private sector development in Africa, and other Development Partners, will execute the following activities based on a partnership based on an MoU. These include:
 - a. Establishment of the Nigeria-European Union Parliamentary Forum, designed to strengthen and deepen cooperation between Nigeria and the EU member countries through parliamentary partnership at both political and economic levels;
 - b. House female members' engagement with other women parliamentarians at the UN session on the theme "Scaling Up Investment in African Women for Global Markets";
 - c. House members' participation in the Offshore Technology Conference OTC 2024 of the Oil and Gas sector on the theme "Oil, Gas and Energy Sustainability" for the lawmakers providing oversight on the oil and gas sector;
 - d. organise Nigeria-GCC Agriculture Roundtable for mobilising international partnerships and resources for Nigeria's Agriculture from the six countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council. This event will also expose lawmakers to the opportunities for market access for Nigeria's Agriculture and Agro-allied products;
 - e. cHouse members' participation in the Annual United Nations General Assembly with two platforms for (i) 'Nigeria – United States Parliamentary Forum, and (ii) Unveiling Nigeria's Plan to host the World Parliamentary Forum and
 - f. Organise the Euro-Nigerian Agriculture Partnership Forum for mobilising resources, including partnerships for Nigeria's agriculture and allied sectors from EU countries.

OUTPUT 7: INCLUSIVITY AND GENDER MAINSTREAMED INTO LEGISLATIVE BEHAVIOUR.

There is no evidence of 'dejure' or institutionalised discrimination on the grounds of sex, social status, class, etc, in Nigeria. However, regrettably, there are only marginal options and opportunities for self-actualisation and fulfilment for the marginalised groups in the public domain. Recent women's experiences in legislative institutions across the country illustrate the relationship between women's marginalised status in the legislature and their compromised ability to influence policy-making. Women hold a minority of seats and often are excluded from legislative leadership. For example, a recent study by OrderPaper points out that the 10th National Assembly falls short of achieving gender equality and social inclusion: female lawmakers are from only twelve out of 36 states of the Federation. OrderPaper further notes that "In the 10th Assembly, the representation of youth (35 and below, according to the not-Too-Young-To-Run Act) is alarmingly low, with only 8 out of 469 representatives falling within this demographic, totalling a mere 1.71%". This translates to women and youths having limited influence in the National Assembly. Output 7 aims to change the trend for women and other marginalised groups to influence Nigeria's legislative chambers and other public institutions. In this regard, the integration of gender considerations across the length and breadth of the Programme - programme design, implementation, and M&E structure. Also, where

appropriate, specific activities will improve women's status, promote the constructive engagement of men and boys, and transform gender relations.

The 10th House acknowledges inclusivity as a critical factor guiding its legislative practices. Within this context, attention will be given to women's political representation and participation, youth development, citizen engagement, and accommodation of the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and persons living with disabilities (PLWDs) in the planning and implementing of national development programmes. The situation today is such that there is no one person with disabilities in the 10th House. However, through interventions, the House will work with critical stakeholders like political parties and civil society groups, particularly women groups, to promote women's political representation and participation and as opportunities for visibility in the public domain.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES:

The activities planned for implementation under this Output 7 are:

1. The House of Representatives Gender Strategy will be developed to guide all the units within the House to be more responsive to women and gender considerations, which requires new ways of thinking in many areas on the part of House staff members.
2. Conduct two gender mainstreaming workshops for the House Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Implementation of Legislative Agenda and PCU to mainstream gender across all programme activities and interventions in design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation frameworks beginning with the House Legislative Agenda;
3. Conduct six gender sensitivity training workshops for Committee chairpersons and clerks organised in batches of 20-25 per batch and, with teaching aids and materials produced on gender analysis, gender needs assessments and gender-impact studies;

4. Memorandum of Understanding to establish a formal partnership between the House and selected youth-servicing organisations with national spread to collaborate on the need for gaps in youth participation and representation in decision-making.
5. Collaborate with YIAGA Africa to sponsor a youth conference with 120 participants (representing a broad spectrum of youth-servicing organisations) to assess the gains and challenges of the 'Not Too Young to Run' Act to draw lessons for the future;
6. Develop a National Assembly Youth Engagement Strategy in collaboration with stakeholders such as the National Youth Parliament, YIAGA Africa, etc., to provide a framework for sustained youth engagement in legislative governance.

OUTPUT 8: THE ROLE AND INFLUENCE OF THE HOUSE IN THE CONDUCT OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS ARE ENHANCED.

The legislature has a central role in Nigeria's external relations, and its inputs into the foreign policy process are desired. However, the legislature is constrained mainly by the unhealthy competition and rivalry between the executive and legislature, lack of the required, and possibly indifference to matters of foreign relations. Consequently, the efforts of the National Assembly to make inputs into the foreign policy process have either gone unnoticed or ignored. However, the Senate and House have standing committees responsible for foreign relations and related concerns such as Foreign Affairs, Defence, Judiciary, and Customs and Excise.

Output 8 captures the resolve of the 10th House to get involved in and significantly influence the direction of Nigeria's foreign policy. However, this requires a change in the self-definition and perceptions of its status and roles in the foreign

policy process, strengthening its capacity for improved performance, especially the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, mainly the capacity for oversight functions concerning the management of Nigeria's external relations by the executive arm.

The House, as part of the National Assembly, will work with the Executive to align the country's development programmes with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goals aim at integrating socio-economic inclusion and ecological sustainability into the development and growth agenda. Unlike the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were written primarily for poor countries and referenced the rich countries mainly as donors, the SDGs are universally applicable, and both donors and recipients can easily relate to them. Many of the seventeen goals are now incorporated into national development plans and the regular work of international organisations. This means that government performance will most likely be subject to national scrutiny and international monitoring.

The pursuit of development through international cooperation is further broadened within the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with SDG-17, underscoring the need to strengthen and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development. Africa has aligned some of its regional initiatives with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. African countries have responded collectively with regional and continent-wide initiatives, including the African Union's Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want. Also in tune with the SDGs is the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which became part of the AU structures in 2001 but was adopted as its development agency in 2019, known as the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD). The influence of Agenda 2030 on African development discourse is significant. Among the Indicators of this include Africa's remarkable network of continental and regional organisations.

The resolve of the House to be actively involved in shaping the direction of the development path for the country fits into the Agenda 2030 Declaration, which acknowledges the essential role of the national legislature through their law-making role, appropriation, and oversight functions that are very critical for effective implementation of Agenda 2030 and attainment of the SDGs. The SDGs and the data on Nigeria's performance can provide a valuable guide for the implementation of the House's Legislative Agenda. Building on the efforts of the 9th House, the 10th House, through its Committee on SDGs, will undertake a comprehensive review of where Nigeria stands on the SDGs to identify the gaps and opportunities for improvement in national performance.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES:

The activities planned for implementation under this Output 8 are:

1. One-week induction and orientation programme and capacity-strengthening activities for House Committee on Foreign Affairs members in partnership with the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Lagos;
2. Commission studies on various aspects of Nigeria's foreign policy to explore the prospects and opportunities for reviewing the principles and objectives underlying the country's foreign policy and the overall direction and investment in Nigeria's status and role as a regional power;
3. Organise bi-monthly debriefing sessions / updates on currents in international relations and global developments to generate discussions and inputs on options for Nigeria;
4. House Committee on Foreign Affairs to organise a stream of public hearings on specific foreign policy issues to harvest public

opinions on foreign policy issues, directions of Nigeria's foreign relations, the role of civil society, and what the citizens expect of the nature legislature in the conduct of Nigeria's external relations;

5. Procurement of the service of a specialist in International Relations and Nigeria's Foreign Relations to support the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in carrying out its functions effectively;
6. House Committee on Foreign Affairs facilitate inter-agency collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Justices and Ministry of Foreign Affairs to carry out a comprehensive review of all treaties, international conventions and agreements, review Nigeria's status vis-à-vis the ratification and domestication of international treaties and conventions, and initiate legislative measures as may be considered necessary to address gaps;
7. Planned studies on SDGs to identify gaps in the implementation frameworks, identify room for improvement in national performance, and conduct a follow-up public event on the role of non-state actors in pursuing SDGs;
8. Capacity strengthening interventions for the House Committee on SDG, including hiring an expert consultant on SDGs, promoting the visibility of the committee, and providing citizens with information and access for engagement.
9. Identifying the neglected themes and areas in the SDGs and provoking national discourse around them through public events and outreach activities on SDGs in the six geopolitical zones across the country, working in collaboration with the Liaison Offices

OUTPUT 9: RESPONSIVENESS TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY ENHANCED.

