

Women's Rights Advancement &  
Protection Alternative (WRAPA)

# GENDER & ACCOUNTABILITY

Assessing Knowledge, Contributions &  
Impact of Corruption on Women

Project Endline Evaluation Report  
Outcomes, Impacts & Lessons

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# **GENDER & ACCOUNTABILITY**

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## **Gender & Accountability**

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Impact of Corruption on Women

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Outcomes, Impacts & Lessons

## **Women's Rights Advancement & Protection Alternative (WRAPA)**

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Women's Rights Advancement & Protection Alternative

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## ■ Acronyms

CIRDDOC	Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre
DCCData	Collection Coordinator
DMIData	Management Assistant
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crime Commission
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
G&A	Gender and Accountability
G&AP-C	Gender and Accountability Project Cohort
ICPC	Independent Corrupt Practices Commission
IWCC	International Women Communication Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NWTF	Nigerian Women Trust Fund
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
WARDC	Women Advocates Research and Documentation Centre
WFM	Women FM Radio
WRAPA	Women's Rights Advancement Protection Alternative

# Executive Summary

## Background

The Gender and Accountability Project Cohort (G&A-C) is focused on strengthening the voices of women and mobilizing them against corruption and lack of accountability in Nigeria. It has drawn out and amplified the nexus between corruption and women's weak access to public services and facilities. The impact of corruption as exposed by this nexus necessitates the overarching goal of this project which is to mobilize the voices of women and girls to institutionalize anti-corruption practices and accountability in Nigeria.

### **Purpose of the Evaluation:**

The overall purpose of the end line evaluation is to assess the

outcomes and impact of the project. Specifically, to:

- a) Assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of technical and capacity building strategies of the project and identify the elements that contributed to or impeded the achievement of project intended results;
- b) Assess the synergy/ integration between various stakeholders/partners that enhanced the project's outcome.
- c) List the major successes and challenges faced by the project and how well these challenges were addressed;
- d) Identify and document emerging lessons learned, potential good practices, and

models of intervention that will inform future project;

e) Make specific recommendations on improving strategies and project interventions for future programming and/or scale up.



## Methodology

The evaluation was done using qualitative methods, including extensive review of project documents, focus group discussions and key informant interviews.

## Key Findings

### Relevance

The findings indicate how relevant the interventions have been throughout the project period:

a) Stakeholders have been

kept in touch during the design of the interventions. More than 70% of the implementation partners were contacted during the design of the interventions.

b) 73%) indicated that the women focused approach has contributed to achieving the objectives of the project

c) Testimony from a community leader indicates that the theory of change still holds and fit for context.

**More than 70% of the implementation partners were contacted during the design of the interventions.**

**73% indicated that the women focused approach has contributed to achieving the objectives of the project**

### **Effectiveness**

a) The findings indicate that partner capacities and voices have been strengthened on issues of corruption compared to the baseline. The number of beneficiaries who are now aware of where to report corruption cases are more than double from 43% to 88%.and the number who are willing to testify on corruption cases increased from 43% to 57%. In

fact, 100% of the 38 community and women leaders interviewed indicated that they are willing to testify to corruption cases in the court of law.

b) Similarly, implementing partners have indicated that their capacities have been strengthened in key performance areas, the top three being programing,

governance and accountability as well as in monitoring, evaluation and learning.

c) Project interventions have also had positive effects on various issues that affect women in particular. Access to utilities is where the project had

the most impact.

d) Testimonies from the implementing partners corroborated these positive effects as indicated below:

## IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS CORROBORATED THESE POSITIVE EFFECTS AS INDICATED BELOW:



Sustained engagement and messaging has led to new policies and legislation in Zamfara State leading to increase in health budget from 8.2% of the total budget in 2018 to almost 10% in 2020 that witnessed within the period of our intervention due to constant engagement with stakeholders. (Advocacy Nigeria)

### Health Budget Increase in Zamfara in 2018 & 2020



The partnership between Kebetkache and ICPC on the gender and accountability project has resulted in the inclusion of a Kebetkache representative in the committee constituted by ICPC to pilot the affairs of the “My Constituency My Project”. The committee is to track the implementation of government projects in River state. (Kebetkache)

e) The expected changes in the project's performance indicators have progressively been achieved compared to the baseline levels both at the output and outcome levels. project have had the most gains in the number of project beneficiaries attending sensitization and dialogue meeting- 122% increase and the number of traditional and social media platforms that discuss women related issues – 76% increase.

f.) There has been a decrease in the % of women who are satisfied with access to social services from 29% to 14%. This could be explained from the perspective of increased awareness of the beneficiaries of what qualitative social services are all about resulting from the project's capacity building interventions. So also a decrease in the % of women who have been asked to pay bribe from 81% to 71%.

## Efficiency

Beneficiaries are more engaged in their community activities and are benefitting from community activities. 57% of the beneficiaries are now

a) Beneficiaries are more engaged in their community activities and are benefitting from community activities. 57% of the beneficiaries are now official members of community groups compared to 37% at the baseline. Similarly, 57% have or are benefitting from community activities compared to 28% at baseline

b) With regards to resource use efficiency, the findings indicate that Sub grantees (project implementers) have used funding more efficiently in the second year compared to first year of implementation. While in the first year of implementation only 47% of the total expenditure was allocated to implementing activities, in the second year more than 50% was allocated to activities

implementation.

### Sustainability

a) Testimonies from the implementing partners are perhaps the best anecdotal evidence sustainability structures have been put in place to sustain the activities at the community levels.

b) Additional evidence of sustained implementation successes is shown in the chart below on how the implementing partners rate the key project activities. As the chart shows 4 out of 5 activities were rated very successful by 60% of the respondents. The more successful the implementation the more likely are the sustained effects.



One year into the project, Radio Kano now has two radio programmes – “Mata a demokradiyya” focusing on Women's political participation and “Zauran Tattaunawa” focusing on general stakeholders' discussions. (NWTF)

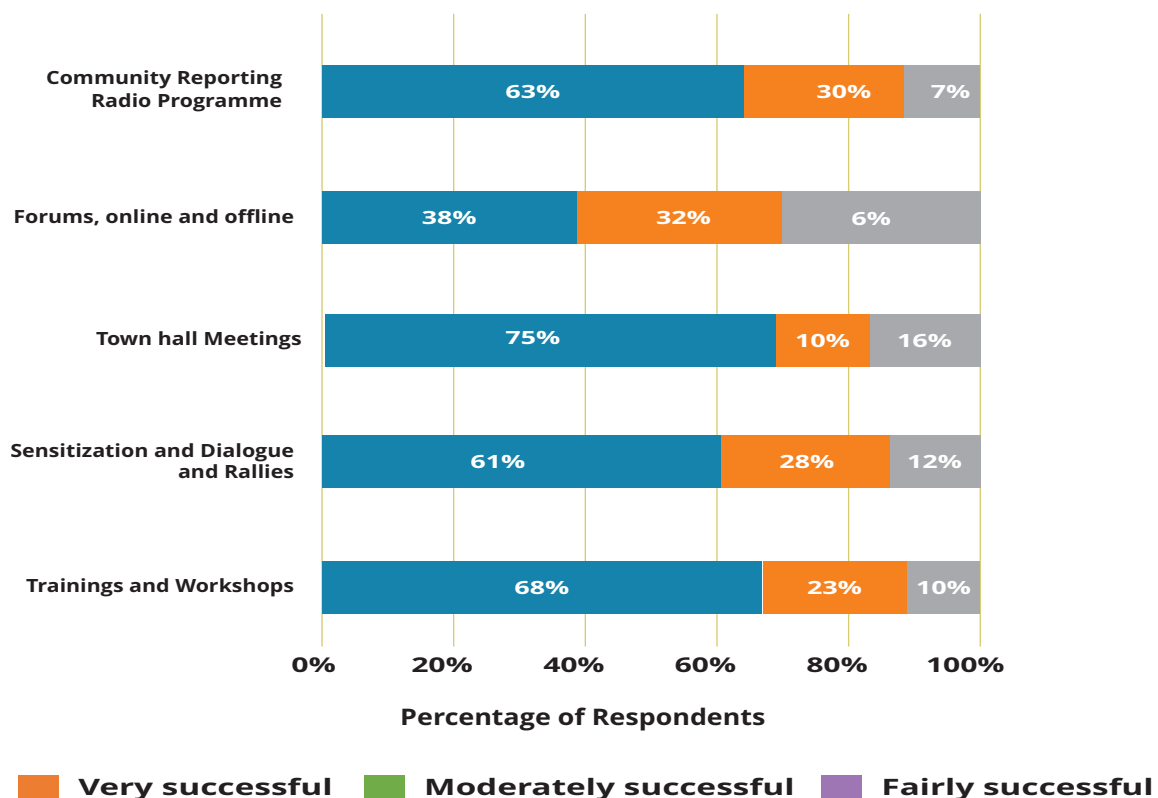


We have Set up Community watch committees to monitor all the corrupt cases in the (16) local government areas of Kwara State (IWCC)



Through this project, WARDC successfully engaged and equipped grassroots women, groups and associations on Gender and Anti-Corruption specifically in health and education sectors in Ogun and Osun states through trainings, reviews, advocacies and interface with relevant stakeholders. (WARD-C)

**Chart 16: Respondents' Degree of Agreement on Key Civic Engagement Statements**



Source: G&A Endline Survey Report 2020

## Implementation Challenges

Key implementation challenges include:

- a.** Institutional bureaucracy in dealing with public sector
- b.** None disclosure of public sector information.
- c.** Timeliness of funding release due to delayed required documentations from Subgrantees to enable timely disbursement of funds.
- d.** Reluctance of elected officials to participate in project activities
- e.** Low level beneficiaries literacy –which hinders comprehension of corruption issues.

## Conclusion

- a.** Partner consultations throughout the implementation of project activities has helped in achieving project objectives.
- b.** Women - focused approach to project activities has led to the prioritization and strengthening of the mechanisms to tackle corruption and its impacts on women..
- c.** Strengthening women capacities do have tremendous impact on community development.
- d.** Partner synergy reinforces mutual capacity building in key performance areas such as programing and monitoring, evaluation and learning.
- e.** Implementing partners can harness the experience gained to implement some key women-focused activities without external funding.

## Recommendations

**a.** While a lot of strides have been made to build community coalition, more capacity building measures are needed for community leaders as well as community organizations and community women who are a target group as well.

