



JIGAWA STATE

**Open Government Partnership
State Action Plan III (SAP III)
2026-2027**

Compiled by
OGP Secretariat
Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
©January 2026

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List of Acronyms

BSS	-	Basic Social Services
CBOS	-	Community-Based Organizations
CDF		Comprehensive Development Framework
CPS	-	Contributory Pension Scheme
FCDO	-	Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office
DPPMB	-	Due Process and Project Monitoring Bureau
IFMIS	-	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IGR	-	Internally Generated Revenue
JSG	-	Jigawa State Government
LGA	-	Local Government Area
M & E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
PPP	-	Public-Private Partnership
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSS	-	Medium Term Sector Strategy
NGOS	-	Non-governmental Organizations
PEM	-	Public Expenditure Management
PSR	-	Public Service Reform
SEEDS	-	State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
PERL	-	Partnership to Engage, Reform, and Learn
ARC	-	Accountability, Responsiveness, and Capability
SRM	-	Societal Reorientation and Mobilization
ECP	-	Engaged Citizens Pillar

Foreword

One of the cardinal principles of our administration is the unwavering pursuit of governance reforms, anchored in transparency, accountability, fiscal prudence, and the inclusive participation of citizens in governance. We firmly believe that sustainable socio-economic transformation can only be achieved through strong institutions, transparent systems, and active citizen engagement. It is in this spirit that Jigawa State subscribed to the Open Government Partnership (OGP), which perfectly aligns with our philosophy of open, accountable, and citizen-centred governance.

This document represents the Third Jigawa State OGP State Action Plan (SAP III), developed through a co-creation process involving government institutions, non-state actors, and development partners. It builds upon the progress and lessons from previous action plans while aligning closely with the 12-Point Developmental Agenda of this administration, which emphasizes good governance, social justice, accountability, and sustainable development.

The SAP III focuses on four thematic areas: Fiscal Transparency and Accountability, Access to Justice, Climate Action, and Anti-Corruption. The thematic areas contain clearly defined commitments, aimed at strengthening transparency, deepening accountability, and promoting citizen participation in governance.

It is worth noting that the Second State Action Plan (SAP II) had five thematic areas: Fiscal Transparency and Accountability, Economic Empowerment, Access to Information and Digital Economy, Service Delivery and Citizens Engagement, and Anti-Corruption. These were reviewed in SAP III as follows: Fiscal Transparency and Accountability, Access to Justice, Climate Action, and Anti-Corruption. This adjustment is meant to reflect the current realities in the state as well as the renewed focus on justice sector reform and environmental resilience.

As we embark on the implementation, Jigawa State Government remains resolute in advancing the principles of openness, integrity, and inclusiveness. We shall continue to collaborate with civil society organisations, development partners, and the private sector to ensure that the commitments outlined in this Plan translate into tangible outcomes that improve service delivery, strengthen trust in governance, and enhance the welfare of our people.

I wish to sincerely appreciate the invaluable contributions of all stakeholders, particularly our Non-State Actors, Development Partners, and members of the State OGP Steering Committee, for their commitment and support throughout this process. Together, we will continue to uphold the ideals of open government and build a more transparent, equitable, and prosperous Jigawa State.



His Excellency,
Malam Umar A. Namadi, FCA
Executive Governor, Jigawa State

Message from the Chairman, Jigawa State Open Government Partnership (OGP)

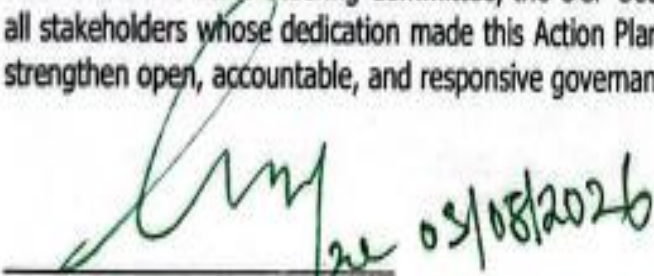
It is my pleasure to present the Jigawa State Open Government Partnership (OGP) State Action Plan III (SAP III) Jan. 2026– Dec. 2027, which reflects our collective commitment to building a transparent, accountable, inclusive, and citizen-centred government.

Jigawa State remains committed to advancing good governance through partnership, innovation, and meaningful citizen engagement. As a unique institutional innovation, the State has placed the leadership of the Open Government Partnership under the Office of the Deputy Governor, demonstrating the high priority attached to openness, accountability, and collaborative governance.

This Action Plan is the product of a broad co-creation process involving government institutions, civil society organisations, the private sector, the media, development partners, and citizens. It reflects our shared vision of strengthening public trust through practical reforms in Fiscal Transparency and Accountability, Access to Justice, Climate Action, and Anti-Corruption.

The successful implementation of SAP III will require sustained commitment and collaboration from all stakeholders. I therefore call upon Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Civil Society Organisations, development partners, the private sector, traditional institutions, and citizens to work together in delivering these commitments for the benefit of the people of Jigawa State.

I commend the State Steering Committee, the OGP Secretariat, Technical Working Groups, and all stakeholders whose dedication made this Action Plan possible. Together, we will continue to strengthen open, accountable, and responsive governance, ensuring that no one is left behind.



His Excellency Engr. Aminu Usman FNSE,
Deputy Governor/Chairman Open Government Partnership (OGP)
Jigawa State

Acknowledgement

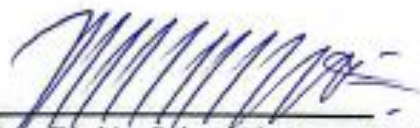
The successful development of the Jigawa OGP SAP III is the result of the collective efforts, commitment, and collaboration of numerous individuals, organizations, and institutions. While it is impossible to acknowledge everyone who contributed to this process, it is imperative to recognize a few whose roles were particularly enormous.

The achievements recorded under the OGP in Jigawa State are largely attributed to the strong collaboration between State and Non-State Actors, guided by the spirit of partnership and mutual accountability. The principle of *co-creation* was evident from the onset through collaboration between State and Non-State Actors, coordinated by the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning as a reform and development partnership facilitator. Together, they worked tirelessly to advance governance reforms and promote transparency and accountability in the State.

Our appreciation goes to His Excellency, **Malam Umar A. Namadi, FCA**, the Executive Governor of Jigawa State, for his visionary leadership and unwavering support for the State OGP process. This commitment reflects the government's dedication to the OGP principles of transparency, accountability, inclusion, and citizen-centered governance for the social and economic well-being of all Jigawa citizens.

Special recognition also goes to the National OGP secretariat for their guidance and technical support, as well as individuals who have been instrumental in advancing the OGP process in the State. We remain deeply grateful to PACE, LAFIYA, PLANE, and other partners for their support. Their contributions have been invaluable, and we look forward to continued collaboration during the implementation phase of SAP III.

Finally, we commend all members of the State Steering Committee, Thematic Working Groups, and Jigawa OGP Secretariat for their active participation, dedication, and professionalism throughout the co-creation process of the SAP III development.



Hon. Ibrahim Babangida Umar, FCNA
Hon. Commissioner
Min. of Budget & Economic Planning
Co-Chair, State Actors



Isa Mustapha (Sa'in Babura)
Co-Chair, Non-State Actors

SECTION 1

1.1 – Introduction

Located in the North-West geopolitical zone of Nigeria, Jigawa State was created on August 27, 1991, out of defunct Kano State. It shares boundaries with Kano and Katsina States to the west, Bauchi State to the east and south, and Yobe State to the northeast, while the Republic of Niger forms its northern international border. The State covers an estimated 24,742 square kilometres, most of which is arable and suitable for a broad range of agricultural activities. It enjoys a tropical savannah climate with distinct wet and dry seasons, abundant sunshine, and rich vegetation conditions that make it one of Nigeria's most agriculturally endowed states.

With an estimated population of 7.6 million (NPC, 2024 projection), Jigawa ranks among the ten most populous states in Nigeria. The population is predominantly rural, youthful, and economically active, providing a foundation for sustainable growth if effectively harnessed through governance, institutional, and human development reforms.

Referred to as the "New World," Jigawa symbolises a land of opportunities and innovation. In the early years of its creation, the State lacked a coherent framework to guide its socio-economic development and institutionalise key governance principles such as transparency, accountability, participation, and responsiveness. Over time, deliberate efforts were made to address this gap through the institutionalisation of governance and public financial management (PFM) reforms, supported by evidence-based planning and reform-oriented policies.

The State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS) of 2005 acknowledged that the State's development path in its early years was "piecemeal and opportunistic." This led to the development of the Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF), which introduced a structured, participatory, and performance-driven approach to planning. The second and third editions of the CDF devoted an entire chapter to Governance and Institutional Reforms, focusing on fiscal responsibility, public service reform, social reorientation, and inclusive citizen participation.

These reforms have strengthened Jigawa's reputation as one of the leading states in Nigeria, promoting fiscal transparency, evidence-based governance, and accountability, which facilitated its sign-up to the Open Government Partnership (OGP) and smooth progression in its reform journey.

1.2 – The State OGP Sign-up

OGP is a global multilateral initiative launched on September 20, 2011, to promote transparency, accountability, and citizen participation in governance. Founding members included the United States, the United Kingdom, Brazil, South Africa, Indonesia, the Philippines, Norway, and Mexico. The initiative now includes over 70 member countries, with Nigeria as the 70th member as at July 2016.

