

Annex 1: On Nigeria Theories of Change and Measures

The ultimate goal of On Nigeria’s efforts is to reduce corruption by building accountability, transparency, and good governance. On Nigeria hypothesizes that corruption can be reduced by (1) reducing incidences of citizens’ everyday experiences and exposure to corruption in two key sectors, (2) using the government’s anticorruption campaign as a springboard for a national movement, and (3) helping citizens see progress in the fight against corruption. Systems-focused criminal justice reform, strengthening of media and journalism, expanding the number of anticorruption champions, and shifting of social norms complement the sectoral accountability portfolios.

On Nigeria’s theory of change posits that **IF** civil society organizations (CSOs), journalists, and other actors have the capacity and work together to expose corruption and demand action (“voice”), **AND IF** actors such as schools, distribution companies (DISCOs), and government officials in the targeted sectors and the judiciary at state and federal levels have capacity and incentives to create and enforce appropriate anticorruption measures (“teeth”), **THEN** successful anticorruption initiatives will take place, reducing corruption and improving service delivery in targeted sectors and geographic locations. By experiencing tangible improvements in anticorruption actions, and education and electricity services as a result of the government’s and citizens’ efforts, Nigerians’ expectations about corruption will change. They will be less likely to tolerate corruption related to electricity and education services, and demand both the services they are entitled to and greater anticorruption efforts. **IF** stakeholders’ capacity, influence, and demand for accountability and transparency are increased and sustained, **THEN** gains will be institutionalized.

Each module has its own theory of change and, together, they roll up to the strategy-level theory of change, which also includes cross-cutting activities that seek to influence social norms around corruption and complement the “voice” demands and “teeth” actions within the modules. The following pages present the theories of change graphically and identify the interim outcomes, long-term outcomes, and impacts.¹ Each theory of change is followed by a graphic outlining the measures On Nigeria is using to assess progress. Note that not all outcomes have a measure.

¹ **Outcomes** are the nearer term and intermediate changes in attitudes and actions of target audiences (e.g., individuals, communities, organizations, and policies) that stem directly from the strategy’s activities. *Interim outcomes* are results expected to be achievable within 3 years of the strategy initiation, and are categorized by the strategy’s four approaches: “voice,” “teeth,” capacity, and collaboration. *Long-term outcomes* are results in On Nigeria’s targeted areas, and reflect systems performance, service delivery, and citizens’ expectations; long-term outcomes are dependent on interim outcomes, but are also affected by assumptions underlying the theory of change and On Nigeria’s context. Some long-term outcomes should be visible in 3 years.

Impacts are the longer term aspirational changes in the population and systems where the strategy operates. These changes represent the overall significance and value of the strategy. For the *On Nigeria* sectoral modules, impact relates to the spread of results beyond the initial geographical areas of focus to broader, national-level changes in reducing corruption and increasing trust in government.

Exhibit A- 1: Strategy-level theory of change

STRATEGY LEVEL INTERIM OUTCOMES: Corruption is confronted.

See modules for interim outcomes related to UBEC, HGSF, ELEC, Criminal Justice, and Media and Journalism.



LONG-TERM OUTCOMES: Corruption is reduced in specific sectors and geographies.

Government and other actors enforce anticorruption rules and implement processes uniformly.

Governments and private-sector actors implement transparency and accountability practices as standard procedure to ensure the flow of goods and services. *Outcomes: HGSF 15, UBEC 16, ELEC 15*

Candidates elected in the 2019 election enact commitments to anticorruption, transparency, and accountability. *Outcomes: STRAT J*

Governments and monitoring committees adopt state-level versions of the ACJA and monitor ACJA compliance. *Outcomes: CJ 18 and 19*

Anticorruption government actors implement and enforce policies and laws to address corruption (e.g., name looters, recover assets, protect whistleblowers, and conduct legislative oversight of corruption). *Outcomes: STRAT I, CJ 17*

Citizens receive improved goods, services, and benefits.

Citizens in targeted states receive UBEC and HGSF goods and services, and transparently priced electricity. *Outcomes: HGSF 16, UBEC 17, ELEC 16*

Citizens have greater awareness of anticorruption issues and wins from media and other sources they consider reliable. *Outcomes: STRAT K, MJ 8 and 9*

Experience of improved systems and greater access to services **changes citizens’ expectations** about corruption.

