



LAW HUB DEVELOPMENT & ADVOCACY CENTRE

# PROJECT ACTIVITY REPORT

Popularising and Disseminating the Administration  
of Criminal Justice Laws (ACJLs) and Continuously  
Updating the Laws to Reflect Amendments

**2023-2024**



*With Support From:*  
**MacArthur  
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# FOREWORD

It gives me great pleasure to present this report on the implementation of the Law Hub Development and Advocacy Centre's project on strengthening the Administration of Criminal Justice Laws (ACJLs) across twelve states in Nigeria. This report captures not only the milestones achieved over two phases of implementation but also the lessons, challenges, and innovations that have shaped our collective journey toward reforming Nigeria's criminal justice system.

The Administration of Criminal Justice framework represents one of the most far-reaching legal reforms in Nigeria's justice sector in recent decades. It seeks to promote efficiency, fairness, and transparency in the dispensation of justice while safeguarding the rights of all parties within the system. Yet, for these laws to truly transform practice and outcomes, they must be well understood, properly implemented, and consistently monitored. This understanding lies at the heart of Law Hub's commitment to advancing justice sector reform through evidence-based advocacy, capacity building, stakeholder engagement, and public enlightenment.

Over the past two years, this project has contributed meaningfully to bridging the gap between law and practice. Through systematic engagement with Chief

Judges, judicial officers, prosecutors, law enforcement agencies, correctional officers, lawyers, and civil society actors, the project has strengthened the operational understanding of the ACJLs across twelve states. It has also facilitated critical conversations on emerging implementation challenges such as remand proceedings, non-custodial sentencing, and inter-agency coordination, while empowering stakeholders to identify local solutions

within the broader national reform agenda.

The achievements documented in this report are a testament to what is possible through collaboration and persistence. Among other outcomes, the project inspired the inauguration of the Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee (ACJMC) in Akwa Ibom State, enhanced multi-stakeholder coordination across the implementing states, and deepened public understanding of the ACJL through extensive media engagement. The development and official launch of the Lagos State Practice Direction on Non-Custodial Sentencing in September 2025 further demonstrates how targeted advocacy can translate into tangible policy instruments with long-term impact.

Importantly, the project has not been without challenges, ranging from security risks in some regions to overwhelming stakeholder interest that occasionally exceeded project capacity. Yet, through adaptive management and strategic partnerships, Law Hub was able to deliver its objectives effectively while maintaining the safety of its personnel and the integrity of its processes.

As this report shows, the journey toward a fully reformed criminal justice system in Nigeria is both ongoing and collective. The gains recorded so far call for consolidation through continued investment in capacity development,

legislative advocacy, and institutional strengthening. It is our firm belief that by sustaining these efforts and fostering stronger collaboration among all actors, we can entrench a justice system that is efficient, humane, and accessible to all.

