

# **SECURITY, LAW & JUSTICE SECTOR**

**2019 – 2021 MEDIUM-TERM SECTOR STRATEGY (MTSS)**



## **STATE OF OSUN**

**AUGUST, 2018**

## Foreword

It is my delight to have my sector participates in the Development Plan of the State of Osun. Any Country or State that will attain success must have goals and plan in line with Global Best Practices and Sustainable Development Goals.

Without gainsaying, the Security, Law and Justice Sector is a key sector amongst others in driving and attaining set objectives and goals of any state. This is why I am happy to have technocrats of the stakeholder's agencies to sit and brainstorm on the Medium Term Sector Strategy (MTSS) of Justice Sector of our dear state.

I have no doubt in my mind that with adequate funding of the programs and project enunciated in this document, the Security, Law and Justice Sector of our dear state would be the first among equals in term of achieving development for the state and the good people of the State of Osun.

I commend the State Government for taking this giant stride at channeling a course of progress for this state through the setting up of a committee to draw up a holistic State Development Plan (SDP) of which this sector MTSS is an integral part.

Dr. Ajibola Basiru  
The Hon Commissioner,  
Ministry of Justice.

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## **Acknowledgements**

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We are equally grateful to the attorney general and Commissioner for Justice, Dr. Surajudeen Ajibola Bashiru for his unquantifiable and invaluable support to the success of drafting this document. We are grateful to His Lordship, the Honourable Chief Judge of the state of Osun Judiciary, Hon. Justice Oyebola Adepele Ojo during whose tenure this progressive idea was conceived and whose determination and commitment has seen the drafting of this document sail through.

The unalloyed support of the sector players is also acknowledged; the Chief Registrar of the state of Osun Judiciary, Mr L.O AROJO, Justice.....

## Table of Acronyms

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## Executive Summary

The hope of making Osun the most peaceful State in Nigeria is by ensuring that Osun State is a place where every resident can live and move freely without harm and the major responsibility for actualizing this goal rests squarely on the State of Osun Security, Law and Justice Sector. The Security, Law and Justice Sector faces numerous challenges which among other things, include an inadequate and ill equipped workforce, and lack of proper coordination between the various stakeholder institutions and agencies. This document constitutes the Security Law and Justice Sector's programme for the year, 2019 - 2021, and its preparation and production involved wide consultation and participation of the stakeholders of the Sector.

This MTSS document takes cognizance of the Programmes as well as the Expected Outcomes and Projects as well as the corresponding target outputs to be delivered within the time frame (i.e. 2019 – 2021). The relevant key performance indicators to measure the percentage and level of compliance are equally contained in the document.

The costing of the budgetary provision was done through extensive consultation with the regular suppliers and service providers of the sector and provisions were made to accommodate the reasonable fluctuations in prices.

The Strategies to be used in achieving the objectives set out in this document ranges from review of all obsolete LAWS, Legislation and domestication of relevant Laws, specialization within the sector, training and manpower development and digitalization of the whole security, legal and judicial system and encouragement of Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism, all carry a total budget of ..... within a budget ceiling of ..... for the first year of implementation.

It is intended that the monitoring and evaluation team of each of the stake-holding agencies will collaborate to see to the effective implementation of the programmes contained in this document. We are happy to foresee a good synergy amongst the stake-holding drivers of the project contained in this document and we have no doubt against the commitment of each individuals making up the Sector Developmental Plan, the intention of the state Government for the development of the state through the Policy Document would not be frustrated.

## **Chapter One: Introduction**

### **1.0 Preamble**

The Security, Law and Justice Sector will through this document implement varieties of programmes that are germane to turning the state around in the Area of Security, Legal and Justice development of the state. These programmes range from setting up of Multi –Door Court Houses as a form of Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism; Legislation and review of relevant laws, bringing up specialized Departments within the sector, encouraging pro-bono legal services; entrenchment of Public Justice feedback and a host of other laudable programmes that are developmental friendly.

### **1.1 Objectives of the MTSS Document**

Security, Law and Justice as a sector fits among the annual budget one year horizon of MDA's in MTSS training presentation. The MTSS is prepared to identify the key initiatives (Project and Programmes) and the sectorial strategies to be followed within the next year 2019-2021.

### **1.2 Summary of the Process used for the MTSS Development**

The process for developing this MTSS document involves translating the long-term policies of Osun State Government as articulated in the State Development Plan (SDP) and other national policy document such as SDG, ERGP, Transformation Agenda, etc. into medium term goals and outcomes. The State Development Plan reflects the State government's desire to sustain the perceived developmental growth and economic expansion of the State through a well planned, orderly and coherent development of the state. The vision is to be a prosperous State in a secure and sustainable environment.

This MTSS documents links the budget of constituting MDAs with the SDP over a period of three years (2019 – 2021). This Document was developed by organizing stakeholder's meetings, exchange of policy Documents, consultation with Sector Experts, input from sectors of other States, e.g. Lagos, Kaduna and Ekiti State.

However, the development process was slow by lack of funding, unavailability of some internal and external stakeholders, and the fire brigade approach employed in preparation of this document. The first holistic step taken was constitution of Sector Planning Team which was made up of representatives of the different sub-sectorial components. A pre-planning meeting was then organized by the Ministry of Economic Planning, Budget and Development. The meeting availed every member the knowledge of task before the team. After this, Ministry of Economic Planning, Budget and Development still organized a 2-Day Envisioning Workshop /Capacity Building for all members of the

Sectors alongside other eleven sectors. This was followed by series of inter sub-sectorial meetings and consultations were held to harmonize projects and develop a common vision for the sector. A technical session was thereafter held, comprising of members of the SPT, from where the draft MTSS was developed.

The process of developing this MTSS was not devoid of some weaknesses. Time constraint was a major challenge as the time frame given by the MoEPBD to develop and submit this MTSS was very short. Also there was inadequate supply of necessary information between the sub-sectorial components, as a result of the low level sensitization on the need for a MTSS document as a strategic plan for delivering progress within the sector, in line with the blueprint of the SDP. Above all, paucity of fund greatly affects the pace of completion of the document.

## 1.2 Summary of the sector's Programmes, Outcomes and Related Expenditures

Below is the summary of the programmes which the Sector would carry out, in relation to their expected outcome and budgeted expenditure.

**Table 1: Programmes, Expected Outcomes and Proposed Expenditures**

Programmes	Outcomes	Proposed Expenditure		
		2019	2020	2021
OSUN ZERO TOLERANCE FOR CRIMINALITY	Reduced crime rate in the State;	107,393,092.48	119,861,430.51	133,777,342.60
OSUN JUSTICE FOR ALL PROGRAMME	Improved Access to Justice	123,853,668.10	138,233,078.97	154,281,939.44
	Improved protection of the rights of women, Juveniles and vulnerable persons in the State.	14,477,603.22	16,158,452.95	18,034,449.34
OSUN QUICK JUSTICE PROGRAMME	Quick delivery of justice;	83,219,126.84	92,880,867.46	103,664,336.18
OSUN PRISONS SUPPORT PROGRAMME	Decongested Prisons;	81,796,000.00	91,292,515.60	101,891,576.66

FEDERAL LAW DOMESTICATION PROGRAMME	Increased level of domestication of relevant Federal Legislations;	6,191,539.50	6,910,377.23	7,712,672.03
JUDICIAL REFORM PROGRAMME	Additional Judicial Divisions;	87,425,698.91	97,575,822.55	108,904,375.55
OSUN MEDIATION PROGRAMME	Decongested Court dockets through introduction of ADR mechanisms;	16,138,719.71	18,012,425.06	20,103,667.62
Total Cost		<b>802,716,189.32</b>	<b>849,042,457.51</b>	<b>881,090,407.24</b>
Indicative Budget Ceiling		<b>232,157,888</b>	<b>284,381,788</b>	<b>347,223,371.50</b>
Indicative Budget Ceiling – Total Cost		<b>-570,558,301.32</b>	<b>-564,660,669.51</b>	<b>-533,867,035.74</b>

From the above, it is shown that the sector would run in a deficit going by the Indicative Budget Ceiling in relation to the Total Cost of programmes.