Jigawa State formally signed up to the OGP in 2018 following the approval of a memo presented by the then Commissioner of Finance and Economic Planning and endorsed by the State Executive

Council. A letter of intent was transmitted to the National OGP Secretariat, confirming Jigawa's readiness to embrace the OGP framework and principles.

The State remains one of the subnational governments in Nigeria and the third in the North-West zone to join the OGP after Kaduna and Kano States. This milestone reflects Jigawa's enduring commitment to the principles of transparency, accountability, inclusiveness, and innovation.

The SAP was developed but not formally endorsed and implemented. However, SAP II was signed and implemented, achieving over 70% success. Building on this progress, SAP III was developed to consolidate the gains of the OGP.

1.3 – Development of SAP III

Following the expiration of SAP II, a high-level retreat was convened to review and assess the level of SAP II implementation as well as reconstitute the new OGP leadership. A follow-up meeting, focused on sensitising key government officials and civil society representatives on OGP principles, processes, and commitments, was held. Thereafter, a Google Form was deployed online, inviting NSAs to indicate interest in participation. Subsequently, the State Steering Committee (SSC) and Technical Working Groups (TWGs) were also reconstituted.

In line with the co-creation principle, both the SSC and TWGs are co-chaired by representatives of State Actors and Non-State Actors (NSAs) to ensure joint ownership and mutual accountability.

1.4 – Overview of OGP Thematic Areas and Priority Commitments

The SAP III covers the period January 2026 to December 2027. It aligns with the State Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) III and the 12-Point Developmental Agenda. It builds on lessons from previous cycles and consolidates reforms. It is structured around four thematic areas, each containing specific commitments jointly developed by State and Non-State Actors:

Thematic Area 1:	Fiscal Transparency and Accountability:
Commitment 1.1:	Increase citizens' access and participation in Budget and procurement processes for effective and efficient delivery of projects and services. In Health, Education, Agriculture, Livestock, Works, and Water
Commitment 1.2:	Strengthen the delivery and accountability in economic empowerment and social protection services.
Thematic Area 2:	Access to Justice:
Commitment 1.1:	Fast-track prosecution of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and delivery of civil cases.
Thematic Area 3:	Climate Action
Commitment 3.1:	Facilitate the mainstreaming of climate resilience, mitigation, and adaptation measures, and ensure sustainable financing into state policies, programs, and interventions.
Thematic Area 4:	Anti-Corruption:

Commitment 4.1:	Strengthen institutional mechanisms and initiatives to promote an effective anti-corruption drive.
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SAP II thematic areas were reviewed *with Community Engagement* embedded across all the thematic areas. *Fiscal Transparency & Accountability* and *Anti-Corruption* were maintained; Likewise, *Access to Information and Digital Economy* thematic areas were replaced by *Climate Action and Access to Justice*. These changes were a result of achieving the commitments and addressing emerging challenges in the state.

Consequently, SAP III provides a realistic, inclusive, and results-driven framework for deepening transparency, enhancing accountability, promoting climate resilience, and enabling citizen participation in governance and service delivery.

SECTION 2

2.1 Progress on Open Governance Reform Initiatives

Since the return to democratic governance in 1999, Jigawa State has remained one of Nigeria's most reform-oriented states, consistently pursuing initiatives that reflect the core principles of transparency, accountability, participation, and inclusion, the pillars of the OGP.

The State's reform journey formally began with the publication of the State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS I) in 2005, which served as the first comprehensive blueprint for socio-economic transformation. Successive frameworks such as SEEDS II, the Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF I & II), and the Medium-Term Sector Strategies (MTSS) continued to embed governance and institutional reforms as central drivers of development.

In 2007, Jigawa conducted its first Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment, providing an empirical basis for developing a Public Financial Management (PFM) Reform Plan. This plan focused on improving budget realism, fiscal discipline, and transparency, while promoting accountable use of public resources. Chapter 14 of the CDF III, titled *Governance and Institutional Reforms*, laid out strategies to strengthen fiscal governance, judicial administration, public service management, and local government reforms.

Through these frameworks, the State institutionalized mechanisms to promote citizen participation, service delivery accountability, and fiscal openness, paving the way for the formal adoption of the OGP approach. In July 2018, the Jigawa State Executive Council approved the State's subscription to the OGP, and the Governor formally signed up to the partnership, marking a historic milestone in institutionalizing open governance principles.

2.2 OGP-Compliant Reform Initiatives

Successive administrations have implemented diverse reforms that align with the four **SAP III thematic areas**, namely **Fiscal Transparency and Accountability**, **Access to Justice**, **Climate Action**, and **Anti-Corruption**.

A. Fiscal Transparency and Accountability

Jigawa has undertaken sustained reforms to improve fiscal discipline and financial transparency. Key milestones include the **Fiscal Responsibility and Public Procurement Laws**, establishment of the **Treasury Single Account (TSA)**, rollout of **Integrated Financial Management Information Systems (IFMIS)**, and migration to the International Public Sector Accounting Standard (**IPSAS**) accrual basis. The State also institutionalized participatory budgeting processes through **town hall consultations**, **citizens' budgets**, and the **publication of annual audit reports**. The **Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)** and **Sector Performance Reports** have further strengthened budget realism and evidence-based planning.

B. Access to Justice

To enhance justice delivery, the State established **Justice Sector and Reform Commissions**, introduced **Community Law Centers**, and promoted **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)** mechanisms. Recent efforts to **fast-track Gender-Based Violence (GBV)** and **civil cases** have improved access for vulnerable groups. The domestication of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Law (VAPP), **Sexual Assault Referral Centers (SARCs)**, and GBV response mechanisms further demonstrates the State's commitment to inclusive and equitable justice.

C. Climate Action

The State has mainstreamed **climate resilience and environmental sustainability** into its policies and programs. The Jigawa State Environmental and Climate Change Policy, integrated into sectoral plans, particularly in **agriculture, water, Education, and infrastructure, etc**, promotes **adaptation and mitigation measures**. Ongoing reforestation, renewable energy, and flood control interventions complement community-based resilience initiatives.

D. Anti-Corruption

To strengthen institutional integrity, the government has established a **State Anti-Corruption and Public Complaints Commission**. To reinforce internal control systems within MDAs, the **State Audit Law (2021)** enhanced the independence of the Auditor-General's Office, while ongoing public sector reforms have improved service efficiency and reduced leakages. Civil society organizations play active roles in promoting transparency and oversight.

Section 3 - Methodology

3.1 Introduction

The development of OGP SAP III followed a participatory, inclusive, and evidence-driven approach anchored on the OGP principles of transparency, accountability, citizen participation, and collaboration. The process was designed to ensure strong government ownership, non-state actor leadership, and broad stakeholder engagement in line with the global OGP framework and Nigeria's subnational guidance.

Since Jigawa State's formal sign-up to the OGP on 9th August 2018, the State has demonstrated a steady commitment to deepening open governance and citizen-centered reforms. Each State Action Plan cycle has built upon lessons from the preceding one, strengthening co-creation mechanisms and enhancing accountability systems across governance structures.

3.2 Development of SAP I and SAP II

Following the State's OGP sign-up, the first State Action Plan (SAP I) was developed and finalized on 11th September 2018. It focused on five thematic areas — Fiscal Transparency, Service Delivery, Access to Information, Citizens' Engagement, and Anti-Corruption. However, SAP was not formally endorsed by the then administration, resulting in minimal implementation and limited institutional ownership.

Building on the lessons from SAP I, SAP II was developed through an extensive and inclusive co-creation process jointly led by State and Non-State Actors. The process commenced with a multi-stakeholder consultative session held from 19th–20th October 2023 in Dutse, followed by a validation retreat from 9th–11th November 2023 at Bafra Hotel, Kaduna. Over one hundred (100) participants drawn from government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs), civil society organizations (CSOs), media, youth and women's groups, and development partners actively contributed to the process. SAP II focused on six thematic areas: Fiscal Transparency, Service Delivery and Citizen Engagement, Access to Information and Digital Economy, Economic Empowerment, and Anti-Corruption.

Cross-Cutting Institutional Reforms

The present administration formally endorsed SAP II, ensuring its operationalization and achieving an estimated 75 percent implementation rate. This accomplishment reinforced Jigawa State's reputation as a leading subnational OGP partner and laid a solid foundation for SAP III.

3.3 Development of SAP III

With the expiration of SAP II, the State OGP Steering Committee convened a review and planning retreat to assess performance, identify lessons, and define priorities for the next phase of open governance reforms. The retreat resolved to align SAP III with the state's policy direction, fiscal priorities, and emerging governance challenges.

Following this, the NSA elected a new OGP Co-Chair and reconstituted both the Steering and Technical Committees to ensure balanced representation and effective coordination. To promote inclusivity, a public call for participation was launched using Google registration forms and radio sensitization programs, inviting citizens, CSOs, professional bodies, and community groups to participate in the process.

A one-day stakeholder consultative meeting was later held to elect new thematic leads for both State and Non-State Actors. This inclusive structure provided the foundation for the collaborative development of SAP III, ensuring gender balance and representation across critical sectors.