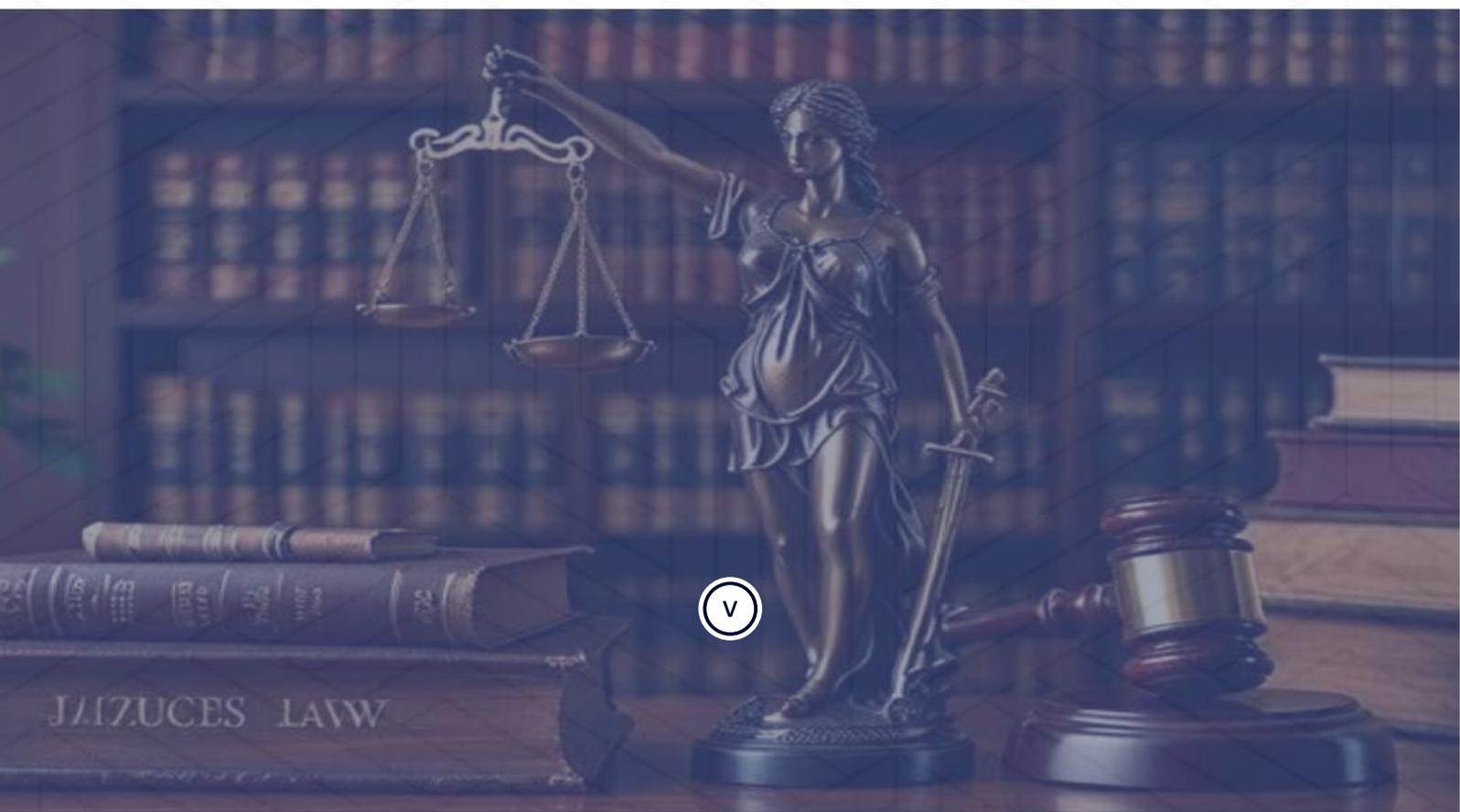
On behalf of Law Hub Development and Advocacy Centre, I extend profound appreciation to all our partners, stakeholders, and justice sector actors who contributed to the success of this initiative. Your dedication, insights, and commitment to reform have made this achievement possible.

This report, therefore, is more than a documentation of activities; it is a reflection of collective effort, resilience, and hope for a justice system that truly serves the people.

**Osita Okoro Esq.**

*Executive Director*

*Law Hub Development and Advocacy Centre*



# PROJECT KEY INFORMATION AT A GLANCE

<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	Popularising and Disseminating the Administration of Criminal Justice Laws (ACJLs) and Continuously Updating the Laws to Reflect Amendments.
<b>IMPLEMENTER</b>	Law Hub Development and Advocacy Centre (Law Hub)
<b>PURPOSE</b>	To strengthen the implementation of the Administration of Criminal Justice Laws (ACJLs) in 12 Nigerian states by improving awareness, institutional capacity, and stakeholder coordination for a fair, efficient, and rights-based justice system.
<b>PROJECT TIMELINE</b>	January, 2023 – December, 2024
<b>PROJECT LOCATIONS</b>	Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Delta, Enugu, Kaduna, Kano, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, and Oyo states.
<b>TARGET BENEFICIARIES</b>	The legal community, Law enforcement agencies, the correctional service, Criminal justice researchers, Court users, Victims of crimes, Suspects and defendants, Witnesses, Convicts and prisoners, Persons on remand pending trial.
<b>TOTAL PARTICIPANTS/BENEFICIARIES ENGAGED</b>	1,165
<b>TOTAL WOMEN REACHED</b>	525
<b>TOTAL MEN REACHED</b>	640

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# ABBREVIATIONS

ACJA	Administration of Criminal Justice Act
ACJL	Administration of Criminal Justice Law
ACJMC	Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee
DSS	Department of State Services
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
FY	Fiscal Year
JSRT	Justice Sector Reform Team
LACON	Legal Aid Council of Nigeria
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
NBA	Nigerian Bar Association
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat

# ABOUT THE ORGANISATION

## Who We Are

Law Hub Development and Advocacy Centre (Law Hub) is an independent non-governmental organisation dedicated to strengthening the rule of law, promoting good governance, and advancing environmental and climate justice in Nigeria. Through research, advocacy, capacity building, and partnerships, Law Hub addresses the needs of underserved groups, encourages inclusive decision-making, and promotes sustainable development. Our approach combines practical solutions with policy reforms to deliver lasting improvements in justice, governance, and environmental protection.

