

The EFCC and the Promotion of Good Governance in Nigeria: A Dream or Reality?

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ABSTRACT

This paper critically examines the role of the EFCC toward good governance in Nigeria. In light of the commission's central mandate in the war on corruption and money laundering, there is much to be said regarding its true impact in issues related to transparency, accountability, and institutional reform. This is grounded in a systematic review literature approach, examining 10 policy and scholarly documents from 2015 to 2024. The findings, which were thematically categorized, identified five enduring themes: institutional autonomy, political interference, legal and judicial restraints, public opinion, and governance reform outcomes. The review reveals that the EFCC has had some success in asset recovery, public sensitisation, and international cooperation, but its effectiveness is belied by executive interference, ineffective judicial process, and spasmodic enforcement. Public confidence in the Commission is also eroded by charges of selective justice and politicisation. These are limitations that suggest that the EFCC, though strategically positioned in Nigeria's anti-corruption architecture, is still to translate its legal authority into routine and systematic governance change. The paper concludes that the EFCC is a vision in the making—an institution trapped in the matrix of aspiration and reality. To transition from symbolism to substance, strategic reforms need to be undertaken to improve its autonomy, judicial efficiency, and public accountability. These are required for repositioning the EFCC as a credible force for good governance in Nigeria.

Keywords: Anti-Corruption Agencies, Corruption, EFCC, Nigeria, Systematic Literature Review

INTRODUCTION

One of the main disadvantages of democracy, socio-economic development, and credibility in regards to institutional credibility in Nigeria is corruption. Since returning to democracy in 1999, successive governments have faced the challenge of establishing good governance in Nigeria; good governance is characterised by accountability, transparency, rule of law and the delivery of efficient public services. However, it has frequently been undermined by systemic / institutional corruption that exists within Nigeria's Political, Administrative and Economic systems. If the public's perception is that public resources are being mismanaged or used for private gain, then the ability of the government (the state) will be diminished; consequently, the citizenry will lose faith in governmental institutions. Therefore, in the context of Nigeria, anti-corruption initiatives will form the primary focus of the governance agenda for the nation; as a result, several anti-corruption agencies (e.g., the EFCC) have been established to combat the problem.

Of these agencies, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) is the principal agency responsible for addressing economic and financial crimes. The EFCC was established in 2004 under the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (Establishment) Act; its mandate includes the investigation, prevention, and prosecution of economic and financial crimes (e.g., money laundering, fraud, embezzlement and other varieties of economic crimes). The establishment of the EFCC signified a renewed commitment by the Nigerian Government to comply with global anti-corruption standards, thereby restoring public confidence in Nigeria's governmental institutions (Adegbite, 2021). The Commission has had various successful operations, including

the prosecution of high-profile political persons, the recovery of stolen assets, and cooperation with global partners to combat trans-national economic crime.

However, the EFCC remains contentious as to its efficacy relative to promoting good governance. Supporters of the EFCC's position contend that the agency has demonstrated significant levels of institutional endurance and operational courage in pursuing politically exposed persons previously viewed as beyond the reach of law enforcement; consequently, the EFCC's asset recovery actions, in conjunction with greater visibility relative to anti-corruption measures, have raised public knowledge concerning anti-corruption and deterred certain forms of financial malpractice. Finally, the EFCC's participation in global efforts toward anti-money laundering has improved the international perception of Nigeria's governments in their attempt to combat corruption.

Some critics believe that political influence and selective prosecution often limit the effectiveness of the EFCC. In addition, many believe that corruption investigations involving members of the ruling party are not pursued while investigations do occur against members of opposition parties. This perception of bias has raised concerns about the independence and credibility of the EFCC (Uzochukwu et al., 2022; Okonkwo & Usman, 2023). Some challenges include weak judicial processes, slow-moving trials, and a lack of successful convictions, all of which prevent the EFCC from accomplishing its anti-corruption goals. As a consequence, high-profile cases are often delayed in the courts, and these delays reduce the deterrent effect of anti-corruption enforcement, increasing public distrust.

The EFCC is also not functioning effectively due to existing structural and institutional constraints. The EFCC has limited operational budget and available staff to conduct thorough investigations and obtain successful prosecutions. In addition, the governance environment (including a weak political will to prosecute corruption and strong patronage networks) has limited the effectiveness of the EFCC. The institutions responsible for anti-corruption are usually not adequately linked to important reforms in the judiciary, legislature, and public administration. Such weaknesses have established systematic loopholes that create opportunities for corruption (Nwaodu & Ibeogu, 2023).

