



NIGERIA

Corruption on Trial?

The Record of Nigeria's Economic and
Financial Crimes Commission

HUMAN
RIGHTS
WATCH



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Financial Crimes Commission

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Summary

Corruption is so pervasive in Nigeria that it has turned public service for many into a kind of criminal enterprise. Graft has fueled political violence, denied millions of Nigerians access to even the most basic health and education services, and reinforced police abuses and other widespread patterns of human rights violations.

This report analyzes the most promising effort Nigeria's government has ever undertaken to fight corruption—the work of its Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC). Soon after it was established in December 2002, the EFCC began pursuing corruption cases in a way that publicly challenged the ironclad impunity enjoyed by Nigeria's political elite.

Since its inception, the EFCC has arraigned 30 nationally prominent political figures on corruption charges and has recovered, according to the EFCC, some US\$11 billion through its efforts. But many of the corruption cases against the political elite have made little progress in the courts: there have been only four convictions to date and those convicted have faced relatively little or no prison time. Other senior political figures who have been widely implicated in corruption have not been prosecuted. At this writing, not a single politician was serving prison time for any of these alleged crimes. Despite its promise, the EFCC has fallen far short of its potential and eight years after its inception is left with a battered reputation and an uncertain record of accomplishment.

This report examines the EFCC's record against high-level corruption and the reasons for its shortcomings. Human Rights Watch believes that in spite of myriad setbacks, a stronger and more independent EFCC represents Nigeria's most promising avenue to make tangible progress in the fight against corruption in the near future. In large part, this is because the EFCC is the only Nigerian government institution that has posed a meaningful challenge to the impunity enjoyed by corrupt and powerful members of the political elite. This report explains pragmatic steps the Nigerian government can take towards that goal.

Most analysis of the EFCC has focused on the commission's two very different leaders. Nuhu Ribadu, the EFCC's first head, built the institution into what it is. The media-savvy and dynamic Ribadu regularly and publicly declared war on corrupt politicians. But his legacy was tarnished by evidence that his anti-corruption agenda was selective, dictated at least in part by the political whims of then-president, Olusegun Obasanjo. Ribadu was forced from office just two weeks after he tried to prosecute powerful former Delta State governor James Ibori, a close associate of Obasanjo's successor in office, Umaru Yar'Adua.

Current EFCC chairman, Farida Waziri, who took over in 2008, was brought in to replace Ribadu. Critics allege that, under Waziri, the EFCC's anti-corruption work has grown timid and lethargic in comparison with Ribadu's tenure. Many leading activists and political figures have called for her removal and some have accused her of being corrupt.

Human Rights Watch believes that the character and capacity of the EFCC's leadership is an important issue and calls for the allegations that Waziri has proven ineffectual to be investigated. But this report shows that in terms of tangible results, Waziri's record against high-level corruption is comparable to Ribadu's, and neither of them can claim much real success. The EFCC has secured only four convictions against nationally prominent political figures—one of those, Lucky Igbinedion, former Edo State governor, was given a sentence so light after pleading guilty that it made a mockery of his conviction.

Acts of spectacular incompetence have afflicted the EFCC under both Ribadu and Waziri. Most egregiously, the EFCC under Ribadu failed to appeal a 2007 legally tenuous court ruling that purported to bar the EFCC from investigating alleged crimes by former Rivers State governor Peter Odili. That ruling effectively derailed what could have been the commission's most important case. Ribadu never publicly explained how or why this happened—and it was on his watch. For her part, Waziri says she has never looked into the reasons why the EFCC allowed that case to be derailed and has made no tangible progress in overturning the ruling in the case.

Not all of the EFCC's failures are its own fault, however. There are enormous institutional hurdles to any honest effort to prosecute corruption in Nigeria. At a fundamental level, Nigeria's political system continues to reward rather than punish corruption. When ruling party chieftain Olabode George emerged from prison in 2011 after serving a two-and-a-half year sentence following a landmark EFCC prosecution, he was treated to a rapturous welcome by members of Nigeria's political elite including former president Obasanjo and then-defense minister, Ademola Adetokunbo. The message was unmistakable—proven criminality is no bar to the highest echelons of politics in Nigeria.

The courts can also be an obstacle to accountability. Most of the EFCC's cases against nationally prominent political figures have been stalled in the courts for years without the trials even commencing. Nigeria's weak and overburdened judiciary offers seemingly endless opportunities for skilled defense lawyers to secure interminable and sometimes frivolous delays.

In some EFCC cases, the appearance of judicial impropriety has also been striking. When the EFCC brought 170 criminal counts against former governor James Ibori, a judge sitting in Ibori's home state threw out every single count—including evidence that Ibori paid EFCC officials \$15 million in an attempt to influence the outcome of the investigation. The judge ruled that the EFCC had failed to produce a written statement by the man who allegedly conveyed the bribe corroborating their version of events and that the prosecution's proffered eyewitness testimony would inevitably amount to “worthless hearsay evidence.”

Finally, Nigeria's other anti-corruption bodies, the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) and the Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB), have failed to compliment the efforts of the EFCC. On paper, both institutions have powers that in some ways outstrip those of the EFCC. Unfortunately, they have been ineffectual relative to their size and statutory power and have displayed little appetite for tackling high-level corruption. They need to be empowered with new leadership and prodded to live up to their mandates and complement the EFCC's own work.

In April 2011 Nigeria held national elections. The polls were a significant improvement over previous elections but were still marred by allegations of ballot stuffing, the inflation of results, and election-related violence. Nonetheless, the elections were seen as an important stamp of legitimacy for incumbent president Goodluck Jonathan who until then had been both a state governor and Nigeria's president without ever winning an election himself. Now it is time for President Jonathan to use his mandate to show that he is serious about breaking with the dysfunction and abuse that have characterized previous administrations. More than anything else, that means tackling corruption in a manner that is both impartial and effective. President Jonathan's predecessors in office failed to do so. In May 2011 Jonathan signed into law the Freedom of Information Act that guarantees the public the right to access public records—an important step towards improving transparency in Nigeria.

Because corruption is at the heart of many of Nigeria's most serious human rights problems, including access to justice, police brutality, violations of economic and social rights, Human Rights Watch has repeatedly called on the Nigerian government to do more to fight corruption and to bolster the capacity and independence of key anti-corruption institutions—especially the EFCC. This report builds on Human Rights Watch's past work in Nigeria by examining the EFCC's record in fighting corruption. It lays out an agenda the Jonathan administration should follow to bolster the EFCC, and other government institutions, to make progress in reducing corruption and its attendant human rights consequences—and they are steps that can and should be taken without delay.

The president should publicly state his commitment to break with the bad practices of past administrations in dealing with corruption, including executive branch interference with the EFCC's operations; sponsor specific legislation to improve the independence of the EFCC; begin the long-term process of repairing and reinforcing Nigeria's battered federal court system; take specific steps to improve the work of the ICPC and CCB; and investigate allegations of incompetence within the leadership of the EFCC.

Nigeria's international partners also have a role to play. As revealed by diplomatic cables published by WikiLeaks, behind closed doors the United States government took a strong stand against apparent attempts to weaken the EFCC under the Yar'Adua administration. The US government also took the important, albeit belated, step to revoke the visa of former attorney general Michael Aondoakaa who was widely seen as having undermined key corruption cases. Comparable international pressure is needed from all of Nigeria's bilateral partners to press the Jonathan administration to safeguard the EFCC's integrity and implement the recommendations in this report.

Foreign donors, most notably the European Union, have provided substantial assistance in technical support and capacity building to the EFCC, but Nigeria's international partners can help in more direct ways as well. Following the example of the United Kingdom in the case of former governor James Ibori, foreign governments should actively pursue corrupt Nigerian politicians who commit financial crimes within their jurisdictions. The EFCC could not successfully prosecute Ibori, but in the end he was not untouchable. In April 2011, the UK government managed to extradite him from Dubai to London where at the time of publication he sat in jail awaiting trial on charges of money laundering.

Methodology

Human Rights Watch has published several reports that examine the links between corruption and Nigeria's myriad human rights problems.¹ Some of that work has examined the role of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) in particular. Since 2006 Human Rights Watch has carried out interviews and advocacy with EFCC officials, including Nuhu Ribadu when he was the commission's chairman. Human Rights Watch also reported extensively on the controversial events surrounding Ribadu's dismissal from office in 2008. This report draws on that broader foundation and is supplemented by material gathered during a two-week research trip by two Human Rights Watch researchers to Abuja and Lagos in February 2011.

During the February trip, researchers carried out in-depth interviews with current and former EFCC officials—both on and off the record—including current chairman, Farida Waziri; officials of the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) and the Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB); Central Bank officials; members of the National Assembly with key oversight portfolios; members of the judiciary; lawyers; civil society leaders; and foreign diplomats and donor agency officials. They carried out 32 interviews in total. Human Rights Watch was also able to obtain court documents including judgments, motions on appeal, and transcripts of court proceedings for several EFCC cases against nationally prominent political figures. Those documents inform and in some cases are directly incorporated into Human Rights Watch's analysis of those cases in the pages that follow.

¹ See Human Rights Watch, *Chop Fine: The Human Rights Impact of Local Government Corruption and Mismanagement in Rivers State, Nigeria*, vol. 19, no. 2(A), January 2007, <http://www.hrw.org/node/11043>; Human Rights Watch, *Criminal Politics: Violence, "Godfathers" and Corruption in Nigeria*, vol. 19, no. 16(A), October 2007, <http://www.hrw.org/node/10661>; Human Rights Watch, *Politics as War: The Human Rights Impact and Causes of Post-Election Violence in Rivers State, Nigeria*, vol. 20, no. 3(A), March 2008, <http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2008/03/26/politics-war-0>; Human Rights Watch, *"Everyone's in on the Game": Corruption and Human Rights Abuses by the Nigeria Police Force*, 1-56432-671-3, August 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/08/17/everyone-s-game-0>.

Introduction: Corruption and Human Rights in Nigeria

At independence in 1960, many Nigerians believed their country was destined for greatness on the world stage. Instead, more than 50 years on, the country largely remains a “crippled giant.”² Corruption has turned what should be one of the country’s strongest assets—its vast oil wealth—into a curse. Rather than lead to concrete improvements in the lives of ordinary Nigerians, oil revenues have fueled political violence, fraudulent elections, police abuses, and other human rights violations, even as living standards have slipped and key public institutions have collapsed.³ Former Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) chairman Nuhu Ribadu has estimated that between independence and the end of military rule in 1999, more than US\$380 billion was lost to graft and mismanagement.⁴ Endemic corruption has continued since then.⁵

Human Rights Watch has documented the role of corruption and mismanagement in depriving Nigerians of their basic human rights in several different contexts. This research showed how in Rivers State—one of Nigeria’s wealthiest states and biggest oil producers—embezzlement and mismanagement of public funds prevented tremendous resources from improving the dire state of basic health and education services during the administration of former president Olusegun Obasanjo.⁶ Human Rights Watch has also documented the role of corruption in fueling the political violence and electoral fraud that

² Several prominent Nigerian commentators have embraced this description. See, for example, Reuben Abati, “Nigeria: A Crippled Giant at 50,” *The Guardian* (Lagos), October 1, 2010; Eghosa E. Osaghae, *Crippled Giant: Nigeria Since Independence* (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1998).

³ Government revenue totaled \$45.4 billion in 2008, but an estimated 64 percent of Nigerians live on less than \$1.25 a day, and the country’s maternal mortality and infant mortality rates are among the worst in the world. See “FG, States, LGs Share N5.446 Trillion from Federation Account in 2008,” Federal Ministry of Finance Press Release, February 1, 2009; United Nations Development Programme, “Human Development Report 2010,” November 2010, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2010/chapters/en/> (accessed March 22, 2011); World Health Organization, “Maternal Mortality in 2005,” http://www.who.int/making_pregnancy_safer/documents/9789241596213 (accessed April 27, 2011).

⁴ See “Nigeria leaders ‘stole’ \$380bn,” *BBC News Online*, October 20, 2006, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/6069230.stm> (accessed March 23, 2011).

⁵ Although precise figures are impossible to determine, some diplomats in 2007, for example, estimated that Nigeria lost a minimum average of \$4 billion to \$8 billion per year to corruption from 1999 to 2007. Human Rights Watch interviews with diplomats (names withheld), Abuja, April 2007; and telephone interview with diplomat (name withheld), June 18, 2007.

⁶ See Human Rights Watch, *Chop Fine: The Human Rights Impact of Local Government Corruption and Mismanagement in Rivers State, Nigeria*.

have plagued Nigeria since the end of military rule.⁷ These twin problems have claimed hundreds of lives and produced government institutions that are often ineffective and largely unaccountable to the people who depend on them. For example, Human Rights Watch research shows how corruption has helped transform Nigeria’s national police force from protectors to predators. Widespread bribery and extortion by rank-and-file officers, and a system of “returns” in which bribes are passed up the chain of command, have fueled abuses ranging from arbitrary arrests and unlawful detention to torture and extrajudicial killings. Bribery, embezzlement, and abuse of office by police officials have severely undermined access to justice for ordinary Nigerians and left the force with inadequate resources to carry out meaningful investigations.⁸

Corruption is at the heart of many of Nigeria’s most serious human rights problems, and Human Rights Watch has repeatedly called upon the Nigerian government to do more to fight corruption and bolster the capacity and independence of key anti-corruption institutions. This report builds on Human Rights Watch’s past work by examining the EFCC’s record in fighting corruption and making concrete recommendations on how to improve this institution as well as the government’s broader anti-corruption efforts.

⁷ See Human Rights Watch, *Election or “Selection?”— Human Rights Abuse and Threats to Free and Fair Elections in Nigeria*, no.1, April 2007, <http://www.hrw.org/legacy/backgrounder/africa/nigeria0407/>; Human Rights Watch, *Criminal Politics: Violence, “Godfathers” and Corruption in Nigeria*; Human Rights Watch, *Politics as War: The Human Rights Impact and Causes of Post-Election Violence in Rivers State, Nigeria*.

⁸ See Human Rights Watch, *“Everyone’s in on the Game”: Corruption and Human Rights Abuses by the Nigeria Police Force*.

Background and Context

Following the end of military rule in 1999, and in recognition of the widespread nature of corruption, the Nigerian government established the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) in September 2000 to combat public sector graft such as bribery and abuse of office by public officials.⁹ The ICPC was intended to build on the Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB), and its sister entity the Code of Conduct Tribunal, which was established in 1990 to enforce a code of conduct for public officials.¹⁰ Neither institution proved effective in curbing rampant public sector corruption.

Amid pressure from the international community to address what then-president Olusegun Obasanjo referred to as the “corruption quagmire” in Nigeria, the Nigerian government established the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) in December 2002 with the National Assembly’s passage of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (Establishment) Act.¹¹ The agency, which was granted broad powers to investigate and prosecute economic and financial crimes, was intended primarily as a tool to fight crimes such as money laundering and advance fee fraud. Since its inception, the EFCC has grown into Nigeria’s largest anti-corruption agency, with an annual budget of US\$60 million in 2010 and more than 1,700 personnel.¹²

The EFCC’s initial caseload reflected its intended focus. The institution proved especially effective in prosecuting cases of advance fee fraud (commonly known in Nigeria as “4-1-9” scams after the relevant provision in the Nigerian Criminal Code)—a crime that includes the pervasive email scams that are widely associated with Nigeria.¹³

⁹ For more on the ICPC, see the ICPC section below.

¹⁰ The CCB is responsible for enforcing the Code of Conduct for Public Officers. This includes collecting and verifying the asset declaration forms of public officials and referring cases to the Code of Conduct Tribunal for disciplinary action. For more on the CCB, see the CCB section below.

¹¹ See text of President Obasanjo’s speech, “From Pond of Corruption to Island of Integrity,” November 7, 2003, available at <http://allafrica.com/stories/200311200461.html> (accessed June 29, 2011).

¹² Human Rights Watch email correspondence with Femi Babafemi, head of media and publicity at the EFCC, Abuja, August 5, 2011. See also Appropriation Amendment Bill 2010, *Budget Office of the Federation, Federal Republic of Nigeria*, [http://www.budgetoffice.gov.ng/2010%20app%20amended/2010%20AMENDMENT%20\(NASS\)BOF_v1.pdf](http://www.budgetoffice.gov.ng/2010%20app%20amended/2010%20AMENDMENT%20(NASS)BOF_v1.pdf) (accessed August 10, 2011) (Appropriation Amendment Bill 2010).

¹³ See Criminal Code Act, ch. 33, sec. 419, <http://www.nigeria-law.org/Criminal%20Code%20Act-Tables.htm> (accessed June 29, 2011).

In November 2005 the EFCC made headlines when it successfully prosecuted the so-called “Brazil” case, involving an advance fee fraud scheme whose Nigerian authors duped a corrupt official at a major Brazilian bank into stealing about \$242 million and giving most of it to them.¹⁴

The EFCC soon acquired a reputation for dynamism and efficiency that the largely toothless CCB and the vast but largely ineffective ICPC could not claim. While the EFCC’s mandate was not specifically crafted to target public sector corruption, it was written broadly enough to encompass it.¹⁵ As the chairman of the Senate committee that oversees both the EFCC and the ICPC put it, the EFCC began pursuing cases of government corruption “principally because the ICPC was not performing.”¹⁶

The Rise and Fall of Nuhu Ribadu

In April 2003, then-president Olusegun Obasanjo appointed Nuhu Ribadu, an assistant commissioner of police, as EFCC’s first executive chairman. Ribadu was a charismatic figure who interacted well with the media and his public profile grew rapidly along with that of the commission’s work.