## OUR OBJECTIVES

1. Human Rights and Justice: Promoting and protecting human rights while upholding the rule of law.
2. Judicial Efficiency & Access to Justice: Advocating for reforms that make the justice system more efficient, equitable, and accessible, especially for underserved and marginalised communities.

3. Integrity and Good Governance: Advancing transparency, accountability, and democratic principles at every level of governance.
4. Diversity, Equity, and Social Inclusion (DEI): Ensuring the full participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, marginalised communities, and people of diverse backgrounds, beliefs, and perspectives. We see inclusion as essential to reducing inequalities, fostering social justice, and driving sustainable development.
5. Environmental Action and Climate Justice: Championing policies, laws, and community-driven solutions that protect the environment, address climate change, and promote sustainable livelihoods.



## VISION STATEMENT

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We envision a fair, just, and equitable society where the rule of law, good governance, and sustainable development thrive.



## MISSION STATEMENT

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Our mission is to promote the rule of law, strengthen good governance, and build a secure, peaceful, and sustainable society with an efficient and effective justice system.

# OUR CORE VALUES

**01**

## **Commitment to Principles:**

We strive to be models of the principles and practices we teach and preach.

**02**

## **Respect:**

We place high value on humanity, our partners, and institutions.

**03**

## **Integrity:**

We uphold honesty, transparency, and ethical conduct in all our actions, ensuring that trust remains the foundation of our work.

**04**

## **Professionalism:**

We maintain high standards of competence, accountability, and diligence, delivering our work with efficiency and responsibility.

**05**

## **Excellence:**

We pursue the highest quality in our programs, advocacy, and services, continually seeking improvement and innovation.

**06**

## **Collaboration:**

We work inclusively and in partnership with stakeholders, communities, and institutions to achieve shared goals and sustainable impact.

# THEMATIC AREAS

## RULE OF LAW AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE



We strengthen Nigeria's justice system to be fair, efficient, and accessible. Our work promotes human rights, drives legal reforms, and ensures that underserved communities can access the protection and remedies they deserve.

## GOOD GOVERNANCE



We promote transparency, accountability, and inclusive leadership. Our work spans elections, anti-corruption, peacebuilding, youth empowerment, and the use of technology for better governance, ensuring democracy delivers for all Nigerians.

## ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND CLIMATE CHANGE



We advance environmental protection and climate justice by pushing for stronger laws, sustainable practices, and accountability. Our work tackles issues from extractive industry impacts to energy justice, while also driving inclusive climate action that builds resilience and ensures no community is left behind.

# PROJECT OVERVIEW

The project was implemented in two distinct phases (January 2023–December 2023 and January 2024–December 2024) across twelve states, focusing on strengthening the implementation of the Administration of Criminal Justice Laws (ACJLs) through research, advocacy, capacity building, stakeholder engagement, and public sensitisation.

## Key Project Activities

### 1. Baseline Assessment and Research:

Baseline study to determine existing levels of awareness, understanding, and implementation of the Administration of Criminal Justice Laws (ACJLs) across the twelve focal states.

### 2. Implementation Assessment Forums:

Organisation of Implementation Assessment Forums in the twelve focal states, with participation of about fifty key stakeholders per state.

### 3. Capacity Building and Training:

Training of fifty criminal justice stakeholders per state across the twelve focal states; adoption of a Train-the-Trainer approach to promote sustainability and continuous knowledge transfer; and development of training modules on ACJL provisions, gender equality, child justice, and human rights protection.

#### **4. Strengthening Justice Sector Institutions:**

Strengthening of Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committees (ACJMCs) and Criminal Justice Sector Reform Committees (CJSRCs) for improved coordination and performance; advocacy for constitution and effective operation of ACJMCs in states yet to establish them; establishment and operationalization of ACJMC secretariats with trained personnel and digital reporting systems; and creation of subcommittees to address thematic areas and maintain regular meetings and reporting.

#### **5. Public Sensitisation and Dissemination:**

Production and dissemination of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials simplified and translated into local languages; media engagement through radio, television, print, and social media campaigns to popularise the ACJLs; and collaboration with community and institutional stakeholders to amplify awareness at the grassroots level.

#### **6. Advocacy and Policy Engagement:**

High-level advocacy to Chief Judges, Attorneys-General, and state executives to promote operationalisation of ACJLs and issuance of Practice Directions; engagement with policy-makers to encourage improved budgetary allocation and institutional support for justice sector agencies; and mobilisation of coalitions of reform champions from CSOs, legal associations, media, and community groups to sustain reform momentum.

## **7. Publications and Knowledge Tools:**

Development of simplified versions of ACJLs, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and Strategic Communication Manuals; production of Fact Sheets, Gazette Notices, and Public Notices to communicate legislative amendments and implementation updates; and dissemination of all materials across justice institutions, CSOs, and media platforms to promote consistent awareness and compliance.