The world is changing rapidly and facing new challenges, including climate change. Inter-governmental platforms and state and non-state actors have shown concerns and come up with solutions to slow down climate change, mostly in agreement with the SDGs. The United Nations has called for urgent action to tackle climate change and its impacts on the sustainable development agenda. Borders do not limit the impacts of climate change. However, they are likely to be more severe in African countries where the population is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, given their limited adaptive capacity due to their geographical location, widespread poverty and low development levels. The high dependency on agriculture also implies that a large share of the African population risks malnourishment in the face of global warming. In the case of Nigeria, the country presently faces many environmental and climate change-related challenges, ranging from desertification, deforestation, flooding, oil pollution, erosion, waste management, loss of biodiversity, dwindling water resources and changing weather patterns that negatively impact agriculture.

The magnitude of the environmental problems in Nigeria, coupled with poor governance and mismanagement of natural resources, have significantly impacted the Nigerian economy, social structures, and the overall well-being of Nigerians. The House has accorded solutions to these problems critical legislative priorities, reflected in the activities proposed under Output 9 that respond to the need for knowledge-driven mitigation and resource management strategies.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES:

The activities planned for implementation under this Output 9 are:



1. Climate and environmental change experts' technical support for the House Committee on Climate Change to help it review existing laws and examine opportunities for strengthening them for effective enforcement and compliance in line with global best practices, including the Climate Change Act 2021 and National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy (NCCPRS), 2012;
2. Mapping of existing programmes and policies to minimise the social impact of environmental pollution with the view to provide legislative measures by giving them legal backing or considering enacting new laws as they may be relevant to addressing the new realities;
3. The House and the Presidency, in collaboration with Development Partners, will organise: i) an outreach event that will serve sensitive and mobilise the Nigerian public, and ii) a policy dialogue on the gains of the United Nations Climate Change Summit, otherwise called COP28, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and what actions are required at various levels of the society to consolidate Nigeria's gains and build on it for the future.

OUTPUT 10: ADEQUATE LEGISLATIVE MEASURES PROVIDED FOR REFORMS.

National development and democratisation are mutually reinforcing. Thus, the consolidation of democratic governance in Nigeria will be incomplete without paying adequate attention to the development process and outcomes. A social order in which the majority of the population cannot access public goods is not a genuinely democratic society. Also, a social order in which the organs of state power at all levels of government are suffocated with corrupt practices is not democracy. The promotion of national development through appropriate reform policies and programmes is no doubt part of the struggle

to develop Nigeria in a democratic direction. The risk of ignoring the importance of the role of the legislature in this struggle is rather too grave to be entertained, as has been done in the past when some reform initiatives of the executive arm of government, laudable as they were, did not benefit from adequate inputs from the legislature. Admittedly, some efforts were later made to address this gap through the creation of the legal and institutional framework for some of the reform policies and programmes. Nevertheless, there is a need for improvement in this aspect of governance procedure.

The legislature is indispensable in the task of promoting national development. The 10th House envisages a legislature to play a significant role in national development. It is unmistakably development-oriented. Thus, more than ever, the legislative arena needs to become more reform-oriented. It is in this context that the legislative arena will offer opportunities for the enactment of democratic, economic, and social policies and reform programmes. In this regard, there is a need for the development of the policy capacities of the legislature to become more transparent, pluralistic, representative, effective, and accountable.

Balancing the role of the executive with that of the legislature over time is vital for the sustainability of the ongoing reform programmes. In this regard, the 10th House has aligned its legislative agenda with the executive's 'Renewed Hope' agenda. It has also identified "legislative measures critical in enabling the Executive to achieve its vision for Nigeria and address the challenges facing the country today, promoting good governance and socio-economic growth and development". Strengthening governance will require a broad range of reforms across many issue areas involving the three arms of Government - Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary - to strengthen governance in Nigeria. These include constitutional reform, electoral reform, judicial legal system reform, security reform, police reform, local government reform, etc. While the executive branch has taken the initiative to set

off reform programmes in some critical sectors, the inputs of the critical law-making organ in the country are necessary for consolidation and sustainability. Also, the legislators can shape the reform agenda by proposing bills, resolutions, and policy changes just as they can collaborate with the executive agencies to bring about the practical implementation of policies and decisions.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES:

The activities planned for implementation under this Output 10 are:

1. The 10th House Legislative Agenda is arguably a roadmap to legislative reform. Against this background, the House will commission studies to identify and analyse critical reforms and steps and processes they entail to initiate and complete them with the necessary legislative measures that may be required;
2. Technical support in the form of consultancy services by experts for the House committees to effectively undertake legislative duties in relation to reform. The House committees are critical to the success of the various reforms already identified as priorities in the Legislative Agenda, such as security, economy, and electoral reform. This will require engagements with the relevant executive agencies, CSOs and other critical stakeholders;
3. Support to the House Committee on Electoral Reform to (a) carry out a comprehensive review of the 2022 Electoral Act with the view to identify gaps and shortcomings, (b) conduct extensive consultations with stakeholders, and (c) prepare the draft for proposed amendments to 2022 Electoral Act;

MEDIA AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE; SPECIAL AREAS OF NEEDS



A Citizen-Centred And Responsive House Committee On Media And Public Affairs

1. Spotlight the activities of the House Committee on Public Petitions by reporting the outcomes of petitions referred to the Committee from the House.
2. Conduct annual retreats for legislative spokespersons at national and sub-national levels on effective and timely communication of parliamentary activities;
3. Capacity building for Committee Members on the use of digital technology for information management.

Strengthened Capacity Of The Committee And House Press Corps To Provide Quality Information To The Public

1. A crash course on advanced legislative reporting and media management for the House Committee on Media and Public Affairs outside Nigeria;
2. Induction and training of key members of the Committee on Media and Public Affairs;
3. Conduct a short course for members of the Committee and their media aides on result-oriented strategic communications and managing negative publicity;

4. Hold a two-day workshop for members of the House of Representatives Press Corps on efficient and timely reportage of the House;
5. Short-term technical training for Committee members and their aides on contemporary issues in legislative media management.

Effective Support For The Constitution Review Process

1. Regional Focus Group engagements for baseline studies on citizens' expectations on the constitution review process;
2. Capacity building for select members of the House Press Corps and Secretariat on reportage of constitution review committee;
3. Retreat to determine strategy for media and publicity sub-committee of the constitution review committee.

Enhanced Institutional Capacity For Effective Service Delivery

1. Technical skills development for Committee's Support Team on news reporting/copy editing, graphics design, audio/visual editing and research;
2. Training for Committee Members/Secretariat on establishing systems for capturing, sharing, and utilizing institutional information;
3. Periodic Town Halls to increase public awareness and education about available services, entitlements, and how to access them at the House of Representatives.
4. Exchange programme between Committee Leadership and foreign counterparts.

Effective Information Dissemination Through Proprietary Platforms

1. Production of documentaries on success stories from handling public petitions;
2. Social media spotlight on the functions, activities and successes of various Standing and Ad-hoc Committees of the House;
3. Monthly reports in flashcard/video format on the status of implementation of the House Legislative Agenda;
4. Podcast focused on major developments and key conversations in the House of Representatives;
5. A public enlightenment series in video/flash cards format by the House targeted at citizens' education on the workings of the Parliament;
6. Quarterly publication on understanding the workings, aspirations, triumphs and challenges of the 10th House.

3. FUNDING AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION



The 4-year Parliamentary Development Programme will mobilise and fund its activities from mainly public funds, precisely through the HoR annual budgetary allocations. The funding of the House comes from the national budget, and it comes in a lump sum as a first-line charge from the Federation Account. The programme's core funding is significant for capacity-building activities. To ensure these interventions are successfully executed, efforts will need to be made to guarantee steady, long-term, predictable core funding for capacity-building activities. In addition, seeking and securing external will be encouraged and supported.