By late 2004, EFCC investigators began pursuing high-profile allegations of public sector corruption. The targets included several of Nigeria’s powerful state governors, and the commission pursued these investigations with considerable fanfare. In 2006, Ribadu famously told the Senate that the EFCC was investigating 31 of the 36 state governors for graft and identified by name some of the governors who would be prosecuted after they left office.¹⁷

¹⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with Babajide Ogundipe, former EFCC outside counsel, Lagos, February 19, 2011. The bank in question was Brazil’s Banco Noroeste; the fraud was discovered in the course of an audit that preceded the bank’s sale to Banco Santander, a Spanish bank. See “Nigerian bank fraudsters guilty,” *BBC News Online*, November 19, 2009, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/4451766.stm> (accessed June 17, 2011).

¹⁵ Section 6 of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (Establishment) Act, 2004 (“EFCC Act”) lists various functions of the commission but makes no specific reference to corruption, embezzlement, or bribery. The commission’s power to investigate and prosecute those offenses is derived from the EFCC Act’s broad grant of power to enforce other laws “relating to economic and financial crimes” in section 7, coupled with an expansive definition of “economic and financial crimes” in section 46 that includes, inter alia, “embezzlement, bribery, looting and any form of corrupt malpractices.” See EFCC Act, secs. 6, 7, and 46, http://www.efccnigeria.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=5 (accessed April 27, 2011).

¹⁶ Human Rights Watch interview with Sola Akinyede, chairman of the Senate Committee on Narcotics, Financial Crime and Anti-Corruption, Abuja, February 23, 2011.

¹⁷ See “Ribadu in Senate - 31 Governors Under Investigation,” *THISDAY*(Lagos), September 28, 2006.

Ribadu's public vows to hold corrupt politicians to account quickly turned him into one of the most recognizable and widely discussed public figures in the country.¹⁸

The EFCC's investigators developed a reputation for ruthless efficiency, but critics complained that their successes grew from a willingness to flout the law and trample on the rights of suspects. EFCC officials allegedly carried out illegal searches and ignored inconvenient court orders. Some critics, including human rights activists and defense lawyers, complained that the EFCC used Nigeria's horrible prison conditions as a way to obtain convictions—convincing courts to deny bail applications so that defendants would plead guilty rather than suffer in prison during lengthy trials.¹⁹

Some EFCC sources who worked for the agency at the time readily acknowledge that in some cases, they took the law into their own hands. One former EFCC official told Human Rights Watch:

Did we break the rules? Yes. You cannot fight corruption and go by the rule of law. Everywhere you look, it's them. The elite, they have the courts, they have everything.... If you go by the rule of law you won't achieve anything.... Because of the interest and passion we had, we saw a window and just broke in.²⁰

The EFCC's excesses did little to diminish its growing reputation. In 2005 the EFCC successfully prosecuted former inspector general of police Tafa Balogun. He pleaded guilty to failing to declare his assets, his front companies were convicted of money laundering, and the court ordered the seizure of Balogun's assets, reportedly worth in excess of \$150 million.²¹ Even though he was only sentenced to six months in prison, the image of such a powerful political figure being hauled before a court in handcuffs stood in stark contrast to the impunity Nigeria's political elite had come to take for granted.²²

The EFCC's record soon began to lose its luster, largely because of the apparent political selectivity in its operations. Many of the EFCC's corruption cases seemed to be pushed

¹⁸ For more on Ribadu's rise and fall, see Azubuike Ishiekwene, *The Trial of Nuhu Ribadu: A Riveting Story of Nigeria's Anti-Corruption War* (Ibadan: Spectrum Books, 2008).

¹⁹ Human Rights Watch interviews with lawyers and civil society activists, Abuja and Lagos, February 2011.

²⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with former EFCC source (name and location withheld), February 2011.

²¹ See "Nigerian ex-police chief jailed," *BBC News Online*, November 22, 2005, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/4460740.stm> (accessed August 9, 2011).

²² For more on the Tafa Balogun case, see section below on convictions.

forward or derailed according to the political agenda of then-president Obasanjo.²³ Such allegations grew to a crescendo ahead of the 2007 elections, when the agency presented a list of 135 “corrupt” candidates who it said should not run for office. The list was dominated by the president’s adversaries and included none of Obasanjo’s close allies, omitting even the handful of Obasanjo loyalists Ribadu had publicly accused of corruption in the past.²⁴

Some EFCC sources who were with the institution at the time still deny that political pressure played any role in determining which corruption cases moved forward and which were set aside.²⁵ But others acknowledge that the problem was real. Rabe Nasir, head of the EFCC’s bank fraud and counterterrorism units until 2007 and until 2011, head of the House of Representatives committee responsible for overseeing the EFCC, told Human Rights Watch:

It was very obvious ... that selectivity was there. Everything was according to the whims and caprices of the president. I believe that. I have always believed that. Obasanjo was so reckless he could have sacked Nuhu [Ribadu] immediately if he went against him, no matter how good his work was.²⁶

Ribadu’s Downfall

In May 2007 President Obasanjo, along with many of the state governors, left office having reached their constitutionally mandated two-term limit. Ribadu followed through on his earlier pledge and, in July 2007, the EFCC filed corruption charges against a handful of the former state governors, who had lost their immunity from prosecution on leaving office. None of the governors was seen as a close ally of Obasanjo or the new president, Umaru Yar’Adua. But this was soon to change.

In December 2007 the EFCC stunned Nigeria by arresting James Ibori, the powerful former governor of Delta State, in the oil-rich Niger Delta. Ibori had presided over a state that had

²³ See Human Rights Watch, *Election or “Selection?”— Human Rights Abuse and Threats to Free and Fair Elections in Nigeria*, pp. 31-36; US State Department, “NIGERIA: EFCC CHAIR WAZIRI’S FIRST MONTH, SOME WORRYING SIGNS,” cited in WikiLeaks cable ID: 164047, July 29, 2008, <http://234next.com/csp/cms/sites/Next/Home/5682972-146/story.csp> (accessed July 14, 2011).

²⁴ See Human Rights Watch, *Election or “Selection?”— Human Rights Abuse and Threats to Free and Fair Elections in Nigeria*.

²⁵ Human Rights Watch interviews with EFCC sources, Abuja, February 2011.

²⁶ Human Rights Watch interview with Rabe Nasir, chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Drugs, Narcotics & Financial Crimes, Abuja, February 24, 2011.

remained impoverished and dysfunctional under his watch despite massive inflows of oil revenue. Although Ibori was not seen as a close ally of Obasanjo, many Nigerians assumed him to be untouchable because of his close relationship to both Yar'Adua—whose campaign Ibori is widely believed to have financially backed—and Yar'Adua's attorney general, Michael Aondoakaa.²⁷ The idea that a man as powerful as Ibori could sit in prison awaiting trial gave a momentary new surge of excitement and legitimacy to the EFCC's anti-corruption campaign (Ibori's case is discussed in more detail below).

But the already beleaguered Ribadu had overplayed his hand, and the move against Ibori sealed the end of his career at the EFCC. Less than two weeks after the EFCC charged Ibori, Ribadu was “temporarily” relieved of his post and sent to attend a ten-month training course at Nigeria's National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies.²⁸ Ribadu's tenure at the helm of the EFCC was in fact over, leaving him and many other EFCC officials apparently stunned. “We did not anticipate the reaction,” one key Ribadu-era official told Human Rights Watch. “Either we did not read the mind of the president very well or we were naïve.”²⁹

²⁷ See text box below, The Attorney General's War on the EFCC.

²⁸ See “Nigeria: Firing of Anti-Corruption Chief Would Boost Abusive Politicians,” Human Rights Watch news release, January 1, 2008, <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2008/01/02/nigeria-firing-anti-corruption-chief-would-boost-abusive-politicians>.

²⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with EFCC source (name and location withheld), February 2011.

RIBADU: THEN AND NOW

When you fight corruption, it fights back.

– Nuhu Ribadu³⁰

After Ribadu's abrupt removal from his post at the EFCC in January 2008, the Police Service Commission demoted him by two ranks,³¹ and state security agents forcibly removed him from the graduation ceremony at the training course he had been ordered to attend.³² The police command then ordered him to report for duty at the police zonal office with jurisdiction over Delta State, James Ibori's home state. Ribadu challenged the legality of his demotion in court, but when he failed to report to his new post, the Police Service Commission dismissed him from the police force.³³ After several death threats and an apparent assassination attempt, Ribadu left the country in January 2009.³⁴ But his travails were not over. In November 2009 the Code of Conduct Tribunal ordered his arrest on allegations that he had failed to declare his assets.³⁵

After Goodluck Jonathan was sworn in as president following the death of Yar'Adua from natural causes in May 2010, and Jonathan's removal of Michael Aondoakaa as attorney general, Ribadu returned to Nigeria.³⁶ The Police Service Commission, reportedly under pressure from the presidency, restored Ribadu's rank and reversed his dismissal from the police force,³⁷ and the new attorney general withdrew the case against Ribadu at the Code of Conduct Tribunal, without any public explanation.³⁸

In Nigeria's April 2011 elections, Ribadu stood as the presidential candidate of the opposition Action Congress of Nigeria. He finished a distant third behind incumbent president Goodluck Jonathan and former military dictator Muhammadu Buhari.³⁹

³⁰ See "Nuhu Ribadu, Fighting Corruption in Nigeria," National Public Radio, Morning Edition, April 4, 2007.

³¹ See Camillus Eboh, "Nigerian police demote former anti-graft head," Reuters, August 6, 2008.

³² See Taye Obateru, "Drama at NIPSS - Ribadu Denied Graduation, Arrested," *Vanguard* (Lagos), November 24, 2008.

³³ See Eboh, "Nigerian police fire former anti-graft chief," Reuters, December 23, 2008.

³⁴ See "Nigeria: Protect Anti-Corruption Czar," Human Rights Watch news release, December 3, 2008, <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2008/12/03/nigeria-protect-anti-corruption-czar>; "Ribadu tells of Nigeria corruption battle," *BBC News Online*, November 10, 2009, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/8322992.stm> (accessed May 5, 2010).

³⁵ See Tobi Soniyi, "Code of Conduct Tribunal orders Ribadu's arrest," *Punch* (Lagos), November 21, 2009.

³⁶ Jonathan had removed Aondoakaa from his post as attorney general in February 2011, the day after the National Assembly passed a resolution declaring Jonathan acting president during Yar'Adua's absence on health grounds. See Okey Muogbo et al., "Jonathan redeploys Aondoakaa," *Nigerian Tribune* (Ibadan), February 10, 2010.

³⁷ See Yusuf Alli, "Police Commission reinstates Ribadu," *The Nation* (Lagos), May 25, 2010.

³⁸ See Jon Gambrell, "Case against anti-corruption czar dropped," Associated Press, May 5, 2010. The attorney general, Mohammed Adoke, later acknowledged that "[t]here was no substantial evidence to link him to the crime he was said to have committed," and that the "general perception" was that Ribadu had been prosecuted "because he stepped on toes as the chairman of EFCC." See Emmanuel Ogala, "Government had no case against Ribadu," *Next* (Lagos), June 20, 2011.

The EFCC after Ribadu

After a brief interim period under former Ribadu deputy Ibrahim Lamorde, President Yar'Adua appointed Farida Waziri as head of the EFCC in June 2008; she remains in the position at this writing. Waziri's tenure has been a rocky one. Her many critics allege that she has been ineffective and incompetent; she has also been widely accused of having close relationships with corrupt political figures and of going slow on sensitive cases against powerful political figures.⁴⁰ But as the next section of this report details, any comparison of the anti-corruption records of Ribadu and Waziri yields a more complicated picture than Waziri's critics might expect.

³⁹ Ribadu won less than 2.1 million votes, in comparison to roughly 22.5 million for Jonathan and 12.2 million for Buhari. See "Summary of the 2011 Presidential Election Results," Independent National Electoral Commission, <http://www.inecnigeria.org/results/presidential/> (accessed June 21, 2011).

⁴⁰ See section below, Allegations of Poor Leadership.

Comparing the EFCC's Performance under Ribadu and Waziri

Even the EFCC's critics generally agree that the agency has done a competent job of prosecuting apolitical financial crimes, especially advance fee fraud cases. By March 2011 the EFCC had arraigned some 1,200 people for advance fee fraud, securing so far more than 400 convictions.⁴¹ That side of the EFCC's work has continued apace under Waziri.⁴²

Also under Waziri, the EFCC has shed new light on Nigeria's scandal-ridden banking sector. Central Bank officials told Human Rights Watch that they had received "tremendous cooperation" from Waziri's EFCC in their efforts to "sanitize the banking industry" and "rid the sector of criminals."⁴³ In the most highly publicized of several EFCC banking cases brought under Waziri, former Oceanic Bank managing director Cecilia Ibru was sentenced to six months in prison and disgorged an astonishing 190 billion naira (\$1.2 billion) after pleading guilty to several counts of bank fraud in October 2010.⁴⁴

The EFCC has made important progress in recovering assets that are the proceeds of crime. According to Waziri, since its inception in 2003, the agency has recovered over \$11 billion—of which some \$6.5 billion has been recovered since Waziri took office in June 2008, most of which was recovered in the Central Bank's overhaul of the banking sector.⁴⁵

⁴¹ See Farida Waziri, "The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission's (EFCC's) Critical Role in Growing the Economy" paper presented to the Nigeria-British Chamber of Commerce, May 7, 2011, http://www.efccnigeria.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1165&Itemid=34 (accessed June 21, 2011).

⁴² Human Rights Watch interview with EFCC source (name and location withheld), February 2011. Human Rights Watch interviews with western diplomatic officials, Abuja, February 17, 2011.

⁴³ Human Rights Watch interview with Tunde Lemo, deputy governor (operations) of the Central Bank of Nigeria, Abuja, February 23, 2011. In 2009, the Central Bank under Governor Lamido Sanusi had determined that five major banks, including Oceanic Bank, were close to insolvency, a scandal that threatened economic mayhem and shattered confidence in the entire banking sector. See "Nigeria sacks heads of five banks," *BBC News Online*, August 14, 2009, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/8202588.stm> (accessed June 29, 2011).

⁴⁴ See "Nigeria banker jailed, ordered to hand over \$1.2 bln," Reuters, October 8, 2010.

⁴⁵ According to the EFCC, between June 2008 and March 2011, the EFCC has recovered \$4.3 billion from the banking sector; \$903.3 million from asset forfeitures, advance fee fraud, and other related cases; \$240 million from penalties imposed on multinational corporations and \$10 million from local businesses; and \$23 million from tax evasion. See Farida Waziri, "The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission's (EFCC's) Critical Role in Growing the Economy."

The EFCC's track record on high-profile political corruption cases is more complicated. There is a widespread perception that while the EFCC's anti-corruption agenda under Ribadu may have been politically selective, the work was nonetheless dynamic and effective—and that things have deteriorated considerably under Waziri.⁴⁶ One EFCC operative who has served under both Ribadu and Waziri lamented, for example, that “The tempo is no longer as it was before.... We are looking to management to carry out the kind of fight that was there before. We are doing a good job but you can't compare it to the work being done under Ribadu.”⁴⁷

Whether these perceptions are accurate or not, they are important. As Tayo Oyetibo, a senior lawyer who handled some cases for the EFCC under Ribadu, put it,

[Under Ribadu] fear of the EFCC was seen as the beginning of wisdom for political office holders and you could see the impact. Corruption was not eradicated but people looked over their shoulders before carrying out their corrupt activities. The question is: is that feeling still there today? That's where you can draw the line between the EFCC then and the EFCC today. Perception is important—if people believe a policeman will chase them, they are less likely to commit a crime. There was a perception of efficiency, of the EFCC being active.... I haven't seen that today. One cannot say that fear is there any longer.⁴⁸

On the other hand, Ribadu's critics argue that his supposed record of achievement in the fight against corruption was mostly smoke and mirrors. Outspoken Ribadu critic Festus Keyamo, who has led several EFCC prosecutions as outside counsel under Waziri, told Human Rights Watch:

Much of what has been said about Ribadu's tenure at the EFCC has been largely [based on] perception rather than reality.... Ribadu was hailed because of his Gestapo tactics in bringing suspects to court. He handcuffed the suspects, sometimes they dragged them on the floor.... That is all [people] remember, but it's bereft of statistics. The statistics are not so

⁴⁶ See section below, Allegations of Poor Leadership.

⁴⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with EFCC source (name and location withheld), February 2011.

⁴⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with Tayo Oyetibo, Lagos, February 18, 2011.

much different on both sides [Ribadu or Waziri].... So most of it has been all noise and no record to back it up.⁴⁹

Waziri herself angrily denies that the EFCC’s anti-corruption work has deteriorated since Ribadu’s ouster, suggesting that her predecessor was more effective as a celebrity than as a prosecutor. “I don’t want to handcuff people and make news 24 hours a day,” she told Human Rights Watch. “I want my work to speak for me.”⁵⁰

Prosecutions of Nationally Prominent Political Figures

Human Rights Watch has long argued that the most important measure of Nigeria’s anti-corruption record is its success or failure in prosecuting corrupt nationally prominent political figures. Corruption by high-level officials such as state governors who control vast financial resources directly impedes the provision of adequate health and education to Nigerians by diverting the resources that might otherwise flow to basic services. In a broader sense, high-level corruption in Nigeria is so widespread and so central to the day-to-day workings of government that it undermines the effectiveness of public institutions at all levels, from the national police to local government primary education authorities.⁵¹

By the same token, Human Rights Watch believes that the EFCC’s public challenge to the impunity enjoyed by abusive members of Nigeria’s political elite has been its most important accomplishment in the fight against corruption. Only by holding prominent officials to account for corruption can Nigeria’s government show that corruption will not be tolerated, and discourage officials at all levels from stealing public funds the country needs to provide for basic needs. The following pages examine the relative performances of the EFCC under Ribadu and Waziri in pursuing those prosecutions.

For the purposes of this report, Human Rights Watch considers “nationally prominent political figures” to include current or former state governors, federal government ministers, and

⁴⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with Festus Keyamo, Lagos, February 21, 2011.

