



RESOURCE CENTRE
for **HUMAN RIGHTS**
& CIVIC EDUCATION

CHRICED

CONTACT BOOKLET

For

CONSTITUENCY PROJECTS AND GOVERNANCE TRACKING



Supported by

**MacArthur
Foundation**

VOLUME 2

**RESOURCE CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS &
CIVIC EDUCATION (CHRICED)**

**CONSTITUENCY PROJECTS AND GOVERNANCE
TRACKING**

**CONTACT INFORMATION
OF
KANO STATE MEMBERS AT THE FEDERAL AND
STATE ASSEMBLIES**

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Acknowledgement

The Resource Centre for Human Rights and Civic Education (CHRICED) is immensely grateful to the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation for the invaluable financial support, which has not only made the publication of this Information Booklet possible but has also strengthened our ability to advocate for transparency and accountability in the implementation of constituency projects in Kano State, Northwest, Nigeria.

PROLOGUE

The main objective of this booklet is to ensure that constituents have access to the necessary information to engage with their representatives at both the Federal and State Assemblies. By providing a comprehensive contact information, constituents of Kano State are empowered to actively participate in the democratic process of Nigeria.

One of the key benefits of this booklet is that it enables constituents to voice the issues faced by their communities. By having the contact details of their elected officials readily available, constituents can easily reach out to them to express their concerns, share their opinions, and seek assistance in addressing pressing challenges of their communities. This direct communication channel fosters a sense of connection between the representatives and the constituents, ensuring that the voices of the people are heard and considered in the decision-making processes.

Furthermore, the booklet allows constituents to monitor the progress of projects initiated by the politicians in their area. By having access to the contact information of their representatives, constituents can inquire about the status of ongoing projects, seek updates on their implementation, and hold their elected officials accountable for delivering on their promises. This transparency and accountability contribute to the overall development and well-being of the communities within Kano State.

In addition, the contact information booklet facilitates constituents' contribution to the legislative processes of their elected officials. It provides constituents with the means to engage in discussions, provide input, and offer suggestions on proposed bills and policies. By actively participating in the legislative processes, constituents can influence the decision-making and shape the laws and policies that directly impact their lives and communities.

Ultimately, the main objective of this contact information booklet is to promote increased participation and accountability in the democratic process of Nigeria. By empowering constituents with the necessary information and tools to engage with their representatives, it strengthens the democratic fabric of the country. It encourages active citizenship, fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility among the constituents, and ensures that the government remains responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people it serves.

PREFACE

In 2023, Nigeria found itself again ranked 163rd in the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI), a measure that assesses a country's level of development based on various indicators such as health, education, income, and living conditions. This ranking shed light on the challenging living conditions experienced by Nigerian citizens, particularly those residing in suburban and rural areas where basic necessities are lacking.

One of the key indicators that the HDI revealed was the life expectancy at birth, which stood at a concerning 54.7 years. This statistic highlighted the significant health challenges faced by the Nigerian population, including limited access to healthcare, high infant mortality rates, and a lack of adequate nutrition and sanitation facilities. Another significant indicator was Nigeria's adult literacy rate, which was measured at 62 percent. This meant that 38 percent of adults in the country lacked basic literacy skills, severely limiting their opportunities for personal and professional growth. Illiteracy often perpetuates a cycle of poverty and hinders socio-economic development, making it a critical issue that needs to be addressed.

Furthermore, the HDI revealed a troubling primary school dropout rate of 36.5 percent in Nigeria. This indicated a significant number of children who were unable to complete their basic education, further exacerbating the country's literacy challenges and hindering its human capital development. Education is

crucial for empowering individuals, reducing poverty, and fostering economic growth, making the high dropout rate a significant concern.

These statistics collectively underscored the harsh living conditions experienced by Nigerian citizens, particularly those in suburban and rural areas. These communities often lack access to basic necessities such as clean water, electricity, healthcare facilities, and quality education. The challenges faced by these populations have been central to the struggles experienced by the Nigerian population as a whole.

Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive approach that focuses on improving healthcare infrastructure, expanding access to quality education, and promoting economic opportunities in suburban and rural areas. By investing in these areas, Nigeria can work towards improving its HDI ranking and ensuring a better quality of life for its citizens.

However, is it possible to tackle the difficult living conditions faced by Nigerian citizens without addressing the rampant **CORRUPTION** that has deeply permeated our society? The answer is a resounding **NO**.

Addressing the challenges of living conditions faced by Nigerian citizens requires a comprehensive approach that includes tackling the rampant corruption deeply ingrained in our society. Corruption in Nigeria has become a systemic issue that affects all aspects of life, from basic service delivery to economic development. Without addressing this pervasive problem, any efforts

to improve living conditions will be hindered and ultimately ineffective.

Firstly, corruption undermines the provision of essential services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure. Funds allocated for these sectors are often embezzled or misappropriated, leading to inadequate facilities, poorly trained staff, and a lack of resources. This directly impacts the quality of life for Nigerian citizens, as they are denied access to basic necessities and opportunities for growth.

Moreover, corruption perpetuates inequality and exacerbates poverty. The diversion of public funds into private pockets widens the gap between the rich and the poor, leaving the majority of Nigerians in dire living conditions. This inequality further hampers social mobility and economic progress, as resources that could be invested in poverty alleviation programs or job creation are siphoned off by corrupt individuals.

Furthermore, corruption erodes trust in public institutions and undermines the rule of law. When citizens witness widespread corruption among their leaders, it erodes their confidence in the government's ability to address their needs and protect their rights. This lack of trust hampers social cohesion and can lead to social unrest, further exacerbating the difficult living conditions faced by Nigerian citizens.

Addressing corruption requires a multi-faceted approach that includes legal reforms, institutional strengthening, and a commitment to transparency and accountability.

This involves enacting and enforcing anti-corruption laws, establishing independent oversight bodies, and promoting a culture of integrity and ethical behavior. Additionally, promoting transparency in public procurement processes and ensuring the independence of the judiciary are crucial steps towards combating corruption.

By tackling corruption head-on, Nigerian society can begin to address the root causes of the difficult living conditions faced by its citizens. This will create an environment where resources are allocated efficiently, public services are delivered effectively, and opportunities for growth and development are accessible to all. Only by eradicating corruption can Nigeria pave the way for a brighter future for its citizens and improve their living conditions.

Since the advent of current democratic rule in 1999, citizens throughout Nigeria have been vocal about their desires for an effective governance system. The public has been calling for essential social goods and services, which duty bearers in government committed to provide. This struggle to deliver what was explicitly or implicitly promised by those in charge of governance has been a complex reality, with mixed results. In some instances, the clamor for quality service delivery was blunted by citizens' apathy and the lack of awareness about the rights and responsibilities of citizens to hold government accountable for the use of public resources.

The outcome is that after 25 years of the democratic experience, the verdict has since been reached that the

current democratic process has largely and overwhelmingly failed the Nigerian people. As the UN HDI data implies, it is abundantly clear that the various programs and policies, which should have made positive impacts on the living conditions of citizens, have been subverted. Over the years therefore, the welfare and the wellbeing of citizens have not been the motivations driving governance. Instead, the whims, ostentation and greed of the governing elites tend to have been the determinants of government policies, which is why the outcomes have reflected in the dire straits the country find itself.

However, lamentations, accusations and recriminations have never been known to make the challenges of bad governance go away. Only active citizenship, with the requisite skills and capacity to use the tools of democratic engagement can reverse the slide. At the Resource Centre for Human Rights & Civic Education (CHRICED), we have always canvassed the position that it is not sufficient to agonize. It is the collective responsibility of all citizens to organize using the clearest philosophical interpretations of the crisis, with the goal of changing the situation. This calls for an understanding of the core details of the process of programming and governance.

Therefore, we advocate for the collective duty of every citizen to unite and employ comprehensive philosophical interpretations of the crisis at hand. This requires a deep understanding of the fundamental intricacies involved in programming and governance. Citizens must equip themselves with the necessary skills to effectively engage in democratic processes.