## 1.4 Outline of the Structure of the Document

This MTSS report is in five chapters as follows:

Chapter One is **Introduction**. It summarizes the key objectives of the MTSS document; the process used for the development of the MTSS; and the sector's programmes, expected outcomes and related expenditures. The chapter ends with an outline of the structure of the MTSS document.

Chapter Two: This chapter contain brief introduction to the State, overview of sector institutional Structure, the current situation in the sector, Sector's policy, Statement of the Mission, Vision and Core Values, the Sector's objectives and programmes for the Medium Term Sector Strategy period

Chapter Three has to do with the development of this sector's strategy; it contains an outline of the major strategic challenges to the sector, resource constraints, project prioritization, personnel and overhead cost (Existing and Projections), contributions from our partners, cross-cutting issues, outline of key strategies, justifications, responsibilities and operational plan.

Chapter Four contains the sector three (3) years expenditure projections which includes the process used and outline in making the projections

Chapter Five contains the monitoring and evaluation process which has to do with conducting the annual sector review and organizational arrangement.

## **Chapter Two: The Sector and Policy in the State**

### **2.1 A Brief Introduction to the State**

#### **2.1.1 Preamble:**

The State of Osun emerged as one of the new States created on the 27th day of August, 1991 by the then Military Head of State, General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida. Following her creation, it was only a matter of time before different Agencies that are Federal in outlook started springing up in Osun, especially the Nigeria Prisons, the Nigeria Police Force and the Legal Aid Council. These federal parastatals immediately combined forces with the Ministry of Justice, Nigeria Bar Association and Judiciary to make the Security, Law and Justice Sector very virile and effective in the state of Osun today.

The growing awareness and recognition on the part the State Government of Osun that poor and vulnerable people, particularly children and women, the powerless and disadvantaged are the most susceptible to all forms of discrimination and that in very many cases, the formal justice system has failed to protect them is commendable. This awareness has necessitated the need for the State Government to develop the capacity of the Justice Sector Institutions to ensure safety, security and access to justice for her citizens.

#### **2.1.2 State of Osun Security, Law and Justice**

The importance of an effective justice system for improving the standard of living of the people by ensuring that everybody has access to the justice system without fear or favour for the dispensation of fair and speedy justice cannot be overemphasized. The State of Osun Government is aware of the fact that failure to provide her citizens with protection from crime and easy access to justice not only make the society unsafe but also impedes sustainable development as States with a poor legal/judicial system and poor crime control mechanisms are unattractive to investors and naturally, economic growth is stultified.

The Security, Law and Justice Sector has been the bedrock for the peaceful coexistence of the citizens of the State of Osun. It is the awareness of this fact that has given the State Government the impetus to roll out support to the Sector by improving on the logistics of the various players in the Sector. Very recently, a well-equipped law library was donated to the Ministry of Justice. Also armoured vehicles were procured to the Nigerian Police to parade and do surveillance duties throughout the State. Efforts were made by government at supporting the judiciary to make frequent visit to the Ile-Ife and Ilesa Prisons for purposes of decongestion. As a matter of fact, Mr. Governor set up a prerogative of mercy Committee headed by the Honourable Attorney General of the State to oversee time to time release of deserving prison inmates. Other agencies like the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Department of States Security etc are also receiving support of the state Government in one way and the other. But it must be noted that in spite of this commendable support from the State, the Sector still remain plagued by numerous shortcomings and has fallen short of the expectations of the people.

Presently, the Judiciary in the State of Osun comprises of the High Court of Justice, the Customary Court of Appeal, the Magistrate Courts, the District Customary Courts, Family Courts and the Customary Courts which are all involved in the affair of dispensation of Justice to all manners of people within the State. Closely working in tandem with the Judiciary is the Ministry of Justice which interfaces between the Judiciary and the security agencies in the area of Administration of Criminal Justice, it is the Ministry of Justice that facilitates the trial of suspects all over the State and the security Agencies reports directly to the Ministry in most cases.

There is also the Nigerian Police which, in conjunction with sister Agencies, takes care of the security of lives and property in the State, helping the Institution is the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps which also plays a key role in the security and Justice system of the State. The Legal Aid Council, a Federal Agency, also assists immensely in the area of pro-bono cases for suspects and people who have no means to hire or pay for the services of legal practitioners.

The Prison Formation at Ile-ife and Ilesa also aid the Sector, within its limited capacity through the transportation of inmates to and fro the various Courts scattered across the State. Mention must also be made of the Centre for alternative Dispute resolution, O'Mediation, it is domiciled in the Ministry of Justice and has continued to receive the attention of a large percentage of indigents of the State in the area of amicable dispute resolution through negotiated settlement of issues between parties that opt for Mediation of issues between them. Closely related to the O'Mediation Centre is the Office of the Public Defender also domiciled in the Ministry of Justice and has also been of immense help in decongesting the Courts dockets through taking up of cases on behalf of indigents that are incapacitated by lack of funds to prosecute cases against them in court.

We also have some Non-Governmental Agencies that have been very instrumental to the relative progress that is currently being witnessed in the Sector, they are; the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), Civil Liberties Organization (CLO), Justice Development and Peace Initiative and other justice dispensation friendly Organizations that are within the State and contributing their quota in enhancing the capacity of the Security, Law and Justice Sector by attending to people's interest in particular, when their rights are threatened.

Given adequate collaboration, cohesion and synergy amongst the stakeholders of the sector, the state enjoys relative peace in the city and the suburb. Hence the sector services are at an average demand as at the time of drafting this document.

## **2.2 Overview of the Sector's Institutional Structure**

In the State of Osun Judiciary, there are the Chief Judge of the State and the President of the Customary Court of Appeal. The draw-down of the sector's organogram would be better appreciated starting with the High Court which is currently populated by Chief Judge and 15 other judges, but there is still need for the appointment of 14 more judges to cover the terrain of Government business and litigation in other jurisdiction spread across the state.

Also the customary Court of Appeal which combined to make up the judiciary of the state has four Honourable Judges which is inadequate when composition of full complement of that court is taken into consideration.

There is also the Ministry of Justice headed by the Attorney-General & Commissioner for Justice who is assisted by the Solicitor-General & Permanent Secretary together with Directors at the Public Prosecution Department, Civil litigation Department, Administrator –General and Public Trustee, Legal and Commercial Drafting Department, Office of the Public Defender and the Legal and Judicial Reforms Department. The field workers of this ministry ranging from the Chief State Counsel to the State Counsel which numbers about..... have been discovered to be inadequate as assignment and distribution of cases that needed attention still suffers, hence the Ministry is not close to offer its service at optimal capacity.