⁵⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with Farida Waziri, Abuja, February 24, 2011.

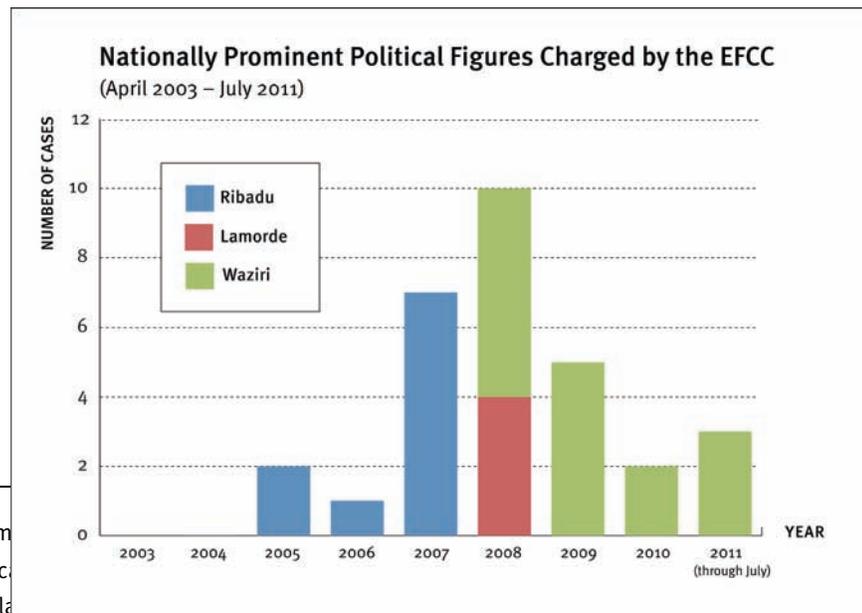
⁵¹ See Human Rights Watch, *Chop Fine: The Human Rights Impact of Local Government Corruption and Mismanagement in Rivers State, Nigeria*; Human Rights Watch, *Election or “Selection?”— Human Rights Abuse and Threats to Free and Fair Elections in Nigeria*; Human Rights Watch, *Criminal Politics: Violence, “Godfathers” and Corruption in Nigeria*; Human Rights Watch, *Politics as War: The Human Rights Impact and Causes of Post-Election Violence in Rivers State, Nigeria*; Human Rights Watch, *“Everyone’s in on the Game”: Corruption and Human Rights Abuses by the Nigeria Police Force*.

members of the federal Senate or House of Representatives, as well as a handful of other political figures who can without any controversy be described as nationally prominent.⁵² At various times, Ribadu publicly claimed to be pursuing investigations against an endless parade of important public officials.⁵³ These public statements generated continual headlines and contributed to an impression that the agency was fighting corruption on a thousand fronts at once. But in reality, the EFCC's attempts to prosecute nationally prominent political figures have been characterized primarily by delay, frustration and failure—under both Ribadu and Waziri. The cases have generated far more headlines than convictions, and neither Ribadu nor Waziri can claim more than a handful of concrete successes.

Prosecutions

Waziri argued that the number of important cases she has filed compares favorably with Ribadu's own record.⁵⁴ And in terms of raw numbers, she has a point. As the charts below show, the number

of prosecutions targeting allegedly corrupt nationally prominent public officials is higher under Waziri (16 cases) than Ribadu (10 cases).⁵⁵



⁵² These pages focus on a “person” (PEP)—a broader category including money laundering, and other regulations.

officials; this report does not examine those cases. Given that the EFCC does not appear to have a complete list of PEPs it has investigated since 2003, such a comparison might in any case be impossible to make.

⁵³ See, for example, “Ribadu in Senate - 31 Governors Under Investigation,” *THISDAY* (Lagos), September 28, 2006.

⁵⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with Farida Waziri, Abuja, February 24, 2011.

⁵⁵ As of May 2010, the EFCC claimed that it had 52 “high-profile” ongoing cases and that 41 of these had been filed under Waziri. “High profile” is a flexible concept, however, and the EFCC seems to be quite generous in applying it to the cases brought under Waziri. The EFCC’s published list of those cases includes prosecutions of relatively obscure figures such as the director general of Abuja’s National Gallery of Art, as well as two separate cases against unnamed Filipino and Ghanaian nationals accused of oil bunkering (theft of crude oil). See EFCC, “EFCC On-Going High Profile Cases—2007-2010,” http://www.efccnigeria.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=15&Itemid=82 (accessed May 2, 2011).

There are at least two important caveats to this assessment. First, much of the investigation and other legwork for some of Waziri’s initial prosecutions was done before she took the helm.⁵⁶ A review of her record shows that there has been a significant drop in the number of new cases after those initial prosecutions. For example, during Waziri’s first year in office, the EFCC arraigned 10 nationally prominent political figures on corruption charges compared to just six in her next two years combined. On the other hand, in June 2011, Waziri stated that investigations against nine other former governors were at an “advanced stage.”⁵⁷ Second, the EFCC’s funding has tripled since 2007—its annual budget grew from approximately \$23 million in 2007 to \$60 million in 2010, without a commensurate increase in the rate of new prosecutions.⁵⁸

Ten Nationally Prominent Political Figures Charged under Ribadu

(April 2003 – December 2007)

Defendant	Office Held	Date Charged
Tafa Balogun	Inspector General of Police (2002 – 2005)	April 2005 ⁵⁹
Diepreye Alamieyeseigha	Governor, Bayelsa State (1999 – 2005)	December 2005 ⁶⁰
Abubakar Audu	Governor, Kogi State (1999 – 2003)	December 2006 ⁶¹
Joshua Dariye	Governor, Plateau State (1999 – 2007)	July 2007 ⁶²
Orji Kalu	Governor, Abia State (1999 – 2007)	July 2007 ⁶³

⁵⁶ Human Rights Watch interview with EFCC source (name and location withheld), February 2011.

⁵⁷ See Lanre Adewole and Dare Adekanmbi, “Corruption probe: EFCC investigating 9 ex-govs,” *Nigerian Tribune* (Ibadan), June 30, 2011.

⁵⁸ See Appropriation Amendment Bill 2010; Human Rights Watch interview with foreign donor agency official (name withheld), Abuja, February 24, 2011.

⁵⁹ See Camillus Eboh, “Nigeria charges ex-police chief with corruption,” Reuters, April 4, 2005. Balogun was convicted in December 2005 in a plea bargain agreement. See section below on convictions.

⁶⁰ See Tume Ahemba, “Nigeria accuses ex-governor of stealing \$55 mln,” Reuters, December 20, 2005. Alamieyeseigha was convicted in July 2007 in a plea bargain agreement. See section below on convictions.

⁶¹ See Tobi Soniyi, “Audu charged with stealing over N5bn,” *Punch* (Lagos), December 2, 2006. See section below, A System that Rewards Corruption.

⁶² See Iseoluwa Ige, “Ex-Govs Dariye, Turaki, Kalu Diverted Over N40bn Public Funds – EFCC,” *Vanguard* (Lagos), July 17, 2007. The EFCC filed money laundering charges against Dariye in December 2004, but the Federal High Court threw out the case on grounds that the governor was protected by immunity from prosecution while in office. See text box below, Justice Delayed—The Joshua Dariye Trial.

⁶³ *Ibid.*

Defendant	Office Held	Date Charged
Saminu Turaki	Governor, Jigawa State (1999 – 2007)	July 2007 ⁶⁴
Jolly Nyame	Governor, Taraba State (1999 – 2007)	July 2007 ⁶⁵
Chimaroke Nnamani	Governor, Enugu State (1999 – 2007)	July 2007 ⁶⁶
James Ibori	Governor, Delta State (1999 – 2007)	December 2007 ⁶⁷
Ayo Fayose	Governor, Ekiti State (2003 – 2006)	December 2007 ⁶⁸

Four Nationally Prominent Political Figures Charged under Interim Chairman Ibrahim Lamorde

(January - June 2008)

Defendant	Office Held	Date Charged
Lucky Igbinedion	Governor, Edo State (1999 – 2007)	January 2008 ⁶⁹
Iyabo Obasanjo-Bello	Senator, Ogun State (2007 – 2011) ⁷⁰	April 2008 ⁷¹
Adenike Grange	Minister of Health (2007 – 2008)	April 2008 ⁷²
Gabriel Aduku	Minister of State for Health (2007 – 2008)	April 2008 ⁷³

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ See Ise-Oluwa Ige et al., “Dariye, Nyame Join Kalu, Turaki in Prison,” *Vanguard* (Lagos), July 20, 2007.

⁶⁶ See Mohammed Shosanya, “Nnamani, Others Arraigned Over Fraud Charges,” *Daily Trust* (Abuja), July 27, 2007.

⁶⁷ See Camillus Eboh, “Nigeria ex-governor bribed police –prosecutor,” Reuters, December 13, 2007. Federal High Court judge Marcel Awokulehin dismissed the charges against Ibori in December 2009. See section below, The Case of Former Delta State Governor James Ibori.

⁶⁸ See Innocent Anaba and Andrew Idemudian, “Fayose Faces 51-Count Charge,” *Vanguard* (Lagos), December 17, 2007.

⁶⁹ See “Nigerian ex-governor indicted on graft charges: official,” Agence France-Presse, January 23, 2008. Igbinedion was convicted in December 2008 in a plea bargain agreement. See section below on convictions.

⁷⁰ Senator Bell-Obasanjo is also the daughter of former president Olusegun Obasanjo.

⁷¹ See Camillus Eboh, “Nigeria ex-president’s daughter charged with graft,” Reuters, April 8, 2008.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Ibid. The Court of Appeal, in March 2009, dismissed the charges against Aduku. See Ise-Oluwa Ige & Ikechukwu Nnochiri, “N300 Million Health Scam – Court Frees Aduku,” *Vanguard* (Lagos), March 24, 2009.

Sixteen Nationally Prominent Political Figures Charged under Waziri

(June 2008 – July 2011)

Defendant	Office Held	Date Charged
Babalola Borishade	Minister of Aviation (2005 – 2006)	July 2008 ⁷⁴
Femi Fani-Kayode	Minister of Aviation (2006 – 2007)	July 2008 ⁷⁵
Michael Botmang	Governor, Plateau State (2006 – 2007)	July 2008 ⁷⁶
Boni Haruna	Governor, Adamawa State (1999 – 2007)	August 2008 ⁷⁷
Rashidi Ladoja	Governor, Oyo State (2003 – 2007)	August 2008 ⁷⁸
Olabode George	Chairman, Nigerian Ports Authority (1999 – 2003) ⁷⁹	August 2008 ⁸⁰
Nicholas Ugbane	Chairman, Senate Committee on Power	May 2009 ⁸¹
Ndudi Elumelu	Chairman, House of Representatives Committee on Power	May 2009 ⁸²
Igwe Paulinus	Chairman, House of Representatives Committee on Rural Development	May 2009 ⁸³
Jibo Mohammed	Deputy Chairman, House of Representatives Committee on Power	May 2009 ⁸⁴
Attahiru Bafarawa	Governor, Sokoto State (1999 – 2007)	December 2009 ⁸⁵

⁷⁴ See Camillus Eboh, “Nigeria ex-ministers charged over air safety fund,” Reuters, July 2, 2008.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ See Mohammed Lawal Shuaibu and Boco Edet “Botmang Embezzled N1.9bn in 6 Months – Efcc,” *Daily Trust* (Abuja), July 21, 2008.

⁷⁷ See George Agba, “Boni Defrauded Adamawa of N93.9 Million – EFCC,” *Leadership* (Abuja), August 6, 2008.

⁷⁸ See Davidson Iriekpen et al., “EFCC Arraigns Ladoja, Seven Others,” *THISDAY* (Lagos), September 1, 2008.

⁷⁹ Olabode George was also the national vice-chairman, in the southwest zone, of the ruling People’s Democratic Party (PDP).

⁸⁰ See Akinwale Akintunde, “EFCC Arraigns Bode George, Four Others,” *THISDAY* (Lagos), August 11, 2008. George was convicted in January 2009. See section below on convictions.

⁸¹ See Ibrahim Khalil Aminu, “N6 Billion Fraud – Ugbane, Elumelu, Aliyu Charged,” *Daily Trust* (Abuja), May 19, 2009.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ See Rakiya A. Muhammad and Atika Balal, “Alleged N15 Billion Fraud – Court Remands Bafarawa in Prison,” *Daily Trust* (Abuja), December 17, 2009.

Defendant	Office Held	Date Charged
Abdullahi Adamu	Governor, Nasarawa State (1999 – 2007)	March 2010 ⁸⁶
Nasir El-Rufai	Minister of Federal Capital Territory (2003 – 2007)	May 2010 ⁸⁷
Hassan Lawal	Minister of Works and Housing (2008 – 2010)	May 2011 ⁸⁸
Dimeji Bankole	Speaker of the House of Representatives (2007 – 2011)	June 2011 ⁸⁹
Usman Nafada	Deputy Speak of the House of Representatives (2007 – 2011)	June 2011 ⁹⁰

Convictions

In terms of pure numbers, the sum total of the EFCC’s convictions of nationally prominent political figures is underwhelming: a mere four convictions in eight years—between 2003 and July 2011. Only one of the four convictions was obtained at trial, with the others obtained through plea bargains that involved dropping some of the most serious charges against the accused.

Ribadu was no more successful in convicting nationally prominent political figures than Waziri has been, and both of the EFCC’s convictions under Ribadu were through plea bargain agreements. The one caveat is that seven of the cases against former state governors filed under Ribadu, and a number of the cases brought by Waizri, have been stalled in the courts by procedural delays and may yet result in important convictions.⁹¹

The EFCC’s Convictions

Tafa Balogun	
Former Inspector General of Police	
Pleaded	Guilty
Charged under	Ribadu
Convicted under	Ribadu

Tafa Balogun was the EFCC’s first conviction of a nationally prominent political figure. Charged to court in April 2005, just months after being forced to retire as Nigeria’s inspector general of police, Balogun ultimately pleaded guilty of failing to declare his assets, and his front companies were convicted of eight counts of

⁸⁶ See “Nigerian ex-governor on 100 million dollar graft charges,” Agence France-Presse, March 3, 2010.

⁸⁷ See Ise-Oluwa Ige, “Nigeria: El-Rufai Docked, Drags FG to Court Over Trial,” *Vanguard* (Lagos), May 13, 2010.

⁸⁸ See Ikechukwu Nnochiri, “Lawal, Ex-Works Minister Remanded in Prison,” *Vanguard* (Lagos), May 12, 2011.

⁸⁹ See Joel Olatunde Agoi, “Nigerian top politician says not guilty of graft,” Agence France-Presse, June 8, 2011.

⁹⁰ See “Nigeria ex-speaker, deputy accused of diverting loans worth more than \$244M, plead not guilty,” Associated Press, June 13, 2011.

⁹¹ See section below, Judicial Inefficiency and Deliberate Delay.

money laundering. In November 2005 he was sentenced to six months in prison and the court ordered the seizure of his assets—reportedly worth in excess of \$150 million.⁹² The sentence struck many as light given the severity of the allegations—he stood accused of financial crimes allegedly committed at a time when he was serving as Nigeria’s chief law enforcement officer.⁹³ Nonetheless, Balogun’s conviction was a profoundly important moment—the sight of such a prominent public official being hauled before a court in handcuffs to answer for corruption was something many Nigerians had thought impossible.⁹⁴ Balogun has since reportedly retired to a luxury home in a high-end Lagos neighborhood.⁹⁵

DIEPREYE ALAMIEYESEIGHA	
Former Governor of Bayelsa State	
Pleaded	Guilty
Charged under	Ribadu
Convicted under	Ribadu

Diepreye Alamieyeseigha served as governor of Nigeria’s oil-rich but deeply impoverished Bayelsa State from 1999 to 2005. In September 2005, he was arrested by British authorities in London. The London Metropolitan Police found about £1 million in cash at his home and charged him with money laundering.⁹⁶ Released on bail, Alamieyeseigha managed to flee

the UK—the EFCC says disguised as a woman—and reappeared in his home state, claiming he had been transported there by God.⁹⁷ As a sitting governor he enjoyed immunity from prosecution in Nigeria, but three months later he was impeached by his state legislature, and the EFCC charged him with embezzling about \$55 million in public funds.⁹⁸ In July 2007 the former governor pleaded guilty to failing to declare his assets, his front companies were convicted of money laundering, and the court ordered his assets seized. He was sentenced to

⁹² See “Nigerian ex-police chief jailed,” *BBC News Online*, November 22, 2005; Federal Republic of Nigeria vs. Tafa Adebayo Balogun, Federal High Court of Nigeria, Suit no. FHC/ABJ/CR/14/2005, Judgment, November 22, 2005 (on file with Human Rights Watch).

⁹³ See Davidson Iriekpen and Funso Muraina, “Nigeria: Former Governors in ‘Plea Bargain’ With EFCC,” *THISDAY* (Lagos), July 27, 2007.

⁹⁴ See Emmanuel Bello, Habib I. Pindiga, and Ruby Rabi, “Nigeria: Mixed Reactions Over Alamieyeseigha’s Return, Balogun’s Sentence,” *Daily Trust* (Abuja), November 24, 2005.

⁹⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with civil society leader (name withheld), Lagos, February 18, 2011.

⁹⁶ See “Nigeria governor to be impeached” *BBC News Online*, November 25, 2005, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/4462444.stm> (accessed June 21, 2011).

⁹⁷ See Lydia Polgreen, “As Nigeria Tried to Fight Graft, a New Sordid Tale,” *The New York Times*, November 29, 2005, <http://www.nytimes.com/2005/11/29/international/africa/29nigeria.html?pagewanted=print> (accessed May 2, 2011).