This debate about the role of the EFCC raises questions about the extent to which the EFCC is a true accountability mechanism or simply a symbolic agent in the effort to combat corruption in Nigeria. While the presence of an EFCC demonstrates a commitment to combating corruption, the effectiveness of the EFCC is dependent upon the degree to which it operates autonomously, uses due process, and obtains consistent judicial decisions. Without these characteristics, anti-corruption initiatives may be perceived to be driven by political motivations rather than genuine reform.

This paper adopts a review-based research design to critically assess the contribution of the EFCC to good governance in Nigeria. The study of the EFCC is based on the study of its evolution as an organisation, its strategic actions, and its limitations in conducting investigations, while incorporating the available empirical literature and current theoretical constructs. The purpose of this research is to provide a comparative evaluation of the EFCC with its relationship to the governance structure at large, and assess the EFCC's potential to serve as a catalyst for transparency, accountability, and democratic consolidation, especially in an environment characterised by widespread corruption and weakness in institutional capacity.

The importance of this study will be enhanced if public and government officials in Nigeria continue to seek changes to government institutions and renewed efforts to combat corruption. Given the calls from citizens and other stakeholders for greater government accountability and judicial independence, this is a valuable time for the EFCC to establish itself as an important instrument in ensuring where the EFCC fits on this continuum and how the EFCC may help shape the direction of major political reforms and thereby strengthen the democratic trajectory of Nigeria (Ibrahim & Abdullahi, 2024). Ultimately, the anti-corruption efforts in Nigeria will not only depend on the success of the EFCC but also on the commitment of political leaders to maintain integrity, transparency, and the rule of law.

Based on the foregoing, this research seeks to address the following research questions:

- i. What has been the EFCC's input towards enhancing good governance in Nigeria?

- ii. To what extent has the EFCC objectively and satisfactorily carried out its anti-corruption role?
- iii. What structural, political, and legal barriers hinder the performance of the EFCC?
- iv. Is the impact of the Commission a dream and not a reality for the public and academics?

Drawing on critical analysis of academic literature, official reports, and institutional assessment, this research aims to characterize the EFCC as a revolutionary or a constrained bureaucracy in Nigeria's struggle for good governance.

Conceptual Framework and Theoretical Foundation

Conceptual Clarifications

Good Governance

Good governance describes how governmental authority is wielded, how collective decisions are made, and how public resources are utilized to promote the welfare of society. Good governance is not limited to how the formal institutions of government function, but also how the quality of relationships between the state and its citizens affects governance. According to the United Nations (2021), good governance has six fundamental characteristics: transparency, accountability, participation, responsiveness, equity and the rule of law. These characteristics make governance systems inclusive, efficient, and capable of creating public value while protecting citizens' rights and freedoms.

Transparency, for instance, means that the government's actions, decisions, and financial transactions must be made public, allowing citizens access to this information and holding government officials accountable. Accountability is also critical, since it requires that public officials be held accountable for their actions and that there be consequences for acts of misconduct. Participation means that all citizens should have the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process, thus enhancing the legitimacy of the democratic process. Lastly, responsiveness refers to the ability of the institution to respond quickly and effectively to the needs of the people; equity refers to the fair and balanced distribution of resources and opportunities; and finally, the rule of law ensures that individuals are protected from the arbitrary use of governmental power.

Addressing these principles are particularly challenging for governance in Nigeria. Nigeria suffers from high levels of corruption, limited institutional capacity and a politically oligarchical system that severely constrains administrative efficiency and destroys citizen confidence in the government's administrative system. Corruption has a number of negative effects on the system of governance, including distorting the implementation of public policies, frustrating the equitable distribution of public resources and reinforcing inequalities between different groups. As a direct result, the quality and consistency of governance outcomes are often limited, and citizens are often provided with poor service delivery from the government, do not have adequate access to justice, and are excluded from a meaningful role in the public decision-making process.

Anti-corruption agencies such as the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) are critical components of this complex governance environment. The EFCC was established to investigate economic and financial crimes, and it contributes directly to promoting two fundamental aspects of good governance (accountability and transparency) by investigating and prosecuting corruption, recovering stolen public assets and restoring the integrity of institutions and deterring financial misconduct in both the public and private sectors.