Citizens in targeted areas demand services they should be receiving and have decreased tolerance for corruption. *Outcomes: HGSF 14 and 17 UBEC 15 and 18 ELEC 16 and 17*

Spread strategies, including journalism and media, amplify anticorruption successes and change all actors’ **commitment to action** across Nigeria.

IMPACT: Gains are spread and institutionalized.

Citizens across Nigeria have decreased tolerance for corruption and demand services they should receive. (HGSF 18, 21 UBEC 19, 22 ELEC 21)

Citizens across Nigeria engage in anticorruption efforts and refrain from participating in corruption. (STRAT M)

Citizens across Nigeria demand that elected officials, government actors, and private companies implement transparency and accountability practices as standard procedure to ensure the flow of goods and services. (STRAT L)

Federal government, additional states, and additional private-sector actors adopt and institutionalize systems for transparency, accountability, and corruption reduction. (HGSF 19, UBEC 20, ELEC 17, MJ 11)

Federal government and additional states conduct corruption trials in accordance with ACJA standards. (CJ 20)

Federal government, states, and judiciaries prosecute, recover stolen assets, implement anti-theft systems, and transparently redeploy assets for social good. (STRAT N)

Citizens across Nigeria receive improved goods and services previously hindered by corruption. (HGSF 20, UBEC 21, ELEC 20)

Citizens across Nigeria have increased trust in the government’s ability to combat corruption. (STRAT 1)

Through **stronger governance and civic participation norms** nationwide, anticorruption efforts are sustained.