CHRICED recognizes that true change can only be achieved through the active participation of citizens. We strive to empower citizens with the knowledge and tools needed to navigate the complexities of governance. By fostering a profound understanding of the underlying issues, we aim to inspire citizens to take action and contribute to the transformation of their communities.

Through our various programs and initiatives, we inspire citizens to move beyond mere expressions of sorrow and the tendency to assign blame. Our primary focus lies in highlighting the significance of constructive engagement and the power of collective action. By fostering unity and collaboration among citizens, we enable them to confront corruption, inadequate governance, and facilitate positive transformations. Moreover, by empowering citizens and cultivating a profound understanding of programming and governance, we aim to establish a society where collective action becomes the catalyst for transformative change.

Dr. Ibrahim M. Zikirullahi

Executive Director

Resource Centre for Human Rights and Civic Education
(CHRICED)

CONSTITUENCY PROJECTS IN NIGERIA

We have long been troubled by the paradox of Nigeria's abundance, juxtaposed with the widespread poverty, suffering, and extreme lack experienced by its people. It is truly disheartening that despite the significant amount of public funds allocated and spent by governments at all levels since the inception of the current democratic era in 1999, the quality of life for the populace has not improved. One of the initiatives that could have potentially facilitated equitable development and ensured that citizens benefit from public resources is the zonal intervention project, commonly referred to as the constituency project. These projects, if properly implemented, could have mirrored the impactful Marshal Plan of the United States, bringing essential infrastructure and services to grassroots communities. Instead, what we have witnessed post-civil rule in Nigeria is a constituency project framework marred by corruption, inefficiency, and a lack of transparency. Rather than serving as a means to empower communities and enhance public welfare, these projects have been exploited by politicians for personal gain, diverting public funds away from their intended purposes.

The Zonal Intervention Project, also known as the constituency project, has faced significant criticism due to its poor implementation and negative impact on the quality of life of the people. A legislative constituency project refers to any project that is conceived, designed, or executed within a legislative constituency with the involvement of the legislator(s) representing that

constituency. These projects are funded from the national or state budgets. Constituency projects, also known as Constituency Development Funds (CDFs), are not unique to Nigeria and are increasingly prevalent in developing nations. While there are different models of CDFs, most constituency projects share common features. These include the identification of the project by the legislator, the legislator's involvement in the design, funding, and execution process, direct funding from the government budget, and the association of the project with the legislator as their constituency project.

The legitimacy of legislative constituency projects in Nigeria has always been a topic of debate, as it deviates from the traditional role of the legislature and encroaches on the executive's responsibilities. Despite this, constituency projects can be seen as beneficial in several ways:

1. Efficient provision of infrastructure without bureaucratic delays.
2. Active involvement of constituents in project selection.
3. Improved satisfaction of constituency needs.
4. Direct participation of elected representatives in addressing constituents' challenges.

In Nigeria, the origin of constituency projects can be traced to the dawn of the Fourth Republic, with the quest by Nigerian legislators for more equitable distribution of resources to their constituencies as “dividends of democracy”. Largely, the operation of constituency projects in Nigeria appears to be shrouded in

bureaucratic secrecy. Except for Lagos State, there appears to be no clear-cut legal framework for such projects, at the national or state levels of government.¹ What is clear however is that constituency projects are always included in the budgets of the federal and state governments.²

The implementation of constituency projects in Nigeria has been a contentious issue since its inception. Conflicts have arisen between the executive and legislative branches regarding the incorporation of these projects into the budgets. In certain instances, legislators have caused delays in budget approval, leading to discrepancies between the executive's estimates and the final approved budget. The discrepancies often stem from the addition of constituency projects, resulting in public interest litigations against the national assembly.