The 2024 Appropriations Act has an N344.85 billion budget for the National Assembly. This is the highest-ever budgetary allocation to the National Assembly, and expectedly, the allocation

of the two chambers of the assembly is higher than that of 2023, with the Senate getting N49.14 billion and the House N78.62 billion. With the remarkable increase in budgetary allocation funding for the National Assembly, it is envisaged that it will enhance the ability of the House to effectively fund the current programme, which is estimated to cost billions. The expectation is that the core funding for the programme, estimated to be N15.3 billion (about 60 per cent of the budget estimate for the programme), will come from the budgetary allocations of the House during the four-year programme life cycle. About 10.2 billion (about 40 per cent) will come from external sources comprising donors, development partners, organised private sectors, and philanthropies that will complement House budget contributions for implementing the current programme. Also, some donors and development agencies may wish to

fund some specific intervention activities directly. This should be possible working through the PCU in the Office of the Speaker.

The current global recession, economic downturn, and uncertainties around budgetary allocations might reduce funds allocated to parliamentary development interventions in the future. Thus, an essential task for the House Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation, and Implementation will be to secure and mobilise resources to widen and diversify potential funding sources, which is one of its strategic goals. Inadequacy of funds for the programme is a significant risk, compounded by the present situation of the absence of effective structures for resource mobilisation and fundraising. For example, support from the industry, especially the organised private sector, has not been explored till now. These gaps in resource mobilisation must be addressed almost immediately.

Currently, the FCDO supports the intervention programmes by the Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre (PLAC), and the YIAGA-Africa programmes in the House are funded mainly by the EU under the European Union-Support for Democratic Governance in Nigeria (EU-SDGN II). The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Foundation has been active in Nigeria since 2000, working with the National Assembly and the National Institute for Legislative and Democratic Studies (NILDS) to promote democracy and good governance in Nigeria. There is a strong prospect that the existing sources of external support for legislative strengthening for the House will continue throughout the four-year programme cycle. Also, there seems to be the prospect of additional ones joining to provide support.

Future support and assistance to the House will be well organised and coordinated at various technical and politico-diplomatic levels. This will build on and improve the existing mechanisms for coordination, both at the technical and political levels. At the ambassadorial level, the Key Political Partners Group (KPPG), touching on peace and security issues, including the elections, is led by the EU and chaired by the Resident Coordinator (RC) in attendance of the UNDP Resident Representative (RR) as well as other like-minded Ambassadors.

4. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Support from the House for the programme's success, including assistance from donors and development partners, is a critical assumption. Progress also depends on a willingness among various stakeholders and partner organisations - CSOs and organised private and business communities - to work with the House through the programme. While the programme implementation is extensive and will involve national and international stakeholders, continued Nigerian review and revision of policies for appropriate changes in critical areas will be necessary for local ownership and sustainable progress from programme-supported activities.

Because of the insecurity and related problems in the country, the programme will be implemented in a highly challenging context. Progress toward results requires a continued secure operational environment, guaranteed by adequate internal security and political stability. Social upheaval and other elements of insecurity can obstruct the flow of assistance and support from external sources.

By and large, the experiment with donor coordination in Nigeria taught some lessons, especially to the international community. A significant limitation is the absence of a formalised or institutionalised arrangement to support donor coordination. The lack of a formal mechanism with tangible organisational structures inhibited

the total commitment of most donors to coordinate. The absence of effective coordination of support and assistance is a serious challenge given the expected outputs and outcomes of the programme. A careful study of the Legislative Agenda for the 10th House of Representatives and the outcomes of the recently carried out needs assessment by the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives further justify the need for more coherent and coordinated support by the donors and development partners. Effective mechanisms for coordinating support and assistance to the House of Representatives will impact the process and outcomes of the House's operations. Also, effective coordination will prevent donors and development partners from stepping on each other's toes. For example, a more efficient system of information sharing among donors coupled with effective tracking of assistance will make duplication of funding by donors less likely. There is a new global consciousness around the idea that coordination of donor assistance enhances aid efficiency. The House can work with the National Planning Commission and other stakeholders to develop an appropriate strategy for coordinating support and technical assistance to the House.

In designing a parliamentary development programme for the 10th House of Assembly, the following are the main risks summarised:

Identified risks	Internal / External	Medium Term Goals 2024-2025
The heavy daily workload in the House inhibits programme implementation.	Internal	Good planning, re-prioritising and constant dialogue between unit heads to create a shared understanding of the House’s goals, continuous work with increasing process efficiency
Challenges and difficulties in the procurement of the services of consultants and experts	Internal	Develop procurement policy for experts /consultants' services using professional recruitment companies to reach a wider audience.
Lack of internal cooperation between units standing committees, and lack of team spirit,	Internal	Build synergy across all units, promote cross-functional meetings and projects, launch constructive, regular and positive feedback culture, and do social team-building events.
Unclear process ownership due to the new House members and their aides,	Internal	Induction and orientation programmes, regular information to all House members and staff, efficient coordination and communication within the House.
Absence of effective coordination of support and technical assistance	Internal/ External	Institutionalise and consolidate the donors/development partners forum for effective coordination and exchanges.
Challenges and Difficulties in securing adequate programme staff with competence and skills.	Internal	Skills and competencies development plans budgeted, planned and executed; regularly assess available competence and competence needs to deliver on goals; explore alternative solutions (e.g. share competence with other public authorities or Senate).
Inadequate budgetary allocations and insufficient financial resources to implement the programme.	In External	Pro-active dialogue with the business community and philanthropies, exploring and following up on organised private sector for future funding and timely budget planning.
Low external funding for programme activities	External	Formalise collaboration with bilateral and multilateral donors and development partners on support and assistance; explore and develop alternative funding mechanisms, including private sector engagement, and map needs and plans for institutional competence development.
Insecurity and social upheaval	External	Addressing the challenge of internal insecurity will guarantee a secure operational environment.
IT and information security-related threats	Internal/ External	Safeguard well-functioning cooperation and dialogue with external partners/ service providers, in-house training/competence development on preventive policies, and follow-up of annual information security routines.
Corruption and fraud in the implementation of operations	Internal/ External	Develop and operate effective monitoring and control mechanisms, increase awareness among House members, management and staff, and take part in the network for anti-corruption in the public sector.

5. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	Baseline		Targets (by frequency of data collection)				Data Collection Methods
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Final	
Output 1: A citizen centred and responsive HoR built.	1.1 Scorecard of citizen access to records of meetings, voting records, committee meetings, etc	Records of the HoR/ CSOs		2023	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Progress and annual reports
	1.2 # of public complaints/petitions successfully treated by the House of Representatives	Records of the HoR / Media		2023	15	20	25	30	
	1.3# of legislative committee meetings in selected issue areas in which citizens participate.			2023	10	20	25	30	
	1.4 # of waiting days/weeks/months by complainers/petitioners			2023	30	20	15	10	
	1.5 # of social media presence of the House Committee on Public Complaints Petitions			2023	50	75	100	150	
	1.6 20# of media presence of the House Committee on Public Complaints Petitions			2023	20	25	25	25	
	1.7# of House resolutions on matters of public importance			2023	8	12	12	12	
	1.8# of public hearing and outreach platforms organised by the House Committee on Public Petitions			2023	4	8	8	8	
	1.9 Aggregate score of HoR on the citizen rating index		TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
	1.10 # of meetings legislators hold with constituents	Records of HoR Members and NGOs		2023	300	700	900	950	
	1.11 % Members of HoR with functioning constituency offices in the state and local community.	Records of House		2023	150	280	300	360	

