



BUREAU OF PUBLIC SERVICE REFORMS
The Federal Government of Nigeria

UNVEILING OF WEBSITE

PERFORMANCE & RANKING 2025

Federal Government Scorecard for Ranking Websites of Ministries,
Departments & Agencies (MDAs)

Proactive Disclosure Access To Information Service Delivery Ease Of Doing Business Transparency & Accountability





The Bureau of Public Service Reforms (BPSR) is a Federal Government agency under the Presidency established in 2004 with the mandate is to initiate, coordinate, and drive public service reforms aimed at improving the efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability of the Nigerian public sector.

BPSR was established based on the need to have an “engine room” that is enabled with the required capability and resources to leverage on local and international knowledge networks and communities of public administration best practices, to support policy, institutional and governance reform processes with required expertise, and good practices on an on-going basis.

Mandate

To Initiate, Coordinate, Monitor and Evaluate implementation of reform programmes and policies, Conduct research on implementation efforts and present ‘best practice’ models

Mission

To facilitate the building of Nigeria’s Public Service into a highly functional, professional, customer-focused and result-oriented institution

Vision

As a result of BPSR implementing its Mandate, we see Nigeria with a well-functioning, effective and efficient socio-economic system

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FOREWORD

It is with great pleasure that I write this foreword to the **6th Edition of the Federal Government Scorecard for Ranking Websites of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)**, an initiative of the **Bureau of Public Service Reforms (BPSR)**. This scorecard continues to play a pivotal role in advancing the digital transformation agenda of the Federal Government, serving as an essential tool for evaluating the effectiveness and accessibility of government websites.

As the Federal Government of Nigeria strives to improve its service delivery and governance frameworks, the role of technology in driving efficiency, transparency, and citizen engagement cannot be overstated. In today's world, government websites are the primary interface through which citizens and businesses engage with public institutions. It is therefore critical that these websites are not only functional but are also responsive, secure, and accessible to all. The 2025 edition of the scorecard evaluates these critical parameters, ensuring that our MDAs are progressively adapting to the demands of the digital age.

This initiative aligns with the Federal Government's broader goals of **enhancing e-governance** and creating a public service that is transparent, accountable, and citizen-focused. Through this performance ranking, we assess the progress made by MDAs in delivering timely and relevant information through their digital platforms. The ranking highlights areas

of excellence while providing actionable insights into the challenges that need to be addressed.

Over the years, the **Website Performance and Ranking Scorecard** has become a key instrument for monitoring how well MDAs leverage technology to meet their mandates. It not only fosters healthy competition among government agencies but also encourages continuous improvement in the use of digital platforms for effective public service delivery. I am pleased to note that the 2024 edition reflects significant strides made by several MDAs, particularly in areas such as user experience, content management, and mobile optimization. These improvements are indicative of the government's sustained efforts to embrace innovation and promote open governance.

However, as with all reform efforts, challenges remain. The report brings to the fore areas where further progress is needed, such as improving the security of government websites, ensuring compliance with global web accessibility standards, and regularly updating content to enhance transparency. These challenges provide us with an opportunity to reflect and refocus our efforts on creating an inclusive, accessible, and secure digital environment for all Nigerians.

As we look to the future, I encourage all MDAs to continue prioritizing the maintenance and improvement of their digital platforms. These websites are a reflection of the government's

commitment to transparency and accountability, and they play an important role in fostering trust between the government and the public. I also commend the **Bureau of Public Service Reforms (BPSR)** for its relentless dedication to driving digital reforms in the public sector and for producing this comprehensive evaluation of government websites.

In conclusion, I would like to acknowledge and appreciate the collective efforts of all the stakeholders involved in this exercise ranging from the Inter-Ministerial Task Team and the Panel of Jurors who conducted the assessment. Your contributions are invaluable to our mission of creating a more effective and efficient public service. The Federal Government

remains committed to the ongoing transformation of the public sector, and I trust that the findings of this 5th edition of the scorecard will inspire further advancements in the years to come.

Let us continue to work together to build a digital future where government services are easily accessible, transparent, and responsive to the needs of every Nigerian.

Thank you.

Dr. George Akume, CON
Secretary to the Government of the Federation

Presidency, Abuja.

December, 2025

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my profound gratitude to everyone who contributed to the successful completion of 2025 Federal Government Scorecard for **Ranking Websites of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)**. This report is the product of collective efforts, dedication, and unwavering commitment to improving service delivery within the public service.

First, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the **Secretary to the Government of the Federation**, whose leadership, guidance and support have been instrumental in ensuring the success of this initiative. Your commitment to fostering a digitally empowered public service has been a source of inspiration to the entire team at the Bureau of Public Service Reforms (BPSR).

I am also deeply grateful to the **Honourable Ministers and Heads of MDAs** who have embraced this ranking process as a constructive tool for the delivery of your pivotal roles in the actualisation of the Renewed Hope Agenda of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu. Your participation, transparency, and willingness to subject your organisational websites to the standard of the Scorecard for necessary adjustments have contributed significantly to the overall progress reflected in this edition.

Special recognition goes to the **Assessment Jury** drawn from key government institutions, private sectors, professional bodies, Civil Society Organisation (CSO), Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO),

Original OEMs and for their tireless work in conducting the evaluations, gathering data, and analysing the performance of MDA websites across the MDAs. Your professionalism, attention to detail and commitment to the goals of the scorecard have been exemplary and this report would not have been possible without your hard work and focus.

I also extend my appreciation to the Inter-Ministerial Task Team (IMTT) for their invaluable contributions. Your technical expertise, advice and collaboration have played a vital role in shaping the findings and recommendations of this report.

Additionally, I would like to acknowledge the support of the organizations that have collaborated with us in this journey among which are Galaxy Backbone Ltd, Nigeria Internet Registration Association and National Information Technology Development Agency. Your contributions in terms of resources, knowledge sharing, and capacity building have greatly enhanced the quality and impact of this initiative.

To the MDAs that have demonstrated significant improvements in their website performance, I commend your efforts and urge you to continue setting high standards for government website which is our national identity and resource. For those MDAs that still face challenges, I encourage you to view this report as an opportunity to learn, grow, and improve. The Bureau of Public Service Reforms remains committed to supporting you on this journey.

Finally, I would like to thank all **citizens and users** of MDA websites who have provided valuable feedback and insights. Your experiences and expectations are at the heart of our mission to improve public service delivery through digital platforms.

In closing, the 2025 scorecard reaffirms our commitment to advancing

Nigeria's digital governance agenda, and I look forward to seeing the continued progress of MDAs as we work together to build a more efficient, transparent, and responsive public service.

Dr. D.I Arabi

Director-General

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **2025 Federal Government Scorecard for Ranking Websites of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)** is an essential benchmark for evaluating the current state of government websites in Nigeria. As the nation increasingly adopts digital platforms as the primary means of communication, service delivery, and information dissemination, the effectiveness and functionality of government websites have become critical components of Nigeria's public service reform agenda. This scorecard aims to assess the performance of MDA websites and encourage continuous improvements to meet the evolving needs of citizens and other stakeholders.

The Objectives

1. **To promote e-governance:** Ensuring that MDAs' digital platforms meet global standards for service delivery, transparency, and accessibility.
2. **To improve digital user experience:** Evaluating the ease of access, navigation, and mobile responsiveness of MDA websites.
3. **To enhance transparency and accountability:** Encouraging the availability of open data and timely updates on MDA websites.
4. **To ensure cybersecurity compliance:** Promoting adherence to security protocols such as HTTPS encryption and safeguarding user data.

In an era where technology plays a pivotal role in government-citizen interactions, MDAs are expected to maintain robust digital platforms that ensure transparency, accessibility, and security. Citizens and businesses increasingly rely on these online platforms to access government services, make inquiries, retrieve important documents, and engage with public institutions. As such, the scorecard evaluates websites based on several key criteria, including **domain string and local hosting, appearance and aesthetic, ease of navigation, structure, security** and the **availability/uptime**.

The 2025 scorecard evaluated **235 MDA websites** using a comprehensive framework designed to ensure that websites provide timely, accurate and easily accessible information to the public. MDAs were evaluated on their ability to deliver essential services, maintain current and comprehensive content, and protect user data through proper security measures.

Key focus areas of the evaluation included:

1. **Domain string (.gov.ng/ .ng) and local website hosting.:** This criterion assesses domain registration and hosting of MDAs' websites, ensuring they comply with .gov.ng or .ng domain string and are hosted in-country with special preference for National Shared Service Infrastructure in Galaxy Backbone

2. **Appearance and aesthetics (Look and Feel):** The focuses on ensuring MDAs maintain the appropriate official colors, bear coat of arms of the Federal Government and name of the MDAs at appropriate locations on the website
3. **Content Management and Updates:** Ensuring that the content on these websites is regularly updated with management updates, organisational changes, News items, the latest policies, reports, circulars, and events including use of images and multimedia is crucial for promoting transparency and accountability.
4. **Relevance to MDAs mandate/ government policy:** Content on website is expected to speak to the operation and business of the MDA. It must also be in line with the government policy that set up the MDA
5. **Structure:** Ensuring MDA websites possess the minimum pages that are searchable from a search box
6. **Accessibility and Responsiveness:** With a significant portion of the population accessing websites via mobile devices, the ability of websites to render seamlessly across various platforms/devices is increasingly important. Additionally, accessibility features for persons with disabilities, including compliance with relevant guidelines, are a priority.
7. **Functionality:** This area focuses on ensuring that MDAs website provide the ability for citizens/stakeholders/customer s to carry out some activities they would normally come to the office to carry out, e.g. forms, brochures, nominal rolls, payments, etc.
8. **Security and Privacy:** In light of the growing threats associated with living online, MDAs were assessed on their adoption of security measures such as SSL Certificate as minimum standard, Introduction of CAPTCHA on online forms, data protection protocols, installation of security plugins and any other verifiable measures.
9. **Load time:** This area focuses on target load time for an MDA website which should not be more than 10 seconds in line with best practice.
10. **Usability/ease of navigation:** MDA website is expected to be easily navigable. It is desirable that all website pages should be reachable from Homepage
11. **Availability /Uptime:** This stipulates that Website is expected to be up/available for 90% of the time in a year.
12. **Capacity Building:** This ensure MDA make their webmasters, content managers and any other relevant staff involved in the day-to-day management of the websites for at least one website/CMS training to be organized by BPSR.

The results of the assessment highlight both the progress made and the areas that require urgent attention across the public sector. Out of the 235 MDAs assessed, a number of agencies performed exceptionally well, while others showed significant gaps in meeting the scorecard standards. The report not only showcases the **top-performing MDAs**, which are Federal Road Safety Corp (82.14%), Nigeria Content Development and Management Board (78.57%), Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission(76.79%), Nigeria Ports Authority (76.79%) and Nigeria Export Promotion Council (76;79 but also identifies **critical areas for improvement**, particularly in structure, security compliance, interactivity , accessibility and upskilling the capacity

- **Accessibility Challenges:** Several MDA websites are not fully fonts and colour requirements. They did not give consideration for people with special needs e.g. photosensitivity, flashing text neither was there the provision to enlarge font size and language translator to include the 3 major Nigerian languages and at least a foreign language, preferably French
- **Security Risks:** Approximately 30% of the websites did not possess SSL Certificate, which poses a security risk for users.
- **Poor Capacity:** MDAs did not prioritize upskilling the capacity of those managing their websites. MDA did not make

of webmasters and content managers to effectively managed the websites.

Key Findings:

- **Structure Gaps:** Many MDAs need to adhere to the requisite pages recommended by the scorecard that are searchable from a search box. Some MDAs website pages failed to meet the minimum page requirements.
- **Interactivity Challenges:** Several MDA website MDA websites did not have a contact us page with physical address of the MDA, working @. gov.ng email address, a working feedback form, working contact phone number of MDA and made no provision for other interaction platforms e.g. its social media links, a live chat, etc

their webmasters and content managers available for at least one website/CMS training to be organized by BPSR.