In a country where majority of the citizens are in dire need of basic amenities and infrastructure to ease their long years of suffering and hardship, sinking trillions of taxpayers' money into a venture without reasonable impact, calls for concern and urgent attention by all stakeholders in the Nigerian project. The magnitude of waste and corruption in the process of implementing the constituency projects is mind boggling. From 2003 to date, it was estimated that a over N2 Trillion has been appropriated for legislators' constituency projects, at the National Assembly.³ Giving an insight into the extent of wastage and corruption in the constituency project implementation process, former Chairman of the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission, ICPC, Prof. Bolaji Owasanoye, in

July 2019, told a gathering of quantity surveyors in Abuja that its tracking of the National Assembly's constituency projects in 12 states proved that they had made almost zero impact at the grassroots, though they gulped "about" two trillion naira since 2000.⁴

Community-Driven Anti-Corruption Initiatives in Kano State

In Nigeria, constituency projects, facilitated by legislators at state and federal levels is supposed to be one of the key mechanisms envisaged to evenly deliver social goods and services to local communities across the country. However, due to structural and systemic gaps bordering on unequal power relations, citizens are excluded and alienated from the key decision-making processes including choosing, planning and execution of constituency projects. It is against this background that the Resource Centre for Human Rights and Civic Education (CHRICED), with the support of John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, is implementing a project to promote "***Community-Driven Anti-Corruption Initiatives in Kano, Nigeria***", to address the lack of accountability, low citizens' morale, weak community organizing capacity, and general apathy fueling the negative impacts of corruption on the delivery of key social goods and services through the agency of legislative constituency projects funded from public treasury in the 44 Local Government Areas of Kano State.

TOOLS AND LAWS FOR ACCOUNTABILITY DEMANDS

CHRICED will utilize anti-corruption instruments and accountability demand mechanisms, such as the Open Government Partnership (OGP) and the Freedom of Information Act (FOI), during the implementation of this project.

1. Open Government Partnership (OGP)

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a multilateral initiative that aims to secure concrete commitments from national and sub-national governments to promote open government, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. In the spirit of multi-stakeholder collaboration, OGP is overseen by a steering committee including representatives of governments and civil society organizations.

The origin of OGP can be traced back to 2011, when government leaders and civil society advocates came together to create a unique partnership - one that combines these powerful forces to promote transparent, participatory, inclusive and accountable government. Today, about Seventy-eight countries (including Nigeria) and a growing number of local governments, representing more than two billion people, along with thousands of civil society organizations are members of the Open Government Partnership (OGP). Since its creation, OGP has resulted in over 2,500 commitments

made by 79 participating countries, covering a third of the world's population.⁵

In 2018, the Kano State Government joined the Open Government Partnership. The OGP State Steering Committee (SSC) was formed, consisting of both State and Non-State actors such as Government Ministries, Agencies, Departments (MDAs), Civil Society Organizations, Organized Private Sector, and Professional Associations.

As part of this initiative, CHRICED will educate Community-Based Organizations on the fundamentals of the Kano State Open Government Partnership and how they can utilize the OGP platform to advocate for accountability, transparency, and greater involvement in the decision-making process for legislative constituency projects.

2. The Freedom of Information ACT

On 28 May, 2011, Nigeria's former President Goodluck Jonathan signed into law the Freedom of Information ('FOI') Act (the 'Act'). With the coming into force of the Act, every person now has a legal right of access to information, records and documents held by government bodies and private bodies carrying out public functions. This law provides a good opportunity to put to test the wider issue of the government's commitment to transparency, accountability and good governance.

To whom does the Act apply?

The Act primarily applies to two categories of individuals: applicants and public institutions. The term 'applicant' in the Act refers to any person who applies for information under the Act. It is important to note that the Act's definition of 'person' includes both corporations and individuals, whether they are part of a corporation or not, acting alone or as a group. It is also worth mentioning that an applicant does not need to demonstrate any specific interest in the requested information, and individuals who are illiterate or disabled can request information through a third party.