**8. Monitoring, Observation, and Evaluation:** Deployment of trained court observers and rapporteurs to monitor compliance with ACJL provisions in anticorruption and criminal cases; collection and analysis of data to identify implementation patterns, gaps, and success stories; and documentation of lessons learned and best practices to inform replication and sustainability across states.

# HIGHLIGHTS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

## Phase 1 (January – December 2023)

During this period, the project was implemented in six focal states—Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Enugu, Kano, Nasarawa, and Oyo—and focused on building the foundational structures for strengthening the administration of criminal justice through awareness creation, advocacy, and institutional capacity building.

The phase commenced with a baseline study assessing stakeholders' awareness and appreciation of innovations introduced by the respective Administration of Criminal Justice Laws (ACJLs). This study provided a benchmark for measuring progress and produced a valuable knowledge product for use by other justice sector actors and civil society organisations.

A court observation exercise was conducted across the six states to assess the extent of compliance of criminal trials with the provisions of the ACJLs. Findings were synthesised into a court observation report to inform future judicial reforms and policy reviews.

The project also implemented a robust advocacy and engagement programme targeting Chief Judges and other senior justice sector officials. Advocacy visits were conducted to the Chief Judges of Nasarawa, Kano, Adamawa, Akwa Ibom,

and Oyo States, during which written briefs were presented to emphasise the need for stricter enforcement of the ACJLs and, where necessary, the issuance of Practice Directions.

A series of capacity-building workshops was held for criminal justice stakeholders in all six states, training over 300 participants drawn from the judiciary, police, correctional services, ministries of justice, civil society, legal aid institutions, and the media. These sessions deepened participants' understanding of the innovative provisions of the ACJLs and enhanced inter-agency coordination. Complementing the training workshops, ACJL Implementation Assessment Forums were convened in each state to review the progress of ACJL implementation, identify gaps, and develop practical recommendations for reform and amendment of state laws.

In furtherance of the project's awareness and outreach goals, mass sensitisation and dissemination activities were conducted through the production and distribution of simplified, pictorial IEC materials in English and local languages (Hausa and Pidgin English). These were accompanied by targeted media engagements, including radio jingles aired on Nasarawa Broadcasting Service (NBS FM), Arewa Radio, Wazobia FM, Nas FM Yola, and Coal City FM Enugu.

Additionally, Law Hub facilitated specialised training for institutional structures such as the Akwa Ibom State Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee (ACJMC), focusing on secretariat management and project implementation skills.

Two validation workshops were also held toward the end of the reporting period: one in Adamawa State for the Draft Practice Direction, and another in Kaduna State for the Draft Bondman Guidelines and Practice Direction. These sessions served as peer review and quality assurance mechanisms, enabling stakeholders to critique and refine the documents before final publication.

Finally, the project developed and disseminated key knowledge products and publications, including fact Sheets on the effective implementation of the ACJLs, a compilation on *Gender Provisions in the ACJLs*, a guide on *Timelines under the ACJLs*, and *standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)* for ACJMC operations and stakeholder engagement. Collectively, these activities in Phase 1 strengthened stakeholder understanding, improved institutional collaboration, and laid the groundwork for more evidence-driven justice reforms in the subsequent phase.