GOAL: CORRUPTION ACROSS NIGERIA IS REDUCED

Exhibit A- 2: Theory of change to disrupt corruption in the UBEC program

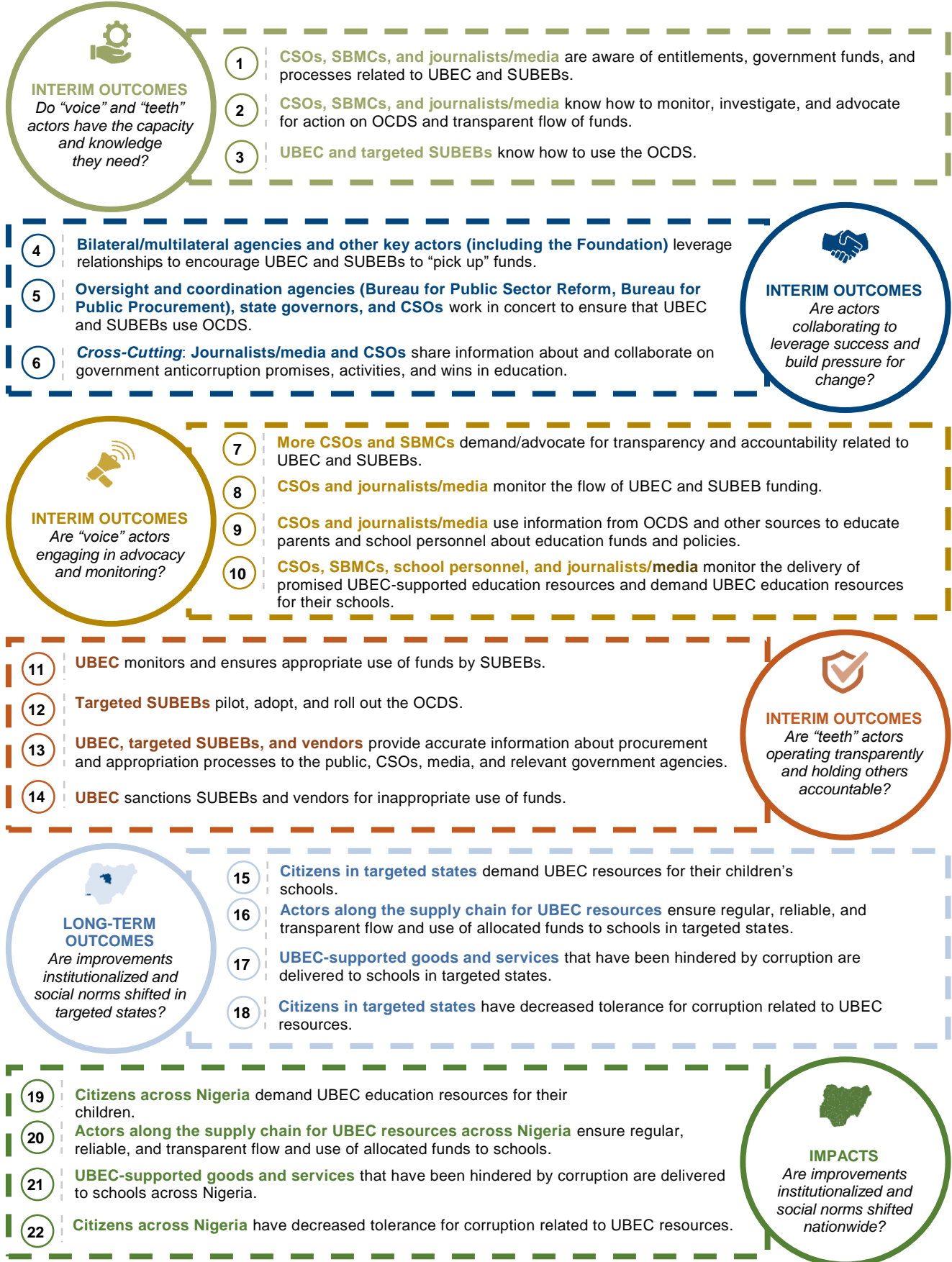


Exhibit A- 3: Measures for the