Recommendations:

- a. adequate sensitization, awareness creation through interactive sessions and publicity on the conduct of the assessment and government policies
- b. continuous capacity building programmes and education on the criteria and objectives of the scorecard, ensuring the right personnel attend
- c. provision of incentives for managers of websites through giving of awards and recognitions to encourage better performance.

- d. automation of the assessment processes to facilitate biannual official presentations of the report.
- e. monitoring, evaluation and reporting of website performance on a consistent basis
- f. update of policy on scorecard to incorporate current trends and considerations

The goal of this scorecard is twofold: to serve as a performance monitoring tool that drives **continuous improvement in government websites** and to offer **practical recommendations** for MDAs to enhance their websites and align them with the appropriate standards. This initiative is part of a broader effort by the administration of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu through the Renewed Hope Agenda to embrace **e-governance, boost transparency, and deliver better public services** through technology.

As digital transformation becomes increasingly vital in ensuring effective

public service delivery, this scorecard provides MDAs with the insights and guidance needed to improve their online presence, build public trust and enhance engagement with citizens. The 2023/2024 assessment demonstrates a clear commitment from the Nigerian government to modernize its institutions and integrate digital solutions in service delivery, thereby enhancing efficiency, transparency, and accessibility in governance.

In conclusion, while the scorecard shows significant strides in some areas, it also underscores the need for ongoing reforms and strategic investments in digital infrastructure to ensure that all MDAs meet the expectations of the public and stakeholders in the digital age. The Bureau of Public Service Reforms (BPSR) remains committed to working with MDAs to address the challenges identified and to support efforts that will further Nigeria's digital governance agenda.

BACKGROUND

The Bureau of Public Service Reforms (BPSR) is mandated to initiate, coordinate, monitor, and ensure the full implementation of government policies and programs. In line with the government's efforts to improve the business environment, facilitate public access to information, and uphold its global commitments in the fight against corruption and poor service delivery, Nigeria introduced several key initiatives. These include the **Ease of Doing Business Policy**, the enactment of the **Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) 2011**, and the development of the **National Action Plan (NAP)** under the **Open Government Partnership (OGP)**.

However, a discovery in **2017** revealed significant gaps in the readiness of **Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)** to support these initiatives. Less than **30%** of **MDAs** had functional websites, and fewer than **25%** displayed active email addresses or telephone numbers. As MDAs are crucial in driving government policies and programs, such deficiencies hindered the effective implementation of the **Ease of Doing Business Policy**, **FOIA**, and the **NAP for OGP**.

In response to these concerns, and with the approval of the **Secretary to the Government of the Federation (SGF)** via Circular ref: **SGF/OP/1/S.3/XII/64** dated **10th December 2017**, the BPSR developed the **Federal Government Scorecard**. This peer review mechanism is designed to regularly evaluate MDA websites, ensuring they meet global standards and provide transparent, timely, and accessible information to the public.

The primary objectives of the Scorecard include:

1. **Accessibility:** Ensuring that MDA operations and services are easily accessible to the public.
2. **Information Dissemination:** Promoting the timely and wide dissemination of accurate information from MDAs to the public.
3. **Website Updates:** Ensuring that MDA websites are regularly updated to reflect current operating realities.
4. **Public Engagement:** Creating a platform for public inquiries, complaints, and tracking resolutions in a timely manner.
5. **Transparency and Accountability:** Enhancing government transparency and accountability to citizens and stakeholders.

Strategies: Approach and Methodology

a. Selection of MDAs

MDAs are selected for evaluation based on the following categories:

- **Ministries and organizations** operating ministerial structures.
- **Agencies with high customer interaction**, such as **FIRS**, **FRSC**, and **Immigration**.

- **Special-purpose MDAs**, including defense and security agencies.
- **Focal MDAs** involved in the operations of the **Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC)**.

b. Constitution of Jury: Assessment and Scoring

A **panel of jurors** is constituted to assess and score MDA websites using a set of established ranking criteria. The jury includes representatives from relevant government agencies, **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**, **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**, private sector entities, and professional bodies. After assessments, the results are aggregated and MDAs are ranked accordingly.

c. Validation Exercise

To ensure quality assurance, the assessment results submitted by the jury are validated by the **Inter-Ministerial Task Team (IMTT)**, which oversees the Scorecard process. This validation ensures that the rankings are accurate and reflect the true performance of the MDAs.

This comprehensive evaluation approach allows for continuous improvement in MDA digital platforms, ensuring that the public has access to transparent, timely, and responsive government services.

SELECTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF VARIABLES

The assessment criteria were developed based on comprehensive research into strategic instruments aligned with the vision and objectives of the scorecard. These instruments formed the Pillars of the scorecard project and include the Freedom of Information Act 2011, the Ease of Doing Business policy (Executive Order 001), E-Government Masterplan and the National Action Plan I-II under the Open Government Partnership.

1. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) 2011

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) 2011 is a Nigerian law that provides the public with the right to access information held by public institutions. It was enacted to promote transparency, accountability, and openness in government operations and activities by ensuring that citizens can obtain government-held information unless such information is legally exempted.

a. Key Provisions of the FOIA 2011:

ii. Right of Access to Information:

- a. Any person, without needing to show any specific interest, can request access to records or information held by public institutions, including government agencies, legislative bodies, and publicly funded private entities.
- b. Public institutions are required to provide the requested information unless it falls under the exemptions provided by the Act.

iii. Timely Response:

- a. Public institutions must respond to information requests within **7 days** of receiving the application. Extensions of up to another 7 days may be granted in certain situations.
- b. If the request is denied, the institution must give reasons for the refusal and inform the applicant of their right to challenge the decision in court.

iv. Exemptions:

The Act provides for specific exemptions where access to information may be denied, including:

- a. Information related to **national security**, defense, or international relations.
- b. Personal information that would constitute an invasion of privacy.
- c. Trade secrets or proprietary business information.
- d. Information subject to attorney-client privilege or law enforcement investigations.

v. Proactive Disclosure:

- a. Public institutions are required to proactively publish certain categories of information, such as their structure, operational guidelines, and the annual reports of activities and programs.
 - b. The purpose of proactive disclosure is to minimize the need for citizens to file formal requests for basic information.
- vi. **Whistleblower Protection:**
- a. The Act protects government officials or employees who disclose information related to misconduct, illegal activity, or corruption within their institutions. Such individuals are safeguarded from reprisals or negative consequences for making such disclosures in good faith.
- vii. **Penalties for Non-Compliance:**
- a. The FOIA imposes penalties for institutions or officials who fail to comply with the Act. Public officials who wrongfully deny access to information may be subject to disciplinary measures, including fines.
- viii. **Judicial Review:**
- a. Applicants whose requests for information are denied have the right to challenge the denial in court. The judiciary can review decisions made by public institutions to withhold information and order its release if deemed appropriate.
 - b. **Impact of FOIA 2011:**

The FOIA has strengthened **citizen engagement, transparency, and good governance** by providing a legal framework that supports open government practices. It has also been instrumental in combating corruption by making it easier for the public, journalists, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to scrutinize government actions and hold public officials accountable.

However, challenges remain with the full implementation of the Act. Many public institutions continue to struggle with compliance due to limited capacity, lack of awareness, and resistance to transparency, which underscores the ongoing need for public awareness and institutional reforms to maximize the effectiveness of the FOIA.

2. **Nigeria's Ease of Doing Business Policy**

Nigeria's **Ease of Doing Business Policy** is a government initiative designed to create a more business-friendly environment by reducing regulatory constraints, improving transparency, and making processes more efficient for investors, entrepreneurs, and businesses. The initiative is part of Nigeria's broader economic reform agenda to attract both domestic and foreign investments, stimulate growth, and boost job creation.

a. **Key Aspects of Nigeria's Ease of Doing Business Policy:**

- i. **Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC):** Established in **2016** by President Muhammadu Buhari, PEBEC drives the policy and ensures that reforms are implemented across Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs). PEBEC's goal is to simplify the regulatory framework and improve government service delivery to businesses.
- ii. PEBEC's mandates include:
 - a. Improving Nigeria's ranking in the **World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index**.
 - b. Ensuring a conducive regulatory environment for businesses.
 - c. Coordinating the execution of various reforms across sectors.
- iii. **National Action Plans:** PEBEC adopts **National Action Plans (NAP)**, which are time-bound reform initiatives. These plans focus on quick wins and targets in key areas to improve the business environment in Nigeria. The reforms cover:
 - a. **Starting a business:** Streamlining the process to reduce the time and cost involved.
 - b. **Access to credit:** Improving access to finance for businesses through credit reporting, collateral registry systems, and initiatives by financial institutions.
 - c. **Construction permits:** Simplifying and speeding up the approval process for obtaining construction permits.
 - d. **Property registration:** Improving the process of registering property, especially by digitizing land records and making the process more transparent.
 - e. **Trading across borders:** Reducing the time and cost of import and export processes by modernizing customs procedures and ports.
 - f. **Enforcing contracts:** Enhancing the efficiency of the legal framework for resolving commercial disputes.
 - g. **Tax payments:** Simplifying tax compliance processes through digitization and streamlining tax administration.
- iv. **Enabling Reforms and Initiatives:**
 - a. **Company Registration Portal (CAC):** The Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) has introduced an online platform where businesses can register within 24 to 48 hours.
 - b. **Visa-on-Arrival (VoA):** To attract foreign investors and ease their entry into the country, Nigeria launched the **Visa-on-Arrival** service for business visitors, ensuring a more flexible immigration policy.

- c. **Reduction in regulatory bottlenecks:** Government agencies are encouraged to streamline approval processes to cut down on delays and bureaucracy.
 - d. **Electronic tax filing:** The Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) has digitized tax filing, reducing the complexity of compliance for businesses.
 - e. **Power sector reforms:** Efforts to stabilize and improve electricity supply to reduce business overhead costs due to reliance on alternative power sources.
- v. **Collaboration with States:** The **Ease of Doing Business Reforms** extend to Nigerian states. The government has promoted state-level reforms in areas such as land administration, construction permits, and tax processes to ensure a more conducive environment nationwide. PEDEC has also launched a **Subnational Ease of Doing Business Report**, which ranks states based on their business friendliness, with the goal of encouraging healthy competition among states.
- vi. **Open Government and Transparency:**
 - a. As part of the policy, Nigeria committed to **Open Government initiatives** such as the **Open Government Partnership (OGP)** to improve transparency, accountability, and civic engagement in governance. This also includes efforts to digitize government services, making them more accessible and transparent.
- vii. **Public Procurement and Anti-Corruption:** The policy also aims to reduce corruption by enforcing stricter rules in public procurement processes and improving transparency in government dealings with businesses. This is intended to create a level playing field for all businesses, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
 - b. **Impact of the Ease of Doing Business Policy:**

The Nigerian government's Ease of Doing Business reforms have led to notable improvements in the country's business environment:

- Nigeria's ranking on the **World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index** improved significantly between 2017 and 2019, moving up 39 places within this period.
- The time required to start a business has reduced, and the procedures have become more transparent and less cumbersome.
- The reforms have contributed to a more attractive environment for foreign investors and have promoted innovation and entrepreneurship, especially in the technology and SME sectors.

Challenges and Ongoing Efforts:

Despite progress, Nigeria still faces challenges in areas such as:

- **Infrastructure:** Poor power supply, transportation, and logistics issues continue to hinder businesses.
- **Regulatory Environment:** While improvements have been made, some sectors still experience excessive regulation, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and inconsistent policies.
- **Security:** The ongoing security challenges in some parts of the country pose risks to investments and business operations.
- **Corruption:** Despite anti-corruption efforts, some businesses still face issues related to bribery and illicit payments in dealing with government officials.