On the other hand, public institutions are individuals who have a legal obligation to provide applicants with the requested information or copies of records. This includes public officials, agencies, and institutions. A 'public institution' is defined in the Act as any legislative, executive, judicial, administrative, or advisory body of the government, including boards, bureaus, committees, or commissions of the state. It also includes subsidiary bodies of these entities, such as committees and subcommittees, which receive public funding or expend public funds. Additionally, private bodies that provide public services, perform public functions, or utilize public funds are also considered public institutions.⁶

Furthermore, the provisions of this Act can be utilized by citizens as a powerful tool to demand accountability and transparency in the planning and implementation of constituency projects. Therefore, CHRICED will educate constituents in target communities on how they can utilize the relevant sections of the FOI Act to hold their legislators accountable.

**Key Contact Details of Senator Representing the three Senatorial Districts of
Kano State**

SN	NAME	CONTACT	SENATORIAL ZONE	CONSTITUENCY OFFICE ADDRESS
1.	Sen. Barau I. Jibril	09076092406 08061590571 Ibrahim.jibrin@nass.gov.ng	Kano North	Former Unity Bank Building, along Katsina Road. Bichi Local Govt. Area
2.	Sen. Abdurrahman Kawu Sumaila	08039206959	Kano South	Along
3.	Sen. Rufa'i Sani Hanga		Kano Central	Kano Central Constituency Office, Sokoto Road, Nassarawa LGA, Kano

Key Contact Details of Kano Representatives in the Federal House of Representatives

SN	NAME	LGA	CONTACT	CONSTITUENCY OFFICE ADDRESS
1.	Hon Idris Kawu	KUMBOTSO	08033199735	
2.	Hon. Ibrahim Sagir Koki	KANO MUNICIPAL	08038004262 sani3@gmail.com	173, Independence Road, Kano State.
3.	Hon Alhassan Ado Doguwa	TUDUNWADA / DOGUWA	08034502986 alhassandoguwa@gmail.com	Dadin Kowa Town, Doguwa
4.	Hon. Zakari Umar Mukhtari	TARAUNI	08037182939 muzakari74@gmail.com	Lamido Street, Tarauni LGA., Kano
5.	Hon. Hassan Hussain	NASSARAWA	08035929470 hashglobal20@gmail.com	Durbin Katsina Road, Bompai, Nassarawa, Kano
6.	Ibrahim Garba Mohammed	GWALE	mig25ng@gmail.com 08033262108, 08090160205	Upper Floor Sharu Abba Plaza, Opp. A.Y.M. Shafa Filling Station, Kabuga, Kano

7.	Hon. Shehu Muhammad Bello	FAGGE	mbshehufagge@gmail.com, 08098971117, 07051115555	26, Airport Road By Rochas Okoroa Road, Kano.
8.	Hon Sani Madaki	DALA	08037864930, 07053333008 almadaks@gmail.com	Aminu Kano Way near Dala Police Div. Kano
9.	Hon. Sani Adamu	UNGOGGO/ MINJIBIR	08038004262 saniwakili3@yahoo.com	
10.	Hon. Kabiru Usman Rurum	RANO / KIBIYA / BUKURE	08037871568 Alhassankabir2014@gmail.com	Rano GRA Opp. General Hospital, Rano
11.	Hon Ghali Tijjani Mustapha	AJINGI/ ALBASU / GAYA	08036069180 gmtpanda@yahoo.com	Opp A.A Wada Filling Station, Maiduri Rd., Kano.
12.	Hon. Abdulhakeem Ado	WUDIL / GARKO	08061115357 abuammaer@gmail.com	Kwanar-Gaya, by Gidan Alhazai Hospital, Wudil
13.	Hon Abdullahi Mu'azu Gwarzo	GWARZO / KABO	08038869731 abdellababag@gmail.com	
14.	Hon Tijjani Abdulqadir Jobe	DAWAKIN TOFA/ TOFA/ RIMIN GADO	08036210294 tijjaniabdulkadirjobe@gm ail.com	Dawanau Dawakin Tofa, Kano
15.	Hon. Abdullahi Sani	KARAYE / ROGO	mohammedsaniabdullahi rg@gmail.com	