**b.** Multi-directional partnership is required by putting relevant public sector institutions at the center from the earliest stages of designing the project interventions.

**c.** Attempt should be made to gradually transfer project activities to related public sector institutions to help foster better sustainability.



# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **Background**

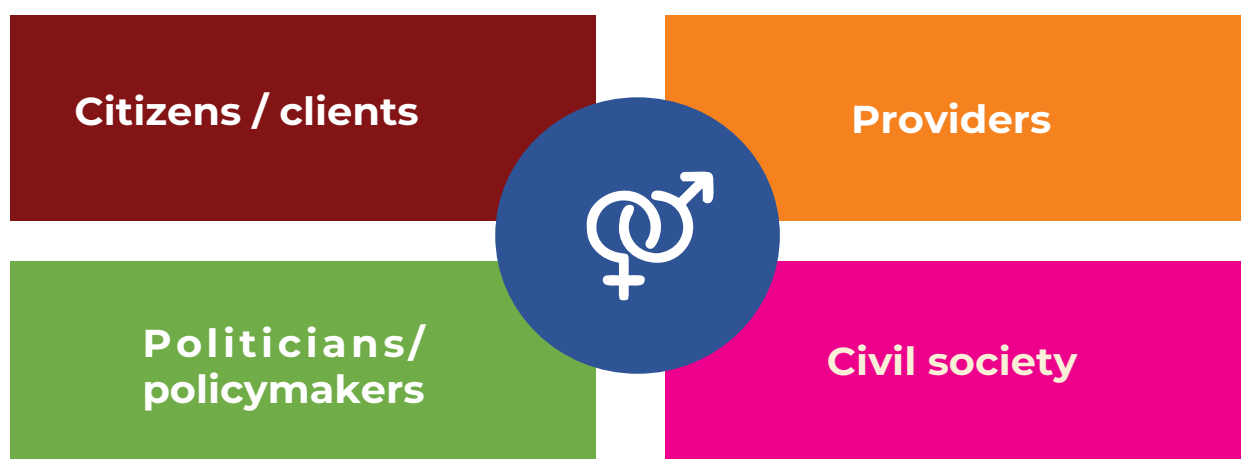
## 1.1 Gender Accountability and Corruption

According to OECD (2007), gender accountability is not only about tackling elites unwilling to reach the poor, it concerns gender relations and power differences at all levels, and the lack of knowledge among politicians and providers regarding the specific situation, position and demands of women. Girls and women encounter specific problems when dealing with public services that make it especially difficult for them to hold service providers or authorities accountable. These problems concern women's access to services, the extent to

which women are visible and esteemed, and providers' knowledge of and conduct towards women.

There are four key issues need to be addressed in order to promote gender accountability:

- a. **Citizens/clients:** empowerment - Empowerment means that poor women and men can hold politicians and providers to account and claim their rights for better public services. They can do so by using their voice to influence politics, or by using client power to influence public service providers.



**b. Providers:** social inclusion of poor people - In the context of gender accountability, social inclusion means that providers and government/policymakers account for their services to poor women and men. It focuses on public services that take both women's and men's concerns and wishes into account, and involve the point of view of both in local development processes.

**c. Politicians/policymakers:** supporting women's empowerment and social inclusion - One of the key accountability mechanisms at national level is a strong political system to monitor public expenditure, paying special attention to gender inequality and women's status

**Women politicians also have a role to play in making public services gender aware.**

issues. Women politicians also have a role to play in making public services gender aware. Often, they address women's rights more emphatically than their male colleagues, and many are committed to putting new and different social issues on the political agenda, such as monitoring social welfare policies to detect discrimination.

**d. Civil society:** supporting women's empowerment and social inclusion - Civil society has an important role in

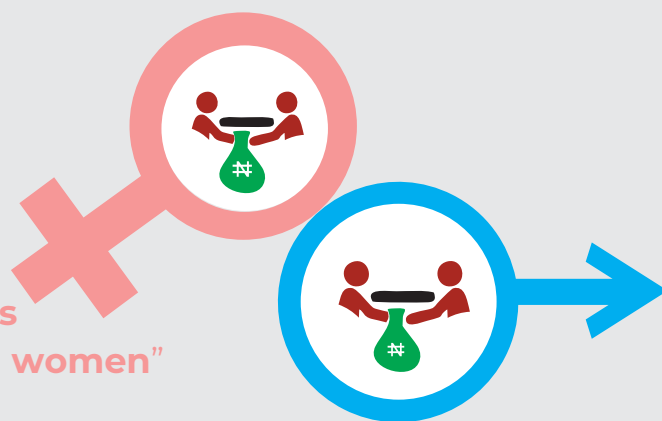
supporting the voices of the poor and holding the powerful accountable. They strengthen the voices of the poor, coordinate coalitions to advocate for women's rights, and demand greater service accountability. They counteract the gender biases in formal institutions and can play a watchdog role.

It is increasingly recognized that gender acts as a lens to magnify the impacts of corruption, particularly when it comes to service delivery in developing countries. Corruption in the provision of basic services such as health and education can have disproportionate and negative consequences for women and girls. It can seriously compromise their access to quality schools and clinics, their own social and economic empowerment and even their country's prospects for growth, gender equality and wider social change (Transparency International, 2010). However, despite over 15 years of research debate, there is still no consensus regarding the potential causal connection

between gender and corruption. Like many other research problems in the social sciences the relation between gender and corruption is a complex one, with problems of operationalization, potential feedback mechanisms and issues of data availability (Agerberg, 2014).

Based on the empirical research, Agerberg (2014) concluded that there exist interesting gender differences with regard to gender and corruption. The individual level data suggests that women, on average, are less prone to engage in corrupt transactions, perceive general corruption levels as worse, and are more likely to punish corrupt behavior, compared to men.

“...no consensus on the connection between gender and corruption, **BUT there is a consensus on its greater impact on women**”



The regional level analysis shows that having a high share of women in political life might be conducive to good governance.

However, as Transparency International (2010) noted, despite the fact that everyone does suffer when there is corruption in the delivery of basic services and the effects can continue across generations, evidences show that, women and girls tend to bear the burden more severely because of some of the following reasons:



The lack of access to resources directly affects how women interface with corruption in three different ways. Firstly, the perception that women do not have the money to pay bribes they may not be asked to pay

and are therefore left without access to basic services such as schooling, clinics etc. Secondly, when women do bribe, the payments generally represent a higher proportion of their personal income. Thirdly, the readiness of poor households to bribe is more likely to be influenced and biased by gender, leading women and girls to be excluded from 'free' basic services when informal payments are exacted.



As primary carers for families women are often in more frequent contact with health and education facilities. Compared to men, women also require greater support and services from health systems during their child bearing years. Women's greater interaction with public services means that they are disproportionately

exposed to corruption at the point of service delivery with its resultant effects on cost, volume and quality of the care provided.



Due to gender roles, expectations and cultural attitudes in a given country, women tend to have less involvement and participation in civil service and administrative positions related to the delivery of key services such as water, health, sanitation and schooling. When public service positions are overwhelmingly held by males, the result may be that men deliberately misrepresent and complicate government processes for women – resulting to women becoming disempowered or feel obliged to provide compensation for

assistance which they have the legal right to receive as citizens rather than through corruption, concession or magnanimity.



In societies where rights, responsibilities and opportunities are skewed towards men, women become marginalized from decisions. Most often, they have fewer occasions and resources to inform policy makers of their needs, influence decision-making processes and demand accountability from public officials. They may not have the knowledge or time to hold their elected officials and government agencies accountable, having to make hard trade-offs between getting politically involved and providing for their families. Decisions regarding government budgets,

spending and policies on basic services tend to be managed by men given the gender imbalances in government leadership positions and national elected officials.



**Women's rights  
are inadequately  
protected:**

In a situation where justice systems are corrupt, women can also face institutional discrimination when redress is sought. Corrupt judiciaries are more likely to reinforce existing levels of discrimination against women in their rulings regarding social issues (such as divorce, marriage, inheritance, child custody and property rights) even when legal codes, whether drawn from Roman or Shariah law, would dictate otherwise.

## 1.2 Gender and Accountability Project – Cohort: An Overview

The Gender and Accountability Project Cohort (G&A-C) is focused on strengthening the voices of women and mobilizing them against corruption and lack of accountability in Nigeria. It will draw out and amplify the nexus to speak up between corruption and women's weak access to public services and facilities. The varied mandates of the sub-grantees will be woven to decry corruption and demand accountability for access to a range of rights to quality and affordable public services. These will include education, reproductive health services, maternal and child care, access to resources, portable water and power, electoral process, protection and support for

vulnerable persons through policy review or civil service's commitment to improved service delivery practices. The unique feature of the approach is its holistic potential for impact using the policy moment of the 2019 elections and leveraging on the numerical strength of women to amplify and negotiate favorable outcomes from parties and candidates.

### 1.2.1 Gender and Accountability Goal.

The overarching goal of this project is to mobilize the voices of women and girls to institutionalize anti-corruption and accountability in Nigeria.



### 1.2.2 Gender and Accountability Theory of Change

The theory of change adopted by W R A P A resonates with the overall MacArthur Foundation on Nigeria Program as it deepens the scope with quality contributions of women's' voices to the anti-c o r r u p t i o n a n d accountability discourse.