The State Command of the Nigeria Prisons Service is headed by the State Comptroller assisted by two deputy Comptrollers at Ile-Ife and Ilesha where Prison Facilities are cited. Mention should be made of the over-stressed condition of these two prisons. This document has made a very good plan or projection for time to time decongestion of the prison through the programmes contained in this document.

Another important stakeholder of the sector is the Nigeria Police, headed by the Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner of the State Criminal Investigation Department, outside the Police Headquarters are Area Commands and Police Divisions. We must be quick to point out that as at the time of preparing this document, Police prosecutors and investigating police officers are insufficiently distributed to cover the courts. The resultant effect on delay in trials, unnecessary adjournment and cases struck out for want of diligent prosecution cannot be overemphasized.

There is also the Nigerian Immigration Service doing its best within the sector set up. Also there is the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps, with the mandate to protect government properties against vandalism. However despite the combination of both Police and NSCDC, the state still has pockets of crimes in the cities and rural areas.

The Nigerian Bar Association is a key player of the sector with branches spread over the state particularly at Osogbo, Ile-Ife, Ikirun, Ilesha, Iwo and Ede. With the wide coverage of their branches, there is still need for vibrant sensitization and involvement of the members of the Association to help out in the numerous pro bono legal services that have been left undefended.

Added to this is the Legal Aid Council headed by the state Coordinator and providing Free Legal Services to indigent people that could not afford to hire professionals or Lawyers. The Council is inadequately staffed as there are just Four Lawyers to cover 13 Judicial Division of the High Court and 24 magisterial District!

There are also Human Rights Institutions engaged in Legal Advocacy and entrenchment of the rule of law and due process. Helping out in this regards in the State are FIDA, Osun Civil Society Coalition (OCSC), Committee for Democracy and Rights of the People (CDRP), Centre for Sustained Dialogue (CSD), Civil liberty Organization e. t. c. As virileas these organizations are within the state, they suffer inadequate funding and weak collaboration of Donor Agencies.

The Federal Road Safety Corps is a functional stakeholder of the sector. Needless to say, that the organization suffers inadequate staffing because there is only one legal officer which is not sufficient for the overall sector activities. As at the time of preparing this document, one could not be satisfied with the reports emanating from each of the organization making up the sector. What we think could account for this is the fact that the connecting legislation or law that could bring the organization together from time to time as one sector has not been put in place.

It is our hope that the state house of Assembly will expeditiously domesticate the Administration of criminal Justice Act which is a document that could properly connect stakeholders in the sector. Also, it is our hope that before the expiration of the tenure of this document, proper institutions and framework that will fully establish in the sector as one would be achieved.

## **2.3 The Current Situation in the Sector**

The Sector is working on digitalizing all departments that are instrumental to courts business like the litigation department, the probate, the appeal section which will make the whole system ICT compliance and this will be strengthen by this MTSS document.

The Sector is also working to forge the complete synergy among the stakeholders which will be instrumental to efficient driving of this document. However, it was discovered that the current situation of each of the stakeholder making up the sector rather than being peculiar are similar which this document has tried to address. For example lack of adequate infrastructural facilities thereby hampering high quality of service delivery.

It is discovered that the key players of the sector are all inadequately funded but it is our hope that this problem will assuage if the content of this document is properly executed.

The Sector lacks specialization identity. The Sector is concerned with the business of keeping the people of the state of Osun safe, tackling harm, rehabilitating, supporting victims and administering the rule of law, thereby bringing justice to the doorstep of the poor and the vulnerable member of the teaming populace and preventing citizen from taking laws into their hand.

The sector is engaged with strategies to put an end to shackles of perennial underdevelopment and maladministration in the country. The sector central business is concerned with the state

Economic Growth Development and socio-economic well-being of the citizen. The sector believes that investor will only put their resources in a state where there is functional judicial system, where every citizen is safe and is governed in equal measures by the rule of law.

The Sector has tried to ensure the execution of the integral action plan of the state government to enhance communal peace and progress.

- The Judiciary: High Court of Justice, Sharia Court of Appeal, and Customary Court of Appeal. Magistrate Court, Sharia Courts, and Customary Courts.
- The Judiciary is involved in the delivery of Justice and guarantees the Rule of Law. It seeks to achieve an independent, reform-oriented and well-funded justice delivery system that guarantees the rule of law, effectiveness, transparency and access to justice for all.
- The Ministry of Justice: The ministry is involved in the protection of the public life and property, and further has a mandate to reduce crimes and provide a more effective, transparent and responsive criminal justice system.
- The Legislature: The Legislature is vested with the responsibility of rendering services in the area of Law making, public representation, and oversight.
- Internal Security Organizations: This includes the Police, the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), and other Law enforcement agencies. They are vested with the responsibility of forestalling the breakdown of law and order in the state.

## 2.4 Sector policy

This document is envisaged to achieve eleven outcomes which are in line with the Sixteenth goal of SDG – (***‘Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels’***), ERGP concept - (***... the Plan articulates how the Federal Government will combat corruption, promote good governance, ensure security and reform the public service, and deliver, monitor, evaluate and communicate the progress against the plan***) and third pillar of State of Osun SDP – (***“Educated, productive, inclusive, healthy, safe and just society”***).

The main policy thrusts of this sector are:

- To ensure fair and speedy dispensation of justice which will invariably deliver just and peaceful society in the State of Osun
- Promotion of correctional restorative justice with its attendant outcome of reduction in recidivism
- Ensuring openness, transparency and accountability curbing corrupt practices and abuse of office. The outcome is effective synergy among key players.
- Inspire public confidence through a fair and just administration of the activities of the sector. The resultant outcome is that public confidence in the state will increase.

## 2.5 Statement of the Sector's Mission, Vision and Core Values

### Mission Statement

To promote effective justice delivery through synergy of key stakeholders in ensuring safe, just, egalitarian and economically viable state.

### Vision Statement

To be a reference point in justice dispensation in Nigeria.

### CORE VALUE

**Virtue:** Showing high moral standards, incorruptible and honest.

**Diligence:** Conscientious, meticulous, hardworking, disciplined, firm, enterprising and productive.

**Resilience:** Strong, able to recover and rebound from difficulties, not giving up easily, a good listener, enduring and Patient.

**Responsibility:** Being dutiful and accountable to self and society, demonstrating responsible leadership and/or followership, a good listener and a role model.

**Hospitality:** Being courteous and accommodating to all, respectful to all, non-discriminatory and accommodating divergent views.

## 2.6 The Sector's Objectives and Programmes for the MTSS Period

Summarize in Table 2 how the objectives you have developed for your sector over the medium term relate to the goals set at the level of the State of Osun as contained in the State of Osun's Development Plan.