3.4 Co-Creation and Validation Process

The co-creation process for SAP III involved broad-based consultations, technical review sessions, and validation workshops jointly facilitated by the State Steering Committee and Technical Working Group. Through these sessions, stakeholders identified, refined, and aligned thematic areas and commitments with the OGP values and state development agenda. Participants included representatives from government MDAs, CSOs, media, academia, traditional and religious institutions, private sector groups, and development partners. The process emphasized coherence with the Jigawa State Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF II), Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), and national OGP commitments, while ensuring that all commitments were measurable, achievable, and responsive to citizens' needs. The process culminated in the review, harmonization, and validation of the four thematic areas and corresponding commitments of SAP III, subsequently approved by the State OGP Steering Committee.

3.5 Outcome of the Process

The participatory and evidence-driven process resulted in a citizen-led and inclusive Jigawa State Action Plan III that reflects the shared aspirations of the Government and people of Jigawa State. SAP III provides a strategic framework for consolidating governance reforms, deepening transparency and accountability, and improving service delivery across key sectors. Thus, the process culminated in the identification of

four thematic areas and corresponding commitments that define the strategic focus of SAP III (2025–2027). These thematic areas represent the State's priorities for advancing open governance and institutional reform in the coming years, as presented in Section 4 below.

SECTION 4 – The State OGP Action Plan

4.1 – Introduction

Following the adopted methodology and in line with the identified commitments under each Thematic area and taking into consideration the State development objectives and priorities as agreed by both the State and Non-State Actors, the State OGP Action Plan was developed and presented below:

Jigawa State Action Plan III (SAP III) – Summary Matrix

Thematic Area	Commitment	Lead MDA	Main Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Timeline
Fiscal Transparency	Increase citizens' access and participation in Budget and procurement processes for effective and efficient delivery of projects and services. In Health, Education, Agriculture, Livestock, Works, and Water.	Ministry of Budget	To increase citizens' access to simplified information on budget and procurement processes for effective and efficient service delivery.	Develop simplified procurement guidelines in English and Hausa Languages Copies of the simplified Procurement Guide produced Number of CSOs with access to the simplified procurement guide Number of CSOs that participated in the Procurement Process Number of CSOs that participated in the Budget Process Number of CSOs with access to the budget document Level of citizens' satisfaction with project execution Level of citizens' satisfaction with service delivery	2026–2027
Fiscal Transparency	Strengthen the delivery and accountability of	Youth Empowerment Agency	To improve transparency, accountability, and	Number of Grievances Reported	2026–2027

	economic empowerment and social protection services.		inclusiveness of economic empowerment and social protection services	-% Grievances Resolved -Number of Social Audit Reports	
Access to Justice	Fast-track prosecution of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and delivery of civil cases.	Ministry of Justice	Ensure timely prosecution of GBV cases through coordinated institutional mechanisms. Reduce case delays and enhance efficiency in civil justice delivery.	• % of GBV cases prosecuted within the approved timeline. • Number of survivors accessing services • % of convictions achieved • Average time from filing to judgment • Number of ADR-resolved cases • % of civil cases concluded annually	2026–2027
Climate Action	Facilitate the mainstreaming of climate resilience, mitigation, and adaptation measures, and ensure sustainable financing into state policies, programs, and interventions.	Ministry of Environment	Integrate climate resilience, renewable energy, and sustainable financing into state planning and implementation.	• Change in firewood use • Hectares of land restored • Amount of state budget allocated for climate-resilient, mitigation, adaptation, and sustainability projects. • Improvement of the Drainage System constructed	2026–2027
Anti-Corruption	4.1 Strengthen institutional mechanisms and initiatives to promote an effective anti-corruption drive	Jigawa State Anti-Corruption and Public Complaints Commission (PCACC)	Enhance integrity, transparency, and accountability across MDAs through strengthened anti-corruption mechanisms.	• Number of zonal offices established • Number of complaints received through the portal • Number of Townhall meetings conducted • Number of completed audits with recommendations submitted to Public	2026–2027

				Account Committee (PAC) Number of audit recommendations implemented by PAC Number of corruption cases reported, investigated, and resolved	
Anti-Corruption	4.1 Strengthen institutional mechanisms and initiatives to promote an effective anti-corruption drive	Jigawa State Anti-Corruption and Public Complaints Commission (PCACC)	Enhance integrity, transparency, and accountability across MDAs through strengthened anti-corruption mechanisms.	- Number of zonal offices established - Number of complaints received through the portal - Number of Townhall meetings conducted - Number of completed audits with recommendations submitted to Public Account Committee (PAC) - Number of audit recommendations implemented by PAC Number of corruption cases reported, investigated, and resolved	2026–207

Jigawa State Action Plan III (SAP III): Commitments and Thematic Areas

Fiscal Transparency and Accountability - 1.1

Thematic Area	Fiscal Transparency and Accountability
Commitment	1.1: Increase citizens' access and participation in budget and procurement processes for effective and efficient delivery of projects and services; in Health, Education, Agriculture, Livestock, Works, and Water.
Lead MDA	Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning
Responsible person (Steering Committee Member)	Hon. Commissioner, Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning (Co-Chair, state actors)
Other actors involved in the implementation (Technical Working Group)	MDAs: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development, Due Process & Project Monitoring Bureau, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Basic Education, Ministry of Higher

	Education, Science & Technology, Ministry of Works & Transport, Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Livestock Development, Ministry of Information, Youth Sports & Culture, Office of the State Accountant General, Office of the State Auditor General, State Bureau of Statistics, State House of Assembly and National Orientation Agency (NOA). CSOs/Media/Private Sector: JEAF, ELIP-Initiative, POTHE, Young Accountant Forum, Gwiwa Progressive Forum, Tofa Youth Dev. Assoc, KEPF, PHAM, Save the Orphan & Vul Foundation, KWANDA, Jahun Orphan Care Foundation, Community Awareness Dutse, Association for Health and Women Dev, IDF B/Kudu, BYA B/Kudu, VILDEV, JCSF, Voice of Jigawa Women, Peoples Daily, NSE, WCA, PTA, SBMC, WDC, JONAPWD and AONN
General Problems/Challenges addressed by the commitment	Despite the availability of institutions and mechanisms for effective service delivery and project execution, most of the projects and services do not meet the required standard and last for the anticipated period. Thus, limited citizens' access to simplified information on budget and procurement processes aggravated the challenges.
Main Objective	To increase citizens' access to simplified information on budget and procurement processes for effective and efficient service delivery.
Brief description of commitment	The commitment seeks to institutionalize citizens' access to simplified information on budget and procurement processes.
Specific OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	Poor project execution and the delivery of services across sectors
Rationale for the commitment	Improve citizen access to simplified budget and procurement information to enhance project execution and quality service delivery, thereby increasing public trust, transparency, responsiveness, and community ownership.
Expected Outcome/Impacts	Improved quality service delivery and project execution
Performance Indicators	• Develop simplified procurement guidelines in English and Hausa Languages • Copies of the simplified Procurement Guide produced • Number of CSOs with access to the simplified procurement guide • Number of CSOs that participated in the Procurement Process • Number of CSOs that participated in the Budget Process • Number of CSOs with access to the budget document • Level of citizens' satisfaction with project execution • Number of PwDs, women and vulnerable groups benefited from Economic empowerment and social protection services • Number of commendations and grievances reported • Percentage of grievances resolved • Production and publication of social audit reports

Commitment 1.1

Indicator	Baseline (2024)	Target (2027/28)	Activities	Expected Output	Data Source	Responsible Institutions
Percentage of LGAs conducting annual public budget consultations	30%	50%	• Interface meetings between MDAs & CSOs • Baseline assessment of citizens' access • LGA-level pre-budget consultations • Dissemination of simplified budget information • 'Know Your Budget' campaign • Mobile App for consultation schedules & feedback	Increased citizen participation; strengthened consultation system	State Budget Reports; CSO Reports; LGA Reports; App Logs	MoBEP, LGAs, CSOs, ICT Agency, OGP Secretariat
Percentage of citizens reporting improved access to budget information	20%	50%	• Simplified budget dissemination • 'Know Your Budget' media campaign • Media engagement on procurement • Open Budget Dashboard • Annual citizen access surveys	Improved public awareness and increased access to fiscal information	JSBS Surveys; Media Monitoring; Dashboard Analytics	MoBEP, JSBS, Media Houses, ICT Agency
Digital project monitoring system accessible to citizens	Not Available	Fully deployed	• Deploy project tracking mobile App • Add citizen feedback channels • Train MDAs & CSOs • Publish quarterly project status reports. • Publish quarterly budget implementation reports.	Public access to project information; improved monitoring	App Analytics; CSO Monitoring; MDA Reports	ICT Agency, MoBEP, CSOs, IDPs