The theory hypothesized that:

**IF** the knowledge base of the

public especially women on the gender dimensions of the development plans and programmes of government is expanded;

**IF** the capacity of women at all levels to recognize the pattern, trends and consequences of corruption for women's empowerment, gender equality and social inclusion informs a resonating demand;

**IF** the voices of a critical mass of women demanding

greater accountability in governance become election issues and benchmarks for political support;

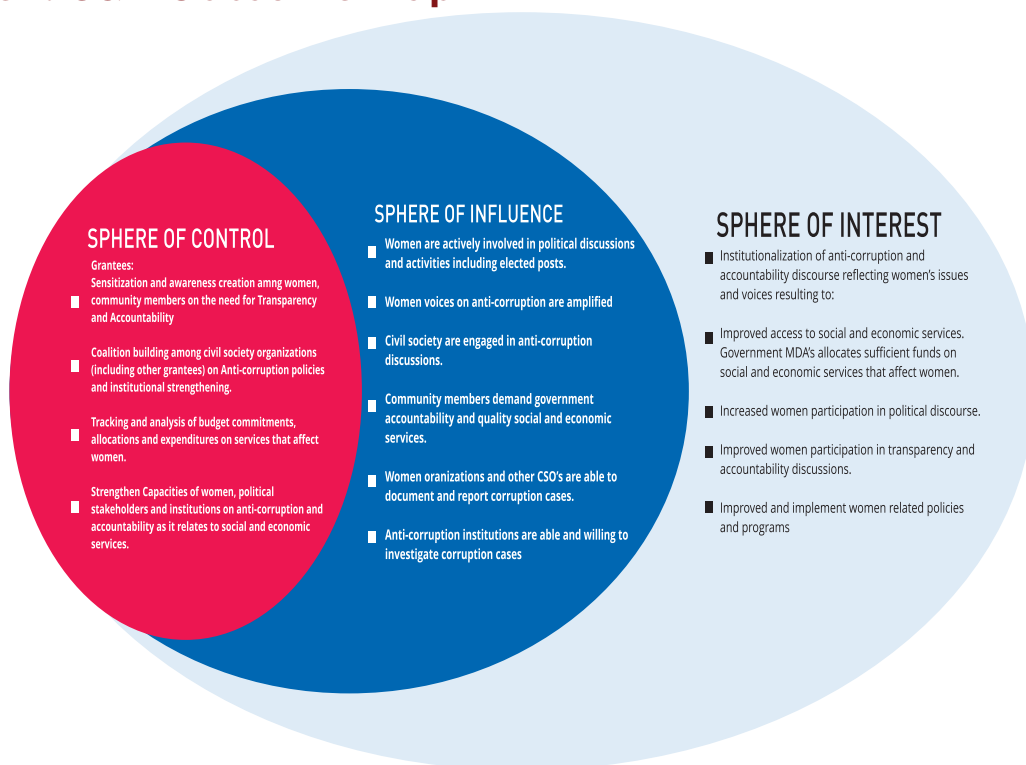
**IF** the engagement between the citizens and their representatives is taken beyond Elections;

**THEN** women's access to public services will be improved by outcomes from the anti-corruption and accountability agenda; tools and mechanisms for inclusion or accountability and promote gender

equality will become institutionalized as a panacea for good governance; while firm commitments to improving the lives of women will be guaranteed: **BECAUSE** the obstacles to women's access to services and participation in decision-making and governance would have been significantly reduced.

Deduced from the theory of change is the outcome map as illustrated in Fig 1.

**Figure 1: G&A Outcome Map**



### 1.2.3 Target Sites and Beneficiaries

The Gender and Accountability Project, funded by McArthur Foundation was implemented by seven sub-guarantees in 11 States and Federal Capital Territory

Abuja. It has specifically targeted women and other critical partners and stakeholder involved in corruption fights and promoting transparency and accountability in delivering social and economic services. See Table 1 for details.

**Table 1.1:** Gender and Accountability Sub - Guarantees and Project locations

S/No.	Sub-Guarantee	States Coverage
1	Advocacy Nigeria	Zamfara, FCT
2	CIRDDOC	Anambra, Ebonyi and Enugu
3	IWCC	Kwara
4	KebetKeche	Akwa Ibom, and Rivers
5	NWTF	Kano, Oyo
6	WARDC	Ogun, Osun
7	WFM	Lagos, Ogun

## 1.3 End Line Evaluation Objectives

**A**gainst this background, the end line evaluation is to assess the outcomes and impact the project. Specifically, to:

- a) Assess the changes in the project's output, outcome and impact performance indicators outlined in the Monitoring and evaluation plan, baseline and end line surveys. See Annex 1 for the key performance indicators that were tracked during the implementation of the project.
- b). Assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and

sustainability of technical and capacity building strategies of the project and identify the elements that contributed to or impeded the achievement of project intended results;

- c) Assess the synergy/ integration between various stakeholders/ partners that enhanced the project's outcome.

- d) List the major successes and challenges faced by the project and how well these challenges were addressed;

### THE EVALUATION PROCESS



e) Identify and document emerging lessons learned, potential good practices, and models of intervention that will inform future project;

f) Make specific recommendations on improving strategies and project interventions for future programming and/or scale up.

## 1.4 Evaluation Questions



To achieve the objectives of the evaluation, the end line evaluation will attempt to answer the following questions.

### Relevance

a) To what extent has the project been relevant to economic, social, political and environmental needs and circumstances of project

beneficiaries and local contexts? (Whether the theory of change of the project is still appropriate given the current circumstances).

### Effectiveness

a) To what extent has the project strengthened the capacities of partner organizations to advance increased female voices,

agency and accountability for women's inclusion and participation?

b) To what extent has the expected change in the program performance indicators been achieved compared to the baseline levels, and against the end line targets?

c) How has the project contributed to building capacity for structures of the beneficiaries as well as other stakeholders/partners?

d) What are the challenges and successes that ensure that the services that the beneficiaries received are sufficient to result in behavior change at community levels?

### **Efficiency**

a) Are there good practices or efficient solutions for meeting holistic

needs of the intended beneficiaries that could be replicated?

b) What capacity building strategies have been effective and efficient in imparting the desired knowledge and skills to beneficiaries and other stakeholders?

### **Sustainability**

a) What aspects of the project's interventions could be most easily sustainable and how?

b) What processes have been undertaken to improve the capacity of community and local organization? What factors hinder or facilitate their capacity strengthening?



**CHAPTER TWO**  
**Methodology**

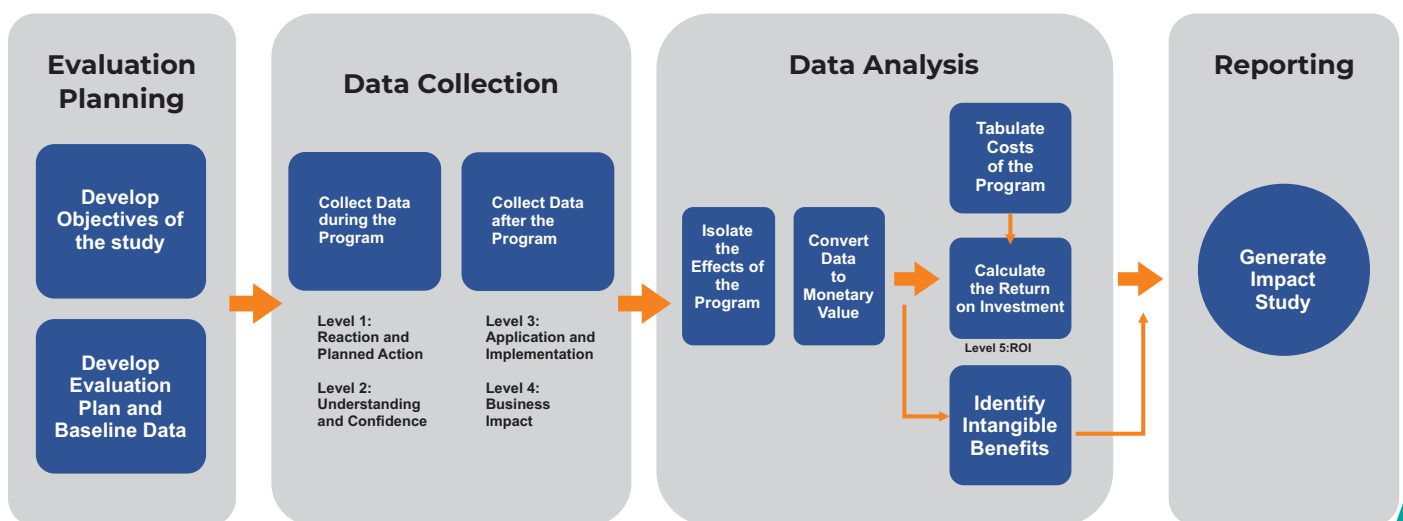


**E**valuation as a source of independent inquiry into the merit and worth of project interventions should effectively contribute to the evolving learning and accountability needs of decision makers, practitioners, financiers, and citizens. The contributions much depend on the methodological approach to the evaluation.

There is no single “best” evaluation approach or method. The approach followed in this evaluation was determined by the nature of the intervention being

evaluated, the types of questions the evaluation addressed, and the available time, data, budget, and institutional constraints and preferences. Quantitative and qualitative approaches were used to obtain data and information to answer the evaluation questions. Specifically:

- a) Project document reviews
- b) Success stories
- c.) Beneficiaries interviews
- d) Key informants interviews
- e) Focused group discussions.



## 2.1 Sampling

To determine the sample from which to draw the respondents for the interviews and focused group discussions, the following sample frames were used:

a. Women beneficiaries of

the project interventions

b. Women/community leaders

c. Partners and other key stakeholders

d. Project implementers (Sub-guarantees)

## 2.2 Evaluation Stages

The evaluation involved three key stages:

### Stage 1



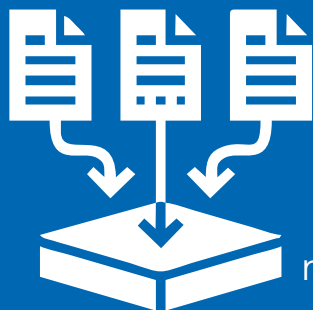
Detailed discussions with the WRAPA relevant staff were held where the terms of reference for the evaluation, specifically the evaluation questions and the overall approach to the evaluation were reviewed. Other secondary working documents –such as periodic reports, success stories were also reviewed and relevant data/information were extracted. Individual interview and focus group discussion tools were developed to ensure that the variables address the objectives of the

evaluation and will answer the evaluation questions. The following tools were used in obtaining additional data and information through interviews:

- a. Key Informant Interview (Sub-Guarantees and Partners)
- b. Key Informant Interview (Community and Women Leaders)
- c. Focus Group Discussions (Partners and Other Stakeholders)

For the details of the evaluation tools see appendix 1

## Stage 2



Field mission involved training for data collection where both WRAPA and Sub-guarantees' staff were exposed to the methodology and techniques of administering the KII and FGD tools to the intended respondents. Through telephone and physical contacts, KII and FGDs were conducted by WRAPA and Sub-guarantees' staff.

### Stage 3



The data and information collected during the field mission were captured into Excel Spread Sheets formats and analyzed in order to facilitate the manipulation and understanding of the various relationships among collected data. A number of findings extracted from the reviewed documents were used during the analysis and the final reports.

### Stage 4



Based on the analyzed data and information, draft evaluation report was submitted to WRAPA management for reviews and inputs which led to the submission of the final evaluation report.