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	Baseline		Targets (by frequency of data collection)				Data Collection Methods
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Final	
Output 2: Institutional capacity for effective service delivery enhanced.	2.1 % of total, substantial legislative bills emanating from the House	Records of the HoR / Media		2023	40	50	60	60	Progress and annual reports
	2.2 % of bills drafted by the Executive that the HoR substantially amends			2023	5	10	12	12	
	2.3 # of Laws benefitting during drafting from the use of improved information system			2023	2	10	15	20	
	2.4 # of HoR Committees with the annual work plan and development plan			2023	20	34	34	34	
	2.5 # of House Committees using milestones and key performance indicators developed within the first six months.			2023	20	34	34	34	
	2.7 # of substantial changes introduced to appropriation bill budget because of legislative initiatives.			2023	5	10	15	15	
	% of HoR members who agree that the House can perform its functions.	Survey of opinions/ perceptions		2023	35 %	55%	65%	75%	
	% of HoR members and staff who say they are able to obtain information when they need it	Records of the HoR / Media		2023	25%	35%	50%	65%	
	# of House initiatives to avert a national crisis, manage conflicts, and reduce sources of conflicts and tension	Records of the HoR		2023	5	10	15	20	

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	Baseline		Targets (by frequency of data collection)				Data Collection Methods
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Final	
Output 3: Transparency and accountability incorporated into governance.	3.1 # of new laws, amendments, and resolutions on anti-corruption	HoR /Media		2023	2	4	4	4	Progress and annual reports
	3.2 % increase in public perception approval of roles, attitudes of HoR toward corruption	Pre-and post-survey results of Afrobarometer survey		2023	30	45	55	65	
	3.3 # of publicised results and outcomes of investigations, oversights, budget/financial audits	Records of the HoR / Media		2023	55	10	20	25	
	3.4 #open tender process for procurement and acquisition endeavours by the HoR			2023	20	30	40	45	
	3.5 # of areas with improved service delivery due to legislative measures			2023	10	15	20	30	
Output 4: Legislative-executive relationship strengthened.	4.1 # of policy dialogue involving the HoR and Executive *	Records of the HoR / Media		2023	5	10	10	10	Progress and annual reports
	4.2 # of joint actions and measures involving the HoR and Executive			2023	5	10	10	10	
	4.3 # of tripartite meetings involving parties, HoR and Executive			2023	4	4	4	4	
	4.5 % of citizens who feel the HoR acts as a check against the Executive			2023	25%	40%	60%	65%	

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	Baseline		Targets (by frequency of data collection)				Data Collection Methods
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Final	
Output 5: Legislature's engagements with civil society strengthened.	5.1 % of CSO/other perception/opinion of the willingness of the HoR to engage in dialogue	Sample opinions/ perceptions of CSO leaders		2023	20%	35%	45%	60%	Progress and annual reports
	5.1 # of public hearings held by HoR in target areas that had an agenda to involve citizens in decisions on policies or issues	Records of the HoR / Media		2023	10	20	25	25	
	5.1 # of bills, policy statements, reflecting CSO input			2023	5	15	15	20	
Output 6: Partnership with the organised private sector enhanced	6.1 # of bills, proposed amendments to existing laws, policy statements, and resolutions reflecting private sector input.	Records of the HoR / Media		2023	5	10	10	15	Progress and annual reports
	6.2 # Open tender process for HoR procurement and acquisition endeavours			2023	10	20	20	25	
Output 7: Inclusivity and gender mainstreamed into legislative behaviour.	7.1 % of women in leadership positions in HoR.	Records of the HoR / Media		2023	5	10	10	12	Progress and annual reports
	7.2 # Prioritise HoR activities that address the specific needs of women and other marginalised groups.			2023	4	6	10	10	
	7.3 # of women and youth groups engaged in policy dialogue with the HoR publ			2023	6	10	10	10	

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	Baseline		Targets (by frequency of data collection)				Data Collection Methods
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Final	
Output 8: Role and influence of the House in the conduct of External Relations enhanced	8.1 # of instances of involvement of HoR in Nigeria's foreign policy formulation and implementation structures and process	Records of the HoR / Media		2023	5	10	10	10	Progress and annual reports
	8.2 # of bills, resolutions, and policy statements on Nigeria's external relations			2023	5	10	10	12	
	8.3 # of public hearings on foreign policy issues			2023	4	6	10	10	
	8.4 # of MoU.Agreements between the HoR and other national legislatures and parliaments			2023	5	10	10	10	
	8.5 # of outreach activities on SDGs by the HoR			2023	2	3	4	4	
	8.6 # of instances of HoR adaptation of SDGs as a framework for oversight and performance evaluations of MDAs			2023	10	15	20	20	
Output 9: Responsiveness to climate change and environmental sustainability enhanced.	9.1 # of media presence of HoR on climate and environmental change concerns	TBD		2023	10	15	20	25	TBD
	9.2 # of bills, amendments, resolutions, and policy statements on climate and environmental change	Records of the HoR / Media		2023	5	7	7	10	Progress and annual reports
	9.3 # of public hearings on climate and environmental change issues			2023	4	4	4	4	

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	Baseline		Targets (by frequency of data collection)				Data Collection Methods
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Final	
Output 10: Adequate Legislative Measures Provided for Reforms	10.1 # of background documents drafted to aid the HoR in the process of reform	Records of the HoR / Media		2023	10	15	20	25	Progress and annual reports
	10.2 # of weeks/months spent on proposed reforms by the Executive			2023	24 mon-ths	18 mon-ths	12 mon-ths	9 mon-ths	
	10.3 # of stakeholder engagements for the reforms			2023	4	10	12	20	
	# of reforms by the government with an adequate legislative framework			2023	5	10	15	20	

6. WORKPLAN

Outputs	Planned Activities	Planned Budget by Year				Responsible Party	Planned Budget		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		Funding Source	Budget Description	N
Output I: A citizen centred and responsive HoR built.	1. (a) Develop and deploy a HoR citizen engagement strategy using digital technologies to increase citizen engagement with the legislature; (b) Develop a citizen communications strategy for the HoR.	20 m	10 m	10 m	5 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Consultancy fees, workshop facilitation, venue	45 M
	2. Technical support for the House Committee on Public Petitions and its Secretariat. Provision of modern information technologies and maintenance of a functioning portal for petition recording and processing.	25 m	15	15 m	15m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Equipment, materials, installation, maintenance, etc.	70 M
	3. Capacity-building for the House 's public information unit, including the provision of modern information and communication gadgets to enhance the citizens' access to them.	50 m	25 m	25 m	25m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Outreach activities, IEC venue, travel materials	125 M
	4. (a) Collaborate with NILDS and NIALS to carry out commissioned studies and public opinion surveys on aspects of the Freedom of Information Act; and (b) Presentation and validation of findings at HoR platforms with Nigerian Union of Journalists, Guild of Editors, Orderpapers, International Press Centre, and selected media organisations.	10 m	5m	5m	5m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Consultancy fees.	35 M
	5. Outreach activities by the HoR to raise public awareness and sensitise the citizens on the FOI Act, its uses, and benefits to the citizens (Each per state and FCT)	300 m	300 m	100 m	150 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Facilitation, venue, travel, and IEC materials.	850 M
	6. Capacity building for House members in building and managing constituency relations through training workshops and experience-sharing platforms.	100 m	100 m	100 m	50m	HoR	HoR/Dev Partner	Facilitation, venue, travel, IEC materials	350 M
	7. Training of legislative aides of the House members in basic office administration and secretarial duties, records, documentation, information management, and follow-up interactions.	100 m	50 m	30 m	20 m	HoR	HoR/Dev Partner	Facilitation, venue, travel, training materials	200 M