**Table 2: Summary of State Level Goals, Sector Level Objectives, Programmes and Outcomes**

State Level Goal	Sector Level Objective	Programmes	Outcomes
<b>Pillar 3: Human Capital Development and Security</b> with the goal: "Educated, productive, inclusive, healthy,	To Put in place mechanism to check resort to self-help/jungle justice by members of the public.	OSUN ZERO TOLERANCE FOR CRIMINALITY	Reduced crime rate in the State;
	To Inspire public confidence through a	OSUN JUSTICE FOR ALL PROGRAMME	Improved Access to Justice

safe and just society”	fair and just administration of laws		Improved protection of the rights of women, juveniles and vulnerable persons in the State.
		FEDERAL LAW DOMESTICATION PROGRAMME	Increased level of domestication of relevant Federal Legislations;
	To ensure fair and speedy dispensation of justice.	OSUN QUICK JUSTICE PROGRAMME	Quick delivery of justice;
	To Promote correctional restorative justice through the use of ADR.	OSUN PRISONS SUPPORT PROGRAMME	Decongested Prisons;
		OSUN MEDIATION PROGRAMME	Decongested Court dockets through introduction of ADR mechanisms;
	To curb corrupt practices and abuse of office by ensuring openness, transparency and accountability.	JUDICIAL REFORM PROGRAMME	Additional Judicial Divisions;

**Table 3: Objectives, Programmes and Outcome Deliverables**

State Level Goal	Sector Level Objective	Programmes	Outcomes	KPI	Baseline (e.g. Value of the Outcome in 2017)	Target		
						2019	2020	2021
<b>Pillar 3: Human Capital Development and Security</b> with the goal: “Educated, productive, inclusive, healthy, safe and just society”	To Put in place mechanism to check resort to self-help/jungle justice by members of the public.	<b>OSUN ZERO TOLERANCE FOR CRIMINALITY</b>	<b>Reduced crime rate in the State;</b>	Crime Rates	0	Reduced to 50%	Reduced to 20%	Reduced to 5%
				Number of people jailed by Osun Courts	0	Reduced to 70%	Reduced to 50%	Reduced to 30%
	To Inspire public confidence through a fair and just administration of laws	<b>OSUN JUSTICE FOR ALL PROGRAMME</b>	<b>Improved Access to Justice</b>	Number of Free legal aids cases recorded	0	Improved by 5%	Improve d by 10%	Improved by 30%
	To ensure fair and speedy dispensation of justice.	<b>FEDERAL LAW DOMESTICATION PROGRAMME</b>	<b>Improved protection of the rights of women, juveniles and vulnerable persons in the State.</b>	Number of specialized gender cases resolved	0	Improved by 5%	Improve d by 10%	Improved by 30%
				Number of domestic violent resolved	0	Improved by 5%	Improve d by 10%	Improved by 30%

	To Promote correctional restorative justice through the use of ADR.	OSUN QUICK JUSTICE PROGRAMME	Increased level of domestication of relevant Federal Legislations;	Number of Federal laws reviewed	0	Reviewed to 10%	Reviewed to 25%	Reviewed to 40%
		OSUN PRISONS SUPPORT PROGRAMME	Improved Justice delivery	Waiting period for awaiting trial cases (in months)	0	Improved by 5%	Improved by 10%	Improved by 20%
			Decongested Prisons;	Number Prison Inmate Rehabilitated	0	Improved by 5%	Improved by 10%	Improved by 25%
				Number of Borstal Institutions /Correctional/Prison facilities Established	0	Raised the level by 30%	Raised the level by 50%	Raised the level by 70%
				Number of Inmates Freed	0	Increased by 5%	Increased by 30%	Increased by 50%
				Number of Visitation recorded	0	Increased by 5%	Increased by 30%	Increased by 50%
	To curb corrupt practices and abuse of office by ensuring openness, transparency and accountability.	OSUN MEDIATION PROGRAMME	Decongested Court dockets through introduction of ADR mechanisms	Number of Cases Disposed	0	Increased by 5%	Increased by 30%	Increased by 50%
				Proportion of court cases settled through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	0	25%	30%	30%
		JUDICIAL REFORM PROGRAMME	Additional Judicial Divisions;	Number of Judicial officer trained	0	30% Trained	60% Trained	80% Trained
				Level of construction of JSC Secretariat reached	0	Improved to 35%	Improved to 75%	Completed to 100%

## Chapter Three: The Development of Sector Strategy

### 3.1 Outline Major Strategic Challenges

- Delay in justice dispensation
- Out model legislation
- Inadequate infrastructural facilities
- Inadequate Skills
- Inadequate legal literacy and awareness among the public
- Unavailability of gazette of legislation
- Inadequate legal framework for correctional and restorative justice
- Inadequate correctional facilities
- Absence of comprehensive rehabilitation programme
- Low patronage of Alternative Dispute resolution programme
- Underdeveloped legal framework for ADR procedures
- Lack of regulation for ADR procedures.
- Problem of enforcement of ADR resolution
- Non recognition of ADR in criminal matters
- Poor Funding and condition of services
- Personal Security of judges
- Absence of joint leadership and common vision of progress
- Weak and out model framework of collaboration
- Deteriorating quality of legal education
- Inadequate ICT facilities

### 3.2 Resource Constraints

Complete tables 4 and 5 with the historical budget data of your sector. Discuss the results in the tables. Were all the budgeted funds released? If not, what has been the impact on your sector? The balance between capital and recurrent expenditure; what proportion of the approved expenditure is recurrent (Personnel + Overhead) and what proportion is Capital? Is the proportion healthy; if not, what does the Sector plan to do better in future?

**Table 4: Summary of 2017 Budget Data**

Item	Approved Budget (N'000) in 2017	Amount Released (N'000) in 2017	Actual Expenditure (N'000) in 2017	Amount Released as % of Approved	Actual Expenditure as % of Releases
Personnel	1,229,628,036.78	834,636,815.63	834,636,815.63	68.74%	100%
Overhead	947,872,310.00	289,214,657.00	289,214,657.00	33.67%	100%
Capital	1,320,456,760.00	46,477,000.00	46,477,000.00	5.92%	100%
Total	3,497,957,106.78	1,170,328,472.63	1,170,328,472.63		

**Table 5: Summary of 2018 Budget Data**

Item	Approved Budget (N'000) in 2018	Amount Released (N'000) in 2018 (Up to March)	Actual Expenditure (N'000) in 2018	Amount Released as % of Approved	Actual Expenditure as % of Releases
Personnel	1,337,051,202.78	228,906,767.51	228,906,767.51	17.12%	100%
Overhead	938,790,160.00	315,494,198.10	315,494,198.10	33.6%	100%
Capital	1,279,243,698.10	6,497,500.00	6,497,500.00	0.5%	100%
Total	3,555,085,060.88	550,898,465.61	550,898,465.61	15.49%	

### 3.3 Projects Prioritization

Four Agencies of Government (i.e. High Court of Justice, Judicial Service Commission, Customary Court of Appeal and Ministry of Justice) actually constitute this Sector. Each of these agencies prioritized her Projects. The most important Projects to each Agency were collated in the table below. This explains why all of them scored the same point as can be seen in the table. Due to the direction of the State as contained in the SDP, most of the Projects that made the list are NEW. Hence, only criterion 5 is applicable.