disruption of corruption in the UBEC program

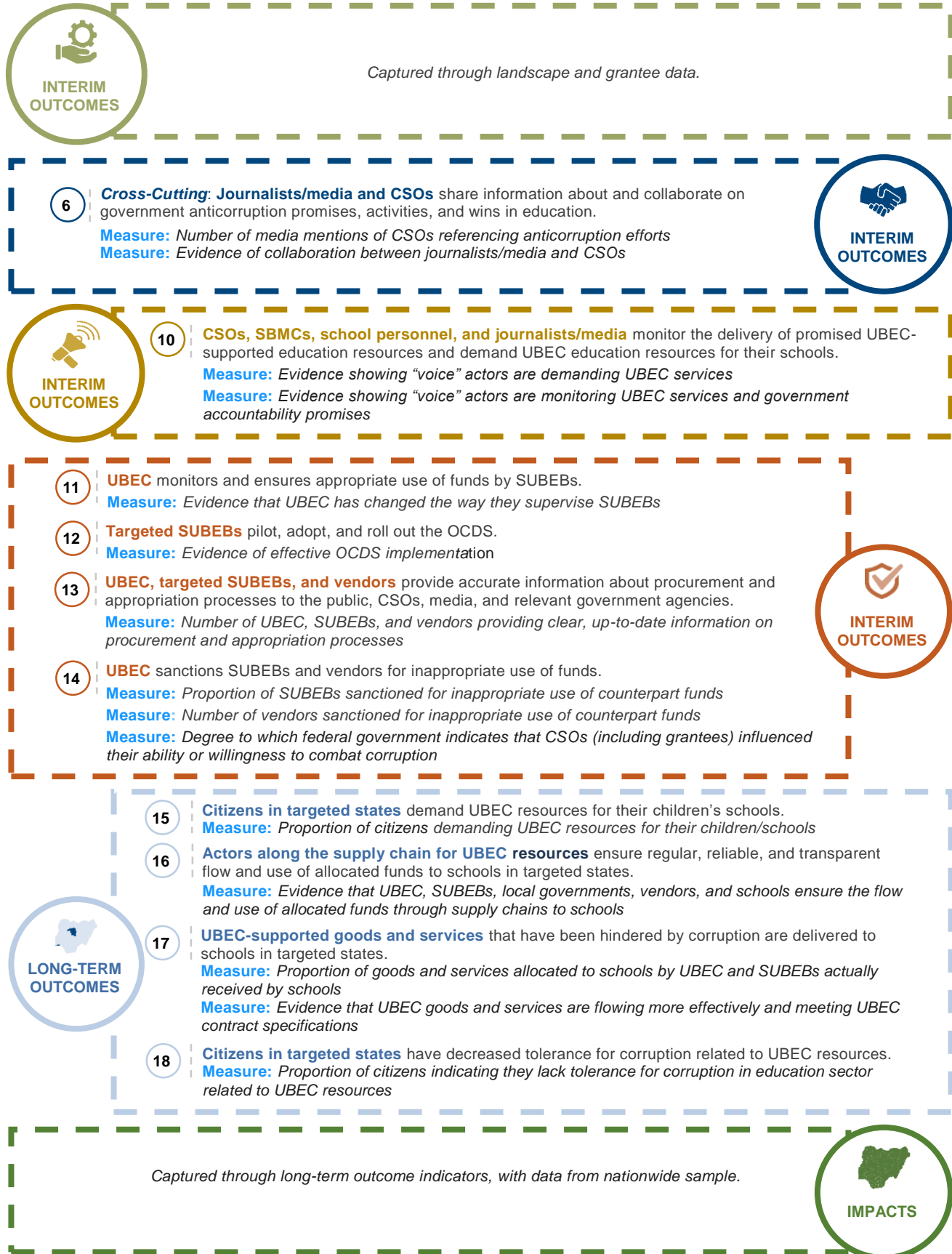


Exhibit A- 4: Theory of change to disrupt corruption in the HGSF program

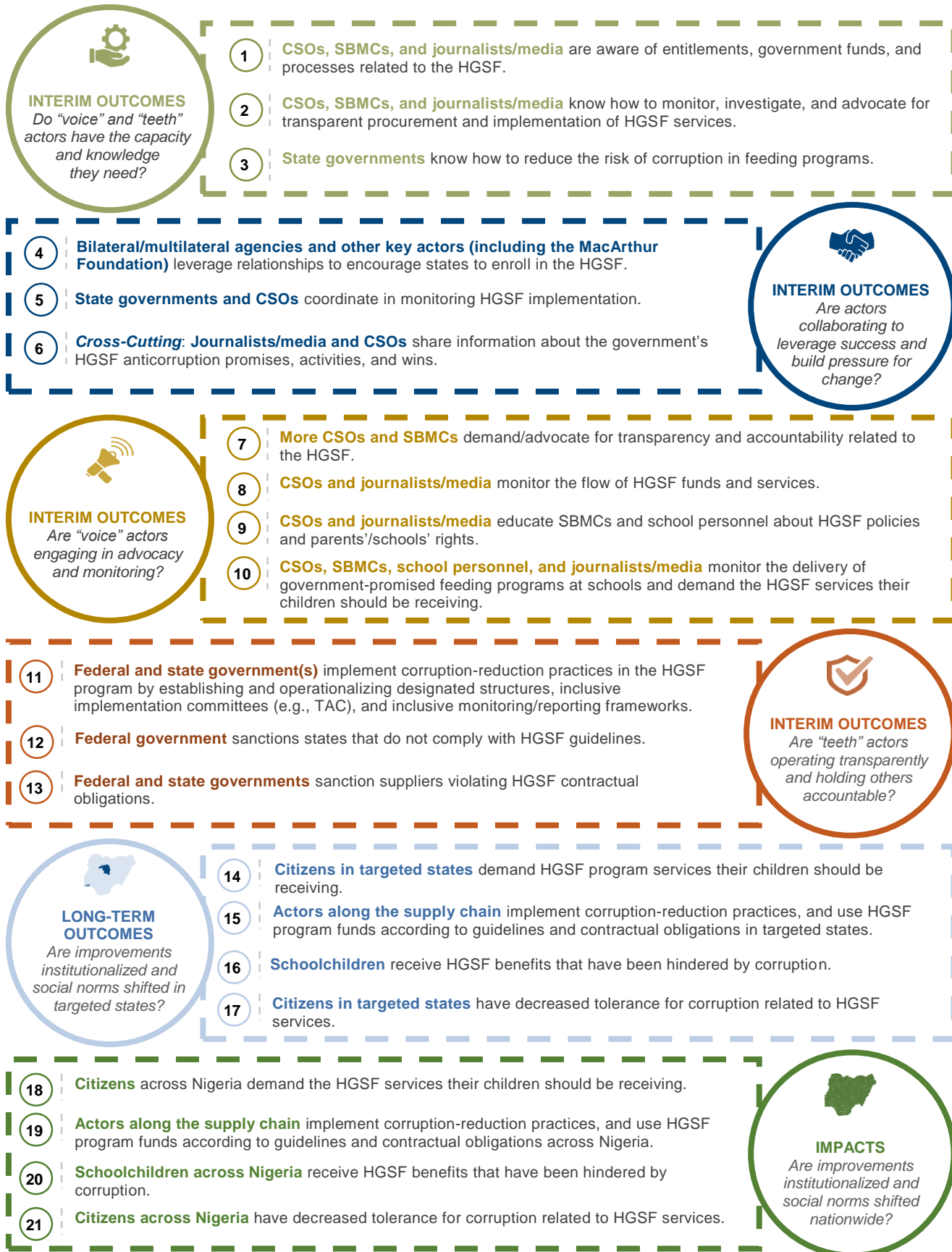