The extent to which the EFCC promotes good governance is dependent on many factors including the agency's independence as an institution, operational capacity and the greater political milieu. Although the EFCC has the potential to enhance the rule of law and build trust in government, many challenges exist for the EFCC including selective enforcement of corruption by the EFCC, delays in judicial process and political interference in the work of the EFCC, which undermine the effectiveness of the agency. Thus the performance of the EFCC is viewed as an indicator of Nigeria's commitment to good governance.

To achieve good governance in Nigeria, there must be a multi-faceted approach that includes the establishment of anti-corruption institutions, institutional reform, political will and active engagement of citizens. Improving the efficiency of the judiciary and encouraging civic accountability will promote the establishment of a governance structure which is transparent, inclusive and responsive to the population's needs.

Corruption

Corruption has many definitions but is often classified as the illegal act of taking advantage of one's position for personal gain. The most common types of corruption include bribery, embezzlement, nepotism, and influence peddling. However, other forms of corruption exist outside the "traditional" definition such as: inflating contracts; diverting public funds; capturing regulators; or manipulating public policy for the benefit of private parties.

Corruption undermines good governance by disrupting the processes of governance and totally eroding the moral and ethical basis upon which public institutions are supposed to function. In Nigeria, corruption is now systemic in nature as it permeates all levels of the political and administrative systems. This is especially true in key sectors such as public procurement, where inflated contracts and kickbacks are prevalent; and the judicial process, where there is a high level of influence which negatively impacts the delivery of justice (Adetula & Ezeani 2022). On top of the above-mentioned problems, political corruption, mainly through electoral malpractice and patronage networks, has facilitated the access of unqualified and unskilled individuals to positions of authority, thereby creating a vicious cycle of bad governance.

Corruption is a problem that has many dimensions and effects. The economic impact of corruption is misallocation of limited public resources and it reduces the effectiveness of government resources and development of the country. The social impact of corruption is the diversion of public resources from essential services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure, which disproportionately affects those who are most in need. The institutional impact of corruption is a weakening of the credibility and effectiveness of public institutions leading to a breakdown of trust and civic participation by citizens.

Corruption also has a very negative impact on democratic governance by undermining accountability, transparency and the rule of law. When public officials act without fear of repercussion for unethical behaviour, it fosters a culture of complacency to unethical behaviour as well as weakening democratic institutions and processes. Therefore, to effectively address corruption in Nigeria requires the existence of strong legal frameworks; political will; reform of institutions; and continued efforts to instil ethical behaviour in public service.

Anti-Corruption

Anti-corruption is the term used for the procedures, regulations, and organizations that exist in a community to reduce the occurrence and occurrence of corrupt behaviour. The goal of these efforts is not only to punish corrupt conduct but also to promote ethical behaviour, increase accountability, and rebuild the public's confidence in the way that corrupt acts are handled.

Anti-corruption strategies include various forms of legislation, regulatory authorities (i.e., enforcement agencies), judicial processes, reforms of the public sector, and investments in civic engagement initiatives with the goal of supporting service, honesty and ethical behaviour.

Anti-corruption organisations, such as Nigeria's EFCC, have grown in response to Nigeria's extensive extent of corruption among political and administrative organizations.

The EFCC was established by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (Establishment) Act of 2004. The Commission is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of a range of economic and financial crimes, including but not limited to fraud, money laundering, and embezzlement, as well as to provide the general public with information about economic and financial crimes and work with other countries to combat transnational economic and financial crimes.

The Commission's activities are part of Nigeria's overall anti-corruption framework. By taking action against high-profile corrupt actors and recovering corrupt assets, the EFCC assists in creating the perception that there is no one above the law. However, many factors can affect the EFCC's ability to effectively combat corruption, such as: independence, access to funding, and cooperation with the courts and other oversight authorities. While the EFCC is a key component of Nigeria's anti-corruption effort, there are ongoing needs for continued reform to enable the EFCC to maximize its resources and achieve long-term results.

Theoretical Foundations

This study is underpinned by the agency theory as well as institutional theory.

Agency Theory

The Agency Theory offers a valuable perspective on understanding corruption in Public Governance Systems by looking at the relationship between the 'principals' (citizens) and 'agents' (public officials and institutions). Ideally, agents would work in the best interests of the principals, implementing policies and managing public resources in an effective way. Also, agents may also use their positions for personal gain rather than act on behalf of the principals' interests because of the lack of oversight and restricted enforcement of the actions of agents and the unequal distribution of information about an agent's behaviour.

This creates an opportunity for agents to engage in corruption because of their access to resources and knowledge excluded from the public conscience. Corruption, therefore, is viewed through the principal-agent theory's lens as a principal-agent problem where the absence of sufficient oversight of agents results in their engagement in opportunistic behaviour to the detriment of the public good.