⁹⁸ See Tume Ahemba, “Nigeria accuses ex-governor of stealing \$55 mln,” Reuters, December 20, 2005.

two years in prison and released, for time served, the day after his sentencing.⁹⁹ Alamieyeseigha was quickly welcomed back into the ruling party fold. In May 2008 senior ruling party officials openly campaigned alongside Alamieyeseigha at a political rally in Bayelsa State, just 10 months after his conviction.¹⁰⁰

LUCKY IGBINEDION	
Former Governor of Edo State	
Pleaded	Guilty
Charged under	Ibrahim Lamorde (Interim Chairman between Ribadu and Waziri)
Convicted under	Waziri

Former Edo State governor **Lucky Igbinedion** was charged by EFCC prosecutors in January 2008 with siphoning off more than \$25 million of public funds.¹⁰¹ He ultimately pleaded guilty in December 2008 to failing to declare his assets and his front company was convicted on 27 counts of money laundering. But the trial judge in the case, Abdullahi Kafarati, deviated

from the terms of the plea agreement and handed down a very light sentence that included no jail time (this aspect of the case is discussed in more detail below).¹⁰² Igbinedion paid the equivalent of a \$25,000 fine, agreed to forfeit some of his property, and walked free on the spot. The EFCC appealed the light sentence. In early 2011, the EFCC raided two of his palatial homes in Abuja and filed new criminal charges against the former governor.¹⁰³ But in May 2011 the court dismissed the case, ruling that the new charges would amount to double jeopardy.¹⁰⁴

OLABODE GEORGE	
PDP chieftain and former Nigerian Ports Authority Chairman	
Convicted at trial	
Charged under	Waziri
Convicted under	Waziri

Olabode (“Bode”) George was a powerful figure within the ruling party under President Obasanjo and was also chairman of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) for a time. The EFCC in August 2008 charged him with contract-related offenses dating back to his time at the NPA.¹⁰⁵ In October 2009 he was

⁹⁹ See Dulue Mbachu, “Former Nigerian state governor freed a day after corruption conviction,” Associated Press, July 28, 2007.

¹⁰⁰ See Olayinka Oyeboade, “Alamieyeseigha: From ex-convict to PDP superstar,” *Punch* (Lagos), May 17, 2008.

¹⁰¹ See “Nigerian ex-governor indicted on graft charges: official,” Agence France-Presse, January 23, 2008.

¹⁰² See section below, Concerns About Judicial Impropriety and Corruption.

¹⁰³ See “EFCC Seals off Igbinedion’s Abuja Properties,” EFCC news release, March 8, 2011, http://www.efccnigeria.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1112&Itemid=69 (accessed August 10, 2011).

¹⁰⁴ See Jethro Ibileke, “Federal court discharges Lucky Igbinedion of corruption charges,” *Next* (Lagos), June 1, 2011.

¹⁰⁵ See Akinwale Akintunde, “EFCC Arraigns Bode George, Four Others,” *THISDAY* (Lagos), August 11, 2008.

convicted and sentenced to two and a half years in prison after a surprisingly swift and efficient trial.¹⁰⁶ This was the EFCC's first and so far only conviction at trial of a major political figure—an important accomplishment. The positive example of his conviction was diminished, however, when he was treated to a rapturous welcome by key ruling party figures upon his release from prison in February 2011.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁶ See “Nigeria jails top political aide,” *BBC News Online*, October 27, 2009, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/africa/8327510.stm> 2009/10/27 (accessed June 21, 2011).

¹⁰⁷ See section below, A System that Rewards Corruption.

Obstacles to Success

The EFCC has made some promising steps in tackling deeply entrenched impunity for political corruption in Nigeria. At this writing, 30 nationally prominent political figures had been arraigned by the EFCC on corruption charges in the eight years since the agency was established. But many of these cases have made little progress in the courts; there have been only four convictions to date and those convicted have faced relatively little or no prison time, and other senior political figures who have been widely implicated in corruption have not been prosecuted. The performance of the EFCC is continually undermined both by institutional factors beyond its control and failures of the commission's own making.

The following pages describe what Human Rights Watch believes to be the most important impediments to the EFCC's anti-corruption work, both systemic and self-inflicted.

Contextual Problems

A System that Rewards Corruption

If a law enforcement officer wants the work to be done, it will be done. But he may be denigrated, isolated, treated like a deviant. In Nigeria, crime does pay. Those doing this work are cut off from the system and are very unpopular among our colleagues and even in public opinion.

—Senior law enforcement official¹⁰⁸

The broadest obstacle any effort to tackle corruption in Nigeria faces is this: the country's political system is built to reward corruption, not punish it. Too often, corruption is a prerequisite for success in Nigeria's warped political process. Since 1999, elections have been stolen more often than won, and many politicians owe their illicitly-obtained offices to political sponsors who demand financial "returns" that can only be raised through corruption. Put simply, the day-to-day functioning of Nigeria's political system constantly and directly undermines the EFCC's work.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with senior law enforcement official (name and location withheld), February 2011.

¹⁰⁹ Human Rights Watch has documented the corruption and criminality that characterize Nigeria's political system in past reports. See Human Rights Watch, *Election or "Selection?"— Human Rights Abuse and Threats to Free and Fair Elections in Nigeria*; Human Rights Watch, *Criminal Politics: Violence, "Godfathers" and*

Powerful ruling party power-broker and former Nigerian Ports Authority chairman Olabode (“Bode”) George was sentenced to two and a half years in prison for contract-related offenses in 2009. His conviction after a swift and efficient trial was in many ways a landmark success for the EFCC.¹¹⁰ But his case is also an example of the willingness of Nigeria’s political establishment to embrace convicted criminals.

Bode George was released from prison in February 2011. Far from being treated as a pariah because of his misdeeds, he was whisked from his jail cell to a lavish welcome ceremony attended by prominent ruling party politicians including former President Obasanjo, then-Ogun State governor Gbenga Daniel, and then-minister of defense Ademola Adetokunbo.¹¹¹ According to media reports, a former transportation minister even declared that George’s conviction had been unfair because all government officials engage in the same illegal practices he had been convicted of.¹¹²

Nigeria watched the ruling party establishment, including a sitting cabinet minister from the same administration that supposedly backs the EFCC’s anti-corruption agenda, welcome Bode George back into its arms as though he were a conquering hero rather than a convicted criminal. Meanwhile, the Lagos State judge who sent Bode George to prison was removed from criminal matters and sent to work in family court. While there is no proof that the move was connected to George’s conviction, many Nigerian activists and commentators found it hard to believe it was a coincidence.¹¹³

Bode George’s story is not an anomaly. Ten months after former Bayelsa State governor Diepreye Alamieyeseigha was convicted on corruption charges, Goodluck Jonathan, who was vice president at the time, and late president Yar’Adua openly campaigned alongside Alamieyeseigha in May 2008 at a political rally in Bayelsa State.¹¹⁴ These images of senior government officials embracing convicted criminals only served to reinforce the broader trend of impunity that these convictions were meant to push back against.

Corruption in Nigeria; Human Rights Watch, *Politics as War: The Human Rights Impact and Causes of Post-Election Violence in Rivers State, Nigeria*.

¹¹⁰ See text box below, The Bode George Trial.

¹¹¹ See Gbenga Adeniji, “Bode George: Mega reception for an ex-convict,” *Punch* (Lagos), March 1, 2011; Emmanuel Aziken et al., “Anger, shock greet lavish reception for Bode George,” *Vanguard* (Lagos), February 28, 2011.

¹¹² See Godwin Oritseet et al., “I’ve now learnt my lesson – Bode George” *Vanguard* (Lagos), February 27, 2011.

¹¹³ See Henry Ojelu, “Bode George’s Trial Judge In Trouble,” *P.M.NEWS* (Lagos), April 13, 2010.

¹¹⁴ See Olayinka Oyebode, “Alamieyeseigha: From ex-convict to PDP superstar,” *Punch* (Lagos), May 17, 2008.

Nigeria’s political establishment, both the ruling party and leading opposition parties, openly welcome into their ranks politicians accused of corruption. Joshua Dariye and Abdullahi Adamu, former state governors of Plateau and Nasarawa, respectively, have both been arraigned by the EFCC on corruption charges but won elections to the Senate in the April 2011 elections.¹¹⁵ Two of the legislators awaiting trial on corruption charges—Igwe Paulinus and Ndudi Elumelu—also won their elections to seats in the House of Representatives.¹¹⁶ Eight other former governors arraigned on corruption charges by the EFCC won party nominations to stand in the 2011 elections, either for governor or senator.¹¹⁷

Political Interference in Anti-Corruption Cases

In a purely structural sense the EFCC is deeply vulnerable to the whims of the presidency. The commission’s chairman enjoys no security of tenure and can be removed by the president at will, without any form of consultation or approval from the National Assembly.¹¹⁸ And the political pressures brought to bear on the EFCC have at times been enormous.

The background section of this report described how allegations of political selectivity tarnished the EFCC’s reputation when President Obasanjo was in power, and how Ribadu’s attempt to prosecute James Ibori led to his removal from the commission.¹¹⁹ After Ribadu’s ouster, the attorney general at the time, Michael Aondoakaa—reportedly Ibori’s close

¹¹⁵ See Jude Owuamanam, “Jang, Dariye win in Plateau,” *Punch* (Lagos), April 29, 2011; Ahmed Tahir Ajobe and Hir Joseph Lafia, “Nasarawa: Senator-elect, Adamu, chased from polling units,” *Sunday Trust* (Abuja), April 17, 2011; For more on Dariye’s case, see text box below, Justice Delayed—The Joshua Dariye Trial.

¹¹⁶ See Dipo Kehinde, “Anti-graft campaign and the 2011 elections,” *Nigerian Compass* (Lagos), May 7, 2011.

¹¹⁷ Abubakar Audu and Rashid Ladoja won their party nominations to the Kogi and Oyo gubernatorial elections even though they were facing charges of money laundering themselves. Election to the governor’s office would grant them impunity from prosecution. Ladoja lost the election in Oyo State, and the election in Kogi State was postponed until December 2011 (see section below, Judicial Inefficiency and Judicial Delay). Former Enugu State governor Chimaroke Nnamani ran for Senate with the ruling People’s Democratic Party (PDP). Former Jigawa State governor Saminu Turaki, former Taraba State governor Jolly Nyame, and former Adamawa State governor Boni Haruna ran for Senate with the opposition Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN). Former Abia State governor Orji Kalu ran for Senate with the opposition Progressive Peoples Alliance (PPA). Former Ekiti State governor Ayo Fayose ran for Senate with the opposition Labour Party. See Emman Ovuakporie, “Waziri’s EFCC and the 2011 elections,” *Vanguard* (Lagos), May 7, 2011.

¹¹⁸ See EFCC Act, sec. 3(2). Section 3(2) provides: “A member of the Commission may at any time be removed by the President ... if the President is satisfied that it is not in the interest of the Commission or the interest of the public that the member should continue in office.” For more detail on this issue, see An Agenda for the Jonathan Administration, below.

¹¹⁹ See section above, The Rise and Fall of Nuhu Ribadu.

associate—seemed bent on undermining the very notion of a government-led war on corruption (see text box below).

AN ATTORNEY GENERAL'S WAR ON THE EFCC

Michael Aondoakaa was attorney general in the Yar'Adua administration from July 2007 to February 2010. He was also reportedly a close associate of James Ibori, the disgraced former governor of oil-rich Delta State in the Niger Delta. During his time in office, Aondoakaa worked openly to undermine the independence of the EFCC and to derail domestic and international efforts to bring Ibori to justice. His strong-arm tactics earned him considerable notoriety.

According to Ribadu, Aondoakaa “interfered” in many of the EFCC prosecutions and “destroyed cases relating to corrupt State Governors [by] discontinuing hearings and trials.”¹²⁰ According to leaked US State Department cables published by WikiLeaks in 2011, in 2008 Waziri told the US ambassador in Abuja that Aondoakaa had taken complete control over the EFCC’s case against Ibori along with other “politically sensitive” cases—something the attorney general technically had no clear power to do without formally removing the cases from the EFCC’s purview. In one such instance, one of the lawyers working on the Ibori case told Human Rights Watch that after the EFCC appealed a decision by the Court of Appeal transferring the case to Ibori’s home state—where Ibori still wielded enormous influence—the attorney general ordered the EFCC to withdraw the appeal.¹²¹ Waziri even implored the US ambassador to “put pressure on” the attorney general to allow her to move the Ibori case forward.¹²²

Aondoakaa is also alleged to have interfered in the money laundering case against Ibori and his associates in the United Kingdom. After an English court froze \$35 million of Ibori’s assets in August 2007, Aondoakaa provided Ibori’s lawyer with a letter stating that Ibori had been “investigated” in Nigeria and no charges had been filed, despite the fact that the EFCC was still investigating the case and finalizing criminal charges.¹²³ The letter led the English court to lift

¹²⁰ Statement by Nuhu Ribadu in the UK money laundering case against former Delta State governor James Ibori, August 26, 2009, p. 6 (copy of statement on file with Human Rights Watch).

¹²¹ Human Rights Watch interview with Rotimi Jacobs, outside counsel at the EFCC, Lagos, February 21, 2011. A new branch of the federal court was then set up in Asaba, Delta State, to hear the case, and the judge dismissed all charges against Ibori without letting the case go to trial. For more on the Ibori case, see text box below, \$15 Million Bribe to Stop an Investigation.

¹²² US State Department, “NIGERIA: EFCC CHAIR WAZIRI REVEALS SERIOUS LIMITATIONS,” cited in WikiLeaks cable ID: 178565, November 17, 2008, <http://234next.com/csp/cms/sites/Next/Home/5682972-146/story.csp> (accessed June 29, 2011).

¹²³ See Estelle Shirbon, “Britain freezes assets of Nigerian ex-governor,” Reuters, August 6, 2007. For a copy of the attorney general’s August 7, 2007 letter to Ibori’s lawyer, see “EXCLUSIVE: Attorney General, Michael Aondoakaa’s letter to Ibori’s lawyer” *SaharaReporters*, October 3, 2007,

the freeze on Ibori's assets.¹²⁴ According to leaked US State Department cables, Aondoakaa also refused to negotiate a broad prisoner transfer agreement with British authorities unless the UK dropped efforts to prosecute Ibori for money laundering.¹²⁵

According to the US embassy cables, Aondoakaa was “reputed to have done some of Yar’Adua’s dirty work, including attempts to disgrace former [EFCC] Chairman Mallam Nuhu Ribadu.”¹²⁶ Another leaked cable noted that while the Nigerian public and press had placed the blame for the EFCC’s perceived ineffectiveness solely on Waziri, “we believe ... that Attorney General Michael Aondoakaa is the larger culprit on top of his everyday thuggery and illicit enrichment.”¹²⁷

The US government revoked Aondoakaa’s US visa in 2010 due to his “links to corruption,” but despite the wealth of evidence they had of his corrupt activities, they only took this action after he had left office.¹²⁸

Many of the sources interviewed by Human Rights Watch believed that political interference with the EFCC’s anti-corruption work was both inevitable and impossible to resist. As private lawyer and EFCC prosecutor Festus Keyamo put it,

You don’t go picking [arresting] a high-profile serving government official without clearing from the president. Whoever is the EFCC chairman, he can’t go beyond the wish of the president. If he does, he would be removed the next day.... At the end of the day, anyone who is the chairman of the EFCC will have to read the body language of Mr. President to do what he wants.¹²⁹

<http://www.saharareporters.com/report/exclusive-attorney-general-michael-aondoakaas-letter-iboris-lawyer> (accessed June 21, 2011).

¹²⁴ See Emma Anya and Musikilu Mojeed, “Attorney-General’s letter set Ibori free,” *Punch* (Lagos), October 4, 2007.

¹²⁵ See Heidi Blake, “WikiLeaks cables: Nigeria pressured UK to drop charges against politician,” *The Telegraph* (UK), February 4, 2011.

¹²⁶ US State Department, “NIGERIA: THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF NEW MINISTERS,” cited in WikiLeaks cable ID: 184822, December 24, 2008, http://234next.com/csp/cms/sites/Next/News/National/5685067-146/wikileaks_cable_aondoakaa_is_a_thug.csp (accessed June 29, 2011).

¹²⁷ US State Department, “NIGERIA: EFCC CHAIR WAZIRI REVEALS SERIOUS LIMITATIONS,” cited in WikiLeaks cable ID: 178565, November 17, 2008.

¹²⁸ See Emeka Madunagu and Comfort Oseghale, “We’ve revoked Aondoakaa’s visa – US,” *Punch* (Lagos), July 2, 2010; “US Imposes Travel Ban On Former AGF Michael Aondoakaa; Family Also Affected,” *SaharaReporters* (New York), June 24, 2010, <http://saharareporters.com/news-page/us-imposes-travel-ban-former-agf-michael-aondoakaa-family-also-affected?page=1> (accessed August 10, 2011).

¹²⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with Festus Keyamo, Lagos, February 21, 2011.

On the other hand, despite the WikiLeaks revelations described above, Waziri asserted to Human Rights Watch that since assuming office she has never come under *any* sort of political pressure. She told Human Rights Watch that, “It has nothing to do with the presidency. I have not been prevailed on by the presidency to do anything on these cases.”¹³⁰

This kind of alleged political interference is a problem for other anti-corruption institutions as well. In January 2011 Attorney General Mohammed Adoke announced that he was taking over a rare high-profile ICPC corruption case against the deputy health minister Suleiman Bello, without offering any explanation for the move.¹³¹ “We brought the case and the attorney general just told us to drop it,” one ICPC official told Human Rights Watch.¹³²

The attorney general has the power to take over or discontinue any prosecution from another federal agency if he believes it to be in the interest of justice.¹³³ In this case, the attorney general’s failure to provide any rationale for the move sparked widespread concern that his real aim was simply to quash the case.¹³⁴

Judicial Inefficiency and Deliberate Delay

The EFCC Act grants jurisdiction to both federal and state courts to try EFCC cases.¹³⁵ According to the EFCC Act, special judges or courts should be designated to hear corruption cases,¹³⁶ and these proceedings should be “conducted with dispatch and given

¹³⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with Farida Waziri, Abuja, February 24, 2011.