The **Ease of Doing Business Policy** is an ongoing effort by the Nigerian government to create a business-friendly environment by addressing regulatory inefficiencies, promoting transparency, and simplifying business processes. While significant progress has been made, continuous efforts are needed to address existing challenges to ensure long-term sustainability and increased competitiveness in the global market.

3. Nigeria's Open Government Partnership (OGP)

Nigeria's Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a multilateral initiative that aims to promote transparency, accountability, and civic participation in governance. Established in **2011**, the OGP brings together governments and civil society organizations to co-create action plans that enhance open governance practices, reduce corruption, and empower citizens to engage in the decision-making process.

Key Objectives of the OGP:

1. **Transparency:** Governments commit to making public information freely available and accessible, enabling citizens to better understand and participate in the governance process.
2. **Accountability:** The OGP encourages the development of mechanisms through which citizens can hold their governments accountable for their actions and policies.
3. **Civic Participation:** By engaging civil society, the OGP fosters an inclusive dialogue where citizens have a voice in shaping policies and reforms.
4. **Technology and Innovation:** The partnership advocates the use of technology to make government processes more efficient and accessible, helping to foster a culture of openness.

How the OGP Works:

The OGP operates through a **co-creation process** involving both governments and civil society organizations. Participating countries develop **National Action Plans (NAPs)**, which outline specific commitments toward achieving the principles of open governance. These action plans typically focus on several areas, including:

- **Improving public service delivery.**
- **Enhancing access to public information.**
- **Promoting open budgets and public procurement.**
- **Strengthening anti-corruption mechanisms.**
- **Fostering greater transparency in the management of natural resources.**

Countries are required to update their action plans every two years, with progress monitored by the **Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM)**, which evaluates the implementation and impact of the commitments made.

Nigeria's Involvement in OGP:

Nigeria joined the Open Government Partnership in **2016**, underlining its commitment to improving governance, fighting corruption, and enhancing public accountability. The Nigerian government, in collaboration with civil society groups, developed its first **National Action Plan (NAP)**, which focused on four key areas:

1. **Fiscal Transparency:** Increasing transparency in the management of public finances, including the national budget and public procurement processes.
2. **Anti-Corruption:** Strengthening institutions and legal frameworks to combat corruption and ensure the transparent management of public resources.
3. **Access to Information:** Promoting the implementation of the **Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)** to facilitate citizens' access to government-held information.
4. **Citizen Engagement:** Enhancing the participation of citizens in governance, particularly in policy-making processes, and encouraging open dialogue between the government and the public.

Since joining the OGP, Nigeria has undertaken several initiatives, including:

- Establishing the **Open Treasury Portal**, which provides access to government financial records.
- Implementing reforms to improve transparency in public procurement.
- Strengthening anti-corruption efforts, particularly through the **Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI)**, which ensures transparency in the management of the country's natural resources.

Impact of Nigeria's OGP Participation:

Nigeria's involvement in the OGP has led to notable improvements in governance, including:

- **Increased transparency** in budgetary processes and public financial management.

- **Stronger anti-corruption frameworks**, which have led to the recovery of assets and funds.
- **Enhanced citizen engagement**, with more platforms for the public to participate in governance and hold leaders accountable.

Challenges:

While progress has been made, challenges remain, including:

- **Limited capacity** and technical expertise within some government institutions to fully implement OGP commitments.
- **Resistance to change** from some public officials and institutions.
- **Weak enforcement** of transparency and anti-corruption measures in some sectors.

The Open Government Partnership is a powerful platform for advancing good governance, promoting transparency, and empowering citizens. Through Nigeria's continued participation in the OGP, the country can strengthen its institutions, enhance public trust, and foster a more accountable and transparent government. The partnership's emphasis on collaboration between government and civil society is key to sustaining these reforms and ensuring long-term progress in open governance practices.

Nigeria's **Open Government Partnership (OGP) Action Plan II** is the second phase of the country's commitment to the global OGP initiative. Building on the progress made in the first National Action Plan (NAP I), the **Action Plan II** outlines specific goals and reforms aimed at deepening transparency, enhancing accountability, and fostering greater civic participation in governance. It was developed in collaboration between the Nigerian government, civil society organizations (CSOs), and other stakeholders to address critical governance challenges and improve public service delivery.

Key Focus Areas of Nigeria's OGP Action Plan II:

1. Fiscal Transparency:

- **Open Budgeting:** Nigeria committed to publishing budget information in a manner that is accessible and understandable to the public. This includes making detailed budget documents available online and providing updates on budget implementation.
- **Open Procurement:** Enhancing transparency in government procurement processes by adopting e-procurement platforms and publishing procurement information, including awarded contracts and companies involved.
- **Open Contracting:** The introduction of the **Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS)**, which ensures that information on government

contracts is publicly available and traceable from the planning stage through to implementation.

2. **Anti-Corruption and Asset Disclosure:**

- **Asset Recovery and Management:** Strengthening mechanisms to recover stolen assets and ensuring that information about recovered assets is publicly disclosed and used transparently.
- **Whistleblower Protection:** Building on the existing whistleblower policy, the government committed to strengthening the legal framework to provide better protection and incentives for individuals who report corrupt activities.
- **Beneficial Ownership Transparency:** Mandating the disclosure of beneficial ownership information for companies involved in business with the government, to prevent anonymous entities from engaging in corrupt practices.

3. **Access to Information:**

- **Improved Implementation of the Freedom of Information (FOI) Act:** Ensuring that public institutions comply with the FOI Act by making information more accessible to the public. This includes training public officials on their obligations under the Act and making key government information, such as spending reports and performance data, publicly available.
- **Open Data Policy:** Encouraging MDAs to proactively disclose government data on a central open data platform, making it easier for citizens, businesses, and civil society to access, use, and interpret the information.

4. **Citizen Engagement and Empowerment:**

- **Enhanced Public Participation:** Creating more avenues for citizens to engage in governance processes, including consultations during budget formulation, monitoring government projects, and providing feedback on public services.
- **Civic Technology and Innovation:** Leveraging technology to facilitate citizen participation, particularly through the development of digital platforms where citizens can report issues, track government projects, and engage with public officials.

5. **Extractive Industry Transparency:**

- **Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI):** Strengthening transparency in the extractive sector (oil, gas, and mining) by ensuring compliance with the **Extractive Industries Transparency**

Initiative (EITI) standards. This includes publishing detailed reports on revenue flows, contracts, and licensing in the sector.

6. **Security and Human Rights:**

- **Security Sector Accountability:** Improving transparency and accountability in Nigeria's security sector by increasing public oversight and ensuring that human rights concerns are addressed in the delivery of security services.
- **Human Rights:** Integrating human rights considerations into OGP reforms, with a focus on ensuring that public institutions respect and protect citizens' rights, particularly in the enforcement of laws and public order.

Implementation Strategies:

- **Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration:** The OGP Action Plan II emphasizes collaboration between government, civil society, the private sector, and international partners to ensure broad ownership and successful implementation of reforms.
- **Monitoring and Reporting:** The implementation of the action plan is monitored through periodic reports and assessments conducted by the **Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM)**. This ensures transparency in the implementation process and enables stakeholders to track progress.
- **Capacity Building:** Enhancing the capacity of government institutions and civil society organizations to effectively implement OGP commitments, especially in areas of data management, fiscal transparency, and citizen engagement.

Achievements of the Action Plan II:

- **Increased Public Disclosure:** Significant progress has been made in fiscal transparency, with more government financial information made available to the public through platforms like the **Open Treasury Portal** and the **Budget Office** website.
- **Whistleblower Program:** The whistleblower program has led to the recovery of billions of naira in misappropriated funds, and efforts are ongoing to further institutionalize and protect whistleblowers.
- **Beneficial Ownership Registry:** Nigeria established a **Beneficial Ownership Registry**, which makes it easier to identify the real owners behind companies, thus tackling issues related to corruption, money laundering, and tax evasion.

Challenges:

- **Capacity Constraints:** Many public institutions lack the necessary resources and technical expertise to fully implement the OGP commitments.

- **Public Awareness:** Despite efforts, there remains a gap in awareness among citizens about the reforms and how they can engage with the government.
- **Sustainability of Reforms:** Ensuring that reforms are sustained and institutionalized, particularly in areas like public procurement and access to information, has been a challenge due to bureaucratic resistance and political factors.

Nigeria's **OGP Action Plan II** marks a significant step forward in advancing governance reforms that promote transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement. While progress has been made, challenges remain in areas of institutional capacity, public participation, and sustainability. Moving forward, the successful implementation of the OGP commitments will require continuous collaboration between the government, civil society, and other stakeholders to ensure that the reforms have lasting impact on Nigeria's governance landscape

5. National Policy on Nigerian Government Second-Level Domains

Authority

This Policy has been developed under the authority of the Minister of Communications and Digital Economy, in line with the following sections of the Constitution of the Federal Republic, as amended, and the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) Act 2007:

- i. Section 147(1) of the Constitution - "There shall be such offices of Ministers of the Government of the Federation as may be established by the President";
- ii. Section 148(1) of the Constitution - "The President may, in his discretion, assign to the Vice-President or any Minister of the Government of the Federation responsibility for any business of the Government of the Federation, including the administration of any department of Government";
- iii. Section 6(m) of Second Schedule of the NITDA Act 2007 - mandates the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) to advise the Federal Government generally on matters and issues that are related to the management and administration of Nigeria's ccTLD.ng.

The Policy also derives its authority from a Memorandum of Understanding which appoints the Nigeria Internet Registration Association (NiRA) as the manager of the Registry for the ccTLD.ng. It further derives its authority from the Presidential Mandate by His Excellency, President Muhammadu Buhari, GCFR, in the National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy (NDEPS) document directing the Minister of Communications and Digital Economy "to work with all relevant government agencies to rapidly expand the digital economy in Nigeria 7

while taking advantage of the immense opportunities on the continent and across the globe".

This document can be cited as “National Policy on Nigerian Government Second Level Domains” and shall come into effect on the date of approval by the Federal Executive Council (FEC).

Policy Vision and Mission

Vision

To achieve complete online presence and make Nigerian web resources among the topmost secure for accelerated digital economy growth.

Mission

We facilitate a productive Government through a secure and structured online presence.

1.0 Background

1.1 In Digital Economy era, the internet is a major driver of social and economic growth. It has a great impact on almost all aspects of human life. The World Bank report on exploring the relationship between broadband and economic growth revealed that a 10-percentage point increase in fixed broadband penetration would increase Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth by 1.21% in developed economies and 1.38% in developing ones.

1.2 Nigeria is a force in the African Digital Economy and an important player in global internet policy discussions, with about 151 million internet subscriptions and 78 million broadband subscriptions representing 40.8% broadband penetration.

1.3 One of the critical infrastructures of the internet is Domain Name. An Internet domain name is a unique name of a country, an organization, or person on the Internet. Internet Domain Names have assumed greater significance in recent times with the internet increasingly being used as an effective medium for trade and commerce, education, health, banking, governance, communication, and virtually every aspect of society.

1.4 Domain Names are formed by the rules and procedures of the Domain Name System (DNS). Generic top-level domains (gTLDs) are the non-country-specific Top-Level Domains (TLD) maintained by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), and the most popular include .com, .info, .net, and .org. On the other hand, the country code Top-Level Domain (ccTLD) is an Internet top-level domain generally used or reserved for a country, sovereign state, or dependent territory identified with a country code.

1.5. The administration of gTLD rests with the ICANN, an internationally organized non-profit corporation, with membership from different countries and experts in the field. The responsibility for the administration of ccTLD, on the other, hand has been entrusted to the individual countries who in general follow the guidelines provided by ICANN.