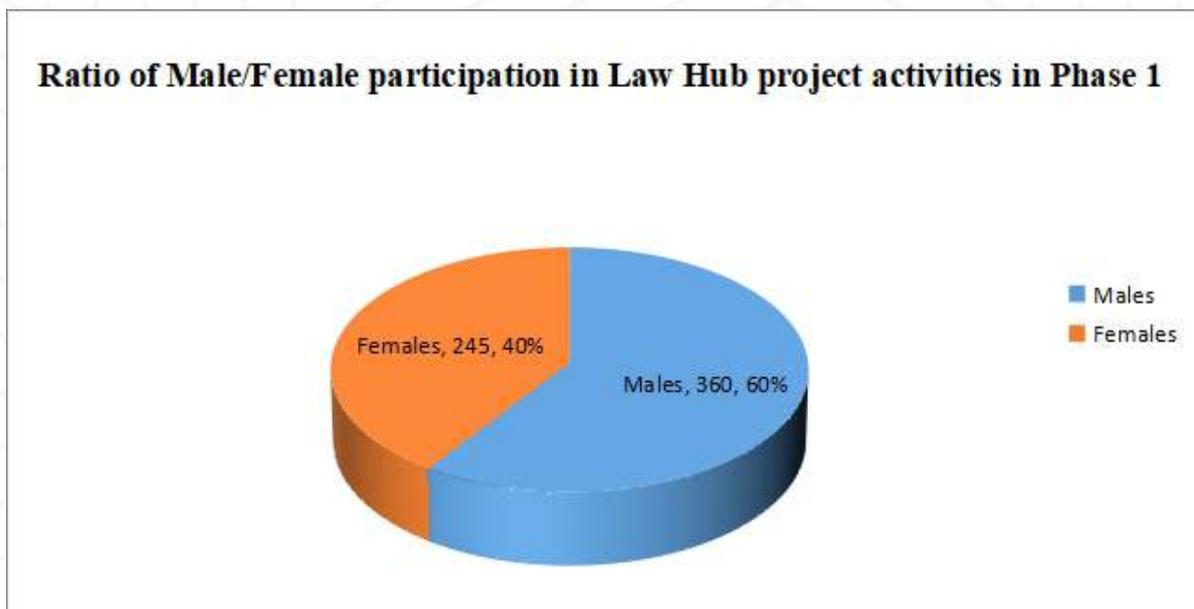


Figure 1. Ratio of Male/Female participation in Law Hub project activities in Phase 1

## Phase 2 (January – December 2024)

The second phase of the project extended activities to another six focal states—Anambra, Bauchi, Delta, Kaduna, Kwara, and Lagos—and consolidated the successes of Phase 1 by deepening awareness, broadening advocacy, and enhancing the operational effectiveness of justice sector stakeholders.

The phase began with a baseline study to assess stakeholder awareness of ACJL innovations in the six new states. This was followed by a court observation exercise covering 60 criminal cases involving 77 defendants (75 individuals and 2 corporate entities), the findings of which were documented in a report to guide Chief Judges and policymakers in future reforms.

A court observation exercise was conducted across the six states to assess the extent of compliance of criminal trials with the provisions of the ACJLs. Findings were synthesised into a court observation report to inform future judicial reforms and policy reviews.

Law Hub conducted advocacy visits to the Chief Judges of Bauchi, Delta, Anambra, Kaduna, Kwara, and Lagos States. These engagements were used to push for the issuance or implementation of Practice Directions, improved coordination among justice institutions, and the inauguration or strengthening of ACJMCs where necessary.

In each project state, ACJL Implementation Assessment Workshops were held, drawing participation from an average of 45–55 stakeholders per state, including judges, magistrates, police officers, correctional service officers, defence lawyers, ministries of justice, and representatives of FIDA, NHRC, LACON, and civil society organisations.

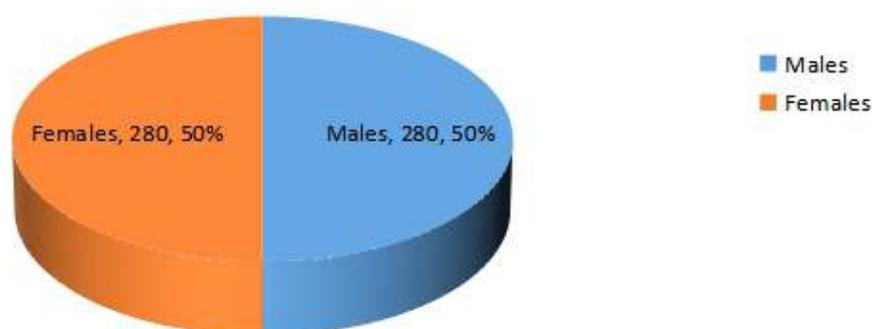
The workshops served as experience-sharing platforms to review progress, identify operational challenges, and propose pragmatic reforms.

Parallel to these forums, capacity-building workshops were conducted in all six states, training nearly 300 stakeholders on the innovative provisions of the ACJLs, gender-sensitive justice delivery, and inter-agency collaboration. These trainings contributed to improved implementation and fostered a shared sense of responsibility among criminal justice actors.

To expand the reach of the project, mass sensitisation campaigns were undertaken through the dissemination of IEC materials (flyers, posters, and simplified ACJL versions in local dialects) accompanied by media engagements across the states. These activities significantly improved public awareness of the ACJLs and helped demystify justice procedures for ordinary citizens.

An additional achievement in this phase was the targeted advocacy for institutional strengthening. In Kwara State, Law Hub's engagement led to advocacy for the inauguration of the ACJMC and the issuance of a Practice Direction. Across all states, advocacy briefs highlighted critical legal provisions requiring attention and reinforced the call for consistent implementation.

### **Ratio of Male/Female participation in Law Hub project activities in Phase 2**



# PROJECT OUTCOMES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The project, implemented across twelve states in two phases between January 2023 and December 2024, yielded significant outcomes in strengthening the implementation of the Administration of Criminal Justice Laws (ACJLs) through targeted advocacy, stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and public awareness.