¹³¹ For a copy of the January 28, 2011 letter from the attorney general to the ICPC, see “Original Copy Of AGF Bello Adoke’s Letter To ICPC,” *SaharaReporters* (New York), February 1, 2011, <http://www.saharareporters.com/news-page/original-copy-agf-bello-adokes-letter-icpc> (accessed August 10, 2011). The case involved allegations of corruption dating back to Bello’s time as the resident electoral commissioner in Adamawa State, the post he held immediately prior to being named the federal government’s minister of state for health.

¹³² Human Rights Watch interview with ICPC official (name withheld), Abuja, February 2011.

¹³³ See Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, sec. 174(1)(b) and (c). Section 174(3) of the Constitution provides that the attorney general “shall have regard to the public interest, the interest of justice and the need to prevent abuse of legal process” when exercising this power.

¹³⁴ See Oluokun Ayorinde, “N11.2m Fraud: AGF Ask ICPC To Hand-off Trial of Minister,” *PM News* (Lagos), January 31, 2011.

¹³⁵ See EFCC Act, sec. 19 (1).

¹³⁶ See EFCC Act, sec. 19 (3).

accelerated hearing.”¹³⁷ Despite these provisions, many of the EFCC’s cases have made little progress in the courts. Of the EFCC’s 12 ongoing prosecutions of former state governors, eight have already been dragged out for more than three years. Some have gone more than four years without a single witness being called at trial.¹³⁸

With the exception of the Lagos State court system, no other state courts or judges in the federal system are designated to hear the corruption cases—and even in Lagos State the designated judges still have to hear cases involving other matters on their docket.¹³⁹ Most Nigerian courts are burdened with an antiquated physical and legal infrastructure that renders them extremely slow and inefficient. With the notable exception of the Lagos State court system, rules of evidence and procedure have for the most part been left practically untouched since colonial rule, with absurd results—most state courts, for example, still lack a formal mechanism to admit electronic documents into evidence.¹⁴⁰ Many judges must take their own notes in longhand while, in the words of one judge, they “sweat and choke” in stiflingly hot courtrooms—hobbling the speed of any proceedings.¹⁴¹ The judiciary, including appellate courts, also strains under the burdens of an excessive caseload.

These and other factors conspire to create extraordinary delays. As one lawyer told Human Rights Watch, “Overworked judges want the opportunity to put off their work, so you get adjournments for the asking—and it always then takes about one to three months at least [to return to court] because the court’s calendar is always full.”¹⁴² But the most extreme delays come from the court system’s backlog of appeal cases. Many judges halt trials while interlocutory appeals are decided by higher courts, and skilled defense lawyers can exploit this to generate months or even years of delays in any given case.

When former Kogi State governor Abubakar Audu sought a court order restraining the EFCC from prosecuting him in 2006, Federal High Court judge Mohammed Liman denied the application, noting that “I cannot be but horrified by the level of debauchery that was alleged

¹³⁷ See EFCC Act, sec. 19 (2)(b). Section 19(2)(c) also provides that the courts shall have power, “To adopt all legal measures necessary to avoid unnecessary delays and abuse in the conduct of matters brought by the Commission before it or against any person, body or authority.”

¹³⁸ See charts above on EFCC prosecutions.

¹³⁹ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Rotimi Jacobs, Lagos, July 5, 2011.

¹⁴⁰ See, e.g., Lagos State Ministry of Justice, “2011–2013 Medium Term Sector Strategy (MTSS): Final Report,” December 2009.

¹⁴¹ Human Rights Watch interview with judicial official (name and location withheld), February 2011.

¹⁴² Human Rights Watch interview with Babajide Ogundipe, Lagos, February 19, 2011.

to have been committed,” and he questioned the propriety of the former governor’s attempts to “use the instrumentality of the law to prevent his coming face to face with justice.”¹⁴³ But since being charged, Audu’s case has been crippled by interminable delays. In early 2011, after nearly five years of appeals and other stoppages, the trial was finally expected to commence—only to be postponed yet again when Audu was granted a delay for medical reasons. Critics doubted how ill the accused truly was; having declared his candidacy to regain the governorship of Kogi State, Audu was vigorously campaigning in spite of his infirmity.¹⁴⁴

As Ricky Tarfa, a prominent lawyer who has defended several former governors accused of corruption by the EFCC and was himself once the subject of an EFCC investigation, put it, “A defense counsel has to take advantage of anything that might benefit his client.” If faced with an unfavorable case, he said,

I will advise my client not to rush to judgment.... The laws are skewed in favor of an accused person ... once he’s granted bail he can drag out his trial forever. This is compounded by the fact that judges are bombarded with work, have no modern facilities, and no good assistance.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴³ *Prince Abubakar Audu v. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission and Executive Chairman, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission*, Federal High Court of Nigeria, Suit No. FHC/KD/CS/110/2006, Judgment, October 10, 2006, p. 6. Audu filed a similar suit with the Federal High Court in Abuja which was also dismissed in 2007. See *Prince Abubakar Audu vs. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission*, Federal High Court of Nigeria, suit no. FHC/ABJ/CS/375/06, Judgment, February 5, 2007 (on file with Human Rights Watch).

¹⁴⁴ See Johnson Babajide, “Audu’s sickness stalls trial over misappropriation of N5bn,” *Nigerian Tribune* (Ibadan), April 1, 2011.

¹⁴⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with Ricky Tarfa, Lagos, February 22, 2011.

JUSTICE DELAYED—THE JOSHUA DARIYE TRIAL

In September 2004, British authorities in London arrested Plateau State governor Joshua Dariye on allegations of money laundering and seized about £90,000 in cash. Dariye skipped bail, fled to Nigeria and reassumed his office—which granted him immunity from prosecution.¹⁴⁶ An English court in April 2007, however, sentenced Dariye’s associate to three years in prison for laundering more than £1.4 million of public funds found to have been stolen by the governor.¹⁴⁷ Once the governor’s term ended in 2007, the EFCC quickly moved to charge him with 14 counts of money laundering.¹⁴⁸ But four years later, Dariye remains free and at this writing his trial had yet to begin.

The EFCC’s frustrated effort to prosecute him is a perfect case study of the Nigerian courts’ ability to generate delays so extreme that they are almost a form of impunity. Soon after he was charged, the Federal High Court granted Dariye bail even though he had fled prosecution while out on bail in the UK.¹⁴⁹ In November 2007 Dariye’s lawyers then filed a motion asking that all of the charges against him be dismissed.¹⁵⁰ Justice Adebukola Banjoko denied the motion, but Dariye’s lawyers appealed the ruling. Banjoko halted the proceedings until Dariye’s appeal could be heard.¹⁵¹ The Court of Appeal ruled against Dariye on every issue,¹⁵² but by the time that ruling was handed down in June 2010, nearly three years had passed since Dariye had first been hauled into court.

¹⁴⁶ Following inter-communal violence in Plateau State that left hundreds dead in May 2004, President Obasanjo declared a state of emergency in the state, suspending Dariye and the legislature, and appointing a six-month interim administration. After Dariye returned to Nigeria and resumed office, the EFCC filed money laundering charges against him in December 2004. The Federal High Court, however, threw out the case on ground that the governor was protected by immunity from prosecution while in office. See Mohammed Bashir, “Nigerian governor returns to office despite investigation into alleged money laundering,” Associated Press, November 18, 2004; Agaju Madugba, “Dariye’s Immunity Inviolable, Says Court,” *THISDAY* (Lagos), December 17, 2004.

¹⁴⁷ See Estelle Shirbon, “Court convicts Nigerian over stolen public funds,” Reuters, April 5, 2007.

¹⁴⁸ See Iseoluwa Ige, “Ex-Govs Dariye, Turaki, Kalu Diverted Over N40bn Public Funds – EFCC,” *Vanguard* (Lagos).

¹⁴⁹ See *Federal Republic of Nigeria vs. Joshua Chibi Dariye*, Federal High Court of Nigeria, Case No. FCT/HC/CR/81/2007, Record of Proceedings, July 19 2007; *Federal Republic of Nigeria vs. Joshua Chibi Dariye*, Federal High Court of Nigeria, Suit No. FCT/HC/CR/85/2007, ruling, July 23, 2007 (on file with Human Rights Watch).

¹⁵⁰ See *Federal Republic of Nigeria vs. Joshua Chibi Dariye*, Federal High Court of Nigeria, Case No. FCT/HC/CR/81/2007, Motion no. FCT/HC/M/138/2007, November 12, 2007 (on file with Human Rights Watch).

¹⁵¹ See *Federal Republic of Nigeria vs. Joshua Chibi Dariye*, Federal High Court of Nigeria, Case No. FCT/HC/CR/81/2007, Motion no. FCT/HC/M/14/2008, ruling, June 3, 2008; *Federal Republic of Nigeria vs. Joshua Chibi Dariye*, Federal High Court of Nigeria, Case No. FCT/HC/CR/81/2007, Motion no. FCT/HC/M/329/08, ruling, November 18, 2008 (on file with Human Rights Watch).

¹⁵² See *Chief Joshua Chibi Dariye vs. The Federal Republic of Nigeria*, Court of Appeal, Abuja Judicial Division, Appeal No. CA/A/205C/2008, Judgment, June 17, 2010 (on file with Human Rights Watch).

In December 2010 Dariye was back before the trial court and Banjoko stated that his trial would finally commence in January 2011. But Dariye's lawyer immediately stood up to announce that he had filed an appeal of the Court of Appeal's ruling with the Supreme Court. The court subsequently halted the proceedings again until that appeal could be heard. Rotimi Jacobs, one of the EFCC's outside counsel on the case, told Human Rights Watch that given the backlog of cases faced by the Supreme Court, he thought the trial might not actually begin until sometime in 2013.¹⁵³ In April 2011 Dariye won election to the Senate; at the rate his trial has progressed so far, he might serve out his entire term before a final verdict is rendered in his case.

These delays are not all inevitable. Section 40 of the EFCC Act purports to foster speedier trials in EFCC cases by barring judges from stopping trials to wait for appeals to be decided.¹⁵⁴ In theory, this provision is one of the most potent procedural weapons the EFCC has at its disposal. But EFCC officials say that many judges have simply refused to adhere to section 40, viewing their wide discretion to decide such matters as a constitutional guarantee that cannot be curtailed by legislation.¹⁵⁵ The EFCC Act also grants trial judges broad powers to take appropriate measures to ensure speedy trials and avoid delays in EFCC cases, but with some exceptions the courts have not made any apparent use of those powers.¹⁵⁶

Some EFCC officials feel that the only way they can avoid crippling judicial delay is to convince trial courts to deny the accused bail. The two convictions secured by the EFCC under Ribadu were obtained through plea bargains after the accused had been denied bail. If the accused are suffering in detention, the logic goes, they will be far less eager to postpone their trials. Festus Keyamo, a lawyer prosecuting cases for the EFCC, told Human Rights Watch that, "Give me those governors, put them back in prison, refuse them bail [and] I'll get convictions in six months. All of them. It's as simple as that."¹⁵⁷

¹⁵³ Human Rights Watch interview with Rotimi Jacobs, Lagos, February 21, 2011.

¹⁵⁴ EFCC Act, sec. 40. Section 40 provides that: "Subject to the provisions of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, an application for stay of proceedings, in respect of any criminal matter brought by the commission before the High Court shall not be entertained until judgment is delivered by the High Court."

¹⁵⁵ Human Rights Watch interviews with EFCC officials in Abuja and Lagos, February 2011. See also Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, sec. 6.

¹⁵⁶ EFCC Act, sec. 19(2)(b) and (c); Human Rights Watch interviews with EFCC sources and judicial official, Lagos and Abuja, February 2011. The trial judge in the Olabode George case reportedly made use of these provisions of the EFCC Act as a basis for forcing the trial to move speedily through his court. See text box below, The Bode George Trial.

¹⁵⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with Festus Keyamo, Lagos, February 22, 2011.

The EFCC, under both Ribadu and Waziri, has opposed bail in virtually all the corruption cases, but unlike the early cases brought by Ribadu, the courts now grant the accused bail. At this writing, of the 24 cases of nationally prominent political figures awaiting trial, all of the accused were free on bail.

Concerns About Judicial Impropriety and Corruption

The former governors have tremendous leverage over the system. I don't know if they had judges in their pockets, but I do know the system was on their side.

—Olisa Agbakoba, lawyer and former Nigerian Bar Association president¹⁵⁸

Courts in Nigeria have stood up to roll back abuses of government power more frequently and effectively than any other institution. For example, courts stripped 12 ruling party governors of their seats after Nigeria's fraud-riddled 2007 elections. But Nigeria's vast judiciary is a mixed bag, and some courts have been tainted by allegations of corruption or succumbing to political influence.

For example, the reputation of Nigeria's court system took a beating in February 2011 when Ayo Salami, the president of the federal Court of Appeal, publicly accused Supreme Court chief justice, Aloysius Katsina-Alu, of trying to pressure him to decide a key electoral petition in favor of the ruling party.¹⁵⁹ It did not help matters that Mary Odili, wife of notorious and allegedly corrupt former Rivers State governor Peter Odili, was elevated to a Supreme Court seat the same month.¹⁶⁰ Not long after, leaked US State Department cables revealed that Dimeji Bankole, at that time Speaker of Nigeria's House of Representatives, claimed to US diplomats he had proof Supreme Court justices had taken bribes to validate Umaru Yar'Adua's election as president in 2007.¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with Olisa Agbakoba, Lagos, February 21, 2011.

¹⁵⁹ See Tobi Soniyi, "Salami, Katsina-Alu Face-off Deepens," *THISDAY*(Lagos), February 12, 2011.

¹⁶⁰ See Ikechukwu Nnochiri, "Why I Elevated Justice Odili to Supreme Court Bench - Katsina-Alu," *Vanguard* (Lagos), June 24, 2011, <http://allafrica.com/stories/201106241328.html> (accessed July 19, 2011); Human Rights Watch, *Chop Fine: The Human Rights Impact of Local Government Corruption and Mismanagement in Rivers State, Nigeria*.

¹⁶¹ US State Department, "NIGERIA: AMBASSADOR AND HOUSE SPEAKER DISCUSS ELECTORAL REFORM, EFCC, YAR,ADUA, EKITI POLITICS," cited in WikiLeaks cable ID: 205795, May 6, 2009, http://234next.com/csp/cms/sites/Next/Home/5681717-146/wikileaks_cable_supreme_court_bribe_.csp (accessed June 30, 2011).

More recently, in the run-up to Nigeria’s 2011 polls, lower court judges handed out an unprecedented number of election-related injunctions to various candidates for office. The blizzard of injunctions was so dense that many critics suspected some judges were essentially offering them up for sale.¹⁶²

The temptation to give in to graft is especially high in cases involving wealthy political figures on trial for corruption. Human Rights Watch has not seen concrete evidence of judicial corruption in any of the EFCC cases, but there are at least three high-profile EFCC cases where the appearance of judicial impropriety has been striking.

The Case of Former Rivers State Governor Peter Odili

In March 2007 then-Rivers State governor, Peter Odili, obtained a remarkable Federal High Court decision forbidding the EFCC from investigating the finances of his government. After Odili left office, he managed to secure a “perpetual injunction”—widely condemned as a mockery of the judicial process—that permanently restrained the EFCC from “arresting, detaining and arraigning Odili on the basis of his tenure as governor.”¹⁶³ The decision was widely denounced as without any legal basis and its author, Justice Ibrahim Buba, became a widely reviled figure in the Nigerian press. The Odili case, which the EFCC bungled in spectacular fashion, is discussed in more detail below.¹⁶⁴

The Case of Former Edo State Governor Lucky Igbinedion

In December 2008, EFCC prosecutors reached a plea bargain agreement in the trial of former Edo State governor Lucky Igbinedion, who was charged with various counts of money laundering involving about \$25million in state government money. According to attorney Rotimi Jacobs, who prosecuted the case, the agreement stipulated that Igbinedion would plead guilty to several counts, and the judge would sentence him to at least six months in prison and order the former governor to forfeit three illicitly-acquired Abuja properties.¹⁶⁵

On the day Igbinedion’s sentence was handed down, prosecutors received a rude shock. Deviating from the terms of the agreement, the Federal High Court judge, Abdullahi Kafarati, sentenced Igbinedion to a paltry 3.5 million niara (about \$25,000) fine instead of prison time and ordered his assets seized. Igbinedion walked free the same day of

¹⁶² Human Rights Watch interviews with civil society figures, Abuja and Lagos, February 2011.

¹⁶³ See Austin Ekeinde, “Ex-governor of Nigerian oil state escapes arrest,” Reuters, March 5, 2008.

¹⁶⁴ See section below, Error and Incompetence.

¹⁶⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with Rotimi Jacobs, Lagos, February 21, 2011.

his sentencing after reportedly paying the fine on the spot, in cash.¹⁶⁶ The fact that Igbinedion had the right amount of cash on hand gave rise to suspicions that he knew what his sentence was going to be before it was handed down. “Only God knows what happened behind the scenes,” Jacobs said. “[But] he had brought the cash to court, which means he had pre-knowledge.”¹⁶⁷

The Case of Former Delta State Governor James Ibori

Still more jarring was a federal judge’s December 2009 dismissal of all 170 criminal counts against powerful former Delta State governor James Ibori—without allowing the prosecution to present any of its evidence at trial.¹⁶⁸ The case was heard in Asaba—capital of Ibori’s home state—after the former governor’s lawyers won a court order that overturned established precedent by moving the trial there from Kaduna.¹⁶⁹

In dismissing the charges against Ibori, Federal High Court judge Marcel Awokulehin held that despite submitting over 1,000 pages of documentation, the prosecution had failed to establish a *prima facie* case of even one instance of criminal wrongdoing by Ibori or his six co-defendants. Considering the allegations at issue, the decision was baffling. One count of the indictment alleged that Ibori had given then-EFCC chairman, Ribadu, a \$15 million bribe in an attempt to get the case against him dropped. Ribadu had handed \$15 million in cash over to the Central Bank of Nigeria for safekeeping as evidence, alleging that this was the money Ibori had bribed him with.