1.6 The National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) has been mandated by its enabling NITDA Act, 2007 of Second Schedule Section 6(m) to manage and administer Nigeria's ccTLD (.ng). This responsibility has been delegated to the Nigeria Internet Registration Association (NiRA). However, the allocation and administration of the Nigerian Government Second-Level domains on .gov.ng, .edu.ng, .mil.ng, is the sole responsibility of NITDA. The procedure for the registration of the Nigerian Government Second-Level Domain can be found at <https://nitda.gov.ng/gov-ng-domain-registration/>.

1.8 NITDA has also delegated Domain Name Server (DNS) hosting for the Nigerian Government Second-level domains to Galaxy Backbone Limited (GGB), in line with its mandate to deploy and maintain all transversal applications in Government including Government-wide messaging and collaboration. GGB also manages the ".gov.ng" based "GOVMAIL" email platform created for Government officials and resides on the shared Government infrastructure, which ensures security of communications, ease of availability and nonrepudiation.

1.9 Every Government desires to move its information and services online on the country's assigned TLD. The online presence of Governments in their own identity is a strategy for dominance in the digital economy, which has an estimated worth of \$11.5 trillion globally as of 2016.

Negative Effects of the use of Private emails in Government

The use of generic domains and private emails for Government businesses and correspondences impedes the identity, security and global recognition of the Nigerian Government on the internet. In addition, the use of private emails for Government business is a major limitation to the capabilities to archive and back-up sensitive Government data thereby making it difficult to preserve historical correspondences and documents hosted on non-Government servers.

Similarly, Government documents that should be deleted or destroyed after a period of retention are permanently hosted on unsecure servers.

2.0 The Benefits

The benefits of the Nigerian Government Second-Level domains are:

2.1 Security: It is more secure for Government entities to use these domains because their registrations and allocations are strictly based on guidelines. It is more secure if the website and the emanated emails are hosted in Nigeria.

2.2 Identity: The Nigerian Government Second-Level domain is a unique identity for the Nigerian Government on the internet. There are huge benefits to promoting the identity as far as the digital economy and digital transformation are concerned.

2.3 Access: The managers of these domains are easily accessible if there is any challenge in the domain name. A preferred domain name is assigned to a government entity based on the naming conventions in the domain name policies.

2.4 Confidence: The Nigerian Government Second-Level domains and their emanated emails strengthens the confidence of citizens, businesses, international organizations, and other Governments across the globe in their engagements with Nigerian Government Institutions.

2.5 e-Government: The promotion and visibility of e-Government development will be better pronounced if Government entities use Nigerian Government Second-Level domains.

2.6 Job Creation: If there is an increase in the number of registrations, the management, and hosting of Nigerian Government Second-Level domains will naturally create more jobs for Nigerians. This reduces capital flights, strengthens the Naira, promotes the digital economy, improves economic growth, and increases the GDP.

3.0 Challenges

The major challenges facing increased registration and adoption of the Nigerian Government Second-Level domains are:

3.1 Awareness: There is inadequate awareness of the registration procedures, importance, and benefits of using Nigerian Government Second-Level domains especially by the State and Local Government entities. This affects the rate of adoption at the State and Local Government levels.

3.2 Funding: Although registration of Nigerian Government Second-Level domains is free, there have been funding challenges for the development and management of Government websites and the emanated emails at all levels of Government.

3.3 Technical Capacity and Skills: There is a shortage of the technical capacity and skills required for the development and management of websites and emails in FPIs.

4.0 Scope

4.1 This Policy gives directions for the mandatory use of second-level domains by all FPIs. The Policy is also recommended for adoption by States and LGAs.

4.2 It therefore covers the Nigerian Government Second-Level domains and email services on:

1. .GOV.NG;
2. .MIL.NG;
3. .EDU.NG for Federal and State tertiary academic institutions;
4. .SCH.NG for Federal, State and LGAs Secondary schools, Primary schools and other Non-degree awarding institutions of Government; and
5. any other Nigerian Government owned second-level domains that could be approved in the future.

4.3 This document should be read, understood, interpreted, and applied in the context of the following:

1. the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 as amended;
2. the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) Act 2007;
3. the Nigeria Communications Act (NCA) 2003;
4. the mandate of the Galaxy Backbone Limited (GBB);
5. the Nigeria e-Government Master Plan (NEGMP);
6. the National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy (NDEPS);
7. the NITDA.GOV.NG and .MIL.NG Domain Policy, Management Guide and Registration Procedures;
8. the NIRA Domain Name Policy and operational guidelines; and
9. NITDA Standards and Guidelines on Government Websites.

5.0 Justification

5.1 Across the globe, there has been mandatory use of the Government domains and emails for identity promotion and official communications. For example, the use of Government domains and emails is mandated for countries like India, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia among others. In these countries, there have been huge promotion and adoption of Government domains and emails. Most countries are on their way to 100% adoption of Policy instruments developed in line with this.

5.2 In order, therefore, to have a larger presence in the Internet space, strengthen the confidence of Government customers in online transactions, build safer Nigerian cyberspace, secure the Government data as a huge asset, and accelerate the Nigerian digital economy growth, it has become necessary to develop a forward-looking policy for accelerating the adoption of the second level domain registration under the ccTLD.

6.0 Purpose

6.1 This document provides the policy framework for promoting accelerated adoption and use of Nigerian Government Second-Level domains for information, communications, and services exposed to the internet through websites, portals, emails, and other customized applications or intranet-based sites.

6.2 The main purpose of this Policy is divided into three:

Protecting Nigerian Cyberspace: This Policy is aimed at reinforcing the use of Nigerian Government Second-Level domains and their hosting by Nigerian-owned companies. This will promote the safety and security of government sensitive data in the cyberspace.

Promoting Transparency in Governance: This Policy seeks to mandate public servants to use official emails for official communications promoting transparency.

Promotion of Digital Nigeria: The Policy is aimed at promoting the Nigerian State and its uniqueness in the global digital space, with the ultimate goal of social and economic growth and development. In addition to security, the use of the Nigerian Government Second-Level domain will further promote a desirable image of Nigeria in the cyberspace. An accelerated increase in the online presence of all Nigerian entities, initiatives, and programs on the cyberspace will impact our digital economy growth and the Digital Nigeria for all.

7.0 Objectives

By the end of 2022 a minimum of 70% of the following objectives are to be achieved:

1. eliminate the use of generic top-level domains other than the Nigerian second-level domains for Government business;
2. eliminate the use of private emails for official correspondences;
3. facilitate 95% adoption and use of the Nigerian Government Second level domains and associated emails by Nigerian Government entities;
4. facilitate availability of critical infrastructure and resources required for effective administration, management, and hosting of Nigerian Government Second level domains, emails and other emanating services;
5. ensure the Nigerian web resources are 99% safe and secure to be used by governmental entities for all transactions and communications within and outside;
6. facilitate provision of appropriate funding mechanisms tailored to the various levels of Government's context;
7. strengthen all existing processes, frameworks, guidelines, procedures, circulars, governance for the efficient administration and management of Nigerian Government Second Level Domains and associated emails for accelerated achievement of the purpose of the Policy; and
8. facilitate development and implementation of any relevant process, framework, guidelines, procedures, circulars, initiatives/programmes for accelerated achievement of the purpose of the Policy.

Circular on Federal Government Scorecard for Ranking Websites of MDAs

Subject: Implementation of the Federal Government Scorecard for Ranking Websites of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)

Reference: SGF/OP/1/S.3/XII/64

Date: December 2017

To: All Heads of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)

The Federal Government, in its ongoing effort to promote transparency, accountability, and improve public service delivery, has introduced a **Federal Government Scorecard for Ranking Websites of MDAs**. This initiative is part of a broader strategy to enhance access to information, improve the ease of doing business, and support Nigeria's commitments to the **Open Government Partnership (OGP)** and the **Freedom of Information Act 2011**.

The **Bureau of Public Service Reforms (BPSR)** has been mandated to develop and coordinate the implementation of this scorecard as a peer review mechanism to ensure that the websites of MDAs meet global standards for digital governance.

Mandate and Objectives of the Scorecard:

The Federal Government Scorecard aims to:

1. **Enhance Accessibility and Availability of Information:** Ensure that the operations, services, and information provided by MDAs are easily accessible to the public.
2. **Improve Digital User Experience:** Guarantee that websites provide a user-friendly experience, are regularly updated, and contain relevant information in a structured manner.
3. **Promote Transparency and Accountability:** Facilitate government transparency through up-to-date information and interaction channels for citizen engagement, feedback, and complaints.
4. **Align with Global Best Practices:** Ensure that MDA websites meet international standards on web accessibility, security, and openness of data.

Key Areas of Evaluation:

The Federal Government Scorecard will assess MDA websites across the following criteria:

- **User Experience and Design:** Responsiveness, navigation, and overall usability.
- **Accessibility:** Compliance with accessibility standards to ensure inclusive use by all citizens, including persons with disabilities.
- **Security:** Implementation of secure communication protocols and safeguarding users' personal data.

- **Information Availability:** Ensuring that relevant and updated information is available, including agency mandates, services, budgets, performance reports, and contact information.
- **Open Data and Transparency:** The presence of open data formats that enable public access to government information and support initiatives such as the **Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)**.

Compliance Requirements:

All MDAs are required to:

- **Develop and Maintain Functional Websites:** Ensure that their websites are fully functional, up-to-date, and capable of serving as a primary interface between the government and the public.
- **Update Key Information Regularly:** Keep information such as organizational structure, services offered, contact details, and reports on activities and budgets updated.
- **Adopt Global Best Practices:** Implement international best practices in web design, user accessibility, and data security.
- **Respond to Citizen Queries:** Provide channels for citizens to submit inquiries, file complaints, and receive responses in a timely manner.

Assessment Process:

1. **Selection of MDAs:** MDAs will be selected for assessment based on key categories, including ministries, agencies with high public interface (such as FIRS, Immigration), and specialized government bodies.
2. **Constitution of a Jury:** A panel composed of representatives from the public and private sectors, CSOs, and professional bodies will conduct the assessments.
3. **Scoring and Ranking:** Based on the evaluation criteria, MDAs will be scored and ranked. MDAs demonstrating best practices will be recognized, while those underperforming will receive recommendations for improvement.
4. **Validation of Results:** The Inter-Ministerial Task Team (IMTT), which oversees the process, will validate the final assessment results before publication.

Implementation Timeline:

- MDAs are required to update and review their websites within [insert period] to meet the scorecard standards.
- The ranking process will commence on [insert date], and the results will be made public by [insert date].

Consequences of Non-Compliance:

MDAs that fail to comply with the requirements set out in this circular may face sanctions, including public disclosure of their non-compliance and the possibility of budgetary reductions for website development and maintenance.

The Federal Government Scorecard for Ranking MDA Websites is a key initiative to ensure that government services are digitally accessible, responsive, and transparent. All MDAs are urged to prioritize this initiative and ensure full compliance to improve Nigeria's digital governance framework and foster public trust in government institutions.

For further inquiries or technical assistance, MDAs may contact the **Bureau of Public Service Reforms (BPSR)** via Head of ICT, Bureau of Public Service Reforms at 08069168863 or aminu.mohammed@bpsr.gov.ng .