**Table 6: Summary of Projects Review and Prioritization (Ongoing, Existing & New Projects)**

Project Name/Title	Scoring & Prioritization Matrix						
	Criterion 1	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	Criterion 5	Sum (1 - 5)	Rank
Construction of CCA Office Complex	4	3	3	3	4	17.0	1
Citizen Engagement	0	0	0	0	4	4.0	2
Public Enlightenment	0	0	0	0	4	4.0	2
Supports to Security Bodies (e.g. Police, etc. excluding Vigilante Groups) in the State	0	0	0	0	4	4.0	2
Supports to Administration of Justice Bodies (JSC, High Court, CCA, MOJ) in the State	0	0	0	0	4	4.0	2
Technical Support to Staff of Customary Court of Appeal	0	0	0	0	4	4.0	2
Set up of 15 Billboards spread across the 3 Senatorial zones of the state on services rendered by the Ministry of Justice	0	0	0	0	4	4.0	2

Increased Police Patrol of Black Spots	0	0	0	0	4	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2</b>
Provision of CCTV at the Black Spots	0	0	0	0	4	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2</b>
Encouragement and Support of Vigilante Groups	0	0	0	0	4	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2</b>
Synergy between the Security Agencies within the State	0	0	0	0	4	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2</b>
Review of Criminal Laws, Rules and Publications	0	0	0	0	4	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2</b>
Online hosting of all Laws, Rules and Regulations of Osun State for easy access by members of the public	0	0	0	0	4	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2</b>
Law Review and Publication	0	0	0	0	4	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2</b>
Digitization and Development of website for High Court, JSC, CCA and MOJ	0	0	0	0	3	<b>3.0</b>	<b>15</b>
Computerization of CCA	0	0	0	0	3	<b>3.0</b>	<b>15</b>
Training of Pro Bono legal Agents	0	0	0	0	3	<b>3.0</b>	<b>15</b>
Procurement of Laptops	0	0	0	0	3	<b>3.0</b>	<b>15</b>
Procurement of Desktop Computers	0	0	0	0	3	<b>3.0</b>	<b>15</b>
Building of Specialized Courts	0	0	0	0	3	<b>3.0</b>	<b>15</b>
Free Legal Aids	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Compensation to Legal Provider Team	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Training of Staff on Gender Responsive Laws	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Construction of Borstal Institution at Osogbo	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Purchase of POS Machine	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Procurement of One Generating Set	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Procurement of 8 Motorcycles	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Procurement of Office Furniture	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Procurement of 10 Refrigerators	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Procurement of Air Conditioners	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Procurement of 2 Photocopier Machines	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Building of more Magistrate Courts and District Courts	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>

Bulding of more High Courts	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Construction CCA Office Complex	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Renovation of Exiting Structure of CCA	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
ICT & E-Training of CCA Staff	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Renovation of Exiting Structure of Judicial Service Commission	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Building and Furnishing of Ultra-Modern Complex of the Judicial Service	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
ICT Training of staff on Computer proficiency	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Skills Training program for inmates	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Improvement of Prison Facilities	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Regular Visit to Prison by Delegated Committee / Team	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Prerogative of Mercy exercise	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Rehabilitation Programs for Freed Prisoners	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Enactment of Law	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Training of Judiciary Staff	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Capacity Building for CCA Staff	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Training of CR, (CCA) and District Court Presidents	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Training of CR, DCR,	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Training of Judges (High Court)	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Training of Judges (CCA)	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Training of JSC Secretary	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>
Digitilization and Tracking Mechanism (for the Sector)	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1.0</b>	<b>53</b>
E- Data Storage System (for the Sector)	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1.0</b>	<b>53</b>
E- Administration of Justice	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1.0</b>	<b>53</b>

Decongested Court dockets through introduction of ADR mechanisms;	0	0	0	0	1	1.0	53
Setup of 1 Mediation Center in each Local government of the State	0	0	0	0	1	1.0	53
Sensitization on Mediation Activities across the State	0	0	0	0	1	1.0	53
Establishment of Additional Rent Tribunal Courts	0	0	0	0	1	1.0	53
Life Insurance for staff	0	0	0	0	1	1.0	53
Building of Quarters for Judges	0	0	0	0	1	1.0	53
Purchase of Law books for library	0	0	0	0	1	1.0	53
Procurement of Official vehicles for Judges' appointed	0	0	0	0	1	1.0	53
Purchase of Official vehicles for existing Judges	0	0	0	0	1	1.0	53

### 3.4 Personnel and Overhead Costs: Existing and Projections

**Table 7: Personnel and Overhead Costs: Existing and Projected**

Expenditure Head	2018 (N'000)		Projections (N'000)		
	Approved	Actual (By March)	2019	2020	2021
Personnel Cost	1,337,051,202.78	228,906,767.51	1,470,756,323.06	1,617,831,955.36	1,779,615,150.90
Overhead Cost	939,790,160.00	315,494,198.10	1,033,769,176.00	1,137,146,093.60	1,250,860,702.96
<b>Total Cost (N)</b>	<b>2,276,841,362.78</b>	<b>544,400,965.61</b>	<b>2,504,525,499.06</b>	<b>2,754,978,048.96</b>	<b>3,030,475,853.86</b>

### 3.5 Contributions from our Partners

Security, Law and Justice Sector has partners within and without and without that are strategically linked to the programme and action plan that needed to be undertaken.

- There is a strong platform for robust intra-sector coordination
- There is also a platform of relationship between out-sector and other state sector, particularly with the federal Ministry of justice which is responsible for the federal justice sector monitoring team. There is a future hope for interface with the countries best known justice sector, like that of Lagos state and other neighbouring south western state included.
- The NGO/CSO are not left behind considering the relative proactive and functional presence of International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), Nigerian Bar Association, Osun Civil Society Coalition (OCSC), Committee for Democracy and Rights of the People (CDRP), Justice Now Foundation(JNF), Peoples' Welfare League(PWL) Centre for Sustained Dialogue (CSD), Civil Liberty Organization and Justice for All (J4A).
- Also relevant in the partnership regime is notable multi-lateral agencies like European Union and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Nation Judicial Institute (NJI) and UNICEF
- The sector is hoping to attract organization like the DFID and USAID in bringing the objective, programme and action of this documents in bringing them to implementation
- Of notable essence is the grant effort of private organizations like Prison Reform groups, Justice Development and Peace Commission (JDPC) whose effort in prison reform, inmate welfare and the enforcement of fundamental rights of awaiting trial inmates and conflict.

**Table 8: Grants and Donor Funding**

Source / Description of Grant	Amount Expected (N'000)			Counterpart Funding Requirements (N'000)		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021

### **3.6 Cross-Cutting Issues - please expand the scope**

The Sector has, through this document, adequately provided good programmes for the children and the vulnerable. Prompt access to justice and protection of fundamental rights of women were adequately addressed through the programmes and outcome projected by this document. All these make the document gender responsive and all inclusive.