## 2.3 Data Analysis

**D**ata from the individual interviews with both project stakeholders and participants were analyzed using standard qualitative and

quantitative data methods developed and reviewed with project partners. Data tables were generated and analyzed.

## 2.4 Methodological Strengths and Limitations

The evaluation methodology has two major strengths

The first is the availability of baseline information that aided in measuring the changes made over the life time of the project. The second is the opportunity to interview several key informants and focus group discussions with project beneficiaries with representation across project locations.

Some of the limitations of this methodology include:

a. Selection of participants for individual interviews and focused group discussions was based on recommendations from the implementers of the project and on individual willingness to participate. This selection

method, though random, was subject to potential bias from the project identified interviewees.

b. Limited interviewee population provided entirely by the project was too small to sample effectively. Consequently, the Evaluation strategy was to reach as many as project identified beneficiaries and to seek out additional indirect beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

c. Evaluation fieldwork with some project implementers was spread to more than one location which, at times, limited interviewee sincerity candidness.



**CHAPTER THREE**  
**Evaluation Findings**

The evaluation findings are based on the documents reviewed and analysis of the responses collected from direct beneficiaries, women and community leaders who directly or indirectly

benefited from the project's intervention. Addressing the evaluation questions, the findings synthesized data and information from several sources as indicated in Table 3.1

**Table 3.1 Sources of Evaluation Data and Information**

S/No.	Sources	Number
1.	Success stories including beneficiaries testimonies	40
2.	Sub-Guarantees annual reports	14
3.	Consolidated financial reports	2
4.	Interviews with women beneficiaries	791
5	Interviews with community and women leaders	38
6	Interviews with sub-guarantees and partners	42
7	Focused group discussions	5

Source: G&A Endline Survey Report 2020

## 3.1 Relevance



**To what extent has the project been relevant to economic, social, political and environmental needs and circumstances of project beneficiaries and local contexts? (Whether the theory of change of the project is still appropriate given the current circumstances).**

**P**roject relevance looks at the relationship between the needs and problems in the intervention sites society and the objectives of the intervention and hence it has to look on aspects of design. Relevance analysis also requires a consideration of how the objectives have been achieved.

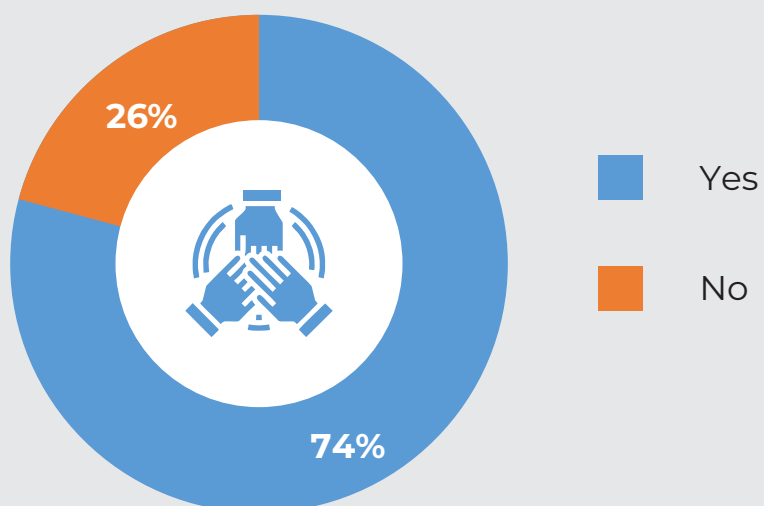
The findings indicate how relevant the interventions have been throughout the project period:

a. Stakeholders have been kept in touch during the

design of the interventions. As chart 3.1 indicates, more than 70% of the implementation partners have been contacted during the design of the interventions.

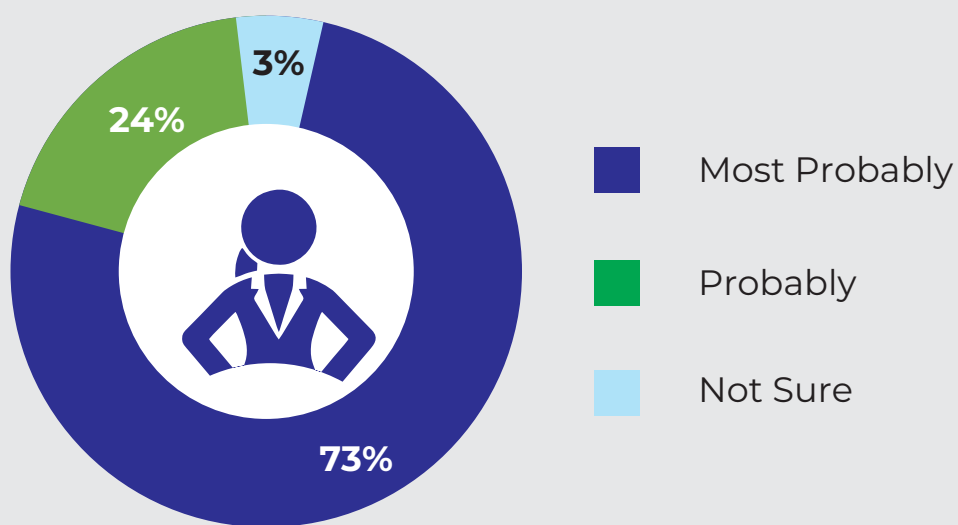
b. Similar proportion of partners (73%) indicated that the women focused approach has contributed to achieving the objectives of the project (chart 3.2)

c. Testimony from community leader indicates that the theory of change still holds and fits the context.



**Chart 3.1 Partner Consultations During Interventions Design (n = 42)**

Source: G&A Endline Survey Report 2020



**Chart 3.2 Women focused approach and project objectives (n = 42)**

Source: G&A Endline Survey Report 2020



“

Today we have become part of the government bugetary process and can rightly say that we are now part of today's government”

*(HRH Igwe Felix Nwobodo Ani)*  
**CIRDDOC**

”

## 3.2 Effectiveness



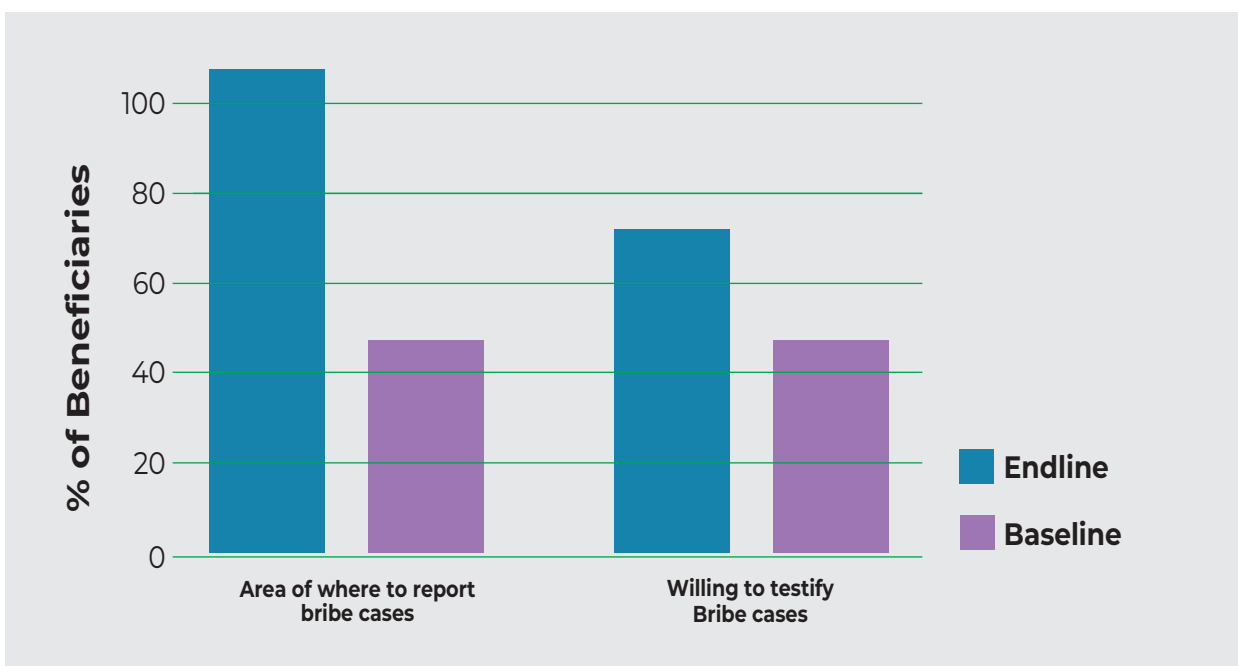
- a) To what extent has the project strengthened the capacities of partner organizations to advance increased female voices, agency and accountability for women's inclusion and participation?
- b) How has the project contributed to building capacity for structures of the beneficiaries as well as other stakeholders/partners?
- c) To what extent has the expected change in the project's performance indicators been achieved compared to the baseline levels, and against the end line targets?
- d) What are the challenges and successes that ensure that the services that the beneficiaries received are sufficient to result in behavior change at community levels?

Effectiveness analysis considers how successful the projects interventions have been achieving or progressing towards its objectives. Effectiveness analysis also seek to identify the factors driving or hindering progress and how they are linked (or not) to the project interventions achievements.

The findings indicate that partner capacities and voices have been strengthened on issues on corruption compared

to baseline. As chart 3.3 indicates, the number of beneficiaries who are now aware of where to report corruption cases have more than doubled from 43% to 88% and the number who are willing to testify on corruption cases increased from 43% to 57%. In fact, 100% of the 38 community and women leaders interviewed indicated that they are willing to testify corruption case in the court of law.

Chart 3.3 Corruption Knowledge and Awareness Variables



Source: G&A Endline Survey Report 2020



The number of beneficiaries who are now aware of where to report corruption cases have more than doubled from 43% to 88% and the number who are willing to testify on corruption cases increased from 43% to 57%.

Similarly, implementing partners have indicated that their capacities have been strengthened in key performance areas, the top three being programing, governance and

accountability as well as in monitoring, evaluation and learning. Table 3.2 indicates % response frequency on the key performance areas.