Senator George Akume

Secretary to the Government of the Federation

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

SCOPE OF THE CRITERIA

The assessment of websites of Federal MDAs are conducted around the following fourteen (14) thematic areas:

- i. Domain string (. gov.ng/ .ng) and local website hosting.
- ii. Appearance and aesthetics (Look and Feel)
- iii. Content
- iv. Relevance to MDAs mandate/ government policy
- v. Structure
- vi. Responsiveness (Device Compatibility)
- vii. Security
- viii. Load Time
- ix. Usability/ease of navigation
- x. Availability /Uptime
- xi. Functionality
- xii. Interactivity
- xiii. Accessibility
- xiv. Capacity Building

Procedures for 2025 Assessment

Following the approval of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation and the ratified decisions of the Inter-Ministerial Task Team (IMTT), a total of three hundred and ninety-five (MDAs) MDAs were assessed in their websites. The assessment, which was carried out in line with the laid down practice by a set of jurors drawn from key government institutions, private sector organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations, Civil Society Organisations and relevant professional bodies commenced in October 2023. A total of 20 jurors were appointed to conduct the assessment using the fourteen criteria which have been properly milled and distilled to meet the best and international standards.

Support and Partnership

Galaxy Backbone Ltd., an IMTT member, provided the jurors with a conducive environment, including good internet connectivity, steady electricity, and multimedia devices.

We also wish to note that NITDA was able to provide the jurors with technical support throughout the period of the evaluation.

Assessment Overview

- Out of the 235 websites that were selected, 232 were successfully assessed. 3 websites could not be assessed due to the following reasons.
 - i. there were MDAs whose websites were not found online or do not have websites at all or were suspended

- ii. those who have websites were not .ng compliant, which is regarded as the minimum basic requirement for the assessment

It should be noted regarding the websites that were assessed; the jurors put in extra efforts to carry out a multiperiod assessment in which assessment was done at several intervals just to see whether those websites would come online.

Key successes: significant improvement in the areas such as

- i. compliance with the requirement to join .ng, host website in-country and locally host website within the National Shared Service Centre in Galaxy Backbone
- ii. the appearance and aesthetics standard including appropriate color schemes, the inclusion of the coat of arms, and proper placement of the MDA's name and logo.
- iii. content updates, including the use of multimedia elements like audio, video, and infographics for interactivity., to present a more interactive content
- iv. alignment with government policies and the agencies' mandates.
- v. adherence to the recommended structural guidelines outlined in the scorecard.
- vi. most websites demonstrating high functionality, interactivity and accessibility
- vii.

A comprehensive analysis of the performance of the websites has been developed and would be shared with the members in the course of the presentation.

Challenges and Barriers

1. Non-existence or unavailability of websites.
2. Non-compliance with the .ng domain standard.
3. Design flaws that did not align with scorecard standards.
4. MDAs having multiple websites, causing confusion, particularly with portals mistaken for main websites.
5. The use of subdomains under other websites.
6. Funding
7. Venue constraint
8. Current assessment procedure is cumbersome and time consuming

Recommendations

- g. adequate sensitization, awareness creation through interactive sessions and publicity on the conduct of the assessment and government policies

- h. continuous capacity building programmes and education on the criteria and objectives of the scorecard, ensuring the right personnel attend
- i. provision of incentives for managers of websites through giving of awards and recognitions to encourage better performance.
- j. automation of the assessment processes to facilitate biannual official presentations of the report.
- k. monitoring, evaluation and reporting of website performance on a consistent basis
- l. update of policy on scorecard to incorporate current trends and considerations
 - Jurors conducted multi-period assessments, revisiting websites to capture changes and ensure accuracy.

Criteria Percentage Weight

- i. Domain string (. gov.ng/ .ng) and local website hosting. = 5%
- ii. Appearance and aesthetics (Look and Feel) = 9%
- iii. Content = 9%
- iv. Relevance to MDAs mandate/ government policy = 9%
- v. Structure = 8%
- vi. Responsiveness (Device Compatibility) = 8%
- vii. Security = 8%
- viii. Load Time = 6%
- ix. Usability/ease of navigation =6%
- x. Availability /Uptime = 6%
- xi. Functionality = 6%
- xii. Interactivity = 10%
- xiii. Accessibility = 5%
- xiv. Capacity Building = 5%

Scoring Parameters

Scoring Criteria

Each criterion comes with Key Performance Indicator (KPI), in which the KPI is graduated into five variables. In terms of point, the variable ranges from 0 to 4 in a geometric progression order and represented as Poor (0), Fair (1), Good (2), Very Good (3) and Excellent (4). The total score an MDA could score in each criterion would be determined by the requirements of the variable it has been able to fulfill. The aggregate score for each criterion is determined by the total score multiplied by the weight assigned divided by 100 (which is the cumulative of all the weights of all the criteria put together) mathematical representation for this calculation is $K=J*D/100$. Where J = Overall score per criteria, D is the weight score per criteria Maximum possible score = 56 points.

Scoring Explained

1. **Domain string (. gov.ng/ .ng) and local website hosting (5.00)**- The criterion seeks to establish that websites belonging to:
 - a. Ministries websites should have a.gov.ng domain.
 - b. Departments should end with.gov.ng.
 - c. Government Initiatives, Committees and Units should end with.gov.ng domains.
 - d. Agencies must end with .ng string.
 - e. Domain registration and website hosting for any categories of public institution should be in-country."

The variables are:

Poor (0)	Fair (1)	Good (2)	Very Good (3)	Excellent (4)
Does not have.gov.ng / .ng string	Has.gov.ng/.ng string. Has multiple websites and hosted outside the country.	Has.gov.ng/.ng string but has multiple websites and hosted in-country.	Has.gov.ng/ .ng string and has just 1 site but hosted in-country	Has.gov.ng/ .ng string and has just 1 site and hosted in GBB

2. Appearance and aesthetics (Look and Feel) (9.00)

KPI=

- a. Ministries and Departments should maintain the official colours of Government which is green background with HTML hex colour value of #007D53 on their websites, while
- b. Agencies can maintain their individual agency's colours.
- c. All Government websites should bear the coat of arms of the Federal Government of Nigeria on their homepage either as part of their logo, on their masthead or in their footer.
- d. MDA name should be present on masthead.

Variables =

Poor (0)	Fair (1)	Good (2)	Very Good (3)	Excellent (4)
Does not meet any of the requirements of the Key Performance Indicator.	Complies with colour requirement OR Coat of Arms presence OR MDA name presence	For Ministries, departments, units, initiatives and committees, have green (any shade) as masthead. ***** For agencies, any shade of the agency color as masthead. ***** No MDA name but has coat of arms on the homepage.	For Ministries, departments, units, initiatives and committees, have green (any shade) as masthead. ***** For agencies, any shade of the agency color as masthead. ***** No MDA name but has coat of arms on the homepage.	For Ministries, departments, units, initiatives and committees, have green (Hex #007D53) as masthead. ***** For agencies, appropriate agency color as masthead. ***** Has MDA name and coat of arms on the homepage.

3. Content (9.00)

KPI

- a. Website is expected to have up to date content. Necessary details e.g. names of management team members, addresses, etc must be up to date.
- b. Management updates, organisational changes, etc should be done within 24 hours.
- c. News items should not be older than 3 months.
- d. Use of images and multimedia items such as videos.

Variables

Poor (0)	Fair (1)	Good (2)	Very Good (3)	Excellent (4)
Management updates, organisational changes, contact page, and other static content pages are not-up to date. News update pages are older than 3 months. There is no use of images and/or multimedia items like audio clips, videos, infographics, etc.	Management updates, organisational changes, and contact page are up to date, but other static content pages are not-up to date. News update pages are older than 3 months, but there is use of images and/or multimedia items like audio clips, videos, infographics, etc.	Management updates, organisational changes and contact page are up to date. Other Static content pages are not-up to date. News update pages are older than 3 months. There is use of images and/or multimedia items like audio clips, videos, infographics, etc.	Management updates, organisational changes, contact page and other static content pages are up to date. News update pages are older than 1 month but less than 3 months. There is use of images and/or multimedia items like audio clips, videos, infographics, etc.	Management updates, organisational changes, contact page and other static content pages are up to date. News update pages are not older than 1 month. There is use of images and multimedia items like audio clips, videos, infographics, etc

4. Relevance to MDAs mandate/ government policy (9:00)

KPI

- a. Content on website is expected to speak to the operation and business of the MDA.
- b. It must also be in line with the government policy that set up the MDA

Poor (0)	Fair (1)	Good (2)	Very Good (3)	Excellent (4)
<20% of the content of website is relevant to MDA's mandate	>20%<50% of the content of website is relevant to MDA's mandate	>50%<80% of the content of website is relevant to MDA's mandate	>80%<100% of the content of website is relevant to MDA's mandate	100% of the content of website is relevant to MDA's mandate

5. Structure (8.00)

KPI

MDA websites are expected to have at a minimum the following pages that are searchable from a search box:

- (a) Homepage
- (b) About MDA
- (c) Management team
- (d) Organogram
- (e) Services
- (f) Contact Us
- (g) Annual Reports
- (h) Service Level Agreement (stating service procedure, costs, timelines etc)
- (i) Privacy Policy

MDA will score more if it has more relevant pages

Variables

Poor (0)	Fair (1)	Good (2)	Very Good (3)	Excellent (4)
Website has less than 2 of the minimum required pages	Website has >2<6 of the minimum required pages	Website has all the minimum required pages	Website has all the minimum required pages plus 1 extra relevant page	Website has all the minimum required pages plus more than 1 extra relevant page. Also includes annual reports for, at least, the last 3 years.

6. Responsiveness (Device Compatibility) (8.00)

KPI

MDA websites are expected to render properly on both desktop, tablets and mobile phones.

Variables

Poor (0)	Fair (1)	Good (2)	Very Good (3)	Excellent (4)
Website does not render well on desktops/laptops or tablets or mobile phones	Website renders well only on desktops/Laptops	Website renders well only on desktops/Laptops and tablets	Website renders well on desktops/Laptops and mobile phones alone	Website renders well on desktops/Laptops and tablets and mobile phones

7. Security (8.00)

KPI.

- a. Website is expected to have SSL certificates as basic security and
- b. Captcha where applicable i.e. on forms, feedback forms and other forms that need to be filled and submitted online.
- c. Extra website security will get more scores.

Poor (0)	Fair (1)	Good (2)	Very Good (3)	Excellent (4)
Website does not render well on desktops/laptops or tablets or mobile phones	Website renders well only on desktops/Laptops	Website renders well only on desktops/Laptops and tablets	Website renders well on desktops/Laptops and mobile phones alone	Website renders well on desktops/Laptops and tablets and mobile phones

8. Load Time (6.00)

KPI

- a. The target load time for an MDA website should not be more than 10 seconds.
- b. MDA will score higher with faster load time.

www.tools.pingdom.com will used as approved test platform

Variables

Poor (0)	Fair (1)	Good (2)	Very Good (3)	Excellent (4)
Website load time is greater than or equal to 15 seconds	Website load time is less than 15 secs but greater than or equal to 10 secs	Website load time is less than 10 secs but greater than or equal to 7secs	Website load time is less than 7 secs but greater than or equal to 4 secs	Website load time less than 4 secs

9. Usability/ease of navigation= 6.00

KPI

- a. MDA website is expected to be easily navigable.
- b. It is desirable that all website pages should be reachable from Homepage

Variables

Poor (0)	Fair (1)	Good (2)	Very Good (3)	Excellent (4)
No website page reachable from the homepage	Website pages only reachable from main navigation on the homepage	Website pages only reachable from main navigation and body of homepage but no footer	Website pages reachable from main navigation and body of homepage OR footer	Website pages reachable from main navigation, body of homepage, AND footer

10. Availability /Uptime

KPI

- a. Website is expected to be up/available for 90% of the time in a year.
- b. A higher uptime will get the website more scores.
www.uptimerobot.com will be used as the tool for measurement

Variables

Poor (0)	Fair (1)	Good (2)	Very Good (3)	Excellent (4)
Website has uptime less than or equal to 80%	Website has uptime greater than 80% but less than or equal to 90%	Website has uptime greater than 90% but less than or equal to 95%	Website has uptime greater than 95% but less than or equal to 98%	Website has uptime of 98% or more