Fiscal Transparency and Accountability - 1.2

Thematic Area	Fiscal Transparency and Accountability
Commitment	1.2: Strengthen the delivery and accountability of economic empowerment and social protection services
Lead MDA	Jigawa State Economic Empowerment and Youth Employment Agency
Responsible person (Steering Committee Member)	Director General, Jigawa State Economic Empowerment and Youth Employment Agency (Thematic lead)
Other actors involved in the implementation (Technical Working Group)	MDAs: Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs & Special Duties, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development, Ministry of Education (MOHE & MOBE), Ministry of Health, Ministry for Local Government, State Bureau of Statistics, State Operations and Coordination Unit, SOCU, SEMA, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock. CSOs/Media: JiPERGO, JEAF, ELIP-Initiative, POTHE, VILDEV, AONN, Community Development Associations, Private Sector Foundations, NASSI, JICCMA, JISMA, Start-up Jigawa
General Problems/Challenges addressed by the commitment	Despite commitments and huge investments from the Federal, State, and Local Government on empowerment and social protection programmes, there is still high multi-dimensional poverty (84.3% NBS, 2022) and unemployment that resulted in weak monitoring, targeting mechanisms, and low accountability in social protection delivery.
Main Objective	To improve transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness of economic empowerment and social protection services.
Brief description of commitment	The commitment aims to strengthen and enhance the effectiveness and inclusiveness of economic empowerment and social protection programs in Jigawa State. It focuses on improving, designing, targeting, monitoring, and coordinating an intervention for PWDs, Women, elderly persons, orphans, and vulnerable children in the state.
Specific OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	The commitment aims to address the weak targeting and monitoring mechanisms.
Rationale for the commitment	This will ensure efficient delivery of empowerment and social intervention programs, minimize leakages, and enhance public confidence in social protection schemes.
Expected Outcome/Impacts	Improved coverage of eligible households; reduced poverty and unemployment rates
Performance Indicators	• Number of PwDs, women and vulnerable groups benefited from Economic empowerment and social protection services • Number of commendations and grievances reported • Percentage of grievances resolved • Production and publication of social audit reports

Commitment 1.2

Indicator	Baseline (2024)	Target (2027/28)	Aligned Activities	Expected Output	Data Source	Responsible Institutions
Percentage of beneficiaries verified through digital registries	35%	60%	• Capacity building on targeting & verification • Strengthen vulnerability data systems • Harmonize & deploy Social Protection MIS • Community saturation & SR update • Link SR to digital verification	Accurate beneficiary verification; harmonized digital registry	Social Protection Registry; MIS Logs; SR Data	JISOPA+, MoBEP, SOCU, JSBS, ELIP
Percentage of grievances resolved within timelines	40%	75%	• Capacity building on grievance systems • Deploy unified grievance channels (SMS, WhatsApp, hotline) • Community focal persons training • Social audits • Quarterly review meetings	Faster resolution and improved accountability	Feedback Portal Logs; Social Audit Reports; Grievance Logs	Ministry of Women Affairs, MoBEP, CSOs, JISOPA+
Annual Social Protection & Empowerment Accountability Summit held	Not Held	Held annually	• Organize annual social protection & empowerment summit • Publish communiqué • Track resolutions	Strengthened coordination and accountability	Summit Reports; Resolution Tracking	MoBEP, Economic Empowerment Agency, CSOs
Number of beneficiaries graduates/exits from social protection and economic empowerment interventions			● Data harmonization on the beneficiaries eligible for graduation ● Distribution of exit packages to graduate beneficiaries where applicable. ● Linking graduated beneficiaries to financial institutions and relevant agencies for sustainability ● Periodic impact assessment for government and partners to inform decisions.	Informed decision for expansion, growth and sustainability	Assessment reports	MoBEP, Min of Women Affairs, Economic Empowerment and Youth Employment Agency, CSOs

Access to Justice - 2.1

Thematic Area	Access to Justice
Commitment Title	2.1 – Fast-track prosecution and delivery of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and civil cases
Lead MDA	Ministry of Justice; State Judiciary
Responsible Persons	Hon. Attorney-General & Commissioner for Justice; Chief Judge, Jigawa State
Other Actors Involved	MDAs: Judiciary, Ministry of Women Affairs, Police, NSCDC, National Correctional Service, SARC, Hisbah Board, Legal Aid Council, ADR Centres, Court Registries, Justice Sector & Law Reform Commission, Jigawa ICT Agency, Jigawa State Information Technology and Digital Economy Agency (JISITDEA) CSOs: Women's Rights Groups, Media Advocacy Groups, NBA, FIDA, JONAPWD, HARGEI, GYEA, SWAPCAV, Community Law Centres, Traditional and religious institutions.
Section	Content
General Problems/Challenges Addressed	- High incidence of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) - Backlog of GBV and civil cases - Limited technology use for fast-tracking - Low conviction rates - Low reporting and awareness of GBV - Delayed civil case adjudication - Weak justice-sector coordination
Main Objective	Ensure timely and effective prosecution and adjudication of GBV and civil cases.
Brief Description of Commitment	Fast-tracking justice delivery through GBV courts, improved investigations, digital case management, ADR expansion, judicial performance monitoring, legal aid expansion, and public awareness.
Specific OGP Challenge Addressed	Accountability, transparency, and efficiency in judicial service delivery.
Rationale for the Commitment	Timely and effective justice delivery improves public trust, promotes safety, strengthens governance, and aligns with OGP principles.
Expected Outcomes/Impacts	- Reduced backlog of GBV and civil cases - Improved prosecution and adjudication rates - Increased public access to justice - Enhanced trust in the judiciary - Expanded use of technology and ADR mechanisms
Indicator Category	Indicators
Case Management & Efficiency	- % of e-cases tracked digitally from filing to judgment at all court levels - % of GBV and civil cases concluded within timelines - - Number of courts (including GBV courts) and prosecution units established - Number of justice sector personnel employed and trained

Access to Services & Survivor Support	- Number of GBV cases reported and supported for prosecution - Number of survivors receiving legal/psychosocial support - Number of SARC centres established - - Number of subsidiary legislation on laws related to GBV - Number of by-laws enacted by LGAs on GBV prevention and survivor support
ADR & Alternative Pathways	- Number of civil cases resolved through ADR - % of civil cases settled within timelines
Awareness & Advocacy	- Number of sensitization activities conducted - Number of community legal awareness sessions conducted Number of GBV cases reported and follow-up by CBO

Action Plan

Indicator	Baseline (2024)	Target (2026/27)	Activities	Expected Output	Data Source	Responsible Institutions
% of GBV cases prosecuted within 6 months	25%	70%	• Capacity building for judges, prosecutors & investigators • Designate special GBV courts • Develop GBV case-tracking app • • Employ additional staff and continuous training of personnel in the justice sector	Faster prosecution timelines; reduced backlog	Judiciary / MoJ Reports	Ministry of Justice, Judiciary, NBA
% of survivors accessing legal and psycho-social services	NA	70%	• Establish additional SARC centers • Conduct GBV sensitization on VAPPL • Strengthen referral pathways	Increased access to survivor support services	- SARC Registers, MoWA SD Reports - Justice sector legal aid report	Ministry of Women's Affairs, SARC Justice Sector and Law Reform Commission
% of successful GBV prosecution	NA	70%	• Specialized GBV court designation • Training for prosecutors & investigators • Strengthen evidence-handling systems	Improved success rate of prosecution	Judiciary / MoJ Reports	Ministry of Justice, Judiciary

Number of special GBV courts designated	0	4	• Advocate/designate special GBV courts • Equip and staff courts	Functional GBV courts established	Judiciary Reports	Ministry of Justice, Judiciary
Number of by-laws enacted by LGAs on GBV prevention and survivor support	NA	27	• Advocate to LGAs for adoption of GBV bye-laws • Support bye-law drafting	Strengthened local GBV legal frameworks	Bye-law Documents	MoLGCD, MoJ
Number of new SARC centers established	0	4	• Advocate for SARC expansion • Engage development partners	Expanded survivor support system	SARC Center Register	Ministry of Women's Affairs, SARC
Number of GBV sensitizations conducted	NA	100	• Community engagement on VAPPL • Partner with traditional and religious leaders	Increased community awareness and reporting	MoWA Reports	Ministry of Women's Affairs
% of GBV cases tracked digitally	NA	70%	• Develop GBV case-tracking app • Train MoJ & court staff	Digitalized monitoring of GBV case flow	App Tracking Logs	Ministry of Justice, ICT Agency
Average duration of civil cases (days)	300 days	180 days	• Train court personnel • Establish additional courts • Employ more judicial staff • Deploy civil-case tracking app • Advocate for judicial autonomy	Reduced case duration	Judiciary Case Records	Judiciary
% of civil cases resolved through ADR	NA	50%	• Strengthen ADR centers • Train mediators • Increase court referrals to ADR	Faster civil case resolution through ADR	Annual Reports	Justice Sector Reform Commission
% of civil cases conducted annually	NA	60%	• Employ more staff • Establish additional courts • Improve court scheduling	Increased adjudication of civil cases	Annual Reports	Judiciary
Number of civil justice advocacy engagements	26	24	• Advocacy for judicial reform • Engage NBA & Reform Commission	Stronger civil justice policy environment	Advocacy Reports	NBA, JSR Commission

% of civil cases tracked digitally	NA	70 %	• Develop a civil-case tracking app • Link app to case management system • Train staff and lawyers	Transparent digital case tracking	Digital Tracking System Logs	Attorney General, ICT Agency
Number of Justice sector institutes and public engagement conducted	NA	One justice sector summit annually and quarterly meeting of justice sector institutes	Conduct justice summit Conduct quarterly meetings of justice sector institutes	Improved coordination among justice sector and public accountability	Summit communiqué and quarterly meeting reports	Ministry of Justice and Judiciary

Climate Action - 3.1:

Thematic Area	Climate Action
Commitment	3.1: Facilitate the mainstreaming of climate resilience, mitigation, and adaptation measures, and ensure sustainable financing into state policies, programs, and interventions.
Lead MDA	Ministry of Environment
Responsible person (Steering Committee Member)	Hon. Commissioner, Ministry of Environment
Other actors involved in the implementation (Technical Working Group)	MDAs: Ministry of Agriculture, YEEA, Ministry of Water Resources, Women Affairs, Min of Basic education, SUBEB, Min of Finance, Min of Budget and economic planning, Min. Finance, JSHOA, Min. of Commerce, Min. of Power, Alternative Energy, JATA, JARDA & JISEPA Development Partners: Acresal, UNICEF, Propcom+, Lafiya, AGILE, Private Sector: (Commercial Banks), CSOs: JIPERGO, Vildev, FUDBCi, NetJiC, GEPI, PILGOB KEPF, FOSADD, AEEI, ELIP-Initiative, GreenHub Africa, and Media: (People's Daily Newspaper, etc.)
General Problems/Challenges addressed by the commitment	Climate change manifests in Jigawa through several environmental and socio-economic challenges. The State frequently experiences extreme weather events, including devastating floods and periodic droughts, which have severe consequences for its large agrarian population. Flash floods and riverine floods, deforestation, and erosion cause heavy devastation to environmental resources such as land, water, and vegetation, leading to loss of lives, means of livelihoods, displacements, and destruction of critical public infrastructure.
Main Objective	Integrate climate resilience, adaptation, renewable energy, and sustainable financing into state planning and implementation frameworks.
Brief description of commitment	The commitment seeks to implement innovative, inclusive, community-driven climate solutions such as waste-to-wealth production, eco-stoves, tree planting, and mitigation of deforestation while the state establishes sustainable financing mechanisms for resilience programs.
Specific OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	Limited integration of climate resilience, circular economy (waste-to-wealth) solutions, and sustainable climate financing into state planning, resulting in environmental degradation, unmanaged waste, and missed green livelihood opportunities.
Rationale for commitment	Climate change poses existential threats to Jigawa. Integrating mitigation and adaptation actions aligns with global OGP innovation and sustainability principles.
Expected Outcome/Impacts	Reduced deforestation; increased adoption of clean energy; enhanced community resilience, green livelihoods, and increased climate finance.
Performance Indicators	• Change in firewood use in target communities • No. of Hectares of degraded land restored • Improved smart agricultural system developed. • Amount of state budget tagged for climate-resilient, mitigation, adaptation, and sustainability projects • No. of the Improved Drainage System developed • No. of green energy systems developed

Climate Resilience and Environmental Actions (2026–2027)

Indicator	Baseline (2024)	Target (2026/28)	Activities	Expected Output	Data Source	Responsible Institutions
Facilitate flood risk mapping and early warning systems	0 maps/EWS	Statewide coverage	Support statewide flood hazard mapping, erosion vulnerability assessments, and integrate real-time flood monitoring with radio/mobile alerts.	Improved collaboration and timely alerts to reduce disaster impacts.	Flood Hazard Maps, EWS Reports	Ministry of Environment (Q1–Q2 2026)
Track and monitor the construction/rehabilitation of flood-resistant drainage systems and water conservation structures	0 ha	2,000 ha	Advocacy for land reclamation and embankment construction; track construction/rehabilitation of drainage systems and water conservation structures.	Reduced vulnerability to flooding, improved drainage, and restored degraded land.	Environmental Monitoring Reports	Ministry of Environment (Q3–Q4 2026)
Promote mainstreaming of climate resilience in urban waste management	0 women/youth/PWDs	1,000 trained/employed	Ensure inclusion of women, youth, and PWDs in waste planning and systems; training programs.	Increased inclusion of women/youth/PWDs and integration of climate resilience in waste/flood control plans.	Training Program Reports / JiPERGO / YEEA	Ministry of Environment / YEEA / JISEP A (Q1–Q2 2027)

Promote clean cooking solutions (LPG and improved cookstoves)	3.5%	30% reduction in firewood use	Adoption of LPG and improved cookstoves, expand access, and conduct mass awareness campaigns.	Reduced reliance on firewood and charcoal, reduced deforestation, and indoor pollution.	Household Energy Surveys / Environmental Reports	Ministry of Environment / Alternative Energy Agency / Ministry of Power/ YEAA (Q3–Q4 2027)
Facilitate afforestation, reforestation, and sustainable forest management	50 ha	2,000 ha	Statewide tree-planting campaigns and community sensitization.	Increased community participation and restored degraded landscapes.	Environmental Monitoring Reports	Ministry of Environment (Q1–Q2 2027)
Promote climate-smart agriculture (CSA)	0 farmers using CSA	5,000 farmers are adopting CSA	Advocacy and sensitization using traditional and digital platforms.	Increased adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices among farmers.	CSA Adoption Reports	Ministry of Agriculture/ JATA/ Research Institute (Q3 2027)
Facilitate the establishment of designated waste collection and disposal points	10 Points	50 points	Conduct public awareness campaigns on proper waste management and recycling.	Increased public participation in waste segregation, recycling, and responsible disposal.	JISEPA Waste Management Reports	JISEPA (Q4 2027)
Support training and employment of	0 women/PWDs	1,000 trained/employed	Training and employment in LPG	Enhanced livelihood opportunities	Training Program	Ministry of Environment

women and PWDs in clean energy initiatives			distribution, cookstove production, recycling, and green enterprises.	es, gender inclusion, and clean energy adoption.	Reports / JiPERG O / YEEA	nment / YEEA / Ministr y of Wome n Affairs (2026– 207)
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Anti-Corruption - 4.1

Thematic Area	Anti-Corruption
Commitment	4.1: Strengthen institutional mechanisms and initiatives to promote an effective anti-corruption drive
Lead MDA	Public Complaints and Anti-Corruption Commission (PCACC)
Responsible person (Steering Committee Member)	Chairman, Public Complaints & Anti-Corruption Commission (Thematic Lead)
Other actors involved in the implementation (Technical Working Group)	MDAs: Ministry of Justice, Judiciary, Police, State House of Assembly, Justice Sector Reform Commission, Office of the State Auditor-General/Local Government, Ministry of Finance, JISITDEA, SERVICOM, Due Process and Project Monitoring Bureau. CSOs/Media: Nigerian Bar Association (NBA), Legal-Aid, ELIP-Initiative, JEAFF, Transparency Watch, Transparency and Anti-Corruption Initiative (TAIN), Association of Journalists Against Corruption, and Correspondents' Chapel.
General Problems/Challenges addressed by the commitment	Weak enforcement of anti-corruption policies, limited transparency in procurement processes, difficulty in reporting corruption cases and complaints to the Commission, lack of whistleblower policy, lack of witness protection policy, and low public awareness of the anti-corruption agency's roles and policies.
Main Objective	Enhance the visibility, improve the complaints reporting mechanism, improve anti-corruption laws, and public awareness of the Commission for effective service delivery.
Brief description of commitment	This commitment aims to operationalize the anti-corruption agency mandate, strengthen internal audits, and empower citizens to report corruption safely.
Specific OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	SAP II achieved the establishment of the Commission (PCACC); the Agency's visibility, accessibility, and actions are now improved; however, need more protection policies for both whistleblowers and witnesses.
Rationale for commitment	Strengthening anticorruption systems and expanding the visibility of the agency will foster trust and improve efficient service delivery.
Expected Outcome/Impacts	A vibrant and action-oriented agency
Performance Indicators	• Number of zonal offices established (yet to be established) • Number of complaints received through the portal (no. 4) • Number of Town Hall meetings conducted and the citizens who participated (27 on each L.G.A), number of council members/senior civil servants in the L.G.As and Traditional rulers. • Number of completed audits with recommendations submitted to Public Account Committee (PAC): 2 • Number of audit recommendations implemented by PAC: 2 • Number of corruption cases reported (162), investigated (63), and resolved (88), pending before Court (no.11)

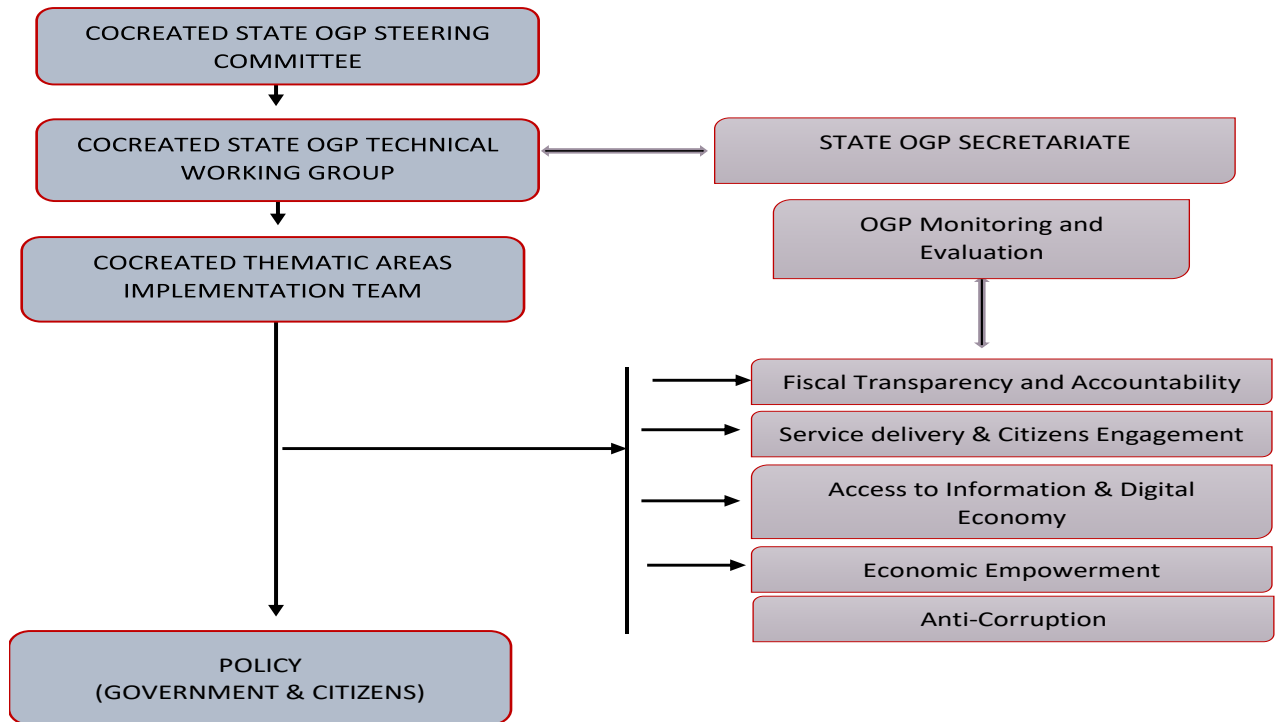
	• Sensitization programs conducted: Radio/TV programmes (Jigawa Radio, JTV and Freedom Radio) • Citizen engagement: Seminars/workshops for Chief executives/political office holder enlightenments on transparency and accountability.
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Anti-Corruption Action Plan (2026–2027)