The advocacy campaigns conducted across all project states resulted in renewed commitments from Chief Judges toward the full and effective implementation of their respective ACJLs. In states where Practice Directions had already been issued, the judiciary pledged stricter compliance, while in others—such as Adamawa and Kwara States—advocacy efforts focused on securing their issuance. Notably, following an advocacy visit on 10th October 2023, the previously non-functional Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee (ACJMC) in Akwa Ibom State was inaugurated on 17th October 2023, marking an important institutional achievement in the state's justice reform process.

The Implementation Assessment Workshops provided valuable peer learning platforms where criminal justice stakeholders reviewed the practical application of ACJL provisions, exchanged experiences, and identified implementation challenges. These engagements deepened awareness, promoted collaboration, and enhanced accountability within the justice system.

Through capacity-building workshops organised across the twelve project states, a total of 574 criminal justice stakeholders (320 males and 254 females) were trained on the innovative provisions of the ACJL and their roles in ensuring effective implementation. Feedback from participants reflected improved understanding, renewed commitment, and greater confidence in applying the ACJL's reform mechanisms, with many noting it was their first structured training on the law.

The project's media engagements—across radio, print, and new media—played a crucial role in stimulating public discourse and increasing citizens' awareness of their rights under the ACJL. Phone-in radio programs and community-level sensitisation drives revealed strong public interest, particularly around progressive provisions such as the illegality of arresting relatives in lieu of suspects and the recognition of women as competent sureties for bail.

In Lagos State, the assessment and training workshop held in October 2024 revealed a critical gap in the implementation of non-custodial sentencing, caused by unclear supervisory roles between the Ministry of Justice and the Correctional Service. To address this, Law Hub supported the development and adoption of a Practice Direction on Non-Custodial Sentencing, which was officially launched on 2nd September 2025. The Practice Direction establishes clear guidelines for supervision, monitoring, and coordination of non-custodial sentences, thereby enhancing institutional clarity and promoting alternatives to imprisonment.

Overall, the project strengthened institutional capacity, enhanced judicial responsiveness, deepened public understanding of the criminal justice process, and advanced the broader goal of promoting fairness, efficiency, and accountability in criminal justice administration across Nigeria.

# CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PROJECT

## Challenges Faced and Containment Measures

The implementation of the project across the twelve states was not without challenges; however, the project team adopted practical measures to mitigate their impact and ensure the successful delivery of planned activities.

A major challenge encountered during both phases was the pervasive issue of insecurity across several parts of the country. Incidents of violent extremism, banditry, and kidnapping for ransom, particularly on highways, posed significant risks to the safe movement of project personnel and participants. To contain this risk, the project team adhered strictly to travel advisories issued by relevant authorities and foreign missions. Project activities were also strategically scheduled in locations accessible by air travel, thereby reducing exposure to unsafe road routes and ensuring the safety of staff and partners.

Another recurring challenge was the overwhelming interest and turnout of criminal justice stakeholders wishing to participate in project activities. In several states, the level of enthusiasm and demand for inclusion exceeded the project's logistical and budgetary capacity. While this underscored the relevance and credibility of the initiative, it occasionally strained available resources.

To manage this, the project team prioritised participation based on stakeholder relevance to specific activity objectives while maintaining open communication with those unable to attend. In addition, activity outcomes and materials were widely disseminated to ensure that non-participants could still benefit from the knowledge shared.

Despite these challenges, proactive planning, effective risk management, and strong stakeholder collaboration ensured that the project achieved its objectives across both phases without significant disruption.

## KEY LESSONS LEARNED

As with every major intervention, the implementation of this project offered Law Hub Development and Advocacy Centre several valuable lessons that will inform the design and execution of future programmes.

One key lesson learned is the importance of selecting the right cadre of participants for training and capacity-building activities. In future project designs, invitations to partner institutions must clearly specify the category of officers or officials expected to attend, particularly those with the authority and capacity to cascade knowledge to their colleagues. This is crucial for ensuring institutional continuity, especially in agencies such as the Police, where frequent transfers often lead to the loss of trained personnel and, consequently, institutional memory.

Another critical insight is the need for flexibility in project design and implementation. Practical experience showed that some planned activities may not always unfold in the exact sequence or form anticipated. Adopting a flexible, adaptive management approach enables timely adjustments to emerging realities on the ground, ensuring that project objectives remain achievable despite unforeseen challenges.