Outputs	Planned Activities	Planned Budget by Year				Responsible Party	Planned Budget		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		Funding Source	Budget Description	N
Output .2: Institutional capacity for effective service delivery enhanced	1. (a) Capacity building and skill development for the new Programme Coordination Unit; (b) Support for the development of a collaborative 4-year research agenda with NILDS on HoR research needs and support.	60 m	60 m	60 m	60 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Training costs, DSA, Workshop materials, transport, etc.	240 m
	2. Short-term customised course at Oxford University & Harvard for Standing Committees' chairpersons and members of the Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation, and Implementation of the Legislative Agenda facilitated by ABR.	1 bn	400 m	0	0	HoR	HoR/ABR	Course fees, Flight tickets, training materials, etc.	1.4 bn
	3. 100 days of consultancy per year for an expert to be embedded within the House Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation, and Implementation to provide technical support	50 m	50 m	50 m	50 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Consultancy fees	200 m
	4. Support for induction workshops for members of Standing and Special Committees and periodic review meetings and retreats.	180 m	180 m	120 m	120 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Venues, facilitation cost, travel, training materials, etc.	600 m
	5. Joint Workshop/Retreat for National Assembly Service Commission and Senior Management Staff	100 m	75 m	50 m	50 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Facilitation, venues, travel, Training materials, etc.	375 m
	6. Short-term consultancy for HR Expert to support HR Unit in human capital development and performance evaluation.	25 m	15 m	15 m	10 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Consultancy fee, training materials	65 m
	7. Set up and maintain a modern internal communication system with a training package for handlers.	330 m	120 m	100 m	100 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Equipment, installation, and cost of training facilitation	650 m
	8. Digitalisation of routine administrative procedures, including the information/data storage and retrieval; and the introduction and development of E-Parliament across all units and committees of the HoR to enhance increased efficiency, transparency and citizen engagement, and the adaptation of digital communication technologies for HoR members and personnel (in batches)*	190 m	125 m	125 m	125 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners/ National Assembly Library Fund	Digital system equipment. Installation and maintenance Cost of facilitation, Course materials, etc	565 m

Outputs	Planned Activities	Planned Budget by Year				Responsible Party	Planned Budget		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		Funding Source	Budget Description	N
Output .2: Institutional capacity for effective service delivery enhanced	9. Partnership with Brain Health Initiative – Nigeria to (i) promote the knowledge and practice of work-life balance and (ii) prepare the foundation for adopting Social Brain Capital	30 m	30m	20m	20m	HoR/ Brain Health Initiative - Nigeria	HoR/ Deve. Partners	Experts, venues, workshops, training materials	100 m
Output 3: Transparency and accountability incorporated in governance	1. Inauguration and running partnership between HoR and CSOs/NGOs on promoting transparency and accountability in public institutions.	50 m	50 m	25 m	25 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Working meetings/ workshops and media engagements	150 m
	2. Working collaboration between the House Committee on Judiciary and the Institute. of Advanced Legal Studies on opportunities for judicial reform in Nigeria, including the working of an expertise support group for the committee to lead the process.	100 m	75 m	50 m	25m	HoR, IALS	HoR/Dev. Partners	Facilitation fees, course materials, meals	250 m
	3. Review anti-corruption laws in collaboration and partnership with anti-graft agencies, notably EFCC and ICPC/Set up and run a working group on the review of anti-graft laws.	50 m	50 m	50m	50 m	HoR, EFCC, ICPC	HoR/Dev. Partners	Working meetings/ workshops and media	200 m
	4. Provision of hardware and software to enhance effective management of emergencies.	35 m	30 m	20m	20 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Stakeholder Consultation Public hearings for inputs	105 m
	Joint platform of House Committees on Defence, Police, Internal Security etc	30	20 m	25m	20 m	HoR	HoR/Dev partners	Venue, facilitation, and travels	95 m

Outputs	Planned Activities	Planned Budget by Year				Responsible Party	Planned Budget		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		Funding Source	Budget Description	N
Output 4: Legislative-executive relationship strengthened.	1. Support for a tripartite platform of executive, legislative, and political parties to build consensus on critical issues of reforms.	60 m	60 m	60 m	60 m	HoR, Executive, Political parties	HoR/Dev. Partners	The venue, travels, working meetings, materials, etc.	240 m
	2. 34 pre-budget working meetings of House committees with respective MDAs	120 m	120 m	120 m	120m	HoR, MDAs	HoR/Dev. Partners	Venue, Workshop materials, travel, transport, etc.	480 m
	3. Quarterly dialogues between the leadership of the House and the executive arm on opportunities for legislative measures on security reform.	100 m	50 m	50 m	50 m	HoR, Security agencies	HoR/Dev. Partners	Venue, Workshop materials, transport, etc.	250 m
Output 5: Legislature's engagement with civil society strengthened.	1. Support to conduct baseline on opportunities for civic engagements in Nigeria	60 m	0	0	HoR & Partners	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Data collection, DSA, Transport	60 m
	2. Support CSOs/NGOs in promoting activities that promote transparency and accountability.	100 m	100 m	100 m	HoR & Partners	HoR, YIAGA, Order Paper, BudIT, Tracka, Follow the Money	HoR/Dev. Partners	Grants	650 m
	3. Four Training and learning activities for journalists in legislative procedures etc	75 m	100 m	100 m	HoR & Partners	HoR, NUJ, Guide of Editors	HoR/Dev. Partners	Trainers/ facilitation, Venue, Training materials, transportation etc.	375 m

Outputs	Planned Activities	Planned Budget by Year				Responsible Party	Planned Budget		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		Funding Source	Budget Description	N
Output 5: Legislature's engagement with civil society strengthened.	4. Commissioned study on laws against discrimination against PWDs, IDPs, etc	10 m	0	0	HoR & Partners	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Consultancy fees	10 m
	Support for a CS Desk in the Office of the Speaker	15 m	15 m	15 m	HoR & Partners	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Office& ICT equipment,	60 m
	5. Eight customised training workshops for selected professional groups on advocacy skills and competencies to engage the legislature	80 m	40 m	20 m	HoR & Partners	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Venue, facilitation, trainers Workshops, Meetings	160 m
	6: Support for improving and expanding internship and mentorship programmes targeting youths.	135 m	135 m	135 m	HoR & Partners	HoR, PAIC	HoR/Dev. Partners	Grant	640 m
Output 6: Partnership with the organised private sector.	1. Annual small grant support for the House partnership with NESG/NASSBER	150 m	150 m	150 m	150m	HoR, NESG	HoR/Dev. Partners	Grant	600 m
	2. Support the Committee on Privatisation and Commercialisation of Government Assets in organising public enlightenment events and policy dialogues on aspects of public-private partnership.	25 m	25 m	25 m	25m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Venue, Facilitation Workshops, Meetings.	100 m
	3. Two commissioned studies on privatisation and commercialisation to identify gaps in the existing legal framework.	30 m	0	30 m		NESG, HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Consultancy fee	60 m
	4. Partnership with African Business Roundtable for joint execution of planned activities (see details above)	400 m	200 m	150 m	HoR & Partners	HoR, ABR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Course and conference fees, Air tickets, DSA, Workshop materials, transport, etc.	900 m

Outputs	Planned Activities	Planned Budget by Year				Responsible Party	Planned Budget		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		Funding Source	Budget Description	N
Output 7: Inclusivity and gender mainstreamed into legislative behaviour	1. Development of HoR Gender Strategy and the planned activities for its implementation across the HoR.	50m	30m	20m	20m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Payment to experts, facilitation and media engagements	120 m
	2. Gender mainstreaming workshops for CMEI and PCU.	10 m	0	10 m	HoR & Partners	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Training facilitation, Workshop materials, transport, etc.	20 m
	2 Gender sensitivity training workshops for Committee chairs and clerks (in batches)	50 m	50 m	50 m	HoR & Partners	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Training facilitation, Workshop materials, transport, etc	150 m
	3 Gender sensitivity training workshops for Committee chairs and clerks (in batches)	50 m	50 m	50 m	HoR & Partners	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Training facilitation, Workshop materials, transport, etc	150 m
	4 Support for partnership/collaboration on selected youth-serving organisations to encourage youth participation	60 m	15 m	15 m	10 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Grants, Meetings, etc	100 m
	5. Support for two Youth conferences with 120 participants in Abuja.	250 m	0	250 m	0	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Venue, travel and accommodation, conference materials	500 m
	6. Development of Youth Engagement Strategy	100 m	50 m	0	HoR & Partners	HoR, YIAGA, National Youth Parliament	HoR/Dev. Partners	Meetings and travels	150 m