Ribadu claimed that Ibori arranged for him to collect the money at the home of powerful People’s Democratic Party (PDP) politician Andy Uba. The prosecution presented the court with witness statements by Ribadu and two other EFCC officials alleging that they went to Uba’s house and collected the money as instructed. But Justice Awokulehin held that the prosecution’s case on this count would inevitably consist entirely of “worthless hearsay evidence” because Uba had not provided them with a written

¹⁶⁶ Human Rights Watch interview with Rotimi Jacobs, Lagos, February 21, 2011.

¹⁶⁷ Ibid. In February 2011 the EFCC filed new criminal charges against Igbinedion, sealing off two palatial estates in Abuja that belong to the former governor. But in May 2011, the Federal High Court dismissed the case, ruling that the new charges would amount to double jeopardy. See Jethro Ibileke, “Federal court discharges Lucky Igbinedion of corruption charges,” *Next* (Lagos), June 1, 2011.

¹⁶⁸ See *Federal Republic of Nigeria vs. James Onanefe Ibori*, Federal High Court of Nigeria, Charge no. FHC/ASB/1C/09, Ruling Delivered in Open Court, December 17, 2009 (on file with Human Rights Watch). While the decision to prosecute Ibori cost Ribadu his career at the EFCC, the case has gone forward without him.

¹⁶⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with Rotimi Jacobs, Lagos, February 21, 2011.

statement confirming that he had tried to bribe Ribadu at Ibori's request.¹⁷⁰ In February 2011 Central Bank officials confirmed to Human Rights Watch that Ribadu had given the Central Bank the \$15 million and that it remained in their possession.¹⁷¹ The EFCC has since appealed Justice Awokulehin's dismissal of the case.¹⁷²

¹⁷⁰ *Federal Republic of Nigeria vs. James Onanefe Ibori*, Federal High Court of Nigeria, Charge no. FHC/ASB/1C/09, Ruling Delivered in Open Court, December 17, 2009 (on file with Human Rights Watch), p. 28.

¹⁷¹ Human Rights Watch interview with Central Bank officials, Abuja, February 23, 2011.

¹⁷² In May 2010 Ibori was arrested in Dubai on an international warrant and eventually extradited to the United Kingdom in April 2011 where he was arraigned on money laundering charges. See Yinka Ibukun, "Nigeria ex-governor extradited to UK over allegations of stealing \$292 million in state funds," Associated Press, April 15, 2011.

\$15 MILLION BRIBE TO STOP AN INVESTIGATION

In a signed witness statement for British anti-money laundering investigators in their case against former Delta State governor James Ibori, former EFCC chairman Nuhu Ribadu describes receiving a \$15 million bribe from Ibori on April 15, 2007—one month before Ibori left office and lost his immunity from prosecution—to drop the corruption investigation against him:

We were talking and engaging with James [Ibori] throughout the investigation. He stated that he wanted to give me money to stop the investigation. I wanted to make him feel comfortable, so I did not refuse his offer.... He did not want to come to our offices and I didn't want to go to his house and I did not want to him to come to my house. He stated that he would make the money available to me at Andy Uba's house in Abuja. At the time Andy Uba was Special Advisor to President Obasanjo.

I briefed my colleagues at the EFCC, about everything that was going on. On the day that James said that he was going to give me the money, I told my colleagues and we went to Andy Uba's house. My staff on that occasion would have included EFCC Head of Operations, Ibrahim Lamorde and EFCC Head of Unit and EFCC Officer James Garba. James (Ibori) was there and his servant or diver brought out the money from the house, in two (2) massive sacks containing US\$100 dollar bills. My staff took possession of the money.... I told my staff to take the money to the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) directly that same afternoon, where it was counted and lodged as an exhibit. The total amount that James gave me was exactly US\$15 million. James was not aware that the money had been taken to the CBN, I was of the view that James thought that I had taken it personally and possibly shared it with my own staff.

At the time that he gave me the money James was immune from prosecution, so I could not arrest him. I did not tell him that I had banked the money, because I did not want him to flee the country. The first time that he would have realized that the bribe had not been successful was when he was arrested.¹⁷³

¹⁷³ Statement by Nuhu Ribadu in the UK money laundering case against former Delta State governor James Ibori, August 26, 2009, p.6 (on file with Human Rights Watch).

The EFCC has filed more than 25 complaints against judges for various delays in the corruption cases, granting “frivolous injunctions to halt trials and investigations,” and “partisanship”—including to the National Judicial Council, an independent constitutional body responsible for oversight and discipline of members of the judiciary—but, according to the EFCC, little has been done other than, in a few cases reassigning the case to a new judge.¹⁷⁴

The EFCC’s Own Shortcomings

Error and Incompetence

While the EFCC certainly faces an array of external obstacles to its work, the agency has also managed to damage some of its own prosecutions through error and incompetence. Under Ribadu, the EFCC was sometimes criticized for its penchant for high-profile arrests and public “invitations” of prominent suspects to come in for questioning before criminal investigations were complete. While these tactics earned headlines and may have struck fear into the hearts of some corrupt public officials, critics worried that they also undermined the underlying investigations. As one judicial official put it, “The day you make an announcement to the media [should be] the day you have filed a case—otherwise you are just saying, ‘hide your tracks, we are coming.’”¹⁷⁵

The Peter Odili Case: Gross Incompetence or Worse?

The EFCC’s failure to prosecute former Rivers State governor Peter Odili (in office from 1999 to 2007) stems from severe incompetence for which officials have failed to offer any plausible explanation. Odili was a close ally of former president Olusegun Obasanjo. His tenure in office was marred by widespread evidence of corruption, mismanagement, organized political violence, and electoral fraud.¹⁷⁶

By 2006, then-chairman Ribadu told Human Rights Watch that the EFCC had amassed a vast criminal case against Odili.¹⁷⁷ And in 2007 Ribadu reportedly helped derail Odili’s vice-presidential ambitions by presenting some of that evidence to Obasanjo in a dossier

¹⁷⁴ Human Rights Watch email correspondence with Femi Babafemi, head of media and publicity at the EFCC, Abuja, August 5, 2011.

¹⁷⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with judicial official (name and location withheld), February 2011.

¹⁷⁶ See Human Rights Watch, *Chop Fine: The Human Rights Impact of Local Government Corruption and Mismanagement in Rivers State, Nigeria*; Human Rights Watch, *Politics as War: The Human Rights Impact and Causes of Post-Election Violence in Rivers State, Nigeria*.

¹⁷⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with Nuhu Ribadu, Abuja, August 18, 2006.

that detailed evidence of fraud and corruption against Odili.¹⁷⁸ However, the EFCC has never charged him.

In March 2007, Odili obtained a stunning court judgment from Federal High Court judge Ibrahim Buba. Not only did Justice Buba order the EFCC to immediately desist from any investigation of the finances of Rivers State, but he ruled that the EFCC had no power to “in any manner howsoever investigate the account or financial affairs of a State government.”¹⁷⁹ The ruling not only purported to restrain the EFCC from investigating Odili, but if taken to its logical conclusion, would restrain the agency from investigating alleged crimes on the part of *any* current or former state government official. It called into question the very existence of the agency’s anti-corruption campaign. Buba’s ruling in the Odili case has been widely disparaged by legal experts and civil society activists as a brazen and indefensible departure from the letter of the law. “You can’t just give someone perpetual immunity from investigation,” one judicial official told Human Rights Watch. “It’s criminal.”¹⁸⁰

According to legal experts interviewed by Human Rights Watch, the EFCC had two clear options: appeal the ruling, or simply proceed to charge Odili to court and then argue that Buba’s ruling was of no validity if Odili sought to raise it as a defense.¹⁸¹ Instead, the agency did absolutely nothing and effectively let the investigation die. In March 2008, “for the avoidance of doubt,” Buba issued an order that the EFCC could not “arrest, detain, arraign and/or prosecute [Odili] on the basis of its alleged investigations into the affairs of Rivers State” during Odili’s tenure, and declared that the “purported findings” of the EFCC’s investigations were “invalid, unlawful, unconstitutional, null and void.” For good measure, the judge also barred the EFCC from publicizing or disseminating the findings of the investigation Buba purported to throw out.¹⁸² Although the EFCC in March 2008 publicly stated that it had completed its investigation into Odili’s “wanton looting of the treasury of

¹⁷⁸ Human Rights Watch interviews with lawyers and civil society activists, Abuja and Lagos, February 2011; EFCC “dossier” on file with Human Rights Watch.

¹⁷⁹ *Attorney General for Rivers State vs. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission*, Federal High Court of Nigeria, Port Harcourt Judicial Division, Suit no. FHC/PH/CS/78/07, Judgment, March 20, 2007 (on file with Human Rights Watch).

¹⁸⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with judicial official (name and location withheld), February 2011.

¹⁸¹ Human Rights Watch interviews with lawyers in Abuja and Lagos, February 2011. See also Ndubuisi Ugah, “Keyamo Writes Waziri Over Odili,” *THISDAY* (Lagos), July 27, 2008.

¹⁸² Hon. Justice I.B. Buba, Federal High Court, Port Harcourt, “perpetual injunction,” March 2008, on file with Human Rights Watch.

Rivers State” and was ready to arraign him on corruption charges,¹⁸³ the commission failed to appeal this injunction as well.

Ribadu, who was still head of the EFCC when the 2007 judgment was handed down, has never publicly explained why he did not fight Buba’s ruling. Ibrahim Lamorde, who was interim chair of the EFCC when Buba handed down the 2008 injunction, has never publicly explained why he did not contest that either. When asked whether she had looked into the reasons for the EFCC’s inexplicable failures on the Odili case, current chairman Waziri said only, “I really, really don’t know what happened then.”¹⁸⁴ Another EFCC official claimed to Human Rights Watch that through some unexplained error, the EFCC was never even aware that the 2008 injunction had been issued until the time to appeal it had expired. “I don’t know what happened,” the source said. “By the time we went to court it was late or something.”¹⁸⁵ These professions of total ignorance are hard to fathom considering that this was one of the EFCC’s most important cases.

In February 2011 Waziri told Human Rights Watch that the EFCC’s criminal case against Odili is strong enough to take to court and is held back only by Buba’s ruling. The agency has retained outside lawyer Ado Balarabe Mahmoud to try and overturn it. The EFCC appealed Buba’s 2007 judgment in October 2008, but at this writing it had not yet been heard by the federal Court of Appeal.¹⁸⁶

Allegations of Poor Leadership

Rightly or wrongly, current EFCC chairman Farida Waziri is widely considered ineffective. Leaked US State Department cables quote then-House of Representatives speaker, Dimeji Bankole, as telling US diplomats that he had no confidence in Waziri’s leadership or integrity and that the EFCC was not worth “one penny” since she had taken over.¹⁸⁷ Rabe Nasir, until

¹⁸³ See Chris Ochayi, “EFCC vows to arrest Odili,” *Vanguard* (Lagos), March 6, 2008.

¹⁸⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with Farida Waziri, Abuja, February 24, 2011.

¹⁸⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with EFCC source (name and location withheld), February 2011.

¹⁸⁶ The EFCC amended its appeal in March 2010, but Odili later sought leave to join the proceedings as an interested party, which, according to one of the EFCC lawyers, has further stalled the appeal. At this writing, no date had been set to hear the appeal. Human Rights Watch email correspondence with EFCC lawyer (name and location withheld), July 1, 2011.

¹⁸⁷ US State Department, “NIGERIA: AMBASSADOR AND HOUSE SPEAKER DISCUSS ELECTORAL REFORM, EFCC, YAR’ADUA, EKITI POLITICS,” cited in WikiLeaks cable ID: 205795, May 6, 2009. In June 2011, just days after leaving office, Bankole was arraigned by the EFCC on corruption charges. See also “Nigeria’s former speaker pleads not guilty to fraud,” Reuters, June 8, 2011.

2011 head of the House of Representatives committee responsible for overseeing the EFCC—and himself a former EFCC official and Ribadu supporter—said the president must “do away with that woman. If he doesn’t, forget about fighting corruption in this country.”¹⁸⁸

Some of the bitterness towards Waziri is attributable to the circumstances of Ribadu’s ouster, a fact she herself is keen to emphasize. “I was a victim of circumstances because I came in when the former chairman was being forced out among such controversy that it rubbed off on me,” she told Human Rights Watch. “People looked at me like I was part of the conspiracy.”¹⁸⁹ Or as one former EFCC official who was forced out after Ribadu’s ouster put it, “the forces that sent all of us out are the same forces that brought Waziri in.”¹⁹⁰

Soon after taking over the chairmanship in June 2008, Waziri forced out roughly a dozen of the EFCC’s most experienced and highly trained personnel as part of a purge of as many as 60 staff in total. Nearly all were police personnel who had been seconded to the EFCC, including some who had received significant specialized training by the US government.¹⁹¹ A private US government demarche to the Nigerian authorities (later made public by WikiLeaks) expressed concern that the redeployments would leave “a shell of inexperienced replacements at best in most areas, wasting considerable United States government and international training, threatening the EFCC’s institutional integrity, and jeopardizing cooperation efforts.”¹⁹²

Waziri claims that she had the individuals redeployed because they were working openly to undermine her position. “In a sensitive organization like this, loyalty is key,” Waziri explained to Human Rights Watch. “You are trying to set up an office and the people working for you are not just disloyal, they are sabotaging.”¹⁹³

The treatment of some key Ribadu’s deputies smacked of retribution, however. Ibrahim Magu, the former head of the Economic Governance Unit—responsible for all of the EFCC’s cases against political figures—was locked in a cell in the basement of police

¹⁸⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with Rabe Nasir, Abuja, February 24, 2011. It should be noted, however, that some have criticized legislators such as Nasir and his counterpart in the Senate, Sola Akinyede, for failing to live up to their own responsibility to ensure robust oversight of the EFCC. Human Rights Watch telephone interview with foreign aid official who works on EFCC issues (name and location withheld), July 21, 2011.

¹⁸⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with Farida Waziri, Abuja, February 24, 2011.

¹⁹⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with EFCC source (name and location withheld), February 2011.

¹⁹¹ US State Department, “WAZIRI RESPONDS TO DEMARCHE ON GON BACKSLIDING,” cited in WikiLeaks cable ID: 166860, August 21, 2008, <http://234next.com/csp/cms/sites/Next/Home/5682972-146/story.csp> (accessed June 30, 2011).

¹⁹² Ibid.

¹⁹³ Human Rights Watch interview with Farida Waziri, Abuja, February 24, 2011.

headquarters for nearly three weeks in August 2008, accused of failing to hand over documents relating to key prosecutions. Several other officers were redeployed by the police to remote postings where none of their considerable investigative skills would likely be put to use.¹⁹⁴ A few were posted to states whose governors they had personally investigated for corruption and still wielded enormous power.

By August 2008, the US government had become worried enough to send the Yar'Adua administration a written demarche expressing concerns about the state of the EFCC and asserting that the institution had “turned out to be a disappointment.”¹⁹⁵ In March 2009, Nigeria’s foreign minister tried to arrange a surprise meeting between the EFCC chairman and the US ambassador by inviting Waziri to what had been billed as a one-on-one lunch with the ambassador at his home. This was an attempted end-run around the US government policy of expressing its alarm at the state of the EFCC, and Waziri’s record as chairman, by refusing to grant her high-level meetings. The ambassador threatened to walk out, and the foreign minister agreed to tell Waziri that she would have to go.¹⁹⁶

Leaked US government cables also reveal growing impatience with Waziri’s perceived ineffectiveness on the part of other donors, including the United Kingdom, Germany and The Netherlands—though the US government was alone in cutting off high-level contact with and assistance to the EFCC. Key European Union and United Nations representatives expressed relatively optimistic views, urging other donors to give Waziri a chance. US diplomats wrote off this optimism as insincere, speculating “it is more likely that ... [it] may reflect these international organizations’ need to defend the success of their projects rather than their actual faith in the EFCC.”¹⁹⁷

In December 2010 many observers were surprised when Ibrahim Lamorde—a prominent former Ribadu deputy—was brought back to the EFCC as director of operations. The move

¹⁹⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with EFCC source (name and location withheld), February 2011.

¹⁹⁵ US State Department, “NIGERIA: BILATERAL RELATIONS POST-EFCC DEMARCHE,” cited in WikiLeaks cable ID: 170240, September 17, 2008, <http://234next.com/csp/cms/sites/Next/Home/5682972-146/story.csp> (accessed June 14, 2011).

¹⁹⁶ US State Department, “NIGERIA: FOREIGN MINISTER SETS UP SURPRISE ENCOUNTER WITH EFCC CHAIRWOMAN,” cited in WikiLeaks cable ID: 197256, March 17, 2009, <http://234next.com/csp/cms/sites/Next/Home/5682972-146/story.csp> (accessed June 14, 2011).

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.

was widely seen as a prelude to Waziri's ouster and replacement by Lamorde, but as of the time of writing Waziri remained in office.¹⁹⁸

Allegations of Corruption

Waziri's reputation has been further damaged by widespread rumors that under her watch, EFCC operatives have themselves become increasingly implicated in corrupt practices and extortion of criminal suspects and victims alike. Human Rights Watch has seen no concrete evidence of this alleged wrongdoing, however. For example, Rabe Nasir, former head of the House of Representative committee that oversees the EFCC, alleged that there is "pervasive corruption" in Waziri's EFCC. As examples he cited having received numerous petitions from fraud victims who explained how they had approached the EFCC for help only to have its operatives demand a large cut of any assets ultimately recovered.¹⁹⁹ He declined to provide these petitions to Human Rights Watch, however, or to explain what he intended to do with the information.