To reduce corruption and the effects of the principal-agent problem, institutions like the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) are established for the purpose of monitoring, investigating and sanctioning the actions of public officials who violate laws or abuse their authority. The work of the EFCC makes it a significant part of the accountability mechanism in Nigeria's overall governance framework.

The effectiveness of the EFCC, however, is contingent upon the degree of autonomy it has from political interference. If the EFCC is influenced or controlled by political elites (who are also the 'principals' in the public governance framework), then it may not be able to effectively administer justice. Political interference may result in the EFCC only being selective in its enforcement and politically motivated in its prosecution of public officials who have committed offences, thereby casting doubt on the EFCC's legitimacy and ability to be an impartial enforcer of accountability (Adegboyega & Mohammed, 2023).

Institutional Theory

Formal rules are not the only predictors of the behaviour of parties in a given society; informal social norms and established customs also influence governance results. The degree to which anti-corruption efforts are effective depends primarily on how solidly, consistently, and independently institutions are in a jurisdiction. Institutions that are well-run, transparent, and insulated from outside influences will be able to serve their functions of enforcing regulatory regimes, ensuring compliance with those regulations, and discouraging individuals from engaging in corruption. These kinds of environments create predictability and build accountability, thus supporting good governance.

In contrast, when sociocultural norms are weak, as is often the case in Nigeria, informal social practices routinely undermine formal social rules. Political patronage and clientelism, along with bureaucratic ineptitude, frequently take precedence over the established and legal processes responsible for the governance of individuals and governance institutions. Delayed justice and selective prosecution destroy the credibility of the anti-corruption institutions, allowing those persons who do corrupt things to avoid being held responsible for their actions. These structural deficiencies promote an environment in which corruption can fester, even though there may be formal governance systems.

As such, the effectiveness of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) cannot be determined solely by the statutory power the EFCC possesses; the ability of the EFCC to promote good governance is also influenced by the political and institutional context in which it operates, including the degree of independence in the judiciary, the level of political will to promote good governance, and the level of social norms in the broader community that affect the likelihood of enforcing laws and holding individuals accountable for their corrupt actions.

These theories together help query whether the EFCC has been an effective tool in bringing about good governance or merely a veneer for political necessity. Agency Theory brings to light the risk of politicisation and capture; Institutional Theory sheds light on the organisational weaknesses that impair performance. Together, they highlight that combating corruption and instigating governance is not solely a question of institution building but ensuring that institutions are independent, legitimate, and regular in action.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) to critically investigate the role played by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) in promoting good governance in Nigeria. The SLR provides a systematic and replicable approach to identifying, evaluating, and synthesizing scholarly and institutional literature that is relevant to EFCC efficacy.

Data were gathered from scholarly databases including Scopus, Google Scholar, JSTOR, and EBSCOhost, where the search was confined to publications between 2015 and 2024. The keywords used in combination for the search include: "EFCC," "good governance," "corruption in Nigeria," "anti-corruption," and "selective justice." The inclusion criteria were peer-reviewed articles, reports, and papers on Nigeria and the EFCC, while opinion articles, duplicates, and non-empirical pieces were excluded. A total of 118 studies were initially retrieved, screened, and narrowed to 10 high-quality sources in line with PRISMA guidelines.

Thematic analysis, which is the qualitative approach suitable for investigating and interpreting patterns within data, was employed in analyzing the data collected. Following Braun and Clarke's (2006) six-step process, the emerging major themes included institutional autonomy, political interference, legal constraints, public trust, and governance impact. These themes provide insight into the EFCC's ability, constraints, and growing influence in Nigeria's anti-corruption campaign.

Though SLR gives rigour, among the limitations are publication bias and lack of primary data that may impact contextual depth. Even so, the approach gives a reasonable foundation for analyzing how anti-corruption agencies like the EFCC impact governance outcomes in complex political environments.