Exhibit A- 5: Measures for the disruption of corruption in the HGSF program

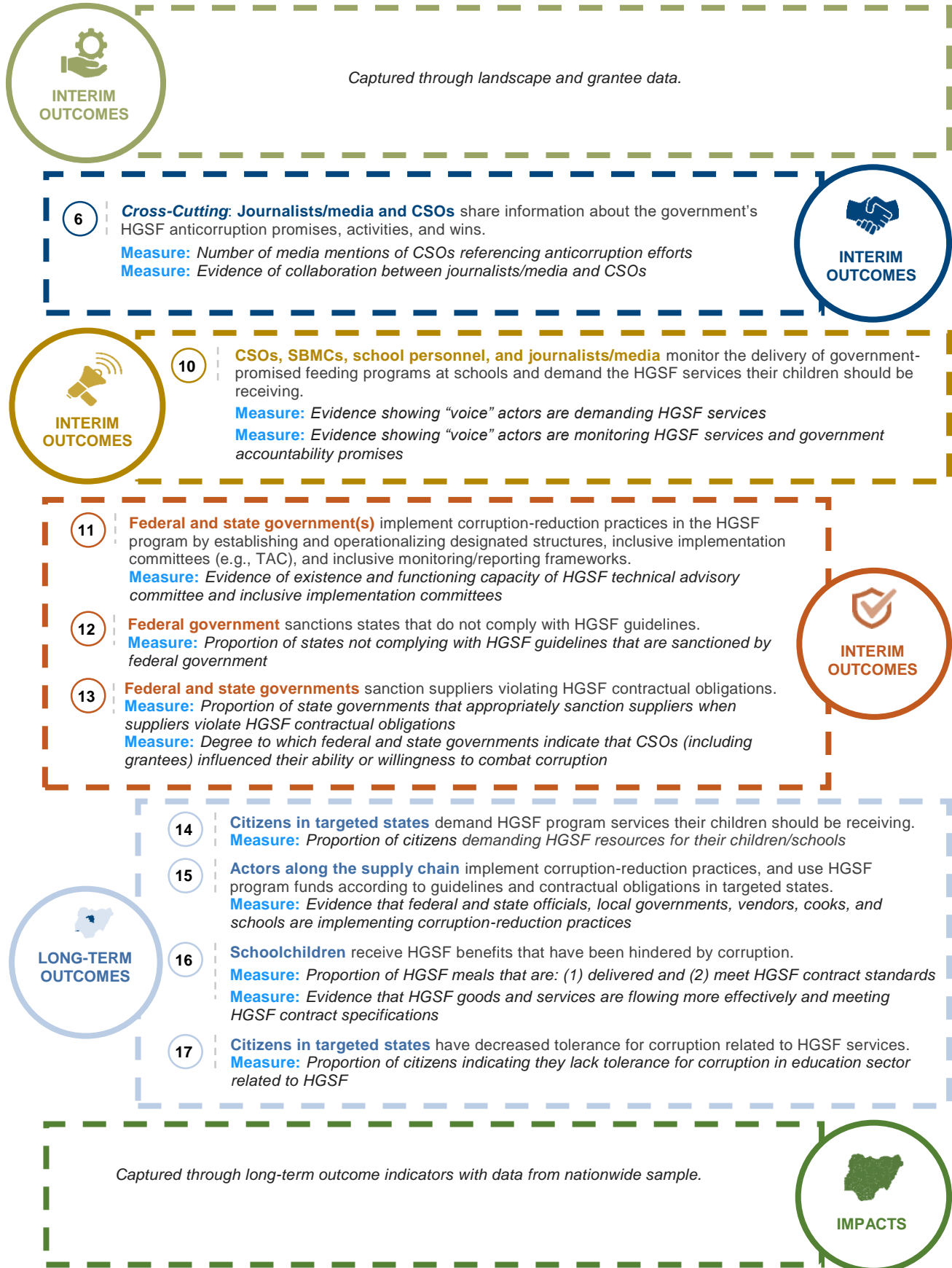
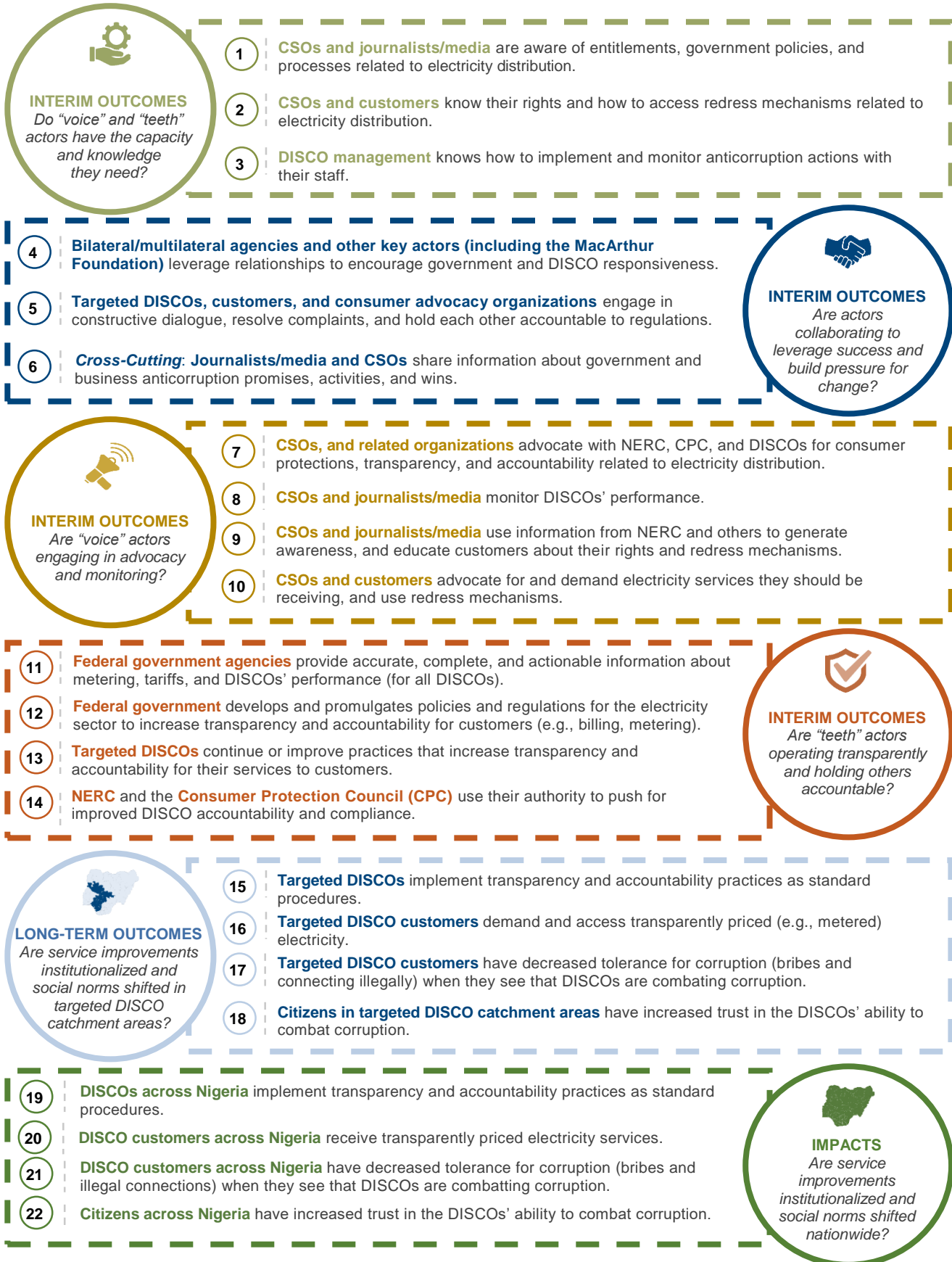


Exhibit A- 6: Theory of change to disrupt corruption in electricity distribution



Note: Outcomes 7 and 15 have been revised since the August 2018 Theory of Change to properly account for CPC’s role.