Leaked US State Department cables reveal that from the beginning, US embassy personnel were suspicious of Waziri's "questionable ties" to leading political figures who stood accused of corruption.²⁰⁰ In response to US government concerns about the influence of allegedly corrupt former governors and other officials over the Yar'Adua administration, Waziri claimed not to know who the US embassy was referring to. The US embassy viewed this claim as "truly remarkable" and "not credible" given that the influence wielded by James Ibori and other controversial political figures was public knowledge at the time.²⁰¹ Deteriorating international perceptions of Waziri were reflected in the US embassy's classified assessment of her as a "minor tool" in larger, shadowy political machinations.²⁰²

Unreliable Partners: The ICPC and CCB

The Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) and the Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB)—the two other federal institutions specifically tasked with

¹⁹⁸ Human Rights Watch interviews with lawyers and civil society activists, Abuja and Lagos, February 2011.

¹⁹⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with Rabe Nasir, Abuja, February 24, 2011.

²⁰⁰ US State Department, "NIGERIA: NEW EFCC CHAIR AFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO FIGHT CORRUPTION," cited in WikiLeaks cable ID: 157715, June 11, 2008, <http://234next.com/csp/cms/sites/Next/Home/5682972-146/story.csp> (accessed June 14, 2011).

²⁰¹ US State Department, "WAZIRI RESPONDS TO DEMARCHE ON GON BACKSLIDING," cited in WikiLeaks cable ID: 166860, August 21, 2008.

²⁰² Ibid.

fighting corruption—have been widely criticized as ineffectual. Their shortcomings are important—both institutions have powers and resources that in some ways outstrip those of the EFCC and could be very potent weapons in the fight against corruption. If both were functioning properly and had the right leadership in place, they could greatly bolster the EFCC’s anti-corruption work and perhaps even take the leading role.

The ICPC

The ICPC—not the EFCC—was originally meant to be Nigeria’s primary institution to address corruption in the public sector. But in a public opinion poll of Nigerians in 2008, only 16 percent of respondents named the ICPC as the anti-corruption agency that first came to their mind—compared to 81 percent of respondents who named the EFCC.²⁰³ Created in 2000 with the National Assembly’s passage of the Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Act, the ICPC has broader powers than the EFCC to fight public sector corruption and is more insulated from the dictates of the presidency. For example, the ICPC has broader powers than the EFCC to seize the assets of allegedly corrupt public officials and compel production of financial information.²⁰⁴ The ICPC can even compel public officials to explain how they acquired property that its investigators deem “excessive” in relation to their salaries—a power that has no parallel in the EFCC Act.²⁰⁵ And as discussed in detail below, the ICPC’s chairman is better protected from presidential pressure than his counterpart at the EFCC because he enjoys security of tenure.²⁰⁶

The ICPC, with an annual budget of approximately \$12.3 million in 2010 and some 500 personnel in 11 offices across Nigeria,²⁰⁷ has had some successes, but the institution is widely regarded as ineffective in spite of its broad powers and has shown little appetite for high-level corruption cases. Since 2000, the agency has arraigned 520 people on various corruption charges and secured 25 convictions.²⁰⁸ But only 10 of the defendants were nationally prominent political figures. Out of those cases, seven defendants—charged in 2005—died or

²⁰³ See Convention on Business Integrity, “Report of the Public Perceptions of the Anti-Corruption Agencies,” 2010, p. 28.

²⁰⁴ See ICPC Act, sec. 45-48; EFCC Act, sec. 25, 26.

²⁰⁵ See ICPC Act, sec. 44(2). The EFCC can however *investigate* a person whose lifestyle and property it thinks are “not justified by his source of income.” EFCC Act, Sec. 7(1)(b).

²⁰⁶ See section below, An Agenda for the Jonathan Administration.

²⁰⁷ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Folu Olamiti, resident media consultant at the ICPC, Abuja, August 10, 2011. See also Appropriation Amendment Bill 2010.

²⁰⁸ Human Rights Watch email correspondence with Folu Olamiti, Abuja, August 10, 2011.

had their case dismissed;²⁰⁹ two of the trials, at this writing, had not yet begun;²¹⁰ and only one case had resulted in a conviction. In June 2010, former chairman of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency Bello Lafiaji was sentenced to four years in prison on seven counts of financial crimes, including taking €164,300 to release a suspect arrested on drug charges.²¹¹

Senator Sola Akinyede, chairman of the Senate committee that oversees both the ICPC and EFCC, told Human Rights Watch that the institution makes no use of its broad asset seizure powers and wastes enormous resources on ineffectual “public education” efforts on the evils of corruption.²¹² In 2010 the ICPC published a front-page interview with controversial Ogun State governor Gbenga Daniel in its glossy promotional magazine which uncritically examined the governor’s claims to fight corruption by “monitoring performance” of government agencies and remaining in close contact with his constituents.²¹³ Meanwhile, in 2011 the EFCC announced that it was probing allegations of corruption against the same governor.²¹⁴ In the view of many ICPC critics, the institution has been consistently hobbled by lethargic and deeply conservative leadership. “The major problem of the ICPC is leadership,” Senator Akinyede told Human Rights Watch. “It has been run by geriatrics right from the day it was created because of problems with the interpretation of [the ICPC Act].”²¹⁵ Specifically, the law requires the ICPC chairman to have the same experience as would be required for appointment to the High Court or above.²¹⁶ While Nigeria’s Constitution only

²⁰⁹ In April 2005 the ICPC arraigned former minister of health Fabian Osuji, former senate president Adolphus Wabara, and five other legislators on corruption charges, but in June 2010 the Court of Appeal dismissed the case. See Ise-Oluwa Ige, “N55m scam: Appeal Court frees Wabara, 2 others,” *Vanguard* (Lagos), June 2, 2010.

²¹⁰ In May 2010 the ICPC arraigned former chairman of the ruling People’s Democratic Party (PDP) Vincent Ogbulafor for allegedly siphoning off \$1.5 million while deputy minister for special duties in 2001. See “Nigerian party chief pleads not guilty to fraud,” Reuters, May 11, 2010. In January 2011 the ICPC arraigned deputy health minister Suleiman Bello on corruption charges dating back to Bello’s time as the resident electoral commissioner in Adamawa State. See Kingsley Nwezeh, “ICPC Arraigns Health Minister, Bello, Ex-SSG,” *THISDAY* (Lagos), January 31, 2011. See also section above, Political Interference in Anti-Corruption Cases.

²¹¹ See Innocent Anaba, “Ex-NDLEA chief, Lafiaji, aide jailed,” *Vanguard* (Lagos), June 22, 2010.

²¹² Human Rights Watch interview with Sola Akinyede, Abuja, February 23, 2011.

²¹³ “How We Are Tackling Corruption in Ogun State—Governor Gbenga Daniel,” *ICPC Monitor*, March-May 2010, pp. 23-28.

²¹⁴ See Edegbe Odemwingie and Wisdom Patrick, “EFCC Begins Investigation On Obasanjo’s Petition Against Daniel,” *Leadership* (Abuja), April 29, 2011; Akin Oyedele and Ademola Oni, “EFCC traces £2.7m London property to Gov Daniel,” *Punch* (Lagos), August 1, 2010.

²¹⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with Sola Akinyede, Abuja, February 23, 2011.

²¹⁶ See ICPC Act, sec. 3(4). Section 3(4) provides that “The Chairman shall be a person who has held or is qualified to hold office as a Judge of a superior court of record in Nigeria.” For a definition of superior courts of record, see ICPC Act, sec. 2 and Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, sec. 6(5).

requires that High Court judges be qualified to practice law in Nigeria for at least 10 years prior to their appointment,²¹⁷ past presidents have only nominated ICPC chairmen who have actually served on the Supreme Court. This has produced a very narrow pool of candidates for the job, many of whom have already retired from public service. In February 2011 the Senate rejected President Jonathan’s nominee for the post, 72-year-old retired Supreme Court justice Pius Olayiwola Aderemi, expressing “serious concerns about the capacity and ability of the nominee to meet the demands of the job.”²¹⁸

Some critics, including Attorney General Mohammed Adoke, have called for the merger of the ICPC with the EFCC to strengthen anti-corruption efforts.²¹⁹ Human Rights Watch does not take a position on this issue, but notes that there is not necessarily any reason to believe that simply merging or restructuring these institutions would address the root causes of their disappointing records.

The Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal

The Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB) and the Code of Conduct Tribunal—constitutionally mandated bodies, first established in 1990—have a far more narrow and specific mandate than the EFCC and ICPC: to enforce a code of conduct for public officials. The primary role of the CCB is to collect asset declarations from every one of Nigeria’s approximately 2.1 million public officials and verify their accuracy.²²⁰

Analyzing so many declarations in a meaningful way would be a logistical impossibility, and the bureau doesn’t try to do so. CCB chairman Sam Saba says that the bureau focuses its attention on the asset declarations of high-level officials and officials who are the subject of public petitions alleging financial misconduct. That focus is a sensible one, but Saba acknowledges that even there his bureau makes little progress. “On the investigation

²¹⁷ Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, sec. 271(3).

²¹⁸ See Abdul-Rahman Abubakar, “Senate rejects Jonathan’s nominee for ICPC,” *Daily Trust* (Abuja), February 10, 2011. President Jonathan nominated Francis Elechi as a second candidate for the post in May 2011, but opposition parties have opposed his nomination, claiming that Elechi is a member of the ruling People’s Democratic Party (PDP) with close ties to Rivers State Governor Rotimi Amaechi. See “ACN Opposes Nomination of PDP Stalwart as ICPC Boss,” *Daily Trust* (Abuja), July 12, 2011.

²¹⁹ See Oluwole Josiah and Toyosi Ogunseye, “Adoke knocks EFCC, ICPC at Senate screening,” *Punch* (Lagos), July 1, 2011.

²²⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with Sam Saba, chairman of the Code of Conduct Bureau, Abuja, July 14, 2010. The Code of Conduct for Public Officers in the Nigerian Constitution requires all public officials, including all police officers, to file asset declarations upon taking office, every four years thereafter, and at the end of their term in office. See Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, schedule 5, part I, sec. 11(1).

side we have received a lot of petitions [alleging wrongdoing],” he complained, “but our staff do not have the capacity to properly investigate and prosecute these cases.”²²¹ The CCB and the Code of Conduct Tribunal have a combined annual budget of some \$8.3 million, with more than 80 CCB investigators stationed in the Abuja office and state capitals across Nigeria.²²²

The government’s failure to empower the CCB to realize its mandate is another glaring problem. Nigeria’s constitution provides that the bureau will make all asset declarations available for public inspection, but Nigeria’s legislature has failed to enact the legislation necessary to operationalize that provision. Saba told Human Rights Watch he visited the speaker of the House of Representatives in late 2010 or early 2011 to urge passage of this legislation. “But the way he laughed, I knew nothing would come of it,” he said. “We have raised this issue with the National Assembly since 1999 with no success.”²²³

On the other hand, Senator Akinyede told Human Rights Watch that, “I believe the CCB likes to use the lack of legislation as an excuse for non-performance.” He pointed out that the Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal Act allows the institution to discipline any public officer who cannot account for the sources of his or her wealth—a power he says the CCB has used sparingly and perhaps never at all.²²⁴ In May 2011 the National Assembly passed, and President Jonathan signed into law, the Freedom of Information Act that guarantees the public the right to access public records. This new law could provide an alternative—albeit indirect and potentially complicated—way to force disclosure of this information.

There are other very important powers at the CCB’s disposal that it appears to make inadequate use of. The Code of Conduct Tribunal can remove public officials from office and bar them from holding office for a period of up to 10 years for violating any provision of the code of conduct for public officials set down in Nigeria’s constitution—several provisions of which deal with financial probity and transparency.²²⁵ It forbids, for example, high-level officials including state governors from maintaining any bank account outside of

²²¹ Human Rights Watch interview with Sam Saba, Abuja, February 17, 2011.

²²² The 2010 budget for the Code of Conduct Bureau was 918.2 million naira (approximately \$6.1 million), while the budget for the Code of Conduct Tribunal was 335.4 million naira (\$2.2 million). See Appropriation Amendment Bill 2010.

²²³ Human Rights Watch interview with Sam Saba, Abuja, February 17, 2011.

²²⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with Sola Akinyede, Abuja, February 23, 2011.

²²⁵ See Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, schedule 5, part I, sec. 18(2).

Nigeria.²²⁶ Yet Chairman Saba told Human Rights Watch that the tribunal never pursues such sanctions because it did not want to make public officials suffer. “[The tribunal] does not like to ask public officers to vacate office because thereby so many mouths would be rendered hungry,” he said. “So a judge ... would prefer to issue a fine”—often a miniscule amount in the range of five to ten thousand naira (roughly \$35-65).²²⁷

The CCB has displayed similar lethargy in finding innovative ways to cooperate with other arms of government. “The Central Bank of Nigeria has committed to us that anyone’s accounts we want to go into, they will give us access,” Saba told Human Rights Watch. “We have not yet taken them up on it.”²²⁸

In the end, the CCB has had little impact in keeping corrupt politicians out of public office. In the April 2011 elections, 15 politicians who had been arraigned by the EFCC on corruption charges ran for office, seemingly unencumbered by the CCB.²²⁹ In fact, the CCB has only pursued one case against a nationally prominent political figure in the past two years: former EFCC chairman Nuhu Ribadu was hauled before the tribunal in 2009 for allegedly failing to declare his assets, a charge he adamantly denied. The case was eventually withdrawn by the attorney general in 2010 without any public explanation.²³⁰

²²⁶ See Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, schedule 5, part I, sec. 3.

²²⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with Sam Saba, Abuja, February Abuja, February 17, 2011.

²²⁸ *Ibid.*

²²⁹ See Farida Waziri, “The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission’s (EFCC’s) Critical Role in Growing the Economy.”

²³⁰ The attorney general, Mohammed Adoke, later acknowledged that “[t]here was no substantial evidence to link him to the crime he was said to have committed,” and that the “general perception” was that Ribadu had been prosecuted “because he stepped on toes as the chairman of EFCC.” See Emmanuel Ogala, “Government had no case against Ribadu,” *Next* (Lagos), June 20, 2011. See text box above, Ribadu: Then and Now.

Role of Nigeria's International Partners

Nigeria's foreign partners have a mixed record on applying meaningful pressure on the Nigerian government to address endemic corruption, poor governance, and human rights abuses. The EFCC was created in 2002 in part due to international pressure to address pervasive economic and financial crimes that plagued Nigeria, and Western governments—including the United States, United Kingdom, and the European Union—have provided substantial assistance in technical support and capacity building to the EFCC. Between 2006 and 2010, the European Union—the EFCC's largest donor—provided US\$23.5 million of assistance to the agency.²³¹ Foreign law enforcement agencies, such as the US Federal Bureau of Investigation and the London Metropolitan Police, have also trained key EFCC investigators.

The US government has been outspoken, both publicly and—as the WikiLeaks cables have revealed—privately on the issue of government corruption in Nigeria.²³² Senior US government officials, including Secretary of State Hilary Clinton, have publically called on the Nigerian government to address political corruption and poor governance, and improve transparency.²³³ Nigeria's other foreign partners have been less willing to criticize Nigeria's poor record on this front. Furthermore, following the sacking of Ribadu, and Waziri's controversial appointment, the US ambassador cut off high-level contact with the EFCC chairman.²³⁴

As noted above, leaked US government cables also reveal growing impatience with Waziri's perceived ineffectiveness on the part of other donors, including the UK, Germany and The Netherlands—though the US government was alone in cutting off high-level contact with and assistance to the EFCC.²³⁵

²³¹ The EU's assistance was part of a four-year, \$32.2 million project that was implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Most of the EU funds to the EFCC went to funding equipment, IT development, and training. See Claes Sandgren and Oladeji Ojo, "Mid-Term Independent Evaluation of UNODC Project NGA/So8: 'Support to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and the Nigerian Judiciary,'" September 2008, p.10.

²³² See text box, An Attorney General's War on the EFCC, and section, Allegations of Corruption, above.

²³³ See Jeffrey Gettleman, "Two Sides of Nigeria Addressed by Clinton," *New York Times*, August 12, 2009, <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/08/13/world/africa/13diplo.html> (accessed June 21, 2011).

²³⁴ See section above, Allegations of Corruption.

²³⁵ See section above, Allegations of Poor Leadership.

Despite strong rhetoric and assistance by some donors, critics argue that these same governments have been much less willing tackle corruption by going after corrupt Nigerian politicians and financial institutions in the West where they launder their funds, either through criminal prosecutions, asset forfeitures, or visa bans.

The US government took an important step in 2010 by revoking the US visa of the notorious former attorney general Michael Aondoakaa, for his “links to corruption,” but despite the wealth of evidence they had of his corrupt activities, they only took action after he had left office.²³⁶ Aondoakaa also freely traveled to the UK while he was actively seeking to undermine the British anti-money laundering case against former Delta State governor James Ibori.²³⁷

The United Kingdom is the one country that has moved aggressively to prosecute high-level Nigerian officials for money laundering. The most successful agency has been a unit in the Metropolitan Police Service that targets international money laundering. Funded in part by the UK Department for International Development, the unit has brought money laundering charges against three former Nigerian governors—Joshua Dariye, Diepreye Alamieyeseigha, and James Ibori (see cases referred to above). Although Dariye and Alamieyeseigha skipped bail and fled to Nigeria, an English court in 2007 sentenced one of Dariye’s associates to three years in prison for laundering more than £1.4 million of public funds stolen by the Dariye—the unit’s first conviction of its kind.²³⁸ Later that year, a court froze Ibori’s assets, worth \$35 million, and prosecutors have successfully prosecuted his wife, sister, assistant, and lawyer on money laundering charges. In May 2011 Ibori was extradited from Dubai to London where, at this writing, he was awaiting trial for money laundering.²³⁹

The US government has been less proactive on prosecuting corrupt foreign politicians. Despite strong rhetoric by the US officials on corruption in Nigeria, US prosecutors have brought no criminal charges against any senior-level Nigerian politicians. Former Rivers State governor Peter Odili has been apparently free to transfer his funds to the US, and by the end of 2006 was one of the largest donors to Lincoln University, the oldest historically black college in the United States.²⁴⁰

²³⁶ See text box above, An Attorney General’s War on the EFCC.