16.	Hon Abubakar Kabir Abubakar	BICHI	08135403288 abubakarkabir@hotmail.com	No. 11 Katsina Road, Bichi
17.	Hon Yusuf Badu	SHANON / BAGWAI	08164713218 badauyusufahmad@gmail.com	Bagwai LG HQ, Bagwai Lga Kano
18.	Hon Ibrahim Hamisu Chidari	DAMBATTA / MAKODA	08097039533 hamisuibrahim78@yahoo.com	
19.	Hon. Yusuf Datti	KURA/MADOBI / GARUN MALAM	08036494555 08036998554 yusufdatti@yahoo.co.uk	No. 1 Zaria Road, Kula Local Govt. Area, Kano State
20.	Hon Rabi'u Yusuf	SUMAILA / TAKAI	09017202020, 08034267792 rabiuhusawa@gmail.com	
21.	Hon. Sani Bala	KUNCI / TSANYAWA	08036166400 engrsani@yahoo.com	Tsanyawa LGA Kano State.
22.	Hon. Hassan Mohammed	DAWAKIN KUDU WARAWA	08037875524 admin@nass.gov.ng	
23.	Hon. Mohammed Chiroma	GEZAWA / GABASAWA	08180004521, 08098624495 mohammedchiroma66@gmail.com	
24.	Abdulummin Jibril Kofa	KIRU/BEBEJI	08036130007 abdusite@yahoo.com	Kwanar Dangora in Kiru L.G.A. Kano state.

Key Contact Details of Kano State House of Assembly Members

KANO STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY LIST OF HON. MEMBERS 2023 - 2027				
S/N	NAME	RANK	CONSTITUENCY	PHONE
1.	Rt. Hon. Jibril Isma'il Falgore	Speaker	Rogo	08077881111 08065578565
2.	Rt.Hon. Muhammad Bello Butu-Butu	Deputy Speaker	Rimin Gado/Tofa	08032419359
3.	Hon. Lawan Hussaini C/'Yangurasa	Majority Leader	Dala	08035883329
4.	Hon. Garba Shehu Fammar	Dept. Majority Leader	Kibiya	08099999689 08070708001
5.	Hon. Mudassir Ibrahim	Chief Whip	Kumbotso	08025255800 08028101786
6.	Hon. Zakariyya Abdullahi	Majority Whip	Gabasawa	07036923090
7.	Hon. Labaran Abdul Madari	Minority	Warawa	08038888323
8.	Hon. Ayuba Labaran Durum	Minority Whip	Kabo	08099801414
9.	Hon. Lawan Tini Ajingi	Member	Ajingi	08031178511

10.	Hon. Musa Tahir Haruna	Member	Albasu	08033064245
11.	Hon. Halilu Ibrahim Kundila	Member	Bagwai/Shanon	08127912170
12.	Hon. Aliyu Muhammad	Member	Bebeji	08033436732 08091506060
13.	Hon. Lawan Shehu	Member	Bichi	08035077800 08031815121
14.	Hon. Hafizu Gambo	Member	Bunkure	08034317313
15.	Hon. Murtala Musa Kore	Member	Danbatta	08034502106
16.	Hon. Shu'aibu Rabi'u	Member	D/Kudu	08130040101
17.	Hon Sale Ahmed Marke	Member	D/Tofa	07033703640
18.	Hon Salisu Ibrahim Mohammed	Member	Doguwa	09077540049 0916055575
19.	Hon. Tukur Muhammad	Member	Fagge	09125864040
20.	Hon. Murtala Muhammad Kadage	Member	Garko	08033338077 07036537894
21.	Hon. Abubakar Danladi Isa	Member	Gaya	08066563011
22.	Hon. Yahaya Abdullahi	Member	Gezawa	08037877953