Outputs	Planned Activities	Planned Budget by Year				Responsible Party	Planned Budget		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		Funding Source	Budget Description	N
Output 8: Role and influence in the conduct of external relations enhanced.	1. One-week induction /orientation programme for Committee on Foreign Affairs in partnership with NIIA, Lagos and follow-up interventions by NIIA	50 m	30 m	20 m	20 m	HoR, NIIA	HoR/Dev. Partners	Facilitation, DSA, Workshop materials, transport, etc.	120 m
	2. Commissioned studies on Nigeria's foreign policy.	25	20 m	20 m	20 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Consultancy fees	85 m
	3. Specialist service through Consultancy to support the Committee on Foreign Affairs	50 m	50 m	50 m	50m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Consultancy fee	200 m
	4. Support for special public hearings and public events on Nigeria's external relations.	30 m	40 m	30 m	30 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Venue, facilitation, *Transports	130 m
	1. Establish and run an SDGs Desk in the House to align the Legislative Agenda with the SDGs effectively.	20m	20m	20m	20m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Cost of secretarial support, including communication	80m
	2. Commissioned studies on SDGs to identify gaps in the implementation frameworks, identify room for improvement in national performance, and conduct a follow-up public event on the role of non-state actors in pursuing SDGs.	100 m	100 m	0	0	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Experts/ Consultants, venue, facilitation, travel	200 m
	3. Capacity strengthening interventions for the House Committee on SDG, including hiring an expert consultant on SDGs, promoting the visibility of the Committee, and providing citizens with information and access for engagement.*	150 m	100 m	100 m	100m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Secretarial support, expert consultant, External communication, meetings, etc	450 m
	4. 4. Public events and outreach activities on SDGs in the six geo-political zones across the country, working in collaboration with the Liaison Offices	150 m	100 m	100 m	100m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Venue, facilitation. travels, IEC materials	450 m
	5. Inaugurate and run the HoR/Non-State Actors Forum on SDGs	50m	50 m	50m	50m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Venue and meeting, public communication	200 m

Outputs	Planned Activities	Planned Budget by Year				Responsible Party	Planned Budget		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		Funding Source	Budget Description	N
Output 9: Responsiveness to climate change and environmental sustainability enhanced	1 Specialist service through Consultancy to support the Committee on Climate Change.	50 m	50 m	50 m	50 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Consultancy fee.	200 m
	2. Mapping of policies and programmes to provide legislative measures against environmental pollution	25 m	25 m	15 m	15 m	HoR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Data collection and analyses.	80 m
	3. Outreach programmes on COP-28 to sensitise the citizens and mobilise public opinion support for Nigeria's stand.	100 m	50 m	50 m	50 m	HoR, Presidency ABR	HoR/Dev. Partners	Venue, Facilitation. Conference materials	250 m
Output 10: Adequate Legislative Measures Provided for Reforms	1. Commissioned studies to identify and analyse critical areas requiring reforms and steps/ processes to initiate and complete reforms with the necessary legislative measures.	15 m	15 m	10 m	10 m	HoR	HoR/Dev Partners	Consultancy fees	50 m
	2. Consultancy services by experts for the House committees to effectively undertake legislative duties in relation to reform.	0	20 m	20 m	10 m	HoR	HoR/Dev Partners	Consultancy fees	50 m
	3. Support to the House Committee on Electoral Reform to (a) carry out a comprehensive review of the 2022 Electoral Act with the view to identify gaps and shortcomings, (b) conduct extensive consultations with stakeholders, and (c) prepare the draft for proposed amendments to 2022 Electoral Act.*	10 m	30 m	30 m	30 m	HoR	HoR/Dev Partners	Experts fees	100 m
Programme Management Unit Personnel		1 bn	1.2bn	1.4bn	1.6bn				5.2 bn
Rent of PMU Office, Furniture, Cars and Maintenance		500m	400m	350m	350m				1.6 bn
Monitoring & Evaluation @ 2 per cent								434,800,000.0	
Direct Project Costing @ 5 per cent								1,087,000,000.0	
General Management Service Fee @ 10 per cent								2,174,000,000.0	
Grand Total								25,435,800,000.0	

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION



A structure for monitoring the Parliamentary Development Programme is crucial to guaranteeing its implementation and continued relevance for the House and other stakeholders over the coming four-year period. As external and internal factors may change, ensuring this document is guiding the management and administration of the programme is vital. The PMU will continue to conduct planning periodically through the plans and budgets published at the end of specified periods. The plans will relate to the Parliamentary Development Programme by operationalising the specific 10th House objectives into outputs with indicators and specifying activities to reach these. Also, the PMU may want to consider detailed activity level indicators. The programme's implementation will be monitored based on the indicators identified and listed in relation to the outputs.

In line with the results-based management approach, a practical participatory monitoring evaluation and reporting system is proposed to ensure that intervention activities contribute to clearly stated outputs. It requires collaboration with partners and stakeholders. Demonstrating and sponsoring meaningful participatory MER reinforces efforts to strengthen transparency and accountability in the public sphere. The programme's MER system is designed to collect information across the programme objectives and over time as the programme matures. The MER manager in the PMU leads and manages the process with attention to the critical indicators designed to measure the extent to which progress is made toward programme results. MER system aims to (i) build consensus among partners on the data and indicators helpful in making decisions; (ii) streamline routine data reporting for cost-

effectiveness while meeting internal and external needs, including feedback; (ii) build capacity across all staff and partners to improve MER understanding and data use; and (iv) support MER systems with appropriate sustainable technology. The head of the PMU will maintain ultimate responsibility for the programme's MER. The MER manager provides technical leadership in MER for the programme. Admittedly, all PCU staff and members have roles in MER, from primary data collection and quality assurance to review oversight and use of program results and other MER information.

Baseline data and information will be collected within the first six months of the programme implementation. The expectation is that routine data collection occurs primarily through the implementation of programme activities. Efforts will be made to collect adequate information on programme performance (training, public communications, etc.) to verify results while minimising the paperwork burden on implementers. Information and data are collected, analysed, and reported to inform managers and stakeholders in the programme and other partners and stakeholders appropriately on the progress and results of project implementation. Most site-level data will be collected by programme staff using appropriate methods, including technology. MER information will be available to manage intervention activities, identify problems, and make evidence-based design, implementation, and resource allocation decisions. The MER system supports better-informed decisions and enhanced programme impact, helping managers determine more efficient operations through results data to determine the most effective approaches to working with different target populations or across different contexts.

The MER plan will outline a specific programme for evaluation, including regular internal evaluation reviews of performance information to track implementation and assess progress toward achieving milestones and results. The programme will be evaluated and revised halfway through its

implementation period. In mid-year 2025, the House will examine how the programme has been implemented thus far and whether any changes in the organisational or financial preconditions of the House or any global developments may prompt a revision of the programme.

There will be stakeholder evaluation reviews where key stakeholders are invited to participate in annual program review meetings each year to discuss why progress toward planned results has been unexpectedly positive or negative, assess how well the needs of different stakeholders are being met, identify, and analyse unintended consequences and effects of assistance activities, examine the sustainability of activities and their results, and distil lessons learned. Also, an external partners' meeting is planned, which will help promote a sense of partnership among all actors interested in the legislative development programme and capture a breadth of opinion relating to the implementation and performance of the program. Information generated from these meetings will be incorporated into the following year's annual work plan (or end-of-program evaluation report). An End of Program Evaluation will assess implementation and performance regarding accomplishments in achieving outputs and results, identify and present significant findings, comments, and lessons learned, and develop recommendations and a way forward. The end-of-programme evaluation will include and incorporate stakeholder perceptions of the programme.

8. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



The Programme will need an excellent management structure and leadership that prioritises a result-oriented management strategy aligned with the principle of value for money (VfM). In turn, this will increase the prospect of retaining the confidence of critical national and international partners. In addition, implementing the programme will, from the onset, ensure effective collaboration and partnership between the House and other critical stakeholders, notably other arms of government, civil society, media, international partners, and all Nigerians.

The Programme Management Unit (PMU), housed in Abuja, will be established and function as a professional office with a clear line of accountability and specified job responsibilities for all its members. It will consist of a Project Director for the entire programme cycle, who

oversees and supervises the programme. In addition to the Project Director, the project will engage a Programme Officer, an M&E Specialist, a Finance and Procurement Specialist, a Media and Communications Analyst and two drivers. The PMU will be housed in Abuja. The PMU is responsible for the timely and effective implementation, monitoring, evaluation reporting, and achievement of the deliverables. Management procedures will benefit from a highly consultative and consensus-building approach with critical roles for the Programme Advisory Board and Programme Technical Steering Committee. The strategy to establish a dedicated Unit is informed by the recognition that the time-sensitive and time-bound nature of legislative activities requires an institutional anchor that is nimble in operation and devoid of bureaucratic encumbrances. Nevertheless, the Programme Coordination Unit

interfaces between the PMU and the Office of the Speaker adequately coordinates the various implementation and management procedures.