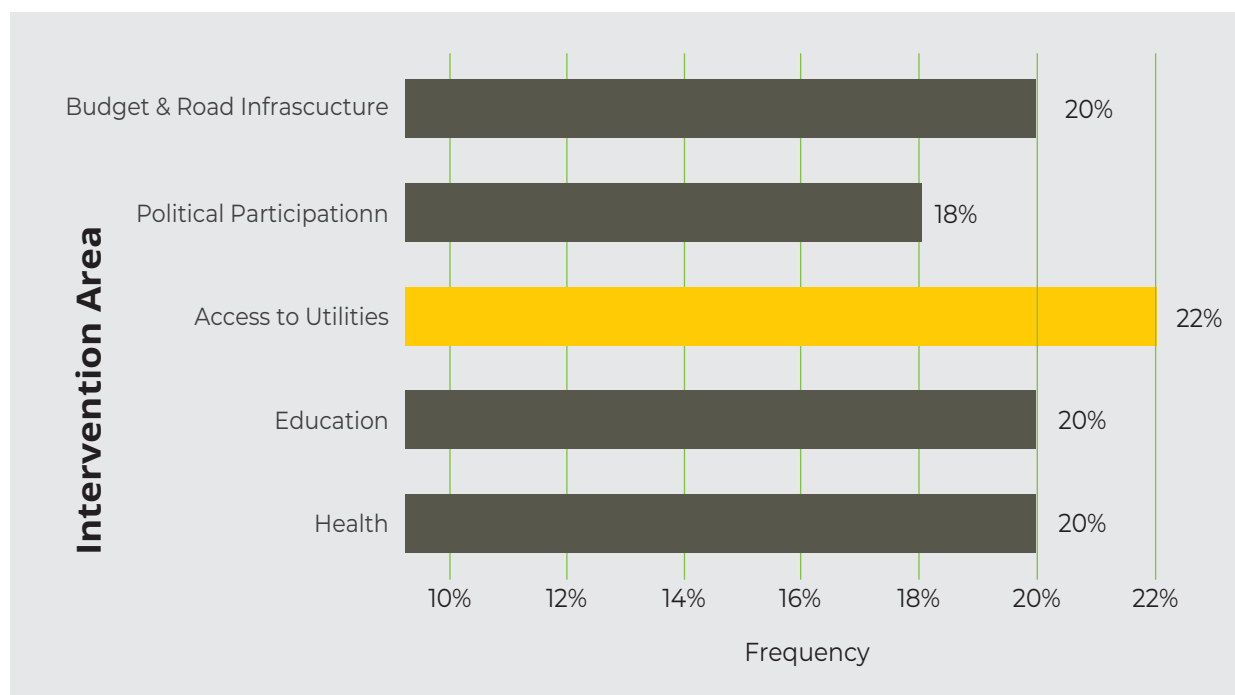
**Table 3.2 Very Successful Rating on Contribution to Performance Areas**

Performance Areas	% Response Frequency
Programing	21%
Governance, and Accountability	20%
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	20%
Mission and Strategy	17%
Financial Management and Accounts	12%
Human Resource Management	10%

**Source:** G&A Endline Survey Report 2020

Project interventions have also had positive effects on various issues that affect women in particular. As chart 3.4 indicates, access to utilities is where the project had the most impact with 22% response frequency.

**Chart 3.4 Where the project had most impact on women**



**Source:** G&A Endline Survey Report 2020

Testimonies from the implementing partners corroborated these positive effects as indicated below:

The partnership between Kebetkache and ICPC in the gender and accountability project has resulted in the inclusion of a Kebetkache representative in the committee constituted by ICPC to pilot the affairs of the “My Constituency My Project”. The committee is to track the implementation of government projects in River state. (Kebetkache)

The expected changes in the project's performance indicators have progressively been achieved compared to the baseline levels both at the output and outcome levels. Table 3.3 show the progression of the output indicators compared to the baseline.

**Table 3.3 Progress on Output Performance Indicators**

S/No.	Indicator	Values				% +/- over Baselines
		Baseline	2018	2019-2020	LOP	
1	No. of sensitization and dialogue meetings	88	50	43	93	6%
2	No. of people attending sensitization or dialogue meetings	3,364	1,791	5,682	7,473	122%
3	Established that strictly discuss women related issues.	59	–	104	104	76%
4	No. of programs and activities conducted using diverse media	102	–	118	118	16%
5	No. of workshops conducted	118	8	11	19	46%
6	No. of beneficiaries that attended workshops	N/A	303	468	771	
7	No. of anti-corruption agencies attending g&a events	N/A	–	26	26	
8	No. of anti-corruption agencies personnel trained	N/A	–	44	44	

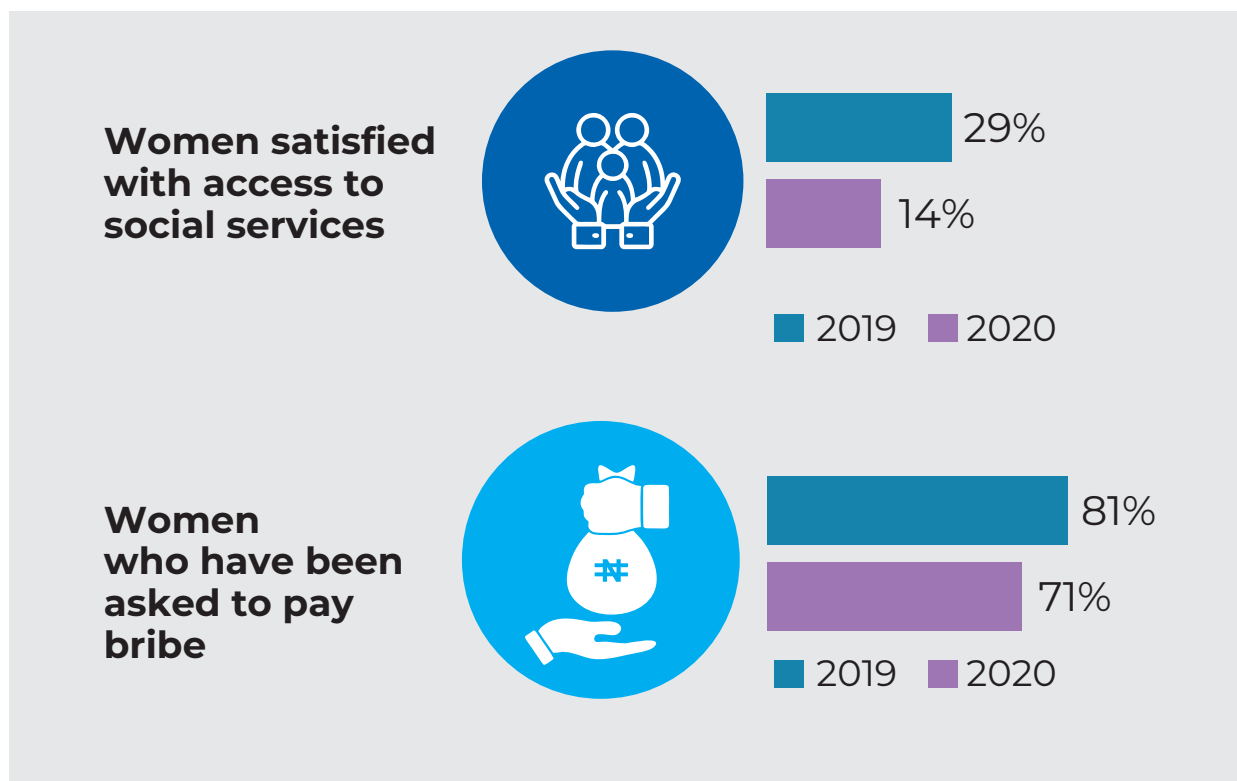
Source: G&A Endline Survey Report 2020

NA = Not Available ; LOP = Life Of The Project

As the table shows the project has had the most gains in the number of project beneficiaries attending sensitization and dialogue meetings- 122% increase and the number of traditional and social media platforms that discuss women related issues –76% increase.

Table 3.4 indicates the progress made on outcome performance indicators. As the table shows there has been indicative

improvements on most of the indicators. Notable among them is the decrease in the % of women who are satisfied with access to social services from 29% to 14%. This could be explained from the perspective of increased awareness of the beneficiaries of what qualitative social services are all about resulting from the project's capacity building interventions and a decrease in the % of women who have been asked to pay bribe from 81% to 71%.



Source: G&A Endline Survey Report 2020

**Table 3.4 Progress on Outcome Performance Indicators.**

S#	Performance Indicators	Baseline Value	Endline Evaluation Value	% +/- Over the Baseline
1.	% of women not satisfied with their ability to use or access specified social services.	29%	14%	-52%
2.	% of women indicating to have been asked to pay bribe for services in the past one year	81%	71%	-12%
3.	% of women who reported having paid bribe for services rendered.	19%	29%	53%
4.	% of women willing to testify in corruption cases in organizations or court of law.	43%	57%	33%
5.	% of women who been active members in any organized group in their community, for example a women's group, or other community group	32%	57%	79%
6.	% of women who reported having received any form of assistance from organized community groups.	28%	57%	105%
7.	% of women understanding that issues affecting their wellbeing are reflected in government budget.	9%	12%	37%
8.	% of women indicating knowledge of where to report corruption cases.	65%	88%	35%
9.	% of women who have demanded accountability in using specified social services.	18%	19%	5%
10.	% of women who believe political stakeholders participate in community engagement to discuss issues of accountability and service delivery.	12%	16%	30%
11.	% of women who believe government is committed to fighting corruption.	36%	41%	13%
12.	% of women who understand the role of CSOs in fighting corruption.	78%	75%	-4%