23.	Hon. Abdulmajid Isa Umar	Member	Gwale	08035333252 08065360358
24.	Hon. Yunusa Haruna Kayyu	Member	Gwarzo	08136681992
25.	Hon. Engr. Ahmed Ibrahim	Member	Karaye	08035864525 08026958309
26.	Hon. Usman A. Tasi'u	Member	Kiru	08060780473 08088686862
27.	Hon. Garba Ya'u Gwarmai	Member	Ghari/Tsanyawa	08066019928
28.	Hon. Alhassan Zakariyya Ishaq	Member	Kura/Garun Malam	08030778559
29.	Hon. Sulaiman Mukhtar Ishaq	Member	Madobi	08036448399
30.	Hon. Muhammad Ahmad	Member	Makoda	08065966799
31.	Hon. Abdul Abdulhamid Minjibir	Member	Minjibir	08033139961 09090091111
32.	Hon. Yusuf Aliyu Daneji	Member	Municipal	08036315554 07041246267
33.	Hon. Yusuf Bello Aliyu	Member	Nassarawa	08033396322

34.	Hon. Ibrahim Muhammad	Member	Rano	07034839181 09164300000
35.	Rt. Hon. Zubairu Hamza Massu	Member	Sumaila	08036060904 08022973200
36.	Hon. Musa Ali Kachako	Member	Takai	08036267979 08092127111
37.	Hon. Kabiru Dahiru Sule	Member	Tarauni	07037458879
38.	Hon. Lawan Sule	Member	T/Wada	08036188850
39.	Hon. Aminu Sa'adu	Member	Ungogo	08035909419 07067634666
40.	Hon. Ali Abdullahi Manager	Member	Wudil	08036867240 09150907062

Contacts of Anti-Corruption Agencies

S/N	AGENCY	CONTACT	LOCATION
1.	Kano State Public Complaints and Anti-Corruption Commission	Phone: 0803 467 7340	Address: NO. 224 Sabo Bakin Zuwo Road, NASSARAWA GRA, Kano
2.	Independent Corrupt Practices & other related offences Commission (ICPC) Kano Office	State Commissioner: Mr. Ibrahim Kagara Phone: 08032851353 E-mail: kano@icpc.gov.ng	No. 7 Usmaniyya Link, Off Abdullahi Bayero Road, Kano, Kano State.
3	EFCC Zonal Office Kano	Phone: 08099992256 Email: kanozonaloffice@efccnigeria.org	NO 2 Hajj camp Road, Kano Kano State. Nigeria.

**Contact Address of Kano State Public Complaint
& Anti-Corruption Commission in the 44 Local
Government Areas of Kano State.**

S/N	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	LOCATION
1.	Ajingi	Local Govt. Secretariat
2.	Albasu	Local Govt. Secretariat
3.	Bagwai	Local Govt. Secretariat
4.	Bebeji	Local Govt. Secretariat
5.	Bichi	Local Govt. Secretariat
6.	Bunkure	Local Govt. Secretariat
7.	Dala	Local Govt. Secretariat
8.	Dambatta	Local Govt. Secretariat
9.	Dawakin Kudu	Local Govt. Secretariat
10.	Dawakin Tofa	Local Govt. Secretariat
11.	Doguya	Local Govt. Secretariat
12.	Fagge	Local Govt. Secretariat
13.	Gabasawa	Local Govt. Secretariat
14.	Garko	Local Govt. Secretariat
15.	Garun Mallam	Local Govt. Secretariat
16.	Gaya	Local Govt. Secretariat
17.	Gezawa	Local Govt. Secretariat
18.	Gwale	Local Govt. Secretariat
19.	Gwarzo	Local Govt. Secretariat
20.	Kabo	Local Govt. Secretariat
21.	Kano Municipal	Local Govt. Secretariat
22.	Karaye	Local Govt. Secretariat
23.	Kibiya	Local Govt. Secretariat

24.	Kiru	Local Govt. Secretariat
25.	Kumbotso	Local Govt. Secretariat
26.	Kunci	Local Govt. Secretariat
27.	Kura	Local Govt. Secretariat
28.	Madobi	Local Govt. Secretariat
29.	Makoda	Local Govt. Secretariat
30.	Minjibir	Local Govt. Secretariat
31.	Nassarawa	Local Govt. Secretariat
32.	Rano	Local Govt. Secretariat
33.	Rimin Gado	Local Govt. Secretariat
34.	Rogo	Local Govt. Secretariat
35.	Shanono	Local Govt. Secretariat
36.	Sumaila	Local Govt. Secretariat
37.	Takai	Local Govt. Secretariat
38.	Tarauni	Local Govt. Secretariat
39.	Tofa	Local Govt. Secretariat
40.	Tsanyawa	Local Govt. Secretariat
41.	Tudun wada	Local Govt. Secretariat
42.	Ungogo	Local Govt. Secretariat
43.	Warawa	Local Govt. Secretariat
44.	Wudil	Local Govt. Secretariat



Fighting for Justice to Guarantee Peace...