Generally, the Programme will be executed using a slightly modified National Implementation Modality (NIM), and the partnering institutions will provide technical support services to the PMU as may be required. The PMU team shall procure goods and services to implement the programme per its financial regulations, rules, and other directives approved by the Programme Technical Steering Committee and endorsed by the Programme Advisory Board. Audits will be conducted annually in line with the approved financial regulations. Financial transactions and statements shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures approved by the Programme Technical Steering Committee. Apart from the periodic reporting through the Programme Advisory Board and Technical Committee structures, the PMU will set up additional reporting mechanisms with external partners in line with the partners' reporting requirements.

Given the cross-cutting nature of the Parliamentary Development Programme activities, two working committees will be formed to ensure effective coordination and collaboration with other donor activities, beneficiary ownership and responsiveness to the local context. A Programme Technical Committee shall be established with membership drawn from the key partner institutions, the Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MBNP), and the PCU. The Programme Technical Committee will provide strategic policy direction and guidance to the Programme and support better coordination of all external supports. It will provide technical advice

on any issues that would facilitate the effective management and functioning of the PMU, review and provide guidance on matters relating to substantive support to the House and guide the PMU on implementing specific matters decided upon during the Programme Steering Committee meetings. The Committee will be co-chaired by a House member delegated by the Speaker of the House and a representative of partner organisations/institutions on a rotational basis.

A Programme Advisory Board will be established and serve in an advisory capacity. It will be chaired by the chairman of the House Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Implementation of the House Legislative Agenda, and membership will be drawn essentially from among national and international partner organisations. Membership of the Board will be by invitation and consultation with the Office of the Speaker. We envisage that it will consist of senior decision-makers in the donor community, government representatives responsible for relationships with civil society, and up to five individuals recognized for their leadership in legislative matters. The Board will help identify opportunities in Nigeria's changing governance environment. The composition of the Board's membership will also give the programme the high visibility it will need to become a flagship initiative. Their participation will give broad guidance to the direction of programme implementation.

THE LIST OF BENEFICIARY COMMITTEES

1. Committee on Selection
2. Committee on Rules and Business
3. Committee on House Services
4. Committee on Public Petitions
5. Committee on Public Accounts
6. Committee on Ethics and Privileges
7. Committee on Media and Public Affairs
8. Committee on Agricultural Colleges and Institutions
9. Committee on Agricultural Production and Services
10. Committee on Aids, Loans and Debts Management
11. Committee on Air Force
12. Committee on Alternative Education
13. Committee on Anti-Corruption
14. Committee on Appropriations
15. Committee on Army
16. Committee on Aviation
17. Committee on Aviation Technology
18. Committee on Banking Regulations
19. Committee on Banking and Other Ancillary Institutions
20. Committee on Basic Education and Services
21. Committee on Basic Examination Bodies
22. Committee on Capital Market and Institutions
23. Committee on Christian Pilgrims Affairs
24. Committee on Civil Society and Development Partners
25. Committee on Climate Change
26. Committee on Commerce
27. Committee on Communications
28. Committee on Constitution Review
29. Committee on Constituency Outreach
30. Committee on Cooperation and Integration in Africa
31. Committee on Corporate Social Responsibility
32. Committee on Culture and Tourism
33. Committee on Customs and Excise
34. Committee on Defence
35. Committee on Delegated Legislation
36. Committee on Diaspora
37. Committee on Digital and Electronic Banking
38. Committee on Digital and Information Technology
39. Committee on Disabilities
40. Committee on Ecological Fund
41. Committee on Electoral Matters
42. Committee on Emergency and Disaster Preparedness
43. Committee on Environment
44. Committee on FCT Judiciary
45. Committee on Federal Capital Territory
46. Committee on Federal Capital Territory Area Councils and Ancillary Matters
47. Committee on Federal Character
48. Committee on Federal Colleges of Education
49. Committee on Federal Polytechnics and Higher Technical Education
50. Committee on Federal Roads Maintenance Agency (FERMA)
51. Committee on Federal Road Safety Commission
52. Committee on Finance
53. Committee on Financial Crimes
54. Committee on Freedom of Information (FOI)
55. Committee on Foreign Affairs
56. Committee on Gas Resources
57. Committee on Hydrological Development
58. Committee on Inter-Governmental Affairs
59. Committee on Healthcare Services
60. Committee on Health Institutions
61. Committee on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Control
62. Committee on Housing and Habitat
63. Committee on Human Rights
64. Committee on Host Communities

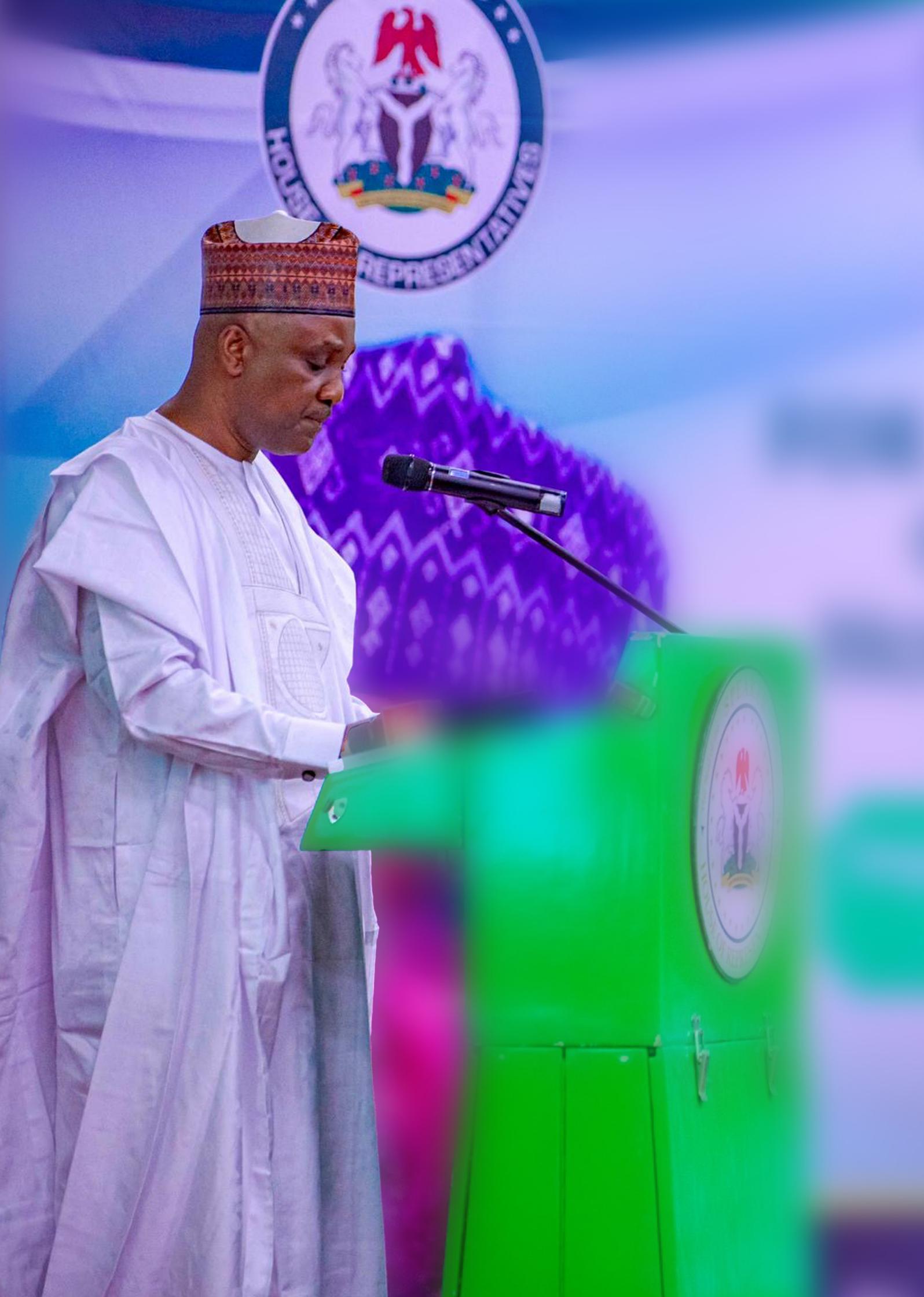
65. Committee on Industry
66. Committee on Information, National Orientation, Ethics and Values
67. Committee on Inland Waterways
68. Committee on Internal Security of the National Assembly
69. Committee on Insurance and Actuarial Matters
70. Committee on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Refugees
71. Committee on Interior
72. Committee on Inter-Parliamentary Relations
73. Committee on Judiciary
74. Committee on Justice
75. Committee on Labour, Employment and Productivity
76. Committee on Lake Chad
77. Committee on Land Transport
78. Committee on Legislative Budget and Research
79. Committee on Legislative Compliance
80. Committee on Legislative Library, Research and Documentation
81. Committee on Maritime Safety, Education and Administration
82. Committee on Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation of Legislative Agenda
83. Committee on Monitoring and Evaluation of Standing/Ad-hoc Committees
84. Committee on Muslim Pilgrims Affairs
85. Committee on National Agency For Food And Drugs Administration And Control
86. Committee on National Agency for Science and Engineering (NASENI)
87. Committee on National Rural Electrification Agency
88. Committee on National Planning and Economic Development
89. Committee on Narcotic Drugs
90. Committee on Navy
91. Committee on National Security and Intelligence
92. Committee on Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring
93. Committee on Niger-Delta Development Commission
94. Committee on Niger Delta Ministry
95. Committee on North East Development Commission
96. Committee on Nutrition and Food Security
97. Committee on Pensions
98. Committee on Petroleum Resources (Downstream)
99. Committee on Petroleum Resources (Upstream)
100. Committee on Petroleum Resources (Midstream)
101. Committee on Petroleum Resources (Training Fund)
102. Committee on Police Affairs
103. Committee on Police Institutions
104. Committee on Political Parties Matters
105. Committee on Population
106. Committee on Ports and Harbours
107. Committee on Public Assets
108. Committee on Public Sector/ Institutional Reforms
109. Committee on Poverty Alleviation
110. Committee on Shipping Services and Related Matters
111. Committee on Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises
112. Committee on Power
113. Committee on Privatisation and Commercialisation
114. Committee on Public Procurement
115. Committee on Public Service Matters
116. Committee on Reformatory Institutions
117. Committee on Renewable Energy
118. Committee on Rural Development
119. Committee on Safety Standards and Regulations
120. Committee on Science Engineering
121. Committee on Science and Technology
122. Committee on Science Research Institutions
123. Committee on Solid Minerals Development
124. Committee on Special Duties
125. Committee on Specialty Health Care
126. Committee on Sports
127. Committee on States and Local Governments
128. Committee on Steel Development