Below is a list of programmes designed specifically to cater for people of different age brackets;

- ADR : to assist poor people who cannot afford pursuance of cases at the convectional courts.
- Free Legal Representation: As above
- Citizen Engagement:
- Borstal Institutions/Correctional/Prison Facilities:
- Court Departmentalization:
-

### 3.7 Outline of Key Strategies

**Table 9: Summary of projects' expenditures and output measures**

Outcome	Project Title	KPI	Proposed Expenditure (N'000)			Output	Output KPI	Base Line (e.g. Output Value in 2017)	Output Target			MDA Responsible
			2019	2020	2021				2019	2020	2021	
Reduced crime rate in the State;	Citizen Engagement		17,118,787.61	20,969,657.64	25,603,451.17			Nil				MOJ
	Public Enlightenment	Number of public enlightenment and sensitization programs carried out per year	11,604,895.77	14,215,416.23	17,356,683.72	60 % of people in Osun Enlightened	Types of Enlightenment Programs adopted for different age groups	Nil	15%	20%	25%	MOJ
	Supports to Security Bodies (e.g. Police, etc. excluding Vigilante Groups) in the State	Types of Supports provided	50,207,788.16	61,502,026.45	75,092,505.50	6 Armored Tanks for Police, 3 Hilux Van Procured for Civil Defence, 1 Hilux Van for Prison and 1 Hilux Van Procured for FRSC	Types of Supports Provided by Agencies and Years	Nil	30% Procured	30% Procured	40% Remaining Procured	High Court
	Supports to Administration of Justice Bodies (JSC, High Court, CCA, MOJ) in the State		33,707,788.16	39,752,527.18	47,535,859.43	2 Hilux Van for High Court, 1 for JSC, 1 for CCA and 1 for MOJ	Number of Hillux Procured					High Court, JSC & MOJ
	Technical Support to Staff of Customary Court of Appeal	Number of Staff Supported	12,800,150.00	15,800,150.00	-	1 Hillux Van and 1 Utility Vehicle Procured	Number of Hillux and Utility Vehicle	Nil	1 Utility vehicle	1 Hillux Van	-	CCA

	Set up of 15 Billboards spread across the 3 Senatorial zones of the state on services rendered by the Ministry of Justice	Number of billboards set up and quantity per Senatorial zone	14,251,052.16	17,456,825.31	21,314,366.79	15 Billboards spread across the 3 Senatorial zones of the State Constructed	Number of Billboard constructed and erected by Year and Location	Nil	6 Billboards	6 Billboards	3 Billboards	MOJ
	Increased Police Patrol of Black Spots	Frequency of Black Spots by Security Agents and Number of Black Spots by LGAs	9,251,052.16	11,332,075.67	13,836,193.76	60% of Black Spots Identified and secured across the State	Number of Identified Black Spots by LGAs and Years	Nil	15%	20%	25%	High Court & Police
	Provision of CCTV at the Black Spots	Number of CCTV Installed	25,858,946.56	31,675,914.71	38,675,535.37	100% of Identified Black Spots covered by CCTV	Number of CCTV Procured and Installed by Year and Location	Nil	50%	25%	25%	High Court & Police
	Encouragement and Support of Vigilante Groups	Types of Supports provided by LGAs	27,466,840.96	33,645,504.83	41,080,357.88	4 Hilux Van Procured for Vigilante Groups,	Number of Hillux Van Procured by Year and Location	Nil	2 Hillux Van	1 Hillux Van	1 Hillux Van	MOJ & Police
	Synergy between the Security Agencies within the State	Number Times the Agencies meet in a year	4,964,736.64	6,081,553.79	7,425,431.93	18 Times the Security Agencies met	Number of Meeting held and Resolutions Reached annually	Nil	6 Meetings	6 Meetings	6 Meetings	High Court
Improved Access to Justice	Review of Criminal Laws, Rules and Publications	% of Review in a Year	7,042,000.00	8,626,097.39	10,532,258.90	60 % of Criminal Law Reviewed	% of Criminal Law Reviewed by Year	Nil	15%	20%	25%	MOJ
	Online hosting of all Laws, Rules and Regulations of Osun State for easy access by members of the public	Types of Publications hosted online or Uploaded online	3,521,000.00	4,313,048.69	5,266,129.45	80% of all Osun Laws hosted online	% of Osun Laws hosted online	Nil	20 % hosted online	25 % hosted online	35 % Remaining hosted	High Court, CCA, JSC & MOJ

	Law Review and Publication	Number of Laws Reviewed or new laws submitted for enactment to the SHA	8,700,500.00	10,657,676.84	13,012,768.90	100% Review of other Laws in the State	% of other Laws in Osun Reviewed	Nil	30% Reviewed	33% Reviewed	37% Remaining Reviewed	High Court, CCA, JSC & MOJ
	Digitization and Development of website for High Court, JSC, CCA and MOJ	Types of Gadgets purchased, Number of Staff Trained on Digitization and Case Tracking	2,390,750.00	2,928,549.04	3,575,688.44	Internet, Intranet, IPADs, etc Available for use in the Offices	Type of Computer Networking and Gadgets installed / Procured	Nil	30% Achieved	30% Achieved	40% Remaining Achieved	High Court, CCA, JSC & MOJ
	Computerization of CCA	Number of Computer Supplied	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	50 Computers Procured	Number of Computers Procured and Distributed by Offices, Cadre and Sex	Nil	40%	40%	20%	CCA
	Training of Pro Bono legal Agents	Number of Staff Trained, Types of Training attended	2,390,750.00	2,928,549.04	3,575,688.44	40 Probono Legal Agents Trained within the State	Number of Probono Legal Agents Trained by Sex and Cadre	Nil	20 Probono Legal Agents Trained	10 Probono Legal Agents Trained	10 Probono Legal Agents Trained	High Court & MOJ
	Procurement of Laptops	Number of Laptops Procured	4,081,000.00	5,223,970.58	7,099,319.44	39 Laptops Procured	Number of Laptops Procured and Distributed by Sex and Cadre	Nil	39 Laptops	47 Laptops	59 Laptops	High Court, JSC & MOJ
	Procurement of Desktop Computers	Number of Desktop Computers Procured	1,100,000.00	1,572,394.85	2,640,832.67	20 Desktop Computers Procured	Number of Desktops Procured by Courts, Cadres and Sex	Nil	10 Desktops	10 Desktops	10 Remaining Desktops	High Court, JSC & MOJ
Improved protection of the rights of women, Juveniles and vulnerable persons in the	Building of Specialized Courts	Types of Courts Built by Location and Level of Construction	12,792,436.98	7,138,819.46	7,967,636.40	3 Specialized Courts Established	Number of Specialized Courts built and Types of the Court by Location	Nil	1 Specialized Court Established	1 Specialized Court Established	1 Specialized Court Established	High Court & CCA