Source: G&A Endline Survey Report 2020

### 3.3 Efficiency

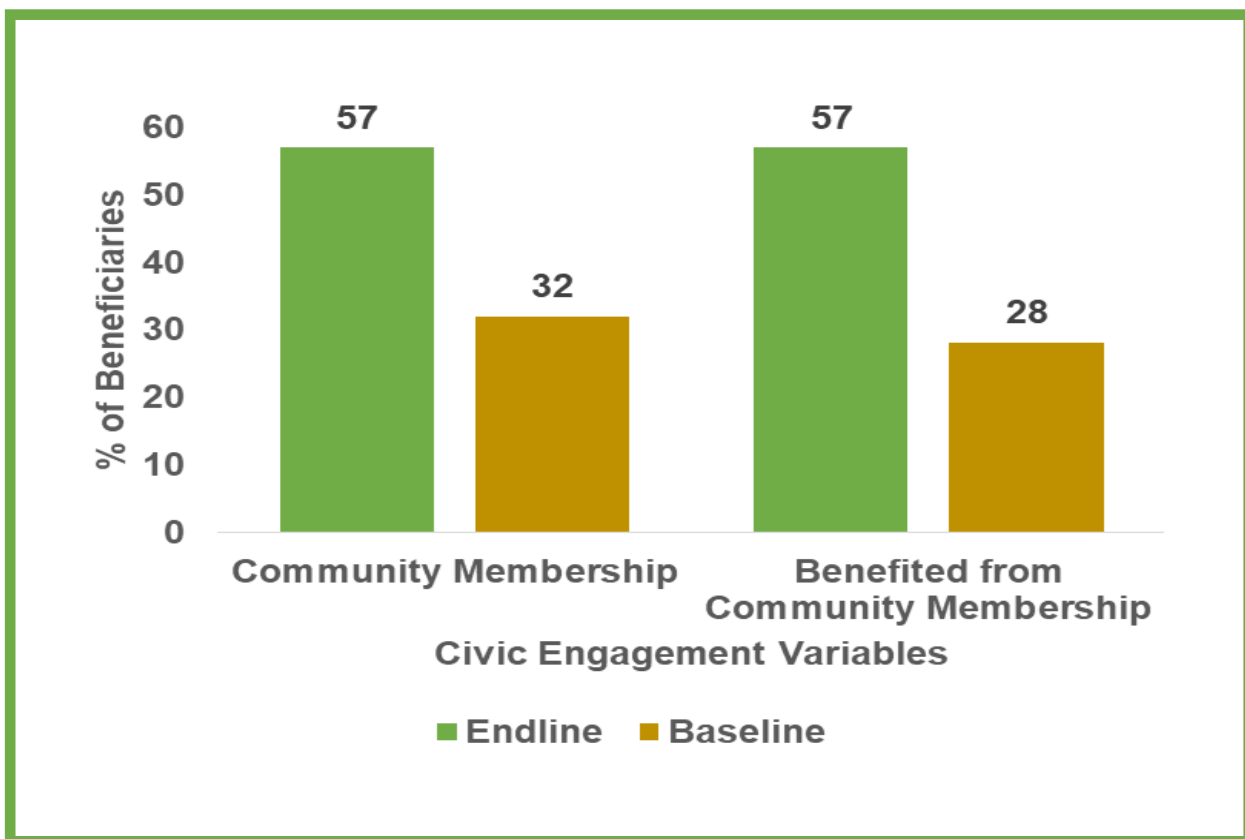


a) Are there good practices or efficient solutions for meeting holistic needs of the intended beneficiaries that could be replicated? b) What capacity building strategies have been effective and efficient in imparting the desired knowledge and skills to beneficiaries and other stakeholders?

Efficiency considers the relationship between the resources used in implementing project interventions and the changes generated by the intervention (which may be positive or negative). As a community driven project, the findings indicate positive impact on the beneficiaries as well as the partners that implemented

the projects. As chart 5 indicates, beneficiaries are more engaged in their community activities and are benefiting from community activities. 57% of the beneficiaries are now official members of community groups compared to 37% at the baseline. Similarly, 57% have or are benefiting from community activities compared to 28% at baseline.

**Chart 3.5: Beneficiaries Civic Engagement**

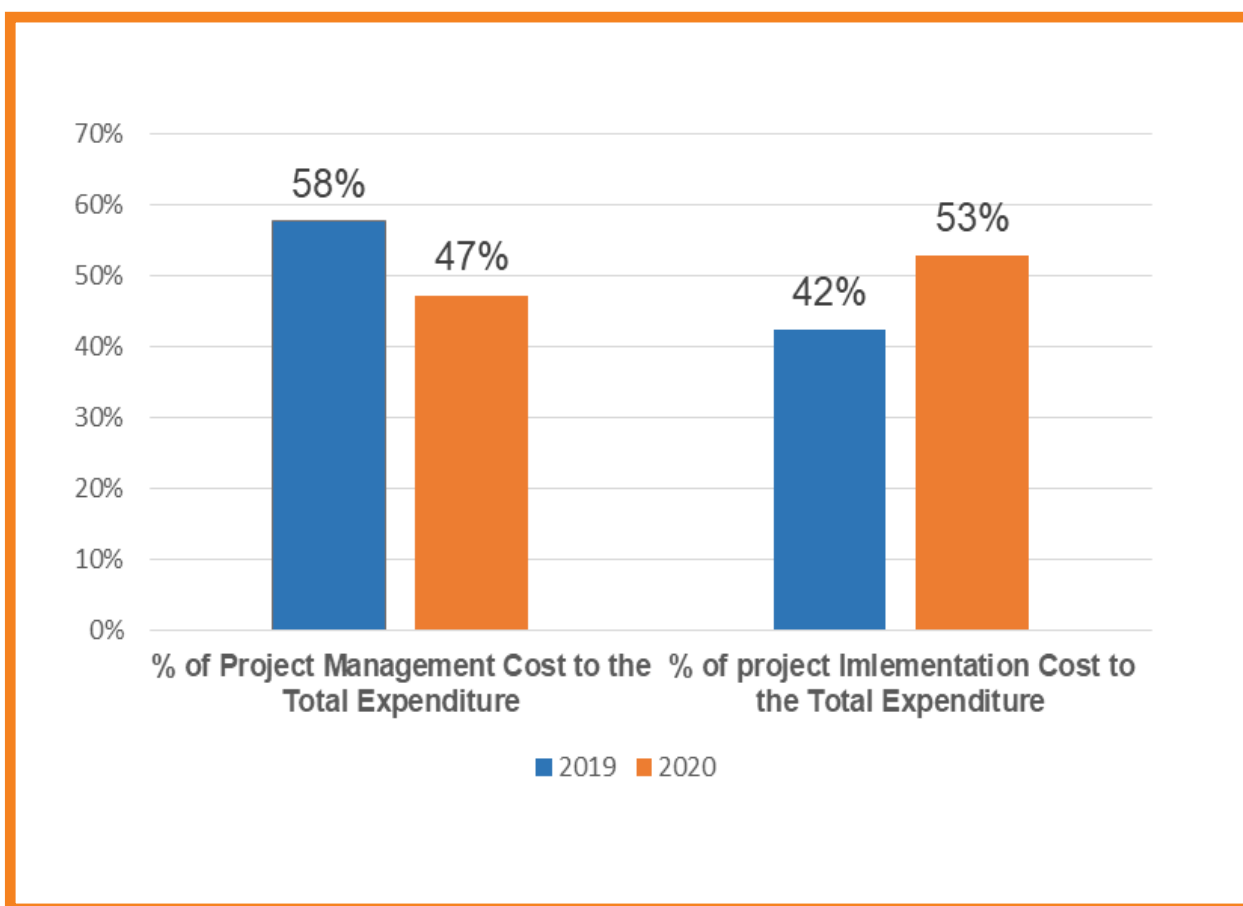


Source: G&A Endline Survey Report 2020

With regards to resource use efficiency, the findings indicate that subgrantees-project implementers have used funding more efficiently in the second year compared to the first year of implementation. In the first

year of implementation only 47% of the total expenditure was allocated to implementing activities, in the second year more than 50% was allocated to activities implementation (Chart 6)

**Chart 3.6: Project Expenditure Allocation**



**Source:** G&A Endline Survey Report 2020

## 3.4 Sustainability



a) what aspects of the project's interventions could be most easily sustainable and how?

b) What processes have been undertaken to improve the capacity of community and local organization?

What factors hinder or facilitate their capacity strengthening?

Sustainability tries to address the larger question of how likely are the effects to last after the project interventions ends. It is often hoped that the changes caused by the project intervention are permanent

assuming that structures have been established to sustain the positive impacts of the project interventions.

Testimonies from the implementing partners are perhaps the best anecdotal evidence sustainability structures have been put in place to sustain the activities at the community levels.



One year into the project, Radio Kano now has two radio programmes – “Mata a demokradiyya” focusing on Women's political participation and “Zauran Tattaunawa” focusing on general stakeholders' discussions. (NWTF)



We have Set up Community to monitor all the corrupt cases in the (16) local government areas of Kwara State (IWCC)