Indicator	Baseline (2024)	Target (2026/27)	Activities	Expected Output	Data Source	Responsible Institutions
Number of PCACC zonal offices established	0	3no. according to 3 senatorial zones	Advocacy for the establishment of PCACC zonal offices in each local government area. across the state	Enhanced accessibility and public complaint points through functional zonal offices	PCACC Reports	PCACC (2026–2027)
Number of town hall meetings conducted	27	54 once every year in each LGA	Develop and manage effective social media handles for public awareness on PCACC activities; Statewide CSO-led awareness and community engagements on anti-corruption	Improved public awareness and engagement; Wider citizen awareness and strengthened accountability culture	PCACC Reports; Engagement Reports	PCACC / Digital Economy Agency / NBA / TAIN / ELIP / Transparency Watch / AGAC (2026–2027)
Number of corruption cases reported	162	Increase in cases reported	Public information and sensitization on PCACC mandates through IEC	Increased public understanding, accessibility, and the number of	PCACC Database	PCACC / Ministry of Information / Digital Economy Agency / NBA /

			materials; Develop and maintain an active Anti-Corruption and Public Complaints Portal; Mobilize citizens through NOA and community actors to report complaints and corruption cases.	complaints/cases submitted		TAIN / ELIP / Transparency Watch / AGAC / NOA (2026–2027)
Number of completed audits with recommendations submitted to PAC	Not available	4	Submission of completed audits with recommendations to PAC	Enhanced oversight and accountability in government expenditure	Annual Auditor General Report	Auditor General / PAC (2026–2027)
Number of audit recommendations implemented by PAC	Not available	4	Implementation of audit recommendations by PAC	Improved compliance with audit findings and strengthened governance	Annual Auditor General Report	PAC (2026–2027)
PAC report submitted to EXCO	—	Annual submission	Preparation and submission of PAC report to EXCO	Regular reporting and accountability to the executive council	PAC Secretariat	PAC Secretariat (2026–2027)

JIGAWA STATE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP COMMUNITY STRUCTURE



Section 5: State OGP Action Plan Implementation and Coordination Framework

5.1 Context

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) represents a collaborative platform through which governments and non-state actors co-create and implement reforms that promote transparency, accountability, inclusion, and citizen participation. In Jigawa State, this partnership has evolved as a credible governance reform mechanism rooted in the principles of co-creation and collective ownership.

While the State Government exercises constitutional authority as prescribed in Section 5(2) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999, as amended), it recognizes that true open governance thrives on shared responsibility. The Jigawa State OGP process is therefore guided by the spirit of **co-creation**, **mutual accountability**, and **inclusive participation**, in line with both national and international OGP standards.

Through this framework, the State Government, Civil Society, Private Sector, and the Media jointly commit to the development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the **Jigawa State Action Plan III**. This inclusive governance process reinforces citizens' trust in institutions and strengthens the foundation for evidence-based, transparent, and responsive governance that accelerates socio-economic transformation across the State.

5.2 OGP Community Structure

The Jigawa State OGP governance structure is a **multi-stakeholder framework** anchored on principles of inclusion, balance, and transparency. The structure consists of the **State Steering Committee (SSC)**, **Technical Working Groups (TWGs)**, and the **OGP Secretariat**, supported by four Thematic Areas aligned with the SAP III commitments.

At the apex, His Excellency the Deputy Governor chairs the overall OGP affairs; the **State Steering Committee**—co-chaired by the **Commissioner for Budget and Economic Planning** (representing the State Government) and a **CSO-elected Co-Chair** (representing Non-State Actors)—serves as the highest decision-making body for policy direction, coordination, and oversight of OGP implementation.

Membership of the State Steering Committee includes the Head of the Civil Service, Honourable Commissioners, Permanent Secretaries, State Accountants and Auditor Generals, Directors-General, and a balanced representation from Civil Society Organizations, the Private Sector, Professional Bodies, Women's Groups, PWDs, and the Media. All major policy recommendations, performance reviews, and action plans are ratified by the SSC before formal government endorsement.

The **Technical Working Groups (TWGs)** operate as thematic clusters responsible for direct implementation, coordination, and performance monitoring of commitments under their assigned thematic areas. Members are drawn from both State and Non-State Actors to ensure balance, inclusion, and co-ownership.

The **OGP Secretariat**, domiciled within the **Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning**, serves as the operational hub, providing coordination, communication, and documentation support for all OGP processes. It maintains a linkage with the national OGP Secretariat, development partners, and other subnational OGP entities.

The structure operates on a **feedback loop**, ensuring effective communication, coordination, and transparency between government, citizens, and development actors.

5.3 State Steering Committee (SSC)

The **State Steering Committee** provides strategic leadership, coordination, and oversight of the OGP process in the state. The SSC ensures that the SAP III remains aligned with the broader development agenda of the State, while maintaining fidelity to OGP principles.

Roles and Responsibilities:

- a) Set and ratify high-level strategies, policies, and procedures for the State OGP initiative;
 - b) Prepare and recommend the State Action Plan (SAP III) for Executive Council approval;
 - c) Oversee and review annual performance reports from the TWGs and Secretariat;
 - d) Provide strategic direction, guidance, and inter-sectoral coordination;
 - e) Facilitate partnerships and stakeholder engagement across government and non-state actors ;
 - f) Ensure transparency and accountability in all OGP activities;
 - g) Approve evaluation findings and ensure learning is integrated into subsequent planning cycles; and
 - h) Serve a renewable term of **two years**, consistent with OGP governance guidelines.
- b) Any other responsibility assigned by the state executive council.

The (SSC) meets **quarterly** and may convene emergency sessions as needed to review progress or address emerging challenges.

5.4 Technical Working Group (TWG)

The **Technical Working Group** serves as the operational arm of the State OGP framework. Each TWG corresponds to one of the SAP III Thematic Areas and is responsible for coordinating the design, implementation, and monitoring of commitments within its scope.

Roles and Responsibilities:

- a) To work along with relevant MDAs to actualise implementation of workplans;
- b) Ensure the co-creation process for each commitment.
- c) Track progress using approved indicators and milestones;
- d) Conduct reviews and prepare performance reports quarterly for the SSC;
- e) Integrate use of ICT tools to enhance data collection, transparency, and citizen engagement; and
- f) Identify and recommend capacity-building and partnership opportunities relevant to the thematic areas,

Any other responsibility assigned by SSC

The TWGs ensure that commitments are implemented in alignment with the principles of **Result-Based Management (RBM)**, with clear linkages between outputs, outcomes, and impacts.

5.5 OGP Secretariat Management

The **OGP Secretariat** is jointly managed by representatives from both State and Non-State Actors to guarantee neutrality, inclusivity, and transparency. The Secretariat serves as the nerve center of the OGP process in the state, responsible for coordination, communication, and record-keeping.

Core Functions:

- a) Keep and maintain records of progress implementation across all thematic areas;
- b) Maintain a comprehensive repository of reports, data, and documentation;
- c) Facilitate communication between implementing MDAs, SSC, TWGs, and external stakeholders;
- d) Support partners in engagement, advocacy, and technical backstopping;
- e) Coordinate self-assessment reports, independent reviews, and annual learning events;
- f) Maintain OGP's digital platforms, dashboards, and communication tools;
- g) Ensure alignment with national OGP processes and reporting standards; and
- h) Produce quarterly progress bulletins and annual scorecards.
- i) Submit periodic reports to the OGP national secretariat.
- j) Coordinate MEL inputs from the global and national secretariat

And any other responsibilities The Secretariat also hosts the **Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Desk**, which supports data management, evidence generation, and performance reporting in collaboration with the **State Bureau of Statistics (JSBS)**.

5.6 Funding and Resource Mobilization

Consistent with the principle of co-creation, the financing of OGP activities in Jigawa State shall be shared among State and Non-State Actors. The Government will provide funding through:

- A **dedicated budget line** for OGP operations under the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning;
- The **budgets of implementing MDAs** responsible for specific commitments; and
- **Special project funds** from development partners and donor agencies aligned with OGP objectives.