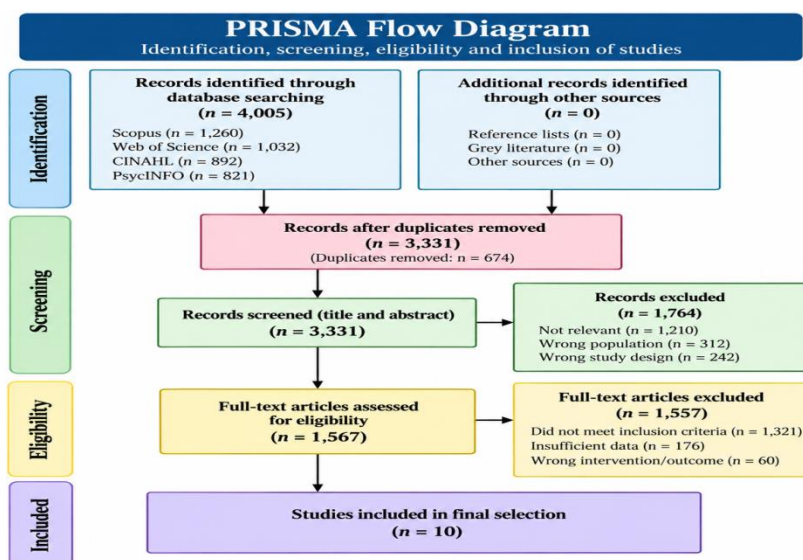


Figure 1: PRISMA Flow Diagram

RESULTS

Thematic Analysis

Thematic analysis of selected literature revealed five recurring and interlinking themes that permeate the discourse around the EFCC's function in the context of Nigeria's governance: institutional autonomy, political interference, legal and judicial limitations, public perception and trust, and governance reform impacts.

Table 1: Summary Table of Themes and Supporting Literature

S/N	Theme	Key Sources
1	Institutional Autonomy and Capacity	Adegboyega & Mohammed (2023); Okereke (2023)
2	Political Interference and Selective Justice	Uzochukwu et al. (2022); Okonkwo & Usman (2023)
3	Legal and Judicial Constraints	Ekhatior (2022); Nwaodu & Ibeogu (2023)
4	Public Perception and Trust	Adetula & Ezeani (2022); Uzochukwu et al. (2022)
5	Governance Reform Impact	Adegbite (2021); Ibrahim & Abdullahi (2024)

Source: Secondary Desk Research

Institutional Autonomy and Capacity

The literature shows a recurring point from many researchers that there is actual tension between institutional independence versus operational capacity for the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC). The Commission has a statutory mandate to investigate and prosecute economic crimes; however, its success is highly contingent upon the receipt of executive support which could cast doubt on the Commission's independence (Adegboyega & Mohammed, 2023). Political appointment of individuals to lead the organization, reliance on budgetary allocations from the president and limited discretion to exercise prosecutorial discretion are reasons the Commission's institutional credibility has been weakened (Ibrahim & Abdullahi, 2024). Therefore, the organization is susceptible to political influence and selective enforcement.

Furthermore, there are operational challenges impacting the EFCC including inadequate funding, limited manpower, and insufficient technical resources. The combination of these factors limits the EFCC's ability to conduct robust investigations and effectively prosecute cases, especially in remote (or rural) areas where corruption may not be as visible, but where it, nonetheless exists (Okereke, 2023). Therefore, these structural and capacity deficiencies will negatively affect the overall effectiveness of the Commission.

Political Manipulation and Selective Justice

The second primary theme identified in the literature relates to the public's perception of the vulnerability of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) to political interference. Numerous studies indicate that the EFCC may be selectively enforcing the law, aggressively pursuing cases against opposition or rival members of the ruling party, while being relatively lenient towards allies in government (Uzochukwu et al., 2022; Okonkwo & Usman, 2023). This creates significant issues regarding the impartiality and fairness of the administration of justice.

The negative perceptions surrounding being perceived as a politically motivated agency rather than an impartial one greatly diminish public confidence in the EFCC and create significant legitimacy problems with its ability to act as an anti-corruption agency. As accountability mechanisms are no longer perceived as being based upon compliance with rules, there is a diminished belief in accountability systems, which reduces public support for anti-corruption initiatives. Thus, there continues to be a perception by the public that the EFCC is being utilized

to conduct political witch-hunts, which calls into question both the motivation and effectiveness of Nigeria's more broad-based anti-corruption efforts.

Judicial and Legal Challenges

Despite numerous high-profile corruption cases being pursued by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC); However, major obstacles remain within the court system. The length of time it takes to complete trials due to ongoing delays from adjournments caused by procedural issues ultimately diminishes the overall effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts (Ekhatior 2022). The decline in deterrent value from executing prosecutions after the downturns and Failed to try people has led to less faith and trust in the criminal justice system.