The project also underscored the importance of understanding and adapting to local context and cultural dynamics. Implementation across different regions

revealed that cultural variations—such as gender norms in northern Nigeria—can influence participation and outcomes. Recognising these nuances early and designing context-sensitive strategies is essential to promoting inclusivity and effectiveness.

Additionally, broad stakeholder engagement emerged as a critical factor for success. Active participation of government officials, judicial actors, civil society, traditional leaders, and the media from the project's conceptualisation through implementation ensured buy-in, improved coordination, and reduced resistance. Sustained engagement fostered ownership among stakeholders and enhanced the sustainability of project outcomes.

The experience also reaffirmed that political will and stability are indispensable to the success of legal and institutional reforms. Where political commitment is weak or inconsistent, even the best-intentioned initiatives face obstacles in achieving meaningful impact. Continuous advocacy, relationship-building, and strategic engagement with political and judicial leadership are therefore vital to sustaining reform momentum.

Finally, the project highlighted the need for strengthening institutional capacity and resources across justice sector agencies. Observations from the field revealed that while legislative reforms such as the ACJL have advanced procedural improvements, many states still struggle with limited human and technical capacity. For instance, the abolition of lay prosecution in some states has created a shortage of legally qualified prosecutors, leading to trial delays and prison congestion. Addressing such systemic gaps requires deliberate investment in capacity development, staffing, and resource allocation.

# CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

The implementation of this project across twelve states has significantly advanced the objectives of promoting fair, efficient, and rights-based criminal justice administration in Nigeria. Through evidence-based advocacy, capacity-building, stakeholder engagement, and media-driven public awareness, the project has deepened institutional understanding of the Administration of Criminal Justice Laws (ACJLs) and strengthened collaboration among justice sector actors. It has also fostered renewed commitment among judicial and law enforcement authorities to uphold the principles of due process, transparency, and accountability in the administration of justice.

The project's success in catalysing reform processes, such as the inauguration of the Administration of Criminal Justice Monitoring Committee (ACJMC) in Akwa Ibom State and the development and launch of the Lagos State Practice Direction on Non-Custodial Sentencing, demonstrates the potential for sustained impact when strategic advocacy and stakeholder collaboration are effectively combined. Despite contextual challenges such as insecurity and limited institutional capacity, proactive planning and adaptability enabled Law Hub to achieve tangible outcomes across both phases.

Building on the gains recorded so far, several steps can be taken to further strengthen and sustain the impact of the project. One key area for enhancement is the expansion of capacity-building initiatives for criminal justice stakeholders, particularly at the grassroots level. Continuous training and sensitisation will

ensure that key actors—including magistrates, prosecutors, defence lawyers, correctional officers, and community leaders—are better equipped to apply and promote the provisions of the Administration of Criminal Justice Laws (ACJLs) in their daily operations.

In addition, there is a pressing need to provide more targeted training for law enforcement agencies, especially the Nigeria Police Force, as they remain the first point of contact between citizens and the criminal justice system. Strengthening their understanding of the ACJL's procedural safeguards and human rights principles will help reduce abuses and enhance public trust in law enforcement.

Furthermore, legislative advocacy efforts should be intensified to push for amendments to certain provisions of the various ACJLs, particularly those relating to remand proceedings. These provisions have often been subject to misuse and, in some cases, conflict with constitutional guarantees on personal liberty. A harmonised and rights-based reform approach would help close existing legal gaps and prevent the prolonged detention of suspects without trial.

Finally, there is a need to establish central criminal records registries at all Police State Command Headquarters. Such registries would improve documentation, coordination, and data-sharing among justice sector institutions, reduce duplication of efforts, and promote transparency and accountability in criminal justice administration across the country. Collectively, these steps would consolidate the achievements of the project, promote sustainability, and further strengthen Nigeria's criminal justice reform process.

## PHOTO SPEAKS



Hon. Justice Gabriel Ette and other participants at the capacity-building workshop on the Akwa-Ibom State ACJL.



(The Chief Judge of Nasarawa State (middle) with participants at the capacity building workshop on the ACJL of Nasarawa State).



(Police Public Relations Officer, SP Odiko Macdon, discussing the role of the police in the implementation of the ACJL of Akwa Ibom State).



(The Law Hub team with the Chief Judge of Akwa Ibom State during the advocacy campaign).



(Advocacy campaign to the office of the Chief Judge of Adamawa State)



(Law Hub's Mr Joshua Dada, presenting the advocacy brief to the Chief Judge of Adamawa State).



(A former NBA Chairman (Yola branch), Mr Everest Odo, granting an interview to the press on matters concerning the ACJL of Adamawa State at the venue of Law Hub's event.)



(The Chief Judge of Kano State with participants at the assessment of the ACJL of Kano State).