11. Functionality = 6.00

KPI

- a. It is expected that website should provide the ability for citizens/stakeholders/customers to carry out some activities they would normally come to the office to carry out, e.g. forms, brochures, nominal rolls, payments, etc.
- b. Ministries and Departments - Downloaded resources like Brochures, Nominal Roll, Annual Reports, and Forms (if any)
- c. Agencies - Online fillable forms/ downloadable forms and/or Brochures, Online Payment

Variables

Poor (0)	Fair (1)	Good (2)	Very Good (3)	Excellent (4)
No downloadable resources/ forms or Online fillable forms or online payment	<u>For Ministries and Departments</u> Has downloadable brochures or Form <u>For Agencies</u> Has downloadable brochures or Form	<u>For Ministries and Departments</u> Has downloadable brochure and Nominal Roll or Form <u>For Agencies</u> Has downloadable brochure and Nominal Roll or Form	<u>For Ministries and Departments</u> Has downloadable brochure and Nominal Roll and form/online fillable form <u>For Agencies</u> Has downloadable brochure and Nominal Roll and form/online fillable form	<u>For Ministries and Departments</u> Has downloadable brochure and Nominal Roll and form, online fillable forms. <u>For Agencies</u> Has downloadable brochure and Nominal Roll and form and online fillable form and online payment capabilities

12. Interactivity = 10.00

KPI

- MDA website is expected to have a contact us page with physical address of the MDA, working @. gov.ng email address, a working feedback form, working contact phone number of MDA, departments/units.
- MDA will score extra marks if it makes available other interaction platforms e.g. its social media links, a live chat, etc

Variables

Poor (0)	Fair (1)	Good (2)	Very Good (3)	Excellent (4)
Contact us page has no details and feedback form/working @. gov.ng email address	Contact us page has details but no feedback form or working @. gov.ng email address	Contact us page has details and working feedback form OR working @. gov.ng email address but no working phone number	Contact us page has details, working feedback form OR @. gov.ng email address and working phone number	Contact us page has details, working feedback form AND @. gov.ng email address and working phone number and has MDA's social media details

13. Accessibility =5.00

KPI

- MDA website is expected to have fonts that are easily readable both in type, size, and colour.
- Website will score more points if it takes into consideration people with special needs e.g. photosensitivity, flashing text, and the ability to enlarge font size.
- Minimum font size requirement = 12 px. Expected font colour dark colour.
- Inclusion of language translation as an additional feature. (To include the 3 major Nigerian languages and at least a foreign language, preferably French.)

Variables

Poor (0)	Fair (1)	Good (2)	Very Good (3)	Excellent (4)
Does not meet minimum requirement at all.	Meets minimum font size and font colour	Exceeds minimum font size and meets font colour requirement	Has provision for increasing font size and meets font colour requirement. Also has in place extra options to protect people with photosensitivity.	Has in place extra options to protect people with photosensitivity and other accessibility requirements. Includes language translation as an additional feature with the 3 major Nigerian languages and at least a foreign language, preferably French.

14. Capacity Building= 5.00

KPI

- a. MDA is expected to make their webmasters available for at least one website/CMS training to be organized by BPSR.
- b. MDA will score more marks if it can show proof of more relevant training for webmasters

Variables

Poor (0)	Fair (1)	Good (2)	Very Good (3)	Excellent (4)
Attended no website training session	Attended 1 website training session	Attended up to 2 website training session	Attended up to 3 website training sessions	Attended 4 or more website training sessions

Analysis of the 2025 scorecard for ranking MDAs websites

SN	CRITERIA	Key Performance Indicator	Weight (%)	Poor (0)	Fair (1)	Good (2)	Very Good (3)	Excellent (4)
1	Domain string (.gov.ng/ .ng) and local website hosting.	1) Ministries should have a .gov.ng domain. 2) Departments should end with.gov.ng. 3) Government initiatives, committees and units should also maintain.gov.ng domains. 4) Agencies must end with .ng string. Domain registration and website hosting to be in-country.	5.00	Does not have.gov.ng/ .ng string	Has.gov.ng/ .ng string. Has multiple websites and hosted outside the country.	Has.gov.ng/ .ng string but has multiple websites and hosted in-country.	Has.gov.ng/ .ng string and has just 1 site but hosted in-country	Has.gov.ng/ .ng string and has just 1 site and hosted in GBB
				80	103	4	81	127
				20.3%	26.1%	1.0%	20.5%	32.2%
2	Appearance and aesthetics (Look and Feel)	1) Ministries and departments should maintain the official colors of Government i.e. green background (HTML hex colour value #007D53). 2) Agencies can maintain their individual agency's colors. 3) All Government websites should bear the coat of arms of the Federal Government of Nigeria on their homepage either as part of their logo, on their masthead or in their footer. 4) MDA name should be present	9.00	Does not meet any of the requirements of the Key Performance Indicator.	Complies with colour requirement OR Coat of Arms presence OR MDA name presence	For Ministries, departments, units, initiatives and committees, have green (any shade) as masthead. ***** For agencies, any shade of the agency color as masthead. ***** No MDA name	For Ministries, departments, units, initiatives and committees, have green (any shade) as masthead. ***** For agencies, any shade of the agency color as masthead. ***** has MDA name	For Ministries, departments, units, initiatives and committees, have green (Hex #007D53) as masthead. ***** For agencies, appropriate agency color as masthead. ***** Has MDA name

		on masthead. (Please note: The masthead is the top green bar that has the navigation and name of the MDA)				but has coat of arms on the homepage.	and coat of arms on the homepage.	and coat of arms on the homepage.
				97	18	21	109	150
				24.6%	4.6%	5.3%	27.6%	38.0%
3	Content	Website is expected to have up to date content. Necessary details e.g. names of management team members, addresses, etc must be up to date. Management updates, organisational changes, etc should be done within 24 hours. News items should not be older than 3 months. Use of images and multimedia items such as videos.	9.00	Management updates, organisational changes, contact page, and other static content pages are not-up to date. News update pages are older than 3 months. There is no use of images and/or multimedia items	Management updates, organisational changes, and contact page are up to date, but other static content pages are not-up to date. News update pages are older than 3 months, but there is use of images and/or	Management updates, organisational changes and contact page are up to date. Other Static content pages are not-up to date. News update pages are older than 3 months. There is use of images and/or	Management updates, organisational changes, contact page and other static content pages are up to date. News update pages are older than 1 month but less than 3 months. There is use of images and/or	Management updates, organisational changes, contact page and other static content pages are up to date. News update pages are not older than 1 month. There is use of images and multimedia items like audio clips,

				like audio clips, videos, infographics, etc.	multimedia items like audio clips, videos, infographics, etc.	multimedia items like audio clips, videos, infographics, etc.	multimedia items like audio clips, videos, infographics, etc.	videos, infographics, etc
				125	49	84	114	23
				31.6%	12.4%	21.3%	28.9%	5.8%
4	Relevance to MDAs mandate/ government policy	Content on website is expected to speak to the operation and business of the MDA. It must also be in line with the government policy that set up the MDA	9.00	<20% of the content of website is relevant to MDA's mandate	>20%<50% of the content of website is relevant to MDA's mandate	>50%<80% of the content of website is relevant to MDA's mandate	>80%<100% of the content of website is relevant to MDA's mandate	100% of the content of website is relevant to MDA's mandate
				72	19	94	110	100
				18.2%	4.8%	23.8%	27.8%	25.3%

5	Structure	<p>MDA websites are expected to have at a minimum the following pages that are searchable from a search box:</p> <p>(a) Homepage</p> <p>(b) About MDA</p> <p>(c) Management team</p> <p>(d) Organogram</p> <p>(e) Services</p> <p>(f) Contact Us</p> <p>(g) Annual Reports</p> <p>(h) Service Level Agreement (stating service procedure, costs, timelines etc)</p> <p>(i) Privacy Policy</p> <p>MDA will score more if it has more relevant pages</p>	8.00	Website has less than 2 of the minimum required pages	Website has >2<6 of the minimum required pages	Website has all the minimum required pages	Website has all the minimum required pages plus 1 extra relevant page	Website has all the minimum required pages plus more than 1 extra relevant page. Also includes annual reports for, at least, the last 3 years.
				102	277	7	8	1
				25.8%	70.1%	1.8%	2.0%	0.3%
6	Responsiveness (Device Compatibility)	MDA websites are expected to render properly on both desktop, tablets and mobile phones.	8.00	Website does not render well on desktops/laptops or tablets or mobile phones	Website renders well only on desktops/Laptops	Website renders well only on desktops/Laptops and tablets	Website renders well on desktops/Laptops and mobile phones alone	Website renders well on desktops/Laptops and tablets and mobile phones
				86	18	37	6	248
				21.8%	4.6%	9.4%	1.5%	62.8%

7	Security	Website is expected to have SSL certificates as basic security and Captcha where applicable ie on forms, feedback forms and other forms that need to be filled and submitted online. Extra website security will get more scores.	8.00	Website does not have SSL certificates.	Website has SSL certificates but no captcha on login/feedback form	Website has SSL certificates and has captcha on the dashboard login page OR feedback form page	Website has SSL certificates and has captcha on the dashboard login page AND feedback forms	Website has SSL certificates and captcha on the dashboard login page AND feedback forms with proof of installation of a security plugin AND any other security verifiable measure.
				91	251	44	8	1
				23.0%	63.5%	11.1%	2.0%	0.3%
8	Load Time	The target load time for an MDA website should not be more than 10 seconds. MDA will score higher with faster load time. Www.tools.pingdom.com will used as approved test platform	6.00	Website load time is greater than or equal to 15 seconds	Website load time is less than 15 secs but greater than or equal to 10 secs	Website load time is less than 10 secs but greater than or equal to 7secs	Website load time is less than 7 secs but greater than or equal to 4 secs	Website load time less than 4 secs
				84	17	23	62	209
				21.3%	4.3%	5.8%	15.7%	52.9%
9	Usability/ease of navigation	MDA website is expected to be easily navigable. It is desirable that all website pages should be reachable from Homepage	6.00	No website page reachable from the homepage	Website pages only reachable from main navigation on the homepage	Website pages only reachable from main navigation and	Website pages reachable from main navigation and body of	Website pages reachable from main navigation, body of

						body of homepage but no footer	homepage footer OR	homepage, AND footer
				94	39	147	68	47
				23.8%	9.9%	37.2%	17.2%	11.9%
10	Availability /Uptime	Website is expected to be up/available for 90% of the time in a year. A higher uptime will get the website more scores. Wwww.uptimerobot.com will be used as the tool for measuring this.	6.00	Website has uptime less than or equal to 80%	Website has uptime greater than 80% but less than or equal to 90%	Website has uptime greater than 90% but less than or equal to 95%	Website has uptime greater than 95% but less than or equal to 98%	Website has uptime of 98% or more
				85	0	2	2	306
				21.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	77.5%
11	Functionality	It is expected that website should provide the ability for citizens/stakeholders/customers to carry out some activities they would normally come to the office to carry out, e.g. forms, brochures, nominal rolls, payments, etc. 1) Ministries and Departments - Downloaded resources like Brochures, Nominal Roll, Annual Reports, and Forms (if any) 2) Agencies - Online fillable forms/ downloadable forms	6.00	No downloadable resources/ forms or online fillable forms or online payment	<u>For Ministries and Departments</u> Has downloadable brochures or Form <u>For Agencies</u> Has downloadable brochures or Form	<u>For Ministries and Departments</u> Has downloadable brochure and Nominal Roll or Form <u>For Agencies</u> Has downloadable brochure and Nominal Roll or Form	<u>For Ministries and Departments</u> Has downloadable brochure and Nominal Roll and form/online fillable form <u>For Agencies</u> Has downloadable brochure and Nominal Roll and	<u>For Ministries and Departments</u> Has downloadable brochure and Nominal Roll and form, online fillable forms. <u>For Agencies</u> Has downloadable brochure and Nominal Roll and form and online fillable form and

		and/or Brochures, Online Payment					form/online fillable form	online payment capabilities
				218	128	44	2	3
				55.2%	32.4%	11.1%	0.5%	0.8%
12	Interactivity	MDA website is expected to have a contact us page with physical address of the MDA, working @. gov.ng email address, a working feedback form, working contact phone number of MDA, departments/units. MDA will score extra marks if it makes available other interaction platforms e.g. its social media links, a live chat, etc	10.00	Contact us page has no details and feedback form/working @. gov.ng email address	Contact us page has details but no feedback form or working @. gov.ng email address	Contact us page has details and working feedback form OR working @. gov.ng email address but no working phone number	Contact us page has details, working feedback form OR @. gov.ng email address and working phone number	Contact us page has details, working feedback form AND @. gov.ng email address and working phone number and has MDA's social media details
				99	50	143	90	13