State.	Free Legal Aids	Number of Beneficiaries, Types of Cases supported	35,634,200.00	39,734,300.00	40,734,300	100 Less Privileged Persons Offered Free Legal Aids	Number of Beneficiaries by Sex, Age and Location	Nil	30 Persons Benefited	30 Persons Benefited	40 Persons Benefited	MOJ
	Compensation to Legal Provider Team	Types of Compensation by Cases	15,400,000.00	19,750,000.00	20,750,000	40 Legal Providers Compensated	Number of Legal Providers Compensated by Sex and Types of Services rendered	Nil	10 Legal Providers Compensated	13 Legal Providers Compensated	17 Legal Providers Compensated	High Court & MOJ
	Training of Staff on Gender Responsive Laws	Number of Staff Trained,	2,105,790.00	2,424,627.73	2,886,922.53	10 Staff Trained on Gender Responsive Laws	Number of Staff Trained by Sex, Cadre and Courts	Nil	3 Persons Trained	3 Persons Trained	4 Persons Trained	MOJ
Judicial Service Reform (Additional structures and materials for the Judiciary)	Construction of Borstal Institution at Osogbo	% of Construction Done	12,792,436.98	7,138,819.46	7,967,636.40	One Borstal Institution Constructed at Osogbo	% of Construction Done Annually	Nil	40% Constructed	30% Constructed	30% Remaining Constructed	High Court
	Purchase of POS Machine	Number of POS Supplied, % of IGR Raised	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	12 POS Machines Supplied	Number of POS Supplied by Banks	Nil	Supplied Freely by Banks	Supplied Freely by Banks	Supplied Freely by Banks	MOJ
	Procurement of One Generating Set	Number of Generating Set Procured	-	10,000,000.00	-		One Generating Set Procured	Nil	--	1 Generating Set	---	CCA
	Procurement of 8 Motorcycles	Number of Motorcycles procured	750,000.00	750,000.00	500,000.00	8 Motorcycles Procured	Number of Motorcycles procured by Year and Type of Motorcycles	Nil	3 Motorcycles	3 Motorcycles	2 Motorcycles	CCA
	Procurement of Office Furniture	Number of Furniture procured	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	Chairs, Tables, File Cabinets Procured	Number and Types of Furniture Procured	1%	33%	33%	33%	CCA
	Procurement of 10 Refrigerators	Number of Refrigerators procured	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	10 Refrigerators procured	Number of Refrigerators Procured and distributed by Sex, Cadre and Location	1 Refrigerators	3 Refrigerators	3 Refrigerators	3 Refrigerators	CCA

	Procurement of Air Conditioners	Number of Conditioners procured	700,000.00	700,000.00	600,000.00	20 Air Conditioners Procured	Number of Air Conditioners Procured and distributed by Sex, Cadre and Offices/location	Nil	7 Air Conditioners	7 Air Conditioners	6 Air Conditioners	CCA
	Procurement of 2 Photocopier Machines	Number of Photocopier Machines procured	-	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2 High-Tech Photocopier Machines Procured	Number of Photocopier Machines procured by Year	Nil	---	1 Photocopier Machine	1 Photocopier Machine	CCA
	Bulding of more Magistrate Courts and District Courts	Number of Courts built by Location and Level of Construction	21,337,784.88	22,907,550.85	23,290,017.51	6 Magistrate and District Courts Constructed	% / Number of Magistrate and District Courts Constructed by Year and Location	Nil	2 Magistrate /District Courts	2 Magistrate /District Courts	2 Magistrate /District Courts	High Court & CCA
	Bulding of more High Courts	Number and Level of High Courts built	17,853,479.04	15,963,133.98	17,119,853.83	3 High Courts Constructed	% / Number of High Courts Constructed by Year and Location	Nil	1 High Court	1 High Court	1 High Court	High Court
	Construction CCA Office Complex	CCA Complex Constructed	60,000,000.00	40,000,000.00	-	CCA Complex Constructed	% Constructed by Year	50%	30%	20%	-	CCA
	Renovation of Exiting Structure of CCA	Existing CCA Offices Renovated across the State	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	125 CCA Offices Renovated across the State	Number of Offices Renovated	5%	40%	40%	15%	CCA
	ICT & E-Training of CCA Staff	Number of Staff Trained	4,000,000.00	3,700,000.00	3,900,000.00	Customized Software Developed	32 Staff Trained on the use of the Customized Software	Nil	12 Persons	12 Persons	10 Persons	CCA
	Renovation of Exiting Structure of Judicial Service Commission	Judicial Service commission Headquarters Renovated	25,584,873.96	14,277,638.92	15,935,272.79	Judicial Service commission Osogbo Renovated	% of Renovation done annually	Nil	40% Completed	30% Completed	30% Reminining Completed	JSC

	Building and Furnishing of Ultra-Modern Complex of the Judicial Service	A well Furnished Modern Judicial Complex Constructed	25,890,500.00	31,960,500.00	36,960,500	well furnished Judicial Service Complex Delivered	% of Construction Done Annually	Nil	33% Completed	33% Completed	34% Remaining Completed	JSC
	ICT Training of staff on Computer proficiency	Number of Staff Trained by Cadre, Sex and Qualifications	4,000,000.00	2,232,200.00	2,491,358.42	200 Staff Trained	Number of Staff Trained by Sex, Cadre and Courts	Nil	80 Staff Trained	60 Staff Trained	60 Staff Trained	High Court & JSC
Decongested Prisons;	Skills Training program for inmates	Number of Training programs carried out and number of inmates that benefitted per year	16,993,500.00	21,893,500.00	25,973,500	100 Inmates Trained	Number of Benefitting Inmates by Sex, Age, Type of Offence and Prisons	Nil	30 Inmates	30 Inmates	60 Inmates	High Court & Prison
	Improvement of Prison Facilities	Types and Quantity of facility supplied by Prison	18,000,000.00	16,044,900.00	17,211,112.89	2 Prisons Rehabilitated	% of Rehabilitation Done by Year and Prison	Nil	30 % Done	30% Done	40% Done	High Court & Prison
	Regular Visit to Prison by Delegated Committee / Team	Number of Visits to the Prison	14,000,000.00	15,812,700.00	15,919,754.47	12 Visits to Prisons Made	Number of Visits Made by Year and Prison	Nil	4 Visits	4 Visits	4 Visits	High Court
	Prerogative of Mercy exercise	The number of prerogative of mercy exercises Conducted	28,964,700.00	31,964,700.00	34,994,700	6 prerogative of mercy exercises carried out in three Years	The number of prerogative of mercy exercises carried out per year	Nil	2 Per Year	2 Per Year	2 Per Year	High Court & MOJ
	Rehabilitation Programs for Freed Prisoners	Types of Rehabilitation Done	35,837,800.00	37,434,315.60	40,923,377	100 Freed Prisoners Rehabilitated and Supported	Types of Rehabilitation Done by Prisons	Nil	30 Free Prisoners	30 Free Prisoners	30 Free Prisoners	High Court & Prison
Increased level of domestication of relevant Federal Legislations;	Enactment of Law	Number of Federal Law Domesticated	5,116,974.79	2,855,527.78	3,187,054.56	70 % of Relevant Federal Law Domesticated	Number of Domesticated Federal Laws by Year	Nil	25%	20%	25%	MOJ