²³⁷ See Ebahi Ifidon-Ekuerhare, “Aondoakaa Chased Out of London Hotel,” *Leadership* (Abuja), September 20, 2009.

²³⁸ See Estelle Shirbon, “Court convicts Nigerian over stolen public funds,” Reuters, April 5, 2007.

²³⁹ See Yinka Ibukun, “Nigeria ex-governor extradited to UK over allegations of stealing \$292 million in state funds,” Associated Press, April 15, 2011.

²⁴⁰ Lincoln University, located in the state of Pennsylvania, also gave Peter Odili an honorary degree, held a luncheon in his honor, and named a building after him. In April 2008 Odili began a four-year term on Lincoln’s

In recent years, however, the US government has taken some preliminary steps to improve international accountability for high-level corruption. In July 2010 the US Department of Justice announced a new anti-kleptocracy initiative across a range of federal agencies.²⁴¹ And in 2011 the Justice Department sought a court order to seize \$1 million in US property of former Bayelsa State governor Diepreye Alamiyeseigha, who was convicted in 2007 by the EFCC. This would be the first case of its kind to grow out of the new initiative.²⁴²

Board of Trustees. See Arvind Ganesan (Human Rights Watch), “Higher Education’s Dirty Little Secret,” commentary, *Huffington Post*, March 16, 2011, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/arvind-ganesan/higher-educations-dirty-l_b_836552.html (accessed June 29, 2011).

²⁴¹ See “Anti-Corruption: U.S. ‘Kleptocracy Initiative’ Boosts Transparency,” Revenue Watch Institute, August 6 2010, <http://www.revenuewatch.org/news/news-article/united-states/anti-corruption-us-kleptocracy-initiative-boosts-transparency> (accessed June 21, 2011).

²⁴² See US Department of Justice, “Assistant Attorney General Lanny A. Breuer of the Criminal Division Speaks at the Franz-Hermann Brüner Memorial Lecture at the World Bank,” May 25, 2011, <http://www.justice.gov/criminal/pr/speeches/2011/crm-speech-110525.html> (accessed June 21, 2011).

An Agenda for the Jonathan Administration

The following pages lay out pragmatic first steps the Jonathan administration can take to enhance the effectiveness and performance of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), and Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB), and support anti-corruption efforts more broadly. If President Goodluck Jonathan is serious about fighting corruption during his first full term in office, he should signal his support for these proposals and work to push them forward without delay. Doing so would also embolden many law enforcement officials and others who until now have not been sure which side the government is really on in the fight against corruption.

Publicly Demonstrate Good Faith

As federal government interference with the EFCC's work has damaged the public legitimacy of anti-corruption prosecutions and deterred EFCC officials from pursuing cases the executive is likely to disapprove of, the president should start by making a public break with these past bad practices. Specifically, the president should:

- Publicly acknowledge that political interference with the anti-corruption work of the EFCC, ICPC, and CBB has been a serious problem in the past.
- Pledge that his administration will neither perpetrate nor tolerate such interference.
- Take steps to limit the power of the attorney general, as a member of government, to interfere in anti-corruption cases, including by amending article 174 of the constitution, which gives the attorney general power to take over or discontinue corruption or any other criminal prosecutions. In the interim, the president and attorney general should pledge that any exercise of the attorney general's constitutional powers will be preceded by a detailed public explanation of why that action was deemed to be in the best interest of justice.
- Declare that he will support efforts by EFCC, ICPC and CCB officials to find ways to be more proactive and aggressive in using their statutory powers to fight corruption.

Push Forward Security of Tenure for the EFCC Chairman

While the EFCC Act requires Senate confirmation of the president's nominee for EFCC chairman,²⁴³ it allows the president to dismiss the chairman or any other member of the

²⁴³ See EFCC Act, sec 2(3).

commission at will.²⁴⁴ This has been and continues to be a severe constraint on the independence and integrity of the EFCC.

The EFCC Act should be amended to grant the EFCC chairman robust security of tenure. At a minimum, the position should enjoy the same tenure security as the ICPC chairman, who the president cannot remove from office without the assent of a two-thirds majority of the Senate—and even then only on grounds of incapacity or misconduct.²⁴⁵

Human Rights Watch recommends that President Jonathan consult with legislators, civil society leaders, and officials of the ICPC and EFCC to determine whether still more strenuous protections are necessary—such as constituting a panel that includes civil society participation to approve the removal of the head of the EFCC.

The EFCC Act should also be amended to explicitly bar any attempt by the inspector general of police to effectively remove an EFCC chairman who is also a serving police officer by “redeploying” or demoting them—devices the Yar’Adua administration employed to rid itself of Nuhu Ribadu without actually firing him. The amendment should also bar the head of any other agency other than the police, from which a future EFCC head might be seconded, from carrying out similar actions.

Propose Amendments to Eliminate the Requirement that the EFCC Chairman be a Law Enforcement or Security Agency Official

The EFCC Act requires that the commission’s chairman be “a serving or retired member of any government security or law enforcement agency not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police or equivalent.”²⁴⁶ Human Rights Watch believes this requirement should be eliminated and replaced with objective criteria focused solely on a prospective chairman’s integrity, experience and ability. The ICPC chairman, for example, need only be “qualified to hold office as a judge of a superior court of record in Nigeria,” but he or she need not have actually held that position.²⁴⁷

In principle, there are persuasive arguments to be made in favor of appointing a career law enforcement official as EFCC chairman. But Nigeria’s police force is mired in corruption and

²⁴⁴ Ibid., sec. 3(2).

²⁴⁵ See ICPC Act, sec. 3(8).

²⁴⁶ See EFCC Act, sec. 2(a)(ii).

²⁴⁷ See ICPC Act, sec. 3(4).

abuse and it is not easy to identify high-ranking officers who are untainted by any such allegations themselves.²⁴⁸ As one civil society campaigner put it, “If the police were doing their job we would not even have needed the EFCC.”²⁴⁹ The government should therefore have the flexibility to appoint qualified people of integrity to the position of EFCC chairman whether they have a law enforcement background or not.

Investigate Farida Waziri’s Performance

The EFCC’s reputation has been damaged by widespread allegations of corruption and incompetence leveled against Waziri. Although Human Rights Watch has seen no concrete evidence of corruption, these rumors are so pervasive that they will continue to undermine the credibility of the EFCC’s work until they are addressed. Human Rights Watch believes that President Jonathan’s administration should examine Waziri’s record of performance to determine whether she has brought the caliber of leadership the institution needs to function effectively.

Empower the Code of Conduct Bureau to Publicize Asset Declarations

Nigeria’s constitution explicitly states that all public officials must declare their assets and the CCB may make these asset declarations available for inspection by any Nigerian citizen “on such terms and conditions as the National Assembly may prescribe.”²⁵⁰ This is an enormously important power that would greatly enhance the transparency of public officials’ finances. But since 1999, the CCB has taken the position that because the National Assembly has never passed legislation laying down those “terms and conditions,” it has no power to make asset declarations publicly available at all.

The surest way to remedy this problem would be for the National Assembly to pass legislation guaranteeing broad public access to the CCB’s trove of asset declarations and empowering the bureau to set up systems to manage that information and make it easily accessible. In May 2011 the National Assembly passed the Freedom of Information bill, which President Jonathan signed into law. The new law guarantees the public the right to access public records. It may provide an alternative way to force disclosure of this information. In a similar manner, President Jonathan should push the National Assembly

²⁴⁸ Human Rights Watch, *“Everyone’s in on the Game”: Corruption and Human Rights Abuses by the Nigeria Police Force*.

²⁴⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with Auwal Ibrahim Musa, executive director of the Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre, Abuja, February 17, 2011.

²⁵⁰ Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, schedule 3, part I, sec. 3(c).

to pass legislation without delay that specifically guarantees public access to the asset declarations of public officials.

Appoint the Right Leadership at the Head of the ICPC

It is important that the government not neglect the ICPC while working to bolster the capacity of the EFCC. As one analyst lamented, the public focus on the more dynamic EFCC has led to precisely that kind of neglect, and “it seems we are making the ICPC weaker and weaker by not making sure it is doing what it is supposed to do.”²⁵¹

As discussed above, critics of the ICPC have long complained that the institution has been hobbled by leadership that is too conservative and unwilling to deploy its full range of powers to fight high-level corruption. Regardless of whether those critiques are fair, the time to get the right leadership in place for the ICPC is now. Former chairman Emmanuel Ayoola stepped down in 2010 and at the time of writing President Jonathan had yet to replace him. The Senate rejected the president’s nomination of retired Supreme Court justice Pius Olayiwola Aderemi in February 2011 because the applicant was seen as not dynamic enough to take the institution forward. President Jonathan then nominated Francis Elechi as a second candidate for the post in May 2011, but opposition parties have opposed his nomination, claiming that Elechi is a member of the ruling People’s Democratic Party (PDP) with close ties to Rivers State Governor Rotimi Amaechi.²⁵²

President Jonathan should consult widely with civil society and members of the National Assembly and ensure that any nominee for ICPC chairman has sufficient independence with a proven record of integrity, competence, and efficiency, and who can articulate a clear vision of how he or she would put the ICPC where it belongs—at the front lines of Nigeria’s fight against corruption.

Work to Improve the Courts

As many of the cases discussed in this report show, Nigeria’s weak and overburdened court system is an obstacle to effective anti-corruption prosecutions—and is responsible for considerable injustice in other arenas as well.²⁵³ Wholesale reform of the courts would be a long-term process of enormous complexity. But in the short term there are steps the

²⁵¹ Human Rights Watch interview with Juliet Ibekaku, Abuja, February 24, 2011.

²⁵² See “ACN Opposes Nomination of PDP Stalwart as ICPC Boss,” *Daily Trust* (Abuja), July 12, 2011.

²⁵³ See Nigerian Bar Association, “Reform of the Holding Charge Practice in Nigeria,” May 20, 2008, <http://www.nbaprograms.org/papers.htm> (accessed July 1, 2011).

Jonathan administration could take to improve the courts that would also impact their handling of corruption cases:

- President Jonathan’s administration should study ways to bolster the human and material capacity of the judiciary, including the appellate courts. A good place to start would be improving the basic infrastructure of the court system.
- The government should consider reforms to federal criminal procedure and evidence rules, which have remained largely unmodified since the colonial period.
- The government should explore the idea of designating special corruption courts within the existing federal court system—these would receive additional resources, enjoy lighter caseloads and provide both financial incentives and additional security to judges working on high-profile corruption cases. They would be staffed with judges possessing the background needed to understand complex financial crimes. This is not a new idea—it would largely mean expanding existing programs that designate certain judges as focal points for EFCC cases.

THE BODE GEORGE TRIAL

The case against Olabode (“Bode”) George was cited earlier in this report as an example of the ways Nigeria’s political establishment reinforces impunity by embracing corrupt officials. But the trial itself was also a model of judicial efficiency and integrity, taking less than two years from arraignment to sentencing and ending with the EFCC’s first and—so far only—conviction at trial of a former high-level public official.

George’s trial took place in Lagos State High Court, not before the federal bench. Experts interviewed by Human Rights Watch attributed the unusually functional process to reforms of the Lagos State court system and to the dedication and integrity of presiding judge Olubunmi Oyewole, who at the time was designated by the state court system as one of several judges handling EFCC cases—the only state court system to do so.²⁵⁴

Lagos State is also the only state court system to have modernized its rules of criminal procedure and evidence.²⁵⁵ The courts provide judges with basic infrastructural upgrades such as recording devices (obviating the need for judges to record all of their proceedings by hand) and relatively comfortable work environments, making it possible for judges to work longer and more efficiently. And in the George trial, Justice Oyewole refused to halt the trial for any interlocutory appeals, ruling that appeals would have to wait until after the trial was completed.²⁵⁶ All of these factors combined to yield a fair and relatively speedy trial that could serve as a useful model for other Nigerian courts.

²⁵⁴ Justice Oyewole also presided over the \$242 million Brazilian bank fraud case in 2005, the EFCC’s first major conviction in a financial crimes case. See section above, Background and Context.

²⁵⁵ Human Rights Watch interviews with lawyers in Abuja and Lagos, February 2011.

²⁵⁶ In January 2011 the Court of Appeal dismissed Olabode George’s appeal and upheld his conviction. See Innocent Anaba, “Appeal Court upholds Bode George, others’ conviction,” *Vanguard* (Lagos), January 22, 2011.

Recommendations

To the Administration of President Goodluck Jonathan

- Commit to implementing the agenda described in detail in the preceding pages, which includes measures to:
 - Publicly signal a commitment to break with the bad practices of previous administrations, especially political interference with anti-corruption investigations and prosecutions;
 - Take steps to limit the power of the attorney general to interfere in anti-corruption cases;
 - Increase the independence of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) through greater security of tenure of the EFCC chairman and other measures;
 - Critically examine the record in office of the current EFCC leadership;
 - Empower the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission by installing credible and dynamic leadership;
 - Enhance the Code of Conduct Bureau's effectiveness, including by sponsoring legislation empowering it to grant broad public access to asset declarations; and
 - Take first steps towards a broader effort to bolster the capacity and integrity of the federal courts.
- Investigate the reasons behind the EFCC's failure to challenge the judgment and subsequent perpetual injunction obtained by Peter Odili against the agency at the time they were handed down.

To Nigeria's State Governments

- Take steps to modernize and support state judiciaries including by improving the institutional and infrastructural support offered to the judiciary.

To the National Assembly

- Amend the Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal Act to define specific terms and conditions for public access to the asset declarations of public officials, as provided by the Nigerian Constitution.
- Pass the Evidence Act (Amendment) Bill to modernize the rule of evidence, including admission of electronic evidence.

- Consider passage of the Special Courts (Establishment) Bill to designate specific courts to hear corruption cases.

To the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission

- Set an example of institutional transparency by requiring all senior EFCC officials to publicly declare the total value of all person assets.
- Investigate, arrest, and prosecute according to international fair trial standards, or publicly explain the reasons for not prosecuting, politicians and government officials credibly implicated in embezzlement of state funds.
- If the evidence against former Rivers State governor Peter Odili is as strong as EFCC officials claim, charge Odili to court without delay. Use his trial as a vehicle to challenge the injunction that purports to restrain EFCC action against the former governor.

To the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission

- Make much more proactive use of the ICPC's power to compel public officials to explain the origins of suspiciously extensive property holdings and other assets.
- Moving forward, prioritize increasing the number of high-level prosecutions under the ICPC Act.

To the Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal

- Make public the asset declarations of public officials; in the short term, respond favorably to petitions made under the Freedom of Information Act seeking the release of individual asset declarations.
- Make widespread and proactive use of the Code of Conduct Tribunal's power to remove public officials from office for failing to file or filing false asset declarations.
- Explore more proactive modes of cooperation with the Central Bank of Nigeria in verifying the asset declarations of prominent public officials.

To Nigeria's International Partners

- Maintain strong political pressure on the Nigerian government to allow anti-corruption institutions, including the EFCC, to pursue robust and independent investigations of high-level corruption.
- Urge the Nigerian government to implement the recommendations described in this report, and offer technical assistance in doing so where appropriate.

- Actively pursue opportunities to bring criminal charges against Nigerian politicians and government officials who commit financial crimes in foreign jurisdictions.
- Make wide and proactive use of visa bans to deny Nigerian politicians and government officials credibly implicated in corruption the opportunity to travel or invest their wealth abroad. Make public the names of all Nigerian government officials denied visas because of allegations of corruption.

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Corruption on Trial?

The Record of Nigeria's Economic and Financial Crimes Commission

This report analyzes the successes and failures of Nigeria's most promising effort to fight high-level corruption: the country's Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC). At its best, the EFCC has given Nigerians rare hope that the powerful might be held to account for their crimes. But the institution has ultimately fallen short of its promise and needs a change of course.

Corruption on Trial? describes how a variety of factors have damaged the EFCC's reputation and undermined its ability to fight high-level corruption in Nigeria's political system. Some of these factors are largely of the EFCC's own making. Others—like crippling patterns of political interference in the institution's work and a lack of support from other key anti-corruption institutions— are systemic and larger than the EFCC itself.

Based on interviews with current and former EFCC officials, civil society activists, lawyers, judges, key government officials and others, this report shows how the EFCC has fallen short on many fronts, but also lays out an agenda for Nigeria's government and the EFCC to quickly start to fix these problems.

Nigeria's international partners also have a role to play. Western governments, in particular, should apply both pressure and support to ensure that the EFCC is truly independent and strengthened. They must also stop their own jurisdictions from serving as havens for stolen funds and should help ensure that corrupt officials in Nigeria and beyond are held to account.

Olabode George, a powerful figure in Nigeria's ruling party, acknowledges the cheers of his supporters upon his release from a Lagos prison in February 2011. George was convicted and sentenced to two and a half years in prison for corruption while he was chairman of the Nigerian Ports Authority. This case was the Economic and Financial Crime Commission's first and so far only conviction obtained after a full trial of a major political figure. George emerged from prison to a rapturous welcome by senior members of the ruling party despite his conviction.

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