Exhibit A- 7: Measures for the disruption of corruption in electricity distribution

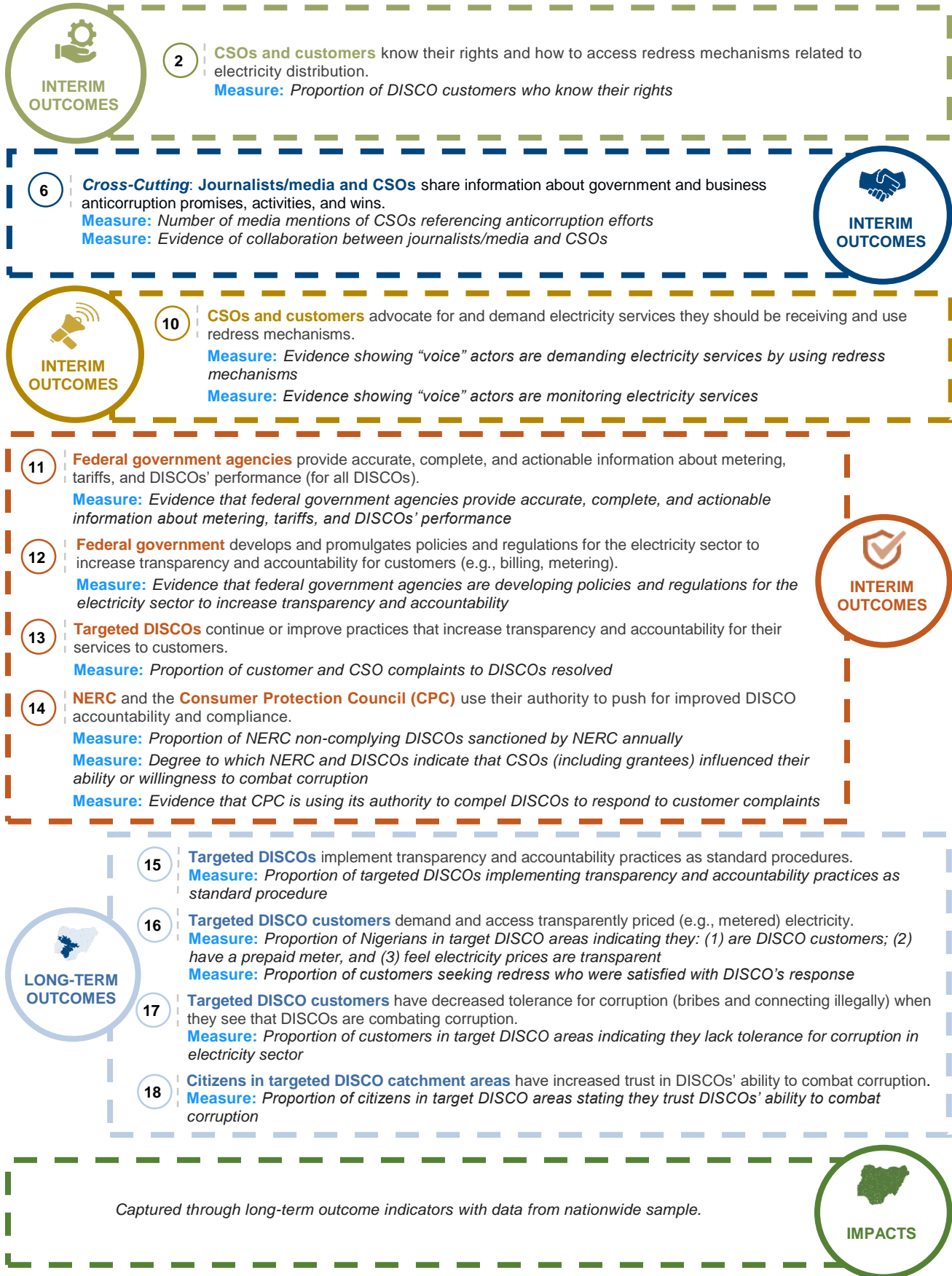


Exhibit A- 8: Theory of change to strengthen the criminal justice system in its fight against corruption