				25.1%	12.7%	36.2%	22.8%	3.3%
13	Accessibility	<p>MDA website is expected to have fonts that are easily readable both in type, size, and colour. Website will score more points if it takes into consideration people with special needs e.g. photosensitivity, flashing text, and the ability to enlarge font size.</p> <p>Minimum font size requirement = 12 px. Expected font colour dark colour.</p> <p>Inclusion of language translation as an additional feature. To include the 3 major Nigerian languages and at least a foreign language, preferably French.</p>	5.00	Does not meet minimum requirement at all.	Meets minimum font size and font colour	Exceeds minimum font size and meets font colour requirement	Has provision for increasing font size and meets font colour requirement. Also has in place extra options to protect people with photosensitivity.	Has in place extra options to protect people with photosensitivity and other accessibility requirements. Includes language translation as an additional feature with the 3 major Nigerian languages and at least a foreign language, preferably French.
				88	26	267	13	1
				22.3%	6.6%	67.6%	3.3%	0.3%

14	Capacity Building	MDA is expected to make their webmasters available for at least one website/CMS training to be organized by BPSR. MDA will score more marks if it can show proof of more relevant training for webmasters	5.00	Attended no website training session	Attended 1 website training session	Attended up to 2 website training sessions	Attended up to 3 website training sessions	Attended 4 or more website training sessions
				0	315	0	0	0
				0.0	79.75%	0.0	0.0	0.0

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND RANKINGS

S/NO	MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS & AGENCIES	SCORES	RANK
1	Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC)	82.14	1 ST
2	Nigerian Content Development Management Board	78.57	2 ND
3	Nigerian Ports Authority	76.79	3 RD
4	Independent Corrupt Practices And Related Offences Commission	76.79	3 RD
5	Nigerian Export Promotion Council	76.79	3 RD
6	Federal Ministry Of Justice	75.00	4 TH
7	Nursing And Midwifery Council	73.21	5 TH
8	Debt Management Office (DMO)	73.21	5 TH
9	Nigeria Communications Commission	73.21	5 TH
10	Office Of The Secretary To The Government Of The Federation	71.43	6 TH
11	Ministry Of Niger Delta Affairs	71.43	6 TH
12	Federal Ministry Of Water Resources	71.43	6 TH
13	National Power Training Institute	71.43	6 TH
14	Federal Psychiatric Hospital Calabar	69.64	7 TH
15	Federal Psychiatric Hospital Maiduguri	69.64	7 TH
16	Federal Civil Service Commission	69.64	7 TH
17	National Post Graduate Medical College Of Nigeria-Ijanikin Lagos	69.64	7 TH
18	National Agency For The Prohibition Of Traffic In Persons (NAPTIP)	69.64	7 TH
19	University College Hospital Ibadan	67.86	8 TH
20	Nigerian Christian Pilgrim Commission (NCPC)	67.86	8 TH
21	National Primary Health Care Development Agency	67.86	8 TH
22	Nigeria Nuclear Regulatory Authority	67.86	8 TH
23	Nigerian Meteorological Agency	67.86	8 TH
24	Nigerian Maritime Administration And Safety Agency	67.86	8 TH
25	Nigeria Institute For Science Laboratory Technology - Ibadan	67.86	8 TH
26	Nigerian Export Processing Zones Authority	67.86	8 TH
27	Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI)	66.07	9 TH
28	Nigeria Atomic Energy Commission	66.07	9 TH
29	National Institute For Security Studies	66.07	9 TH
30	National Salaries, Incomes And Wages Commission	66.07	9 TH
31	National Population Commission	66.07	9 TH

32	Revenue Mobilization, Allocation, And Fiscal Commission	66.07	9 TH
33	SERVICOM	66.07	9 TH
34	National Health Insurance Authority	66.07	9 TH
35	Radiographers Registration Board	66.07	9 TH
36	Nigerian Television Authority	66.07	9 TH
37	National Film And Video Censor Board	66.07	9 TH
38	Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation	66.07	9 TH
39	Federal Ministry Of Transportation	66.07	9 TH
40	Nigerian Shippers' Council	66.07	9 TH
41	Standard Organization Of Nigeria	66.07	9 TH
42	Office of The Accountant-General Of The Federation	66.07	9 TH
43	Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation	66.07	9 TH
44	Ministry Of Interior	66.07	9 TH
45	National Bureau Of Statistics	66.07	9 TH
46	National Bureau Of Statistics	66.07	9 TH
47	Nigeria Atomic Energy Commission (NAEC)	64.29	10 TH
48	Forestry Research Institute Of Ibadan	64.29	10 TH
49	Federal Ministry Of Health	64.29	10 TH
50	National Agency For Food And Drug Administration And Control	64.29	10 TH
51	National Human Right Commission (NHRC)	64.29	10 TH
52	Nigerian Institute Of Advanced Legal Study (NIALS)	64.29	10 TH
53	Ministry Of Defence	64.29	10 TH
54	National Rural Electrification Agency	64.29	10 TH
55	Nigeria Electricity Liability Management Limited	64.29	10 TH
56	Nigeria Airspace Management Agency	64.29	10 TH
57	Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA)	64.29	10 TH
58	Energy Commission Of Nigeria	64.29	10 TH
59	National Identity Management Commission	64.29	10 TH
60	National Institute For Policy And Strategic Studies (NIPSS), Kuru	62.50	11 TH
61	National Agency For Science And Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI)	62.50	11 TH
62	Fiscal Responsibility Commission	62.50	11 TH
63	National Environmental Standards And Regulations Enforcement Agency	62.50	11 TH
64	National Biosafety Management Agency (NBMA) HQ	62.50	11 TH
65	Lagos University Teaching Hospital	62.50	11 TH

66	Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospital	62.50	11 TH
67	Institute Of Chartered Chemists Of Nigeria	62.50	11 TH
68	Legal Aid Council Of Nigeria	62.50	11 TH
69	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	62.50	11 TH
70	Federal Ministry Of Works And Housing	62.50	11 TH
71	Council For The Regulation Of Engineering In Nigeria (Coren)	62.50	11 TH
72	Nigeria Midstream Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority	62.50	11 TH
73	Nigeria Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission	62.50	11 TH
74	Federal Ministry Of Aviation	62.50	11 TH
75	Nigerian Railway Corporation	62.50	11 TH
76	Nigeria Natural Medicine Development Agency	62.50	11 TH
77	Board For Technology Business Incubator Centre - Abuja	62.50	11 TH
78	Industrial Training Fund (ITF)	62.50	11 TH
79	Bank Of Industry (Boi)	62.50	11 TH
80	Debt Management Office	62.50	11 TH
81	Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service	62.50	11 TH
82	National Information Technology Development Agency	62.50	11 TH
83	Nigeria Postal Services	62.50	11 TH
84	Nigeria Customs Services	62.50	11 TH
85	Computer Professionals Registration Council Of Nigeria	62.50	11 TH
86	Nigerian Airforce	62.50	11 TH
87	University Of Abuja Teaching Hospital, Gwagwalada	60.71	12 TH
88	Directorate Of State Security Service	60.71	12 TH
89	Nigeria National Merit Award (NMMA)	60.71	12 TH
90	National Commission For Refugees (NCR)	60.71	12 TH
91	Federal Ministry Of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management And Social Development	60.71	12 TH
92	National Senior Citizens Centre	60.71	12 TH
93	University Of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital	60.71	12 TH
94	Federal Medical Centre - Abuja	60.71	12 TH
95	National Centre For Women Development	60.71	12 TH
96	National Institute Of Hospitality And Tourism Development Studies	60.71	12 TH
97	Federal Housing Authority (FHA)	60.71	12 TH

98	Nigerian Geological Survey Agency.	60.71	12 TH
99	Nigeria Mining Cadaster Office & Centers	60.71	12 TH
100	Petroleum Training Institute	60.71	12 TH
101	Petroleum Technology Development Fund	60.71	12 TH
102	Nigerian Institute Of Transport Technology	60.71	12 TH
103	Nigeria Institute Of Leather And Science Technology (NILEST) HQTRS	60.71	12 TH
104	Nigeria Institute Of Social And Economic Research	60.71	12 TH
105	Federal Ministry Of Special Duties And Inter-Governmental Affairs	60.71	12 TH
106	Police Service Commission (PSC)	60.71	12 TH
107	Office Of The Head Of The Civil Service Of The Federation	60.71	12 TH
108	National Oil Spill Detection And Response Agency	58.93	13 TH
109	Pharmacist Council Of Nigeria Council	58.93	13 TH
110	Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital	58.93	13 TH
111	Federal Psychiatric Hospital Kaduna	58.93	13 TH
112	Federal Ministry Of Women Affairs And Social Development	58.93	13 TH
113	Niger Delta Development Commission	58.93	13 TH
114	Nigeria Hydrological Service Agency	58.93	13 TH
115	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)	58.93	13 TH
116	Federal Ministry Of Information And Culture	58.93	13 TH
117	National Commission For Museums And Monuments	58.93	13 TH
118	National Theatre	58.93	13 TH
119	Federal Road Maintenance Agency	58.93	13 TH
120	Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation Limited	58.93	13 TH
121	Nigeria LNG Limited (NLNG)	58.93	13 TH
122	Federal Ministry Of Power	58.93	13 TH
123	Project Development Institute - Enugu	58.93	13 TH
124	Federal Ministry Of Trade And Investment	58.93	13 TH
125	Pension Transitional Arrangement Department (PTAD) HQTRS	58.93	13 TH
126	Federal Inland Revenue Service.	58.93	13 TH
127	National Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC)	58.93	13 TH
128	Federal Fire Service	58.93	13 TH

129	Institute Of Chartered Chemists Of Nigeria	58.93	13 TH
130	Medical Rehabilitation Therapy Board	58.93	13 TH
131	Nigeria Copyright Commission	58.93	13 TH
132	Bureau Of Public Procurement (BPP)	57.14	14 TH
133	Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission	57.14	14 TH
134	Code Of Conduct Bureau	57.14	14 TH
135	National Agency For The control Of Aids (NACA)	57.14	14 TH
136	Medical And Dental Council Of Nigeria	57.14	14 TH
137	Environmental Health Officers Tutors-Ibadan	57.14	14 TH
138	Federal Ministry Of Education	57.14	14 TH
139	French Language Village Badagry, Lagos	57.14	14 TH
140	National Board For Technical Education	57.14	14 TH
141	National Youth Service Corps (NYSC)	57.14	14 TH
142	Nigeria Integrated Water Management Commission	57.14	14 TH
143	Defence Industries Corporation Of Nigeria (Dicon)	57.14	14 TH
144	Institute For Peace And Conflict Resolution	57.14	14 TH
145	National Institute For Culture Orientation	57.14	14 TH
146	Metallurgical Training Institute, Onitsha	57.14	14 TH
147	National Automotive Design & Development Council (Nadde) HQTRS	57.14	14 TH
148	Federal Competition And Consumer Protection Commission (FCCPC)	57.14	14 TH
149	Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc.	57.14	14 TH
150	National Agriculture Seeds Council	57.14	14 TH
151	Federal Ministry Of Communications And Digital Economy	57.14	14 TH
152	Ministry Of Police Affairs	57.14	14 TH
153	Centre For Management Development (CMD)	57.14	14 TH
154	Centre For Black And African Arts Civilization (CBAAC)	57.14	14 TH
155	Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA)	57.14	14 TH
156	Institute Of Child HEALTH (UBTH) Benin	57.14	14 TH
157	Institute Of Public Analysts Of Nigeria	57.14	14 TH
158	Nigerian Council Of Food Science And Technology	57.14	14 TH