Quick Delivery of Justice	Training of Judiciary Staff	Number of Judicial Officers Trained	17,990,490.00	17,990,490.00	21,990,490.00	60 Judicial Officers Trained	Number of Judicial Officers Trained by Cadre, Sex and Courts	Nil	20 Juducual Officers	20 Juducual Officers	20 Juducual Officers	High Court, and JSC
	Capacity Building for CCA Staff	Number of CCA Officers Trained	5,586,412.50	5,951,412.50	6,238,912.50	20 CCA Staff Trained	Number of Staff Trained by Sex, Cadre and Courts	5%	7 Persons	7 Persons	6 Persons	CCA
	Training of CR, (CCA) and District Court Presidents	Number of CR and District Court Presidents Trained	11,172,825.00	11,902,825.00	12,477,825.00	10 people trained	Number of Magistrates Trained by Sex	Nil	7 People	10 People	13 People	CCA
	Training of CR, DCR,	Number of people Trained	22,345,650.00	23,805,650.00	24,955,650.00	20 people trained	Number of Magistrates Trained by Sex	Nil	7 People	10 People	13 People	High Court,
	Training of Judges (High Court)	Number of Judges Trained	17,256,565.47	20,937,957.97	24,564,732.94	16 Judges Trained	Number of Judges Trained by Cadre, Sex and Courts	Nil	7 Judges	10 Judges	13 Judges	High Court
	Training of Judges (CCA)	Number of Judges Trained	4,314,141.37	5,234,489.49	6,141,183.24	4 Judges Trained	Number of Judges Trained by Cadre, Sex and Courts	100%	4Judges	4Judges	4 Judges	CCA
	Training of JSC Secretary	Number of people Trained	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1 people trained	Number of Magistrates Trained by Sex	Nil	1 Person	1 Person	1 Person	JSC
	Digitilization and Tracking Mechanism (for the Sector)	A Digitalized Judicial System Put in place	18,584,898.91	20,584,898.91	20,584,898.91	A Digitalized Judicial System Put in place	% of Digitalization put in place, Types of Software Developed	Nil	33% Complet ed	33% Complet ed	34% Reminin g Complet ed	MOJ
	E- Data Storage System (for the Sector)	Type of Databased Software developed	12,000,700.00	12,200,700.00	14,200,700.00	Standard database developed	Numer of Staff Trained on Database Management, Type of Database Software used	Nil	33% Complet ed	33% Complet ed	34% Reminin g Complet ed	MOJ

	E-Administration of Justice	Number and Type of Legal Software developed	12,859,600.00	10,959,600.00	8,288,153.00	Court Proceedings Networked	Number Software Developed, Name of Software Developed, Number of Offices Connected	Nil	60% Completed	30% Completed	10% Remaining Completed	High Court, JSC, CCA & MOJ
Decongested Court dockets through introduction of ADR mechanisms;	Decongested Court dockets through introduction of ADR mechanisms;	Number of ADR Centre Established	13,337,784.88	7,443,150.85	8,307,300.67	3 ADR Centere Established	Number of ADR Centre Established by Location and Cases Settled	Nil	1 ADR Centere Establish ed	1 ADR Centere Establish ed	1 ADR Centere Establish ed	High Court
	Setup of 1 Mediation Center in each Local government of the State	Number of Mediation Center Established	9,567,300.00	10,267,300.00	11,467,300.00	31 Mediation Centers Established	Number of Mediation Centers Established by Location and Year	Nil	30% Completed	34% Completed	36% Remaining Completed	MOJ
	Sensitization on Mediation Activities across the State	Number of Sensitization done on Radio, Television, Handbills, etc	6,571,419.71	7,745,125.06	8,636,367.62	100 Cases Mediated	Number of Cases Mediated by Sex, Year and Location	Nil	33 Person Benefite d	33 Person Benefite d	34 Person Benefite d	MOJ & Legal Aid
	Establishment of Additional Rent Tribunal Courts	Number of Rent Tribunal Established	20,333,470.00	22,533,470	27,533,470.00	6 Additional Rent Tribunals Established	Number of Rent Tribunals Established by Year and Location	Nil	2 Addition al Rent Tribunal s	2 Addition al Rent Tribunal s	2 Addition al Rent Tribunal s	MOJ
	Life Insurance for staff		16,666,666.67	16,666,666.67	16,666,666.67							High Court, JSC, CCA & MOJ
	Building of Quarters for Judges											High Court, JSC & CCA
	Purchase of Law books for library		2,390,750.00	2,928,549.04	3,575,688.44							High Court, JSC, CCA

	Procurement of Official vehicles for Judges' appointed											JSC
	Purchase of Official vehicles for existing Judges											High Court & CCA
			802,716,189.32	849,042,457.51	881,090,407.2 4							

### **3.8 Justification**

- Societal Need
- Statutory responsibility of each of the organization
- Crime rate in the state
- Litigation propensity of the public
- Inter-agency synergy

### **3.9 Responsibilities and Operational Plan**

Responsibility duties of this MTSS were assigned to each of the MDAs making up the sector. However collaborative efforts were noted where one or two of the MDAs are necessary to achieve a strategic programme. It is also relevant to state that partnership of relevant donor agencies is also included in this MTSS document.

The Sector looks forward to start up a one unit action plan to achieve the objective and programmes contained in this document. It is hope that when implementation of the programme itemizes here begins, there will be needing from time to time review of responsibilities attach to specific MDAs as well as the operational plan of implementing the content of this document.

#### 4.1 The process used to make Expenditure Projections

- 1) Multi-door court house –The projection is that case would be from the 13 judicial division and there can be referrer from the department of mediation and office of the public defender, magistrate court district , court and police station. The location is at high court of justice Osogbo. It also assumed that there will be intra-departmentalization of criminal dept, civil dept., family dept and commercial department.

Costing---ICT training, construction

- 2) Review of criminal code- There would be a 5 member of law review committee. The law of neighbouring south western state in Lagos, Ogun, Ondo ,Ekiti, Oyo, and Edo state in line with their practice. It will increase jurisdiction and revenue generation and fast and easy justice dispensation. Cost -20m - Coloquou-public debate of stake holders sitting
  - production law book
  - ICT training
- 3) JSS Building – To discipline judicial officer and should be located at Osogbo we are to use prototype edifice of Abuja and Lagos to be used as specification.
- 4) Boastal institution –The project will be at the senatorial district (west, East and central). In the area of capacity building, the judges of the family court will need training as well as assessors of the ministry of children and women affairs.

Cost - ICT training

- Construction

- 5) Prison visit- Prison visit entails the activities of administration of criminal justice monitoring committee headed by the chief judge as the chairman. It has membership of controller of prison, commissioner of police, director of legal aid council (Hon. Attorney Gen. and a Judge nominee).The team must make contact consultation and synergy with the federal judicial sector reform committee headed by the federal solicitor general and permanent secretary of the federal ministry of justice.

Cost-15m

The team in this assignment is to see to the welfare of the prison inmates and the condition of the prison facilities.

## **Chapter Five:        Monitoring and Evaluation**

### **5.1      Conducting Annual Sector Review**

- Setting of Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
- Submission of quarterly report by the committee.
- Quarterly Assessment of M&E committee Report.
- Establishing a goal reward system and outstanding arm for the sector
- Having in place a sanction mechanism for any weak/defaulting arm of the sector
- Changing the M&E bench once in every two years.
- Allowing the public to access the sector annually through yearly questionnaire.
- Creating guideline of engagement for members of M&E committee.
- Creating a public complaint desk to guide the activities of the sector.

### **5.2      Organizational Arrangements**

Outline responsibility for monitoring-

- One staff from each of the agency as member of M&E team
- Submission of annual report of sector to the ministry of economic planning and Budget development.
- M&E can inspect police cells and prison facilities.
- The M&E can evaluate the returns and document of any of the agency that make up the sector.
- Receiving internal complaint/setback for member of the sector

Who will Collect Data:-

- The collection of data will be within the M&E committee members

Who will perform the analysis:-

- Within the M&E Committee

How will the result be reported?

- Submission of monthly report of M&E to the Sector

What will result be used for?

- To enhance the performance of the sector
- For correction and improvement of the sector's objectives and programmes.