About CHRICED

Resource Centre for Human Rights & Civic Education (CHRICED) is a Nigerian nonprofit, and a knowledge-driven platform of active citizens working for the promotion of human rights, rule of law, democracy, and accountability. CHRICED is registered in October 2006 with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC). CHRICED is certified through equivalency determination by NGOsource, a project of **TechSoup** and the **Council on Foundations**, as equivalent of a United States public charity organization.

Vision

CHRICED envisions a democratic Nigeria where participation, inclusion, transparency, and accountability are guaranteed for the well-being of citizens.

Mission

CHRICED is committed to the advancement of a democratic, representative, and inclusive political culture in Nigeria by mobilizing state and non-state actors to actively collaborate in fostering the rule of law, accountability, and responsive use of resources for the collective well-being of the people.

Civic education is our strategic vehicle for empowering citizens, in pursuit of this mission

CHRICED Thematic and Approach

With offices in Abuja and Kano, CHRICED is currently pioneering rights-based approach to tackle the decades-old marginalization, human rights violations, economic deprivation and social emasculation and other forms of historic injustices suffered by the indigenous people in Nigeria. CHRICED is addressing the crippling issue of maternal and child mortality in northern Nigeria. We are also intervening in the region to improve accountability in management of constituency projects and local government resources. Another key focus of our intervention has been to increase access to education for girls through strong community action, as well as to prevent the labour exploitation of vulnerable almajiri street children in Northern Nigeria. CHRICED program targeting marginalized youths, especially in the poor rural areas, has focused on promoting equitable access to economic and livelihood opportunities for youths in Nigeria. CHRICED also has experience in monitoring and advocating transparent and credible elections within and outside Nigeria.

Governance Structure

CHRICED has three-layer structure:

The Advisory Council composed of eminent individuals who have distinguished themselves in their respective areas of endeavour. It meets at least once in a year to provide leadership and guidance to the Centre. Although the Council does not have formal decision-making powers, the Chairman of the Council is the Chairman of the Centre. In this way, it feeds into other structures of the Centre. In addition, the Council

provides guidance to the Board and Secretariat in an effective manner.

The Board of Directors is responsible for policy formation in accordance with the guidance received from the Council. The Board approves the work of the Secretariat and meets at least twice in a year. In between, a Management Committee comprising three board members and the Executive Director is responsible for the work of the Centre.

The Secretariat is the administrative and coordinating centre of the organization. It is headed by the Executive Director who is mandated in accordance with the aims and objectives of CHRICED, to manage and steer the organization to success. The Executive Director is responsible for recruitment of core staff, subject to approval of the Board, and s/he is answerable to the Board.

End Notes

- 1 See the Lagos State (Constituency) Project Development Law, 2000
- 2 See Pointblanknews.com: “FG releases N50bn for constituency projects”, of 16th July, 2013 which reported the then Nigerian Minister of Finance as stating that N50 billion had been released for the execution of constituency projects in the 2013 budget. (Viewed at <http://pointblanknews.com/pbn/news/fg-releases-50bn-for-constituencyprojects-okonjo-iwl/> on 1st Feb, 2015)
- 3 See “Nigeria Intel” of 8th October 2013: “N900 billion on constituency projects.” The report attributed the information to the then Chairman, Senate Committee on Millennium Development Goals.
- 4 Nigeria: Rethinking the Constituency Projects Issue, Vanguard Newspaper Editorial of 29th November 2019 viewed at <https://allafrica.com/stories/201911290549.html>
- 5 Wikipedia. Open Government Partnership (OGP)
- 6 See, The Freedom of Information Act.