The requirement for proving guilt "beyond reasonable doubt" requires a prosecutor to have enough evidence to win a conviction; however many professional defense attorneys will find any loopholes that exist within the procedure. In addition, sometimes there are various allegations against judges who may be corrupt or have been corrupt. All these issues significantly hinder the ability of the EFCC to achieve convictions; therefore, it is suggested by academics that there should be extensive reforms made to the judicial system including creating special anti-corruption courts designed to speed up the process and improve outcomes of prosecutions (Nwaodu & Ibeogu 2023).

Perception by the Public and Trust in Anti-Corruption Agencies

The public support is the ultimate determiner of the legitimacy and viability of anti-corruption agencies. Literature has a contradictory perception of the EFCC in Nigeria. Some perceive the Commission as a necessary watchdog, but others view it as ineffective or politicized (Adetula & Ezeani, 2022). High-profile but open-ended cases—especially against former governors, ministers, and political allies—have perpetuated public mistrust. Conversely, EFCC's publicity campaigns, asset recoveries, and youth programs have slightly improved its reputation, particularly among young Nigerians.

Impact on Transparency and Governance Reforms

EFCC's inputs to transparency as well as broader reforms in governance remain contentious. On the one hand, its efforts in asset recovery, financial investigative inquiries, and engagement with global agencies like Interpol and the World Bank have made notable impacts (Adegbite, 2021). Conversely, academics contend that the achievements of these institutions are eroded by the fact that the public financial management system has not undergone systemic reforms and that there is weak law enforcement against corruption. The EFCC's effectiveness, thus, seems more symptomatic than transformative—yielding short-term gains without targeting the sources of poor governance (Ibrahim & Abdullahi, 2024).

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The results suggest that the EFCC's contribution to governance and accountability is subject to the influence of principal-agent issues and the instrumental institutional setting in which the Commission operates. From the Agency Theory perspective, the EFCC should operate as an accountability institution, where citizens (Principals) observe state officials (Agents) and monitor their use of public resources. Despite this, politicisation of appointments, funding, and enforcement reflects that the Commission also suffers from issues of agency where it doesn't enjoy managerial autonomy vis-à-vis the political players, which can result in selective enforcement and weaken the Commission's capacity to hold public officials accountable (Adegboyega & Mohammed, 2023; Uzochukwu et al., 2022).

The results provide further evidence that underpins the assumptions of the Institutional Theory, which states that formal rules are not sufficient in determining the organisational performance and formal rules must consider informal political norms and practices, attitudes and culture in their implementation (Nwabuzor, 2005). EFCC has statutory powers but delays in legal processes, patronage and failure of institutional mechanisms weaken formal rules (Ekhatior, 2022). Therefore, the EFCC cannot be evaluated on the proportion of investigations,

prosecutions or assets recovered, whether it effectively enhance good governance depends on the extent to which the formal rules are applied by an independent enforcement environment and rule of law. The findings appear to suggest, therefore, that reforms for EFCC require parallel reforms of both principal-agent and the institutional environment.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This review examined critically the contribution of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) to good governance in Nigeria. Drawing from a systematic review of literature and thematic analysis, the study concluded that while the EFCC has been relatively successful in accomplishing its work through asset recovery, public sensitization, and financial investigation, its general contribution to governance reform is impeded by deep-seated structural and political challenges.

The problems identified so far include limited institutional freedom, political interference, judicial inefficiencies, and overall sentiments of selective justice. Such restrictions have undermined popular trust in the EFCC and limited its potential to be an actual force for change. Whilst the Commission was envisioned to be a watchdog on public accountability, it has, in most cases, operated within a politicized environment that reduces its neutrality and effectiveness.

Nonetheless, the EFCC remains an indispensable agency that can contribute to Nigeria's anti-corruption and governance agenda. Its limited success is a vision yet to be completely fulfilled—a dream in motion, not a lost battle.

To improve its performance and promote sustainable governance, the following are recommended:

- i. **Promote Institutional Autonomy:** The EFCC should be granted operational and budgetary autonomy through legislative change to reduce executive control and promote neutrality.
- ii. **Strengthen the Judicial Process:** The establishment of special courts to try anti-corruption cases and accelerated prosecution of corruption cases will improve prosecutorial effectiveness and reduce backlog.
- iii. **Increase Transparency and Accountability:** Periodic public release of EFCC activity, including reports on significant cases, will build confidence and increase credibility.
- iv. **Enhance Interagency Coordination:** Improved coordination with other anti-corruption agencies, civil society, and the international community will yield a coordinated and more effective governance reform agenda.

Through the adoption of these measures, the EFCC can evolve to become a reliable instrument for the realization of Nigeria's good governance vision.

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