129. Committee on Sustainable Development Goals
130. Committee on TETFUND and Other Services
131. Committee on Traditional Institutions
132. Committee on Treaties, Protocols and Agreements
133. Committee on University Education
134. Committee on Urban Development and Regional Planning
135. Committee on Water Resources
136. Committee on Women Affairs
137. Committee on Women in Parliament
138. Committee on Works
139. Committee on Youth Development
140. Committee on Youths in Parliament

Parliamentary Friendship Groups

1. Nigeria-Algeria Parliamentary Friendship Group
2. Nigeria-Angola Parliamentary Friendship Group
3. Nigeria-Argentina Parliamentary Friendship Group
4. Nigeria-Australia Parliamentary Friendship Group
5. Nigeria-Austria Parliamentary Friendship Group
6. Nigeria-Belgium Parliamentary Friendship Group
7. Nigeria-Belize Parliamentary Friendship Group
8. Nigeria-Benin Parliamentary Friendship Group
9. Nigeria-Botswana Parliamentary Friendship Group
10. Nigeria-Brazil Parliamentary Friendship Group
11. Nigeria-Bulgaria Parliamentary Friendship Group
12. Nigeria-Burundi Parliamentary Friendship Group
13. Nigeria-Cameroon Parliamentary Friendship Group
14. Nigeria-Canada Parliamentary Friendship Group
15. Nigeria-Central African Republic Parliamentary Friendship Group
16. Nigeria-China Parliamentary Friendship Group
17. Nigeria-Cuba Parliamentary Friendship Group
18. Nigeria-Democratic Republic of Congo Parliamentary Friendship Group
19. Nigeria-Denmark Parliamentary Friendship Group
20. Nigeria-Dominican Republic Parliamentary Friendship Group
21. Nigeria-Egypt Parliamentary Friendship Group
22. Nigeria-Ethiopia Parliamentary Friendship Group
23. Nigeria-EU Parliamentary Friendship Group
24. Nigeria-Finland Parliamentary Friendship Group
25. Nigeria-France Parliamentary Friendship Group
26. Nigeria-Germany Parliamentary Friendship Group
27. Nigeria-Ghana Parliamentary Friendship Group
28. Nigeria-Greece Parliamentary Friendship Group
29. Nigeria-Grenada Parliamentary Friendship Group
30. Nigeria-Indonesia Parliamentary Friendship Group
31. Nigeria-Israel Parliamentary Friendship Group
32. Nigeria-Italy Parliamentary Friendship Group
33. Nigeria-Ivory Coast Parliamentary Friendship Group
34. Nigeria-Jamaica Parliamentary Friendship Group
35. Nigeria-Japan Parliamentary Friendship Group
36. Nigeria-Kenya Parliamentary Friendship Group
37. Nigeria-Kuwait Parliamentary Friendship Group

38. Nigeria-Lesotho Parliamentary Friendship Group
39. Nigeria-Liberia Parliamentary Friendship Group
40. Nigeria-Malaysia Parliamentary Friendship Group
41. Nigeria-Malta Parliamentary Friendship Group
42. Nigeria-Mauritius Parliamentary Friendship Group
43. Nigeria-Mexico Parliamentary Friendship Group
44. Nigeria-Morocco Parliamentary Friendship Group
45. Nigeria-Namibia Parliamentary Friendship Group
46. Nigeria-Netherlands Parliamentary Friendship Group
47. Nigeria-New Zealand Parliamentary Friendship Group
48. Nigeria-Pakistan Parliamentary Friendship Group
49. Nigeria-Philippines Parliamentary Friendship Group
50. Nigeria-Poland Parliamentary Friendship Group
51. Nigeria-Portugal Parliamentary Friendship Group
52. Nigeria-Qatar Parliamentary Friendship Group
53. Nigeria-Republic of Ireland Parliamentary Friendship Group
54. Nigeria-Russia Parliamentary Friendship Group
55. Nigeria-Rwanda Parliamentary Friendship Group
56. Nigeria-Sao Tome & Principe Parliamentary Friendship Group
57. Nigeria-Saudi Arabia Parliamentary Friendship Group
58. Nigeria-Senegal Parliamentary Friendship Group
59. Nigeria-Singapore Parliamentary Friendship Group
60. Nigeria-South Africa Parliamentary Friendship Group
61. Nigeria-South Korea Parliamentary Friendship Group
62. Nigeria-Spain Parliamentary Friendship Group
63. Nigeria-Sweden Parliamentary Friendship Group
64. Nigeria-Switzerland Parliamentary Friendship Group
65. Nigeria-Tanzania Parliamentary Friendship Group
66. Nigeria-Thailand Parliamentary Friendship Group
67. Nigeria-Trinidad and Tobago Parliamentary Friendship Group
68. Nigeria-Tunisia Parliamentary Friendship Group
69. Nigeria-Turkey Parliamentary Friendship Group
70. Nigeria-Uganda Parliamentary Friendship Group
71. Nigeria-United Arab Emirates Parliamentary Friendship Group
72. Nigeria-United Kingdom Parliamentary Friendship Group
73. Nigeria-United States of America Parliamentary Friendship Group





The People's House



**Sponsorship;
The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**