Non-State Actors, including Civil Society and the Private Sector, will complement these efforts through advocacy grants, development assistance, and self-financed initiatives related to their respective commitments.

The OGP Secretariat shall coordinate the preparation of an **Annual OGP Workplan and Budget**, approved by the SSC, to ensure transparency, accountability, and value for money.

Section 6: Crosscutting Areas

6.0 Introduction

Beyond the identified commitments across all four thematic areas, the State Open Government Partnership (OGP) recognizes a range of crosscutting enablers that are essential for the effective implementation and sustainability of institutional reforms using SAP III. These areas include **Information, Communication, Technology, and Innovation (ICTI)**, **Local Governance and Decentralization**, **Legal and Policy Alignment**, and **Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)**, which provide the institutional backbone that ensures reforms are inclusive, transparent, and results-oriented.

This section outlines these elements as integral components that cut across all commitments to drive transformative governance outcomes in Jigawa State.

6.1 Information, Communication, Technology, and Innovation (ICTI)

The integration of Information, Communication, Technology, and Innovation (ICTI) is central to the realization of Jigawa State's OGP commitments. ICTI provides the enabling infrastructure and tools for **real-time transparency**, **digital citizen engagement**, and **data-driven decision-making**.

In line with the **OGP Global Strategy (2023–2027)** and **Nigeria's National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy (2020–2030)**, Jigawa State seeks to institutionalize open data systems, e-governance platforms, and digital service delivery mechanisms across all Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs).

Through the **Jigawa State Information Technology and Digital Economy Agency**, the State will coordinate and accelerate digital transformation by harmonizing ICT infrastructure, establishing digital government standards, strengthening cybersecurity, promoting interoperability, and enabling innovation-driven public service delivery. The Agency shall serve as the State's technical authority for integrating digital technologies into OGP commitments, including open budgeting, e-procurement, digital citizen engagement, grievance redress systems, enterprise systems, and performance monitoring dashboards.

ICTI interventions under SAP III will focus on the following strategic priorities:

- a) Development and operationalization of a **Jigawa OGP Digital Portal** for open data, citizen feedback, and real-time monitoring;
- b) Adoption of **e-governance platforms** for budget transparency, procurement management, and fiscal reporting;
- c) Deployment of **data visualization dashboards** to communicate OGP progress and outcomes to the public;
- d) Strengthening **digital literacy and capacity** of MDAs, the community, and the media to utilize technology for transparency and accountability; and
- e) Promoting **innovation hubs and public-private partnerships** for youth-led digital solutions that enhance inclusive service delivery.

f) Establish a **State Digital Government Interoperability Framework and Enterprise Architecture** to facilitate secure data exchange, integration of enterprise systems, and seamless delivery of digital public services across Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), thereby eliminating duplication and improving operational efficiency.

g) Develop and institutionalize a **State Data Governance and Cybersecurity Framework** to promote data quality, privacy, interoperability, information security, and responsible use of government data while strengthening public confidence in digital government services.

h) Promote **digital inclusion** through accessible digital public services, and the responsible adoption of emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), to improve evidence-based decision-making, citizen engagement and inclusive service delivery, particularly for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and rural communities.

6.1.1 Local Governance and Decentralization

Effective local governance and decentralization are key enablers of inclusive, responsive, and participatory governance. Jigawa's SAP III recognizes that strengthening governance at the grassroots enhances accountability, responsiveness, and the overall impact of reforms.

The State will therefore deepen the integration of local governments into the OGP framework through **capacity building, participatory planning, and community-led monitoring mechanisms**. Building on the **Community-Driven Development (CDD)** principles outlined in the State's Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF II), SAP III will promote bottom-up development and strengthen citizen engagement in decision-making at the Local Government level.

Local Governments will be encouraged to adopt/adapt the State OGP; this will enable **participatory budgeting, publish community scorecards**, and report progress through the OGP digital platform.

Key actions under this sub-component include:

- a) Strengthening LGA capacities to implement participatory budgeting and fiscal transparency mechanisms;
- b) Integrating citizen engagement platforms and grievance redress systems into local governance processes;
- c) Enhancing coordination between local OGP champions, community-based organizations, and traditional institutions; and
- d) Institutionalizing local-level monitoring and feedback systems for improved service delivery outcomes.

These interventions will ensure that the principles of open governance are cascaded down to the grassroots, fostering inclusivity, ownership, and citizen trust in public institutions.

6.1.2 Legal Matters and Policy Alignment

The success of the State OGP process depends on a strong legal and policy foundation that guarantees sustainability, predictability, and compliance. All activities under SAP III will be implemented in conformity with existing State laws and regulations.

Where new policy or legislative frameworks are required to sustain reforms, such matters will be referred to the **Technical Working Groups (TWGs)** for review and escalated to the **State Steering Committee (SSC)** for consideration and onward recommendation to the State Executive Council or House of Assembly.

The Government will continue to work closely with the **Jigawa State House of Assembly** to enact, amend, or harmonize laws that support OGP principles, especially in areas such as **public financial management, access to information, digital governance, anti-corruption, and data protection**.

Policy alignment will also involve harmonizing OGP commitments with broader State and National frameworks, such as:

- The **Jigawa State Development Plan (2025–2030)**;
- The **Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)**;
- The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**; and
- The **National OGP Action Plan**.

This alignment ensures that OGP commitments contribute directly to achieving state and national development priorities while adhering to constitutional and legal mandates.

6.1.3 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Linkages

The OGP crosscutting approach to **Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)** emphasizes the use of technology and innovation to strengthen accountability and evidence-based decision-making. ICT tools will be leveraged to improve the **quality, timeliness, and accessibility** of performance data across all commitments.

Through the **State OGP Digital Dashboard**, stakeholders will be able to track progress on commitments, visualize data, and download performance reports in real time. The integration of digital tools will enhance data accuracy, facilitate citizen feedback, and promote interactive learning between State and Non-State Actors.

The MEL system will build on the **Result-Based Management (RBM)** approach detailed in Section 5.7, connecting data flows from MDAs, LGAs, CSOs, and citizens to the OGP Secretariat. This will ensure a consistent, evidence-driven reporting cycle.

Key MEL strategies include:

- a) Establishment of an OGP Performance Dashboard and Digital Repository for data access and reporting;
- b) Annual performance assessments using scorecards and citizen surveys;

- c) Digitalized reporting templates for MDAs and Non-State Actors;
- d) Integration of geospatial data and visualization tools for project tracking; and
- e) Public dissemination of M&E results to promote accountability and learning.

In this way, ICT and innovation will not only serve as enablers of efficiency but also as **instruments of transparency, citizen empowerment, and continuous learning**, thereby reinforcing the sustainability of the OGP process in Jigawa State.

SECTION 7: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Framework

7.7.1 Context and Rationale

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) form the backbone of the State Open Government Partnership (OGP) implementation architecture. Consistent with the principles of co-creation, transparency, and accountability, M&E under the Jigawa State Action Plan III (SAP III) is designed to provide a structured mechanism for assessing progress, identifying implementation gaps, and ensuring continuous learning across all commitments.

Building on the OGP National Framework and the State's own institutional experience from the Community Development Framework (CDF II) and previous SAP cycles, the M&E Framework is anchored in the principles of **Result-Based Management (RBM)**. It will ensure that processes, outputs, outcomes, and impacts of all commitments are measured against agreed indicators, and that lessons learned inform future decision-making.

The Framework emphasizes **participatory monitoring, data transparency, and joint accountability** among State and Non-State Actors. Monitoring will therefore not be limited to government self-assessment; it will also rely on independent CSO tracking, citizen feedback, and collaborative validation through the State OGP multi-stakeholder structures.

7.7.2 Purpose and Objectives

The M&E Framework seeks to:

- a) Track implementation progress and assess performance of commitments under each thematic area;
- b) Promote accountability by ensuring commitments are delivered as planned and reported transparently;
- c) Strengthen the evidence base for policy decisions, planning, and budget allocation;
- d) Institutionalize learning across actors to enhance the effectiveness of co-created reforms;
- e) Provide stakeholders, including citizens and the media, with accessible information to hold government and implementing partners accountable.

7.7.3 Institutional Framework for M&E

The OGP Secretariat, housed in the **Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning**, will coordinate all M&E activities in collaboration with the **State Bureau of Statistics (JSBS)** and the **Technical Working Groups (TWGs)**.

- **The State Steering Committee (SSC)** will provide oversight and strategic guidance, reviewing quarterly and annual performance reports and making recommendations to improve implementation.

- **The Technical Working Groups (TWGs)** will compile and validate performance data from implementing MDAs and Non-State Actors for each thematic area.
- **The OGP Secretariat** will consolidate data, prepare periodic progress reports, and facilitate the annual self-assessment and Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) reviews.
- **Civil Society and Media Partners** will play a complementary role in tracking progress, producing shadow reports, and mobilizing citizen feedback to enrich learning and accountability.

7.7.4 M&E Processes and Tools

The Framework will adopt a mix of **quantitative and qualitative monitoring tools**, including:

- **Quarterly Implementation Reports** from MDAs and TWGs;
- **Annual Scorecards** for each Thematic Area and Commitment;
- **Sectoral Surveys** to capture citizen perceptions and service delivery outcomes;
- **Public Expenditure Tracking and Budget Transparency Reviews**;
- **Administrative Data Audits** and performance verification from MDAs;
- **Citizen Feedback Platforms** (physical and digital) for real-time monitoring; and
- **Independent Evaluation Missions** to assess overall outcomes and impact.