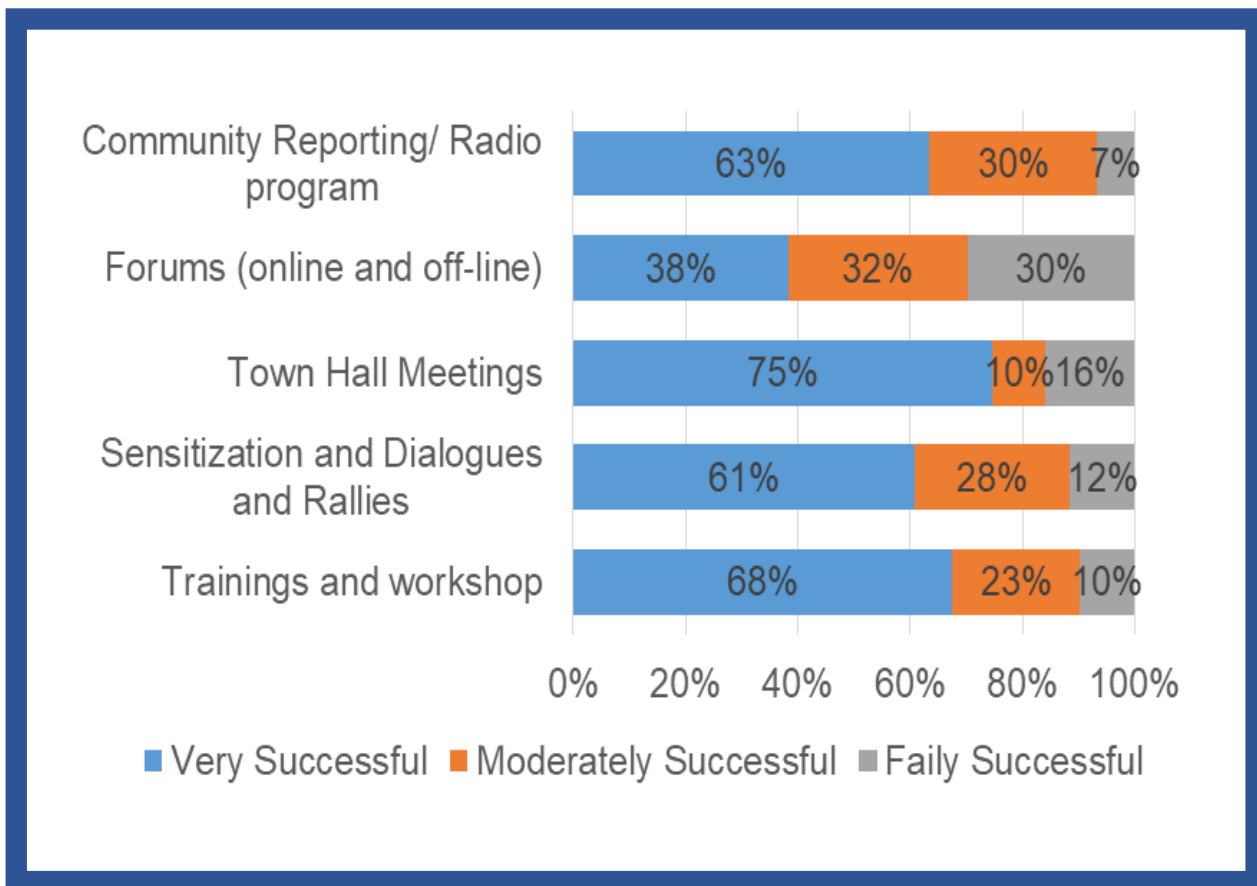


Through this project, WARDC successfully engaged and equipped grassroots women, groups and associations on Gender and Anti-Corruption specifically in health and education sectors in Ogun and Osun states through trainings, reviews, advocacies and interface with relevant stakeholders. (WARD-C)

Additional evidence of sustained implementation successes is shown in Chart 5 on how the implementing partners rate the key project activities. As the chart shows 4 out of 5 activities were rated very successful by 60% of the respondents. The more

successful the implementation the more likely are the sustained effects.

**Chart 5: Implementing Partne Key Activities Assessment**



**Source:** G&A Endline Survey Report 2020

Respondents also indicated the degree to which they can sustain project activities without external funding. Table 3.5 below indicates the degree to which activities could be sustained without

external funding. Online forums top the list with 48% frequency. Training and workshops seemed less sustainable with 19% frequency.

**Table 3.5 Sustainable Activities without External Funding**

<b>Project Key Activities</b>	<b>% Frequency</b>
Training and Workshops	19%
Sensitization	40%
Town Hall meetings	31%
Online Forums	48%
Rallies	41%
Publication of IEC Materials	20%

**Source:** G&A Endline Survey Report 2020



**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**Implementation  
Challenges**

# Implementation Challenges

Key challenges include:



**INSTITUTIONAL  
BUREAUCRACY  
IN DEALING WITH  
PUBLIC SECTOR**



**NON DISCLOSURE  
OF PUBLIC  
SECTOR  
INFORMATION**





**RELUCTANCE OF  
ELECTED  
OFFICIALS TO  
PARTICIPATE**



**GAPS  
ASSOCIATED  
WITH DUE  
PROCESS  
COMPLIANCE  
DELAYED FUND  
DISBURSEMENT**



**BENEFICIARIES LOW  
LEVEL LITERACY  
HINDERED  
COMPREHENSION  
ISSUES.**



**CHAPTER FIVE**  
**Conclusions &  
Recommendations**

## 5.1 Conclusions

- a.** Partner consultations throughout the implementation of project activities has helped in achieving project objectives.
- b.** Women-focused approach to project activities has assisted in bring out issues that were hitherto not considered to be of great importance to women. Also, women issues turned also to affect men as well.
- c.** Strengthening women capacities do have tremendous impact on community development.
- d.** Partner synergy reinforces mutual capacity building in key performance areas such as programing and monitoring, evaluation and learning.
- e.** Implementing partners can harness the experience gained to implement some key women-focused activities without external funding.

## 5.2 Recommendations

- a.** While a lot of strides have been made to build community coalition, more capacity building measures are needed for community leaders as well as community organizations.
  
- b.** Multi-directional partnership is required by putting relevant public sector institutions at the center from the earliest stages of designing the project interventions.
  
- c.** Further funding support will be needed from MacArthur Foundation to gradually transfer project activities to related public sector institutions to enhance capacities and structures in a bid to institutionalize the anti-corruption drive.



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# **APPENDIX 1**

## **Evaluation Tools**

# GENDER & ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT

END OF PROJECT  
EVALUATION

# KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW COMMUNITY AND WOMEN LEADERS

## Instructions

1. To be administered by Sub-Guarantee Staff
2. To be administered to Women and Community Leaders whom the project has worked with over the last two years
3. All responses should remain unanimous (Identity of the respondents should not be disclosed)

## Section A: Introduction

Dear Sir/Madam,

My name is..... I work for Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA), a women rights advocacy organization based in Abuja. The Gender and Accountability Project Cohort (GAP-C) has focused on strengthening the voices of women and mobilizing them against corruption and lack of accountability in Nigeria. The project has focused on drawing out the nexus between speaking up, corruption and women's access to public services and facilities. The services targeted by the project include education, reproductive health services, maternal and child care, access to resources, portable water and power, representation in governance, protection and support for vulnerable persons through policy review or commitment to improved service delivery practices. The project is being supported by MacArthur Foundation.

WRAPA is conducting end line evaluation to determine whether the project has strengthened the

## Voices of women and mobilizing them against corruption and lack of accountability in Nigeria

As key beneficiaries of the project, WRAPA is seeking your cooperation in providing relevant data and information, where applicable, to assist in establishing whether the project has achieved its outcomes and impact and document what lessons have been learned from the implementation of the project.

1. Questionnaire No .....
2. Date of Interview .....
3. State.....
4. Local Government .....
5. Sub-Guarnateee .....
6. Name of Interviewer .....

## Section B: Demographic Information

1. Gender  Male  Female
2. Age:  15-24,  25 -30,  31 -35  More than 35
3. Marital Status:  Married (monogamous) ,  Married (Polygamous),  Never Married  Divorced  Widow
4. Highest Education:  Primary (Junior) ,  Primary (Senior),  Secondary (Junior)  Secondary (Senior)  Post-Secondary  University  None
5. Professional Affiliation: Public Servant Private Sector (Specify).....
6. Political Affiliation (Optional) .....

## Section C:

# Corruption: Knowledge and Perception

1. Corruption has the same meaning but different forms  
 Fully Agree  Agree  Fully Disagree  Disagree.
2. There is a cultural element regarding corruption?  
 Fully Agree  Agree  Fully Disagree  Disagree.
3. What conditions do you think lead to corruption?  
 (Multiple choice)  
 Poor Economy  
 Government Actions  
 Service Provision  
 Justice System  
 Poor Social Mobilization  
Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

## Section D: Experience with Public Service

1. Kindly indicate the level of your service satisfaction when in contact with the following civil servants/public officials, (for example to use a public service, to ask for information / assistance, or request a document?)

Enter 1 = Yes (always), 2 = Sometimes Yes, 3 = Sometimes No, 0 = No, Generally Not

S/No.	Public Officials	Level of Satisfaction with the Service
1	Federal, State, Local Officials	
2	Public Utilities (Water, Electricity, Sanitation etc.)	
3	Custom Officials	
4	Police Officers	
5	Immigration officers	
6	Road Traffic Officials	
7	Tax/Revenue Officers	
8	Doctors	
9	Nurses	
10	Teachers	
11	lawyers	
12	Political Office Holders	
13	NGO official	
14	Other (Specify)	
15	Other (Specify)	

2. During your contacts with following civil servants/public officials, indicate if applicable:

- a. Been asked to give bribe
- b. Given bribe for service rendered

S/No.	Public Officials	a) Asked Bribe	b) Gave Bribe
1	Federal, State, Local Officials		
2	Public Utilities (Water, Electricity, Sanitation etc.)		
3	Custom Officials		
4	Police Officers		
5	Immigration officers		
6	Road Traffic Officials		
7	Tax/Revenue Officers		
8	Doctors		
9	Nurses		
10	Teachers		
11	lawyers		
12	Political Office Holders		
13	NGO official		
14	Other (Specify)		
15	Other (Specify)		

3. What will you do if you come across bribery case?

Report to Authority  Do nothing

Why? And Why Not? .....

4. If corruption directly affected you would you take action to counter it?

Yes  No

Why? And Why Not .....

5. Are you aware that there are Anti-Corruption Agencies that you can report corruption cases?

Yes  No

6. If "Yes" Can you name any that you know

.....

# Anti-Corruption Community and Civic Engagement

1. Is your community involved in Anti-corruption activities?

Yes  No

a. If “Yes, given the following activities, indicate which ones did you participate in .....

b. Were these activities planned with you?

Yes  No

c. Kindly rate how effective these activities are in terms of anti-corruption fights.

.....

S/No.	Activity	Tick as Appropriate
a.	Trainings and workshop	
b.	Sensitization and Dialogues and Rallies	
c.	Town Hall Meetings	
d.	Forums	
e.	Others (Specify)	

3 = Very effective, 2 = Effective 1 = Somewhat Effective 0 = Not effective.

<b>S/No.</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicate As Appropriate</b>
1	Trainings and Workshops	
2	Sensitization	
3	Town hall meetings	
4	On-line Forum	
5	Rallies	
6	IEC materials	

1. Do grassroots organizations in your community raise their voices on Anti-corruption as it affects their wellbeing?

Always  In Many Cases,  Sometimes  Never.

2. To what extent do you disagree or agree with the statements below on Anti-corruption and civic engagement

S/No.	Statement	Fully Agree	Agree	Disagree	Fully Disagree	Don't Know
1	Government is fully committed to fighting corruption					
	The current methods of fighting corruption are adequate					
	Fighting corruption is not the work of government alone					
2	Civil Society Organizations <b>can play</b> a critical role in fighting corruption					
	Civil Society <b>do play</b> critical role in fighting corruption					
3	Political stakeholders participate in community engagement to discuss issues of accountability and service delivery					
4.	Media - traditional and social can play a critical role in fighting corruption.					
5	Corruption affects more women than men					

# GENDER & ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT

END OF PROJECT  
EVALUATION

KEY INFORMANT  
INTERVIEW  
(SUB-GUARANTEES  
AND PARTNERS)

## Instructions

To be administered by WRAPA Staff

To be administered to: Two SG Staff and 1 Partner Staff

All responses should remain unanimous (Identity of the respondents should not be disclosed)

## Section A: Introduction

Gentle Men and Ladies

My name is..... I work for Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA), a women rights advocacy organization based in Abuja. The Gender and Accountability Project Cohort (GAP-C) has focused on strengthening the voices of women and mobilizing them against corruption and lack of accountability in Nigeria. The project has focused on drawing out the nexus between speaking up, corruption and women's access to public services and facilities. The services targeted by the project include education, reproductive health services, maternal and child care, access to resources, portable water and power, representation in governance, protection and support for vulnerable persons through policy review or commitment to improved service delivery practices. The project is being supported by MacArthur Foundation.