159	Oil And Gas Free Zones Authority, Nigeria (OGFZA)	57.14	14 TH
160	National Centre For The Control Of Small Arms And Light Weapons	55.36	15 TH
161	National Lottery Regulatory Commission (NLRC)	55.36	15 TH
162	National Emergency Management Agency	55.36	15 TH
163	National Arbovirus And Vector Research	55.36	15 TH
164	Federal Ministry Of Youth And Sports Development	55.36	15 TH
165	Upper Niger River Basin Development Authority	55.36	15 TH
166	Nigerian Army	55.36	15 TH
167	Nigerian Defence Academy (Nda)	55.36	15 TH
168	Nigerian Defence College	55.36	15 TH
169	Defence Space Administration	55.36	15 TH
170	Directorate Of Technical Aids Corps	55.36	15 TH
171	Nigerian Institute Of International Affairs, Lagos	55.36	15 TH
172	Voice Of Nigeria	55.36	15 TH
173	Nigeria Press Council	55.36	15 TH
174	Centre For Black African Arts And Civilisation	55.36	15 TH
175	National Gallery Of Art	55.36	15 TH
176	Solid Mineral Development Fund Office	55.36	15 TH
177	Nigerian Electricity Management Services Agency (Nemsa) Hqtrs	55.36	15 TH
178	National Inland Waterways Authority	55.36	15 TH
179	Nigerian Investment Promotion Council Hqtrs	55.36	15 TH
180	Corporate Affairs Commission (Cac)	55.36	15 TH
181	Cocoa Research Institute Of Nigeria	55.36	15 TH
182	Institute Of Agricultural Research And Training- Ibadan	55.36	15 TH
183	Rubber Research Institute- Benin	55.36	15 TH
184	Nigeria Police Trust Fund (Nptf)	55.36	15 TH
185	Nigeria Immigration Service	55.36	15 TH
186	Public Service Institute Of Nigeria.	55.36	15 TH
187	Asset Management Corporation Of Nigeria (Amcon)	55.36	15 TH
188	Federal Capital Territory Administration (Fcta)	55.36	15 TH
189	Federal Judicial Service Commission (Fjsc)	55.36	15 TH
190	Bureau Of Public Enterprises (Bpe)	53.57	16 TH
191	National Boundary Commission (Nbc)	53.57	16 TH
192	Federal College Of Wildlife Management - New Bussa	53.57	16 TH

193	University Of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin	53.57	16 TH
194	National Senior Secondary Education Commission (NSSEC)	53.57	16 TH
195	National Orientation Agency	53.57	16 TH
196	Nigeria Office For Trade Negotiation (NOTN) Abuja	53.57	16 TH
197	Budget Office Of The Federation	53.57	16 TH
198	National Insurance Commission.	53.57	16 TH
199	Nigerian Export Import Bank	53.57	16 TH
200	National Centre For Agricultural Mechanization- Ilorin	53.57	16 TH
201	Institute Of Agricultural Research- Zaria	53.57	16 TH
202	National Horticultural Research Institute- Ibadan	53.57	16 TH
203	Nigerian Institute Of Animal Science	53.57	16 TH
204	Nigerian Institute Of Soil Science (NISS)	53.57	16 TH
205	Administrative Staff College Of Nigeria	53.57	16 TH
206	Federal Training Centre, Lagos	53.57	16 TH
207	Nigerians In Diaspora Commission (NIDC)	53.57	16 TH
208	National Agency For Great Green Wall HQTRS	53.57	16 TH
209	Economic And Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC)	51.79	17 TH
210	National Hajj Commission Of Nigeria (NHCN)	51.79	17 TH
211	National Commission For Persons With Disability	51.79	17 TH
212	University Of Calabar Teaching Hospital	51.79	17 TH
213	Federal Psychiatric Hospital Enugu	51.79	17 TH
214	Council For Legal Education (Nigeria Law School)	51.79	17 TH
215	Airforce Institute Of Technology, Kaduna	51.79	17 TH
216	Federal Radio Corporation Of Nigeria	51.79	17 TH
217	Advertising Practitioners Council Of Nigeria	51.79	17 TH
218	Federal Mortgage Bank Of Nigeria	51.79	17 TH
219	Transmission Company Of Nigeria	51.79	17 TH
220	Maritime Academy, Oron	51.79	17 TH
221	National Space Research And Development Agency - Abuja	51.79	17 TH
222	Nigeria Commodity Exchange (NCX)	51.79	17 TH
223	National Cereals Research Institute- Badeggi	51.79	17 TH
224	National Agricultural Extension Research Liaison Services- Zaria	51.79	17 TH

225	Nigeria Security And Civil Defence Corps	51.79	17 TH
226	Auditor General For The Federation	51.79	17 TH
227	Tafawa Balewa Square Management Board	51.79	17 TH
228	Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit (NFIU)	50.00	18 TH
229	National Agency For The Prohibition Of Traffic In Persons	50.00	18 TH
230	Federal College Of Forestry Jos	50.00	18 TH
231	Federal College Of Dental Technology And Therapy, Enugu	50.00	18 TH
232	University Of Benin Teaching Hospital	50.00	18 TH
233	Nnamdi Azikiwe University Teaching Hospital, Nnewi	50.00	18 TH
234	National Board For Arabic And Islamic Studies (NBAIS) HQTRS	50.00	18 TH
235	Accident Investigation Bureau	50.00	18 TH
236	Agricultural Research And Management Institute (ARMTI) - Ilorin	50.00	18 TH
237	National Institute For Oil Palm Research (NIFOR) - Benin	50.00	18 TH
238	National Animal Product Research Institute-Zaria	50.00	18 TH
239	Nigeria Police Force (NPF)	50.00	18 TH
240	Nigeria Correctional Service	50.00	18 TH
241	Federal Govt Staff Housing Loans Board	50.00	18 TH
242	University Of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Enugu	50.00	18 TH
243	National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA)	48.21	19 TH
244	Environmental Health Registration Council Of Nigeria	48.21	19 TH
245	National Institute For Nigerian Languages	48.21	19 TH
246	Federal School Of Survey, Oyo	48.21	19 TH
247	National Steel Raw Materials Exploration Agency, Kaduna	48.21	19 TH
248	Central Bank Of Nigeria	48.21	19 TH
249	Usman Dan Fodio University Teaching Hospital, Sokoto	48.21	19 TH
250	Institute Of Child Health (Enugu) Enugu	46.43	20 TH
251	Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority	46.43	20 TH
252	Federal Airports Authority Of Nigeria (FAAN)	46.43	20 TH
253	Federal Institute Of Industrial Research Oshodi	46.43	20 TH

254	Small And Medium Enterprises Development Agency (SMEDAN)	46.43	20 TH
255	National Veterinary Research Institute- Vom	46.43	20 TH
256	National Merit Award	46.43	20 TH
257	Broadcasting Organisation Of Nigeria (Bon)	46.43	20 TH
258	National Lottery Trust Fund (NLTF)	46.43	20 TH
259	National Social Investment Office	46.43	20 TH
260	Federal Character Commission	44.64	21 ST
261	Border Communities Development Agency (Bcda)	44.64	21 ST
262	Federal College Of Forest Resources Management, Sakpoba, Edo State (South - South)	44.64	21 ST
263	National Blood Service Commission (NBSC)	44.64	21 ST
264	Lower Niger River Basin Development Authority	44.64	21 ST
265	Veterinary Council Of Nigeria	44.64	21 ST
266	National Park Headquarters	42.86	22 ND
267	Federal College Of Forest Resources Management, Maiduguri, Borno State (North East)	42.86	22 ND
268	Ogun/ Osun River Basin Development Authority	42.86	22 ND
269	National Council Of Arts And Culture	42.86	22 ND
270	National Office Of Technology Acquisition And Promotion - Abuja	42.86	22 ND
271	National Root Crops Research Institute- Umudike	42.86	22 ND
272	Northeast Development Commission	41.07	23 RD
273	National Commission For Refugees	41.07	23 RD
274	Forestry Mechanization College Afaka	41.07	23 RD
275	Health Records Registration Board	41.07	23 RD
276	Citizenship And Leadership Training Centre	41.07	23 RD
277	Niger Delta River Basin Development Authority	41.07	23 RD
278	News Agency Of Nigeria	41.07	23 RD
279	Federal Ministry Of Finance, Budget And National Planning	41.07	23 RD
280	Investment And Securities Tribunal	41.07	23 RD
281	National Obstetric Fistula Centre, Abakaliki	39.29	24 TH
282	IRRUA Specialist Teaching Hospital, Irrua	39.29	24 TH

283	National Obstetric Fistula Centre, Abakaliki	39.29	24 TH
284	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Teaching Hospital Bauchi	37.50	24 TH
285	National Orthopedic Hospital Lagos	37.50	24 TH
286	Nigerian College Of Aviation Technology-Zaria	37.50	24 TH
287	Federal College Of Forest Resources Management, Ebonyi State (Southeast)	35.71	25 TH
288	Federal Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital Yaba	35.71	25 TH
289	Federal Medical Centre, Asaba	35.71	25 TH
290	Federal College Of Forestry Ibadan	35.71	25 TH
291	Jos University Teaching Hospital	35.71	25 TH
292	Federal Teaching Hospital, Gombe	33.93	26 TH
293	National Orthopedic Hospital Dala Kano	33.93	26 TH
294	Federal Medical Centre, Umuahia	33.93	26 TH
295	Federal Medical Centre, Owo	33.93	26 TH
296	Federal Medical Centre Abeokuta	33.93	26 TH
297	Federal Medical Centre, Owerri	33.93	26 TH
298	Federal Medical Centre, Makurdi	33.93	26 TH
299	Federal Medical Centre, Bida	33.93	26 TH
300	Federal Medical Centre, Gusau Zamfara	33.93	26 TH
301	Benin/ Owena River Basin Development Authority	33.93	26 TH
302	Military Pension Board	33.93	26 TH
303	National Orthopedic Hospital Enugu	32.14	27 TH
304	Council For The Regulation Of Freight Forwarding In Nigeria	30.36	28 TH
305	Community Health Practitioners Registration Board	28.57	29 TH
306	Sheda Science And Technology Complex	28.57	29 TH
307	Aminu Kano University Teaching Hospital	26.79	30 TH
308	Dental Therapists Registration Board	26.79	30 TH
309	Council Of Nigerian Mining Engineers And Geosciences	26.79	30 TH
310	Police Academy, Wudil, Kano (POLAC)	26.79	30 TH
311	National Obstetric Fistula Centre Bauchi	25.00	31 ST
312	National Biotechnology Development Agency - Abuja	25.00	31 ST
313	Nigerian Building And Road Research Institute - Lagos	25.00	31 ST
314	National Metallurgical Development Centre, Jos	25.00	31 ST
315	Anambra/ Imo River Basin Development Authority	23.21	32 ND