Each Commitment will have defined **Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)** with baselines, annual targets, data sources, and responsible institutions (as detailed in the M&E Results Framework Annex).

7.7.5 Reporting and Learning

The reporting and learning cycle will follow a structured annual calendar:

Activity	Frequency	Responsible Entity	Output
Data Collection and Verification	Monthly/Quarterly	MDAs/TWGs	Quarterly Progress Updates
Performance Review and Reflection	Quarterly	OGP Secretariat / SSC	Review Notes and Recommendations
Stakeholder Validation Forum	Annual	SSC & CSOs	Annual Progress Report and Learning Brief
Independent Evaluation	Biennial	External Evaluators	State OGP Performance Assessment
Public Dissemination and Feedback	Quarterly	OGP Secretariat	Citizens' Report / Infographics / Online Dashboard

This cyclical process ensures that information is not only collected but used — fostering adaptive learning and continual improvement of reforms.

5.7.6 Data Management and Quality Assurance

To ensure data credibility, the OGP Secretariat, in collaboration with JSBS, will develop a **Data Quality Assurance Protocol (DQAP)**. This will cover:

- Standardized templates and reporting formats across commitments;
- Verification and validation processes;

- Data triangulation between government reports, CSO monitoring, and citizen feedback; and
- Archiving and digital publication of M&E data for transparency.

7.7.7 Evaluation and Performance Review

Evaluation will be conducted to determine the extent to which commitments have:

- Addressed their targeted OGP challenges;
- Achieved set objectives, outputs, and outcomes; and
- Contributed to the overall goals of transparency, accountability, participation, and innovation in governance.

Mid-term and end-line evaluations will assess the performance of commitments along three dimensions: **relevance**, **effectiveness**, and **sustainability**. Recommendations from the evaluations will feed directly into the next Action Plan cycle.

7.7.8 Linkage with Crosscutting Areas and ICT Innovation

In line with Section 6 of SAP III, M&E processes will leverage **ICT innovations** for real-time data capture, visual analytics, and citizen engagement through digital dashboards and open data platforms. This will strengthen transparency, facilitate online participation, and enhance accessibility to OGP progress information.

Furthermore, M&E findings will inform crosscutting reforms such as **local governance strengthening**, **gender inclusion**, **social accountability**, and **climate adaptation**.

7.7.9 Financing and Sustainability of M&E

Funding for M&E activities will be derived from the **State OGP budget line**, individual **MDAs' program budgets**, and **development partner support**. Non-State Actors and CSOs will mobilize complementary resources for independent monitoring and joint learning exercises.

The M&E framework will also explore partnerships with **academic institutions** and **research organizations** to strengthen analytical capacity, ensure methodological rigor, and promote the sustainability of learning systems.

SECTION 7.7.10 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING (MEL) FRAMEWORK

7.10 Introduction

The Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework provides a systematic approach for tracking the implementation and results of the Jigawa State Open Government Partnership (OGP) State Action Plan III (SAP III) 2026–2027. The framework promotes accountability, transparency, evidence-based decision-making, and continuous learning by ensuring that progress towards the Action Plan commitments is regularly monitored, measured, and reported.

The framework adopts a Results-Based Management (RBM) approach, linking activities to outputs, outcomes, and impacts while strengthening collaboration between Government, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), the private sector, development partners, and citizens. It

complements the institutional arrangements established under the State Steering Committee (SSC), Technical Working Groups (TWGs), and the OGP Secretariat.

7.10.1 Purpose

The MEL Framework aims to:

- Track progress towards the implementation of all SAP III commitments.
- Measure results against agreed performance indicators and targets.
- Promote transparency and accountability among implementing institutions.
- Generate evidence for decision-making and policy improvement.
- Strengthen citizen participation through feedback and social accountability mechanisms.
- Facilitate continuous learning and adaptive management throughout the implementation period.

7.10.2 Results Framework

The implementation of SAP III will be guided by a Results Chain that links resources to measurable development outcomes.

Results Level	Description
Inputs	Financial, human, technical and institutional resources provided by Government and partners.
Activities	Implementation of agreed actions under each commitment.
Outputs	Deliverables such as policies, systems, trainings, digital platforms, reports and awareness campaigns.
Outcomes	Improved transparency, accountability, access to justice, climate resilience and anti-corruption systems.
Impact	Improved open governance, public trust and inclusive service delivery in Jigawa State.

7.10.3 Performance Monitoring

Performance shall be monitored using the indicators, baselines, targets and milestones contained in each commitment of the SAP III. Lead MDAs and implementing partners shall collect and report data using standardized reporting templates coordinated by the OGP Secretariat.

Performance monitoring shall focus on:

- Progress towards planned activities.
- Achievement of outputs and outcomes.
- Quality and timeliness of implementation.
- Budget utilization.

- Citizen participation and feedback.
- Risks affecting implementation.

7.10.14 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Monitoring and reporting shall be coordinated through the existing OGP governance structure.

Institution	Key Responsibilities
State Steering Committee	Provide strategic oversight, review quarterly and annual performance reports, and provide policy direction.
OGP Secretariat	Coordinate data collection, consolidate reports, maintain the performance database, prepare progress reports, and facilitate learning.
Technical Working Groups	Monitor implementation within their thematic areas, validate performance data, and submit quarterly reports.
Lead MDAs	Implement activities, collect performance data, and submit progress reports.
State Bureau of Statistics	Provide technical support for data quality assurance and analysis.
CSOs and Media	Support independent monitoring, social accountability, citizen engagement, and validation of results.

7.10.5 Data Collection and Reporting

Monitoring data shall be obtained from administrative records, programme reports, digital platforms, surveys, citizen feedback mechanisms, and field monitoring visits.

Report	Frequency	Responsibility
Activity Progress Report	Monthly	Lead MDAs
Performance Report	Quarterly	TWGs
SAP III Progress Report	Quarterly	OGP Secretariat
Annual Performance Report	Annually	OGP Secretariat
Self-Assessment Report	Annually	State Steering Committee

7.10.6 Performance Review and Learning

Quarterly performance review meetings shall be convened to assess implementation progress, identify challenges, agree on corrective actions, and document lessons learned.

Learning activities shall include:

- Quarterly review meetings.

- Joint monitoring visits.
- Annual performance review workshops.
- Documentation of good practices and lessons learned.
- Knowledge sharing among Government, CSOs and development partners.

Lessons generated through these processes shall inform annual work planning and future State Action Plans.

7.10.7 Data Quality Assurance

To ensure the credibility of performance information, the following measures shall be adopted:

- Use of standardized reporting templates.
- Regular data verification and validation.
- Joint monitoring by Government and Non-State Actors.
- Periodic field verification.
- Evidence-based reporting using approved data sources.
- Secure electronic storage of monitoring data by the OGP Secretariat.

7.10.8 Citizen Accountability and Feedback

Citizen participation is central to the implementation of SAP III. Feedback shall be obtained through public consultations, town hall meetings, community monitoring, social audits, grievance redress mechanisms, digital platforms, and citizen satisfaction surveys.

Feedback received shall be analysed and used to improve implementation, strengthen accountability, and enhance public trust.

7.10.9 Mid-Term and Final Evaluation

A Mid-Term Review shall be conducted during implementation to assess progress, identify implementation gaps, and recommend adjustments where necessary. At the end of the Action Plan period, a Final Evaluation shall assess the achievement of outputs, outcomes, and early results of impact, and document lessons to inform subsequent State Action Plans.

Section 8 – Conclusion

The Jigawa State Government remains resolutely committed to sustaining an open, inclusive, and purposeful governance system that listens to and acts upon the needs and aspirations of its citizens. This is the essence of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) — a shared responsibility between the State and its people to ensure transparency, accountability, and participatory decision-making in governance.

Through this **State Action Plan III (SAP III)**, the Government reaffirms its determination to deepen reforms that promote fiscal openness, access to justice, climate accountability, and anti-corruption integrity. The plan demonstrates the collective will of both State and Non-State Actors to advance the principles of **co-creation**, **innovation**, and **mutual accountability** in the service of all Jigawa citizens.

The process of developing SAP III was highly participatory and inclusive. From conception to validation, Civil Society, the Media, the Private Sector, and Government institutions worked collaboratively to ensure that every commitment reflected citizens' voices, priorities, and expectations. This co-creation spirit will continue to guide the implementation phase — supported by open dialogue, transparent reporting, and continuous learning across all stakeholders.

In line with OGP global best practice, the Jigawa OGP Secretariat and its partners will sustain active communication and feedback mechanisms to strengthen citizen engagement and foster a sense of shared ownership. The implementation of SAP III will be tracked through the established Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework, ensuring that progress is transparent, evidence-based, and responsive to emerging challenges.

As implementation partners discharge their respective responsibilities, both Government and Non-State Actors are expected to uphold the same principles of openness and accountability that define the OGP. The Government remains answerable to its citizens, just as citizens and Non-State partners are accountable for their own commitments and contributions to achieving the collective vision of a more transparent and equitable Jigawa.

Looking ahead, the Jigawa OGP community will continue to consolidate the gains of previous Action Plans and pursue new frontiers of open governance. Through collaboration, innovation, and integrity, the State will continue to strengthen public trust and ensure that governance serves its constitutional purpose: **the security and welfare of all citizens of Jigawa State.**