(The secretary, Enugu State Justice Reform Team, Chief Tom Anyafulude, giving an overview of the innovative provisions of Enugu's ACJL)



(Group picture of participants at the assessment of the ACJL of Oyo State).



(The law Hub team at Coal City radio station, Enugu, enlightening the listeners on the provisions of the ACJL).



(A resource person, Adekola Kareem Esq., speaking on the strategies for speedy implementation of the ACJL at Law Hub's capacity building workshop on the ACJL of Oyo State).



The Law Hub team with the Hon. Chief Judge of Delta State, Hon. Justice Theresa O. Diai, during the advocacy visit.



The Law Hub team, with the Deputy Chief Registrar, Inspectorate of the High Court of Anambra State, Mrs Vivian Udedike, who stood in for the Chief Judge of Anambra State, Hon. Justice Onochie M. Anyachebelu, during the advocacy visit.



A cross-section of judges present at the Law Hub/MacArthur Foundation capacity-building and ACJL implementation assessment workshop in Anambra State.



A magistrate making a contribution during the capacity-building and ACJL implementation assessment workshop in Delta State.



A cross-section of officers of the correctional service and other stakeholders present at the Law Hub/MacArthur Foundation capacity-building and ACJL implementation assessment workshop in Kwara State.



A participant making a contribution during the capacity-building and ACJL implementation assessment workshop in Lagos State.



Group photograph of participants at the capacity-building and ACJL implementation assessment workshop in Lagos State.



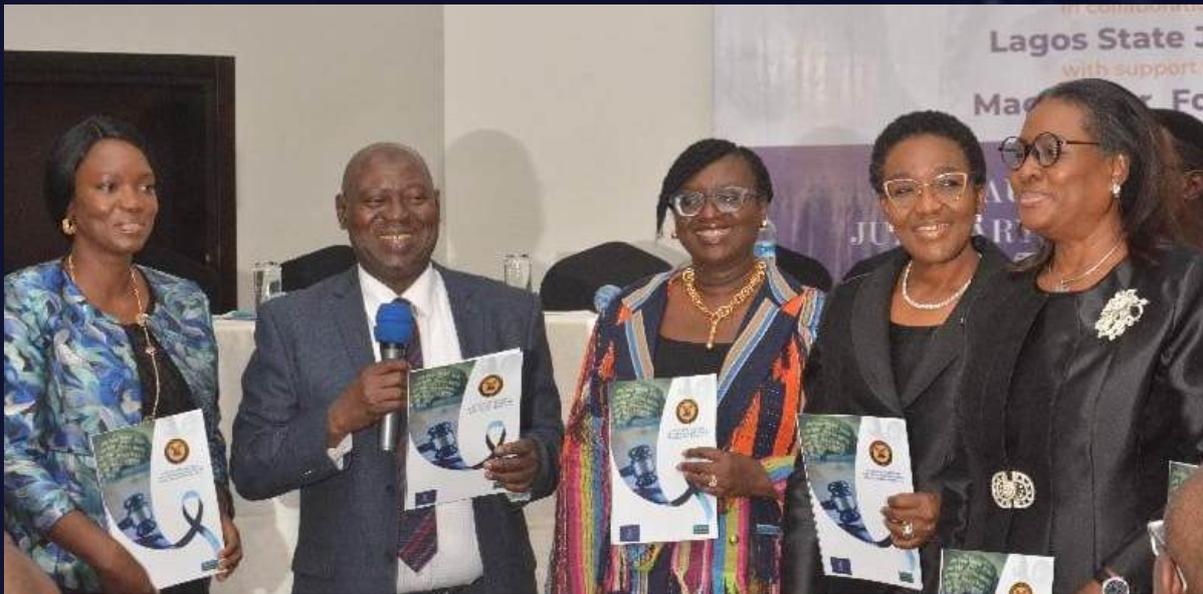
The Law Hub team with the Chief Registrar of the Lagos State High Court during the advocacy visit.



Group photograph of participants at the capacity-building and ACJL implementation assessment workshop in Bauchi State.



The Hon. Attorney-General and the rep of the Hon. Chief Judge at the capacity-building and ACJL implementation assessment workshop in Kaduna State.



From L-R Representative ROLAC/IDEA, Mrs. Ajibola Ijimakinwa, the Chief Judge of Lagos State, Hon. Justice Kazeem Olanrewaju Alogba, Senior Programme Officer, MacArthur Foundation, Yvonne Darkwa-Poku, Hon. Justice Yetunde Adesanya and Hon. Justice Adedayo Oyebanji at the Launching of Lagos State Judiciary Non-Custodial Sentencing Practice Directions.



A cross-section of guests at the launch of the Lagos state practice directions.



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