WRAPA is conducting end line evaluation to determine whether the project has strengthened the Voices of women and mobilized them against corruption and lack of accountability in Nigeria.

As implementers and partners, WRAPA is seeking your cooperation in providing relevant data and information, where applicable, to

assist in establishing whether the project has achieved its outcomes and impact and document what lessons have been learned from the implementation of the project.

1. Questionnaire No. ....
2. Date of Interview .....
3. State .....
4. Sub-Guarantee Partner (Name) .....
5. Name of Interviewer .....

## Section B: Demographic Information

1. Gender Male ,  Female
2. Age: 15-24, 25 -30, 31 -35 More than 35
3. Marital Status: Married (monogamous) , Married (Polygamous), Never Married Divorced Widow
4. Highest Education: Primary (Junior) , Primary (Senior), Secondary (Junior) Secondary (Senior) Post-Secondary University None
5. Professional Affiliation: Public Servant Private Sector (Specify).....
6. Political Affiliation (Optional)  
.....

## Section C:

# Corruption: Knowledge and Perception

1. Are you satisfied with the project's beneficiaries' understanding of corruption?

- Very Satisfied
- Satisfied
- Dissatisfied
- Very Dissatisfied

2. Are you satisfied with the project's beneficiaries' understanding of the effects of corruption on their lives?

- Very Satisfied
- Satisfied
- Dissatisfied
- Very Dissatisfied

3. How often are these factors mentioned as the cause of corruption in the country? (Multiple choice) 1 = Very Often, 2 = often, 3 = Rarely, 4 = Not at all

S/No.	Activity	Respond as Appropriate
a.	Poor Economy	
b.	Government Action	
c.	Service Provision	
d.	Justice System	
e.	Poor Social Mobilization	
f.	Parental Influence	
g.	Societal Influence	
h.	Other (Specify)	

## Section D: Project Design

1. Were you consulted during the design phase of the project and to what extent?  Yes  No

**a. If yes, please explain:**

2. Do you think the women focused approach adopted for implementing the project contributed to the achievement of the project objectives?  Most Probably  Probably  Hardly  Not Sure

3. Do you believe that project's activities in which you have participated have successfully improved your organization's capacity in the following performance areas 1 = Very Successful, 2 = Somewhat Successful, 3 = Not Successful.

S/No.	Performance Area	Respond as Appropriate
a.	Mission and Strategy	
b.	Governance and Accountability	
c.	Human Resource Management	
d.	Programing	
e.	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	
f.	Financial Management and Accounts	
g.	Other (Specify)	

## Section E: Project Implementation

1. In terms of performance and successes, which of the activities that you implemented would you rate as Very successful, Moderately successful and Fairly successful

S/No.	Activities	Very Successful	Moderately Successful	Fairly Successful
a.	Trainings and workshops			
b.	Sensitization, Dialogues and Rallies			
c.	Town Hall Meetings			
d.	Forums (Online and off - Line)			
e.	Community Reporting Radio program			
f.	Other (Specify)			

2. Which of the following activities can your organization sustain without external funding (Take Count)

S/No.	Activities	Tick As Appropriate
1	Trainings and Workshops	
2	Sensitization	
3	Town hall meetings	
4	On-line Forum	
5	Rallies	
6	Publications of IEC materials	

3. In terms of effectiveness, which sector or intervention area do you think the fight against corruption had the most impact on women?

S/No.	Sector/Intervention	Very Effective	Moderately Effective	Fairly Effective
a.	Health			
b.	Education			
c.	Access to Utilities (Water and Sanitation, Electricity etc)			
d.	Political Participation			
e.	Budget and Road Infrastructure			
f.	Other (Specify)			

4. What are the key challenges your organization face during the implementation of the project Activities?

5. What are some of the key lessons learned in implementing the following key activities

S/No.	Activities	Key Lessons Learned
1	Trainings and Workshops	
2	Sensitization and Dialogues	
3	Town hall meetings	
4	Other (Specify)	

# Section E: Anti-Corruption Community and Civic Engagement

1. To what extent do you disagree or agree with the statements below on Anti-corruption and civic engagement.

S/No.	Statement	Fully Agree	Agree	Disagree	Fully Disagree	Don't Know
1	Government is fully committed to fighting corruption					
2	The current methods of fighting corruption are adequate					
3	Fighting corruption is not the work of government alone					
4	Civil Society Organizations <b>can play</b> a critical role in fighting corruption					
5	Civil Society <b>do play enough roles</b> in fighting corruption					
6	Political stakeholders participate in community engagement to discuss issues of accountability and service delivery					
7	Media - traditional and social can play a critical role in fighting corruption.					



# GENDER & ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT

END OF PROJECT  
EVALUATION

FOCUS GROUP  
DISCUSSIONS  
(PARTNERS AND  
OTHER  
STAKEHOLDERS)

## Instructions

1. To be administered by Sub-Guarantee Staff
2. To be administered to: Group of Five (Partner Members and Key Stakeholders involved in corruption fights)
3. All responses should remain unanimous (Identity of the respondents should not be disclosed)



## **Section A:** **Introduction**

Gentle Men and Ladies

My name is..... I work for Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA), a women rights advocacy organization based in Abuja. The Gender and Accountability Project Cohort (GAP-C) has focused on strengthening the voices of women and mobilizing them against corruption and lack of accountability in Nigeria. The project has focused on drawing out the nexus between speaking up, corruption and women's access to public services and facilities. The services targeted by the project include education, reproductive health services, maternal and child care, access to resources, portable water and power, representation in governance, protection and support for vulnerable persons through policy review or commitment to improved service delivery practices. The project is being supported by MacArthur Foundation.

WRAPA is conducting end line evaluation to determine whether the project has strengthened the voices of women and mobilized them against corruption and lack of

accountability in Nigeria.

As partners and key stakeholders in corruption fight WRAPA is seeking your cooperation in expressing your opinion and provide relevant information, where applicable, to assist in establishing whether the project has achieved its outcomes, impact and also document what lessons have been learned from the implementation of the project.

I would like to assure the group that all the information we collect will be kept in the strictest confidence and used for evaluation purposes only.

1. Group # .....
2. Date of Discussion .....
3. State:.....
4. Local Government .....
5. Community .....
6. Number of Males .....
7. Number of Females .....

## Section B: Corruption: Knowledge and Perception

1. Has the group's understanding of corruption concepts over the last 2 years, improved, or remained the same?

Improved       Remained The Same

S/No.	Activity	Respond as Appropriate
a.	Poor Economy	
b.	Government Action	
c.	Service Provision	
d.	Justice System	
e.	Poor Social Mobilization	
f.	Parental Influence	
g.	Societal Influence	
h.	Other (Specify)	

2. How often are these factors mentioned as the cause of corruption in the country? (Multiple choice)

1 = Very Often, 2 = often, 3 = Rarely,

4 = Not at all (take a Count)

## Section C

### Project Design

1. Were you consulted during the design phase of the project and to what extent?  Yes  No

a. If yes, please explain:

2. Do you think the women focused approach adopted for implementing the project contributed to the achievement of the project objectives?

Most Probably  Probably  Hardly  Not Sure

3. Do you believe that project's activities in which you have participated have successfully improved your organization's capacity in the following performance areas

1 = Very Successful, 2 = Somewhat Successful, 3 = Not Successful.

S/No.	Performance Area	Respond as Appropriate
a.	Mission and Strategy	
b.	Governance and Accountability	
c.	Human Resource Management	
d.	Programing	
e.	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	
f.	Financial Management and Accounts	
g.	Other (Specify)	

## Section D: Project Implementation

1. In terms of performance and successes, which of the activities that you have participated in would you rate as Very successful, Moderately successful and Fairly successful  
**(Take a count)**

S/No.	Activities	Very Successful	Moderately Successful	Fairly Successful
a.	Trainings and workshops			
b.	Sensitization, Dialogues and Rallies			
c.	Town Hall Meetings			
d.	Forums (Online and off - Line)			
e.	Other (Specify)			
f.	Other (Specify)			

Please explain further

2. Which of the following activities can you sustain without external funding (Take Count)

S/No.	Activities	Tick As Appropriate
1	Trainings and Workshops	
2	Sensitization	
3	Town hall meetings	
4	On-line Forum	
5	Rallies	
6	Publications of IEC materials	

3. What are the key challenges your organization face during the implementation of the project Activities?

4. What are some of the key lessons learned in implementing the following key activities

S/No.	Activities	Key Lessons Learned
1	Trainings and Workshops	
2	Sensitization and Dialogues	
3	Town hall meetings	

5. In terms of effectiveness, which sector or intervention area do you think the fight against corruption had the most impact on women?

Can the group please provide specific incidences?

S/No.	Sector/Intervention	Very Effective	Moderately Effective	Fairly Effective
a.	Health			
b.	Education			
c.	Access to utilities			
d.	Political Participation			
e.	Other Specify			
f.	Other Specify			

## Section E: Anti-Corruption Community and Civic Engagement

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statements below on Anti-corruption and civic engagement. **(Take a count)**

S/No.	Statement	Fully Agree	Agree	Disagree	Fully Disagree	Don't Know
1	Government is fully committed to fighting corruption					
2	The current methods of fighting corruption are adequate					
3	Fighting corruption is not the work of government alone					
4	Civil Society Organizations <b>can play</b> a critical role in fighting corruption					
5	Civil Society <b>do play enough roles</b> in fighting corruption					
6	Political stakeholders participate in community engagement to discuss issues of accountability and service delivery					
7	Media - traditional and social can play a critical role in fighting corruption.					
8	Corruption affects					





## **Section F:** **General Comments and Observations**

Kindly give general comments and feedback that can enhance the implementation of this or similar project on anti-corruption activities.



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