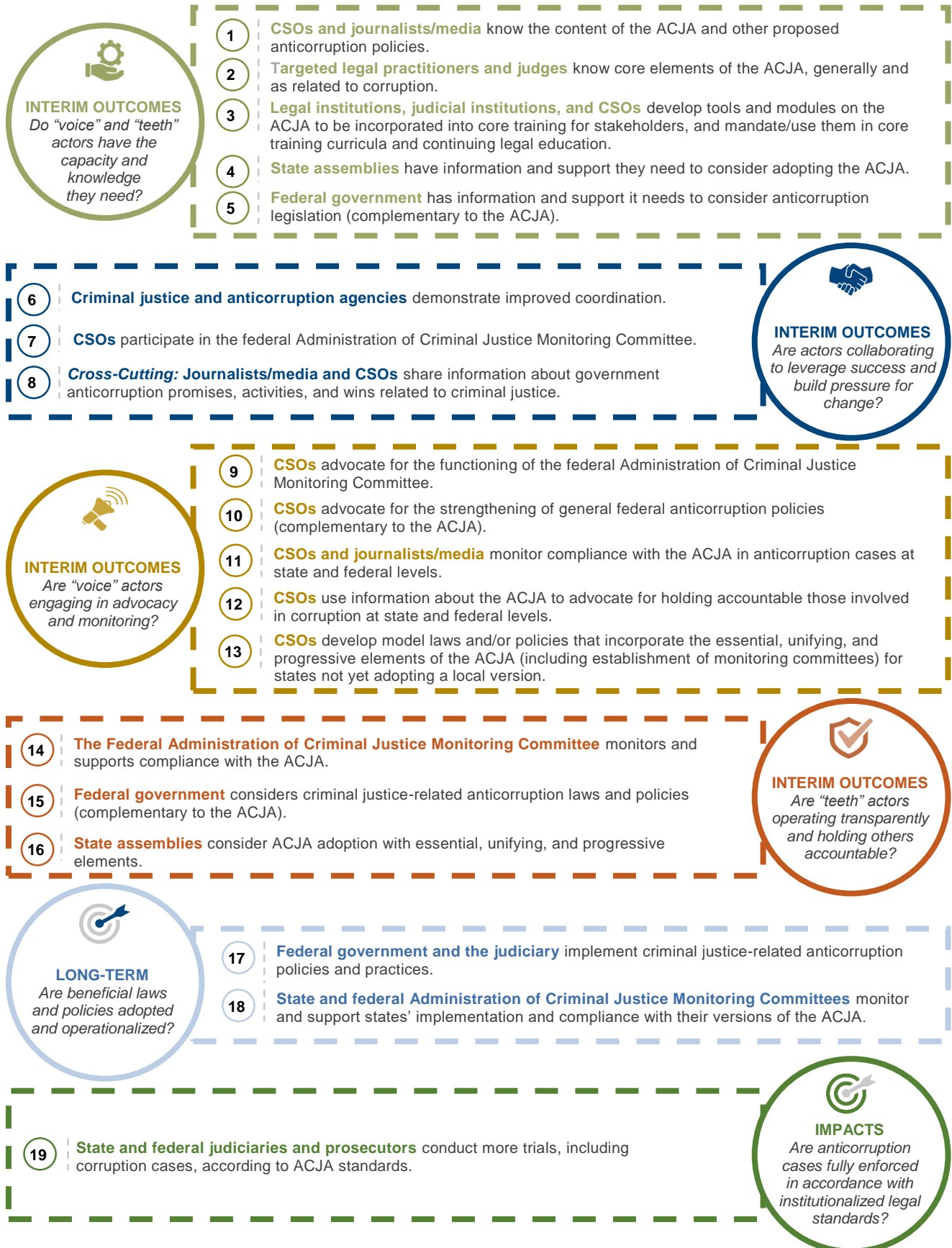


Exhibit A- 9: Measures for strengthening the criminal justice system in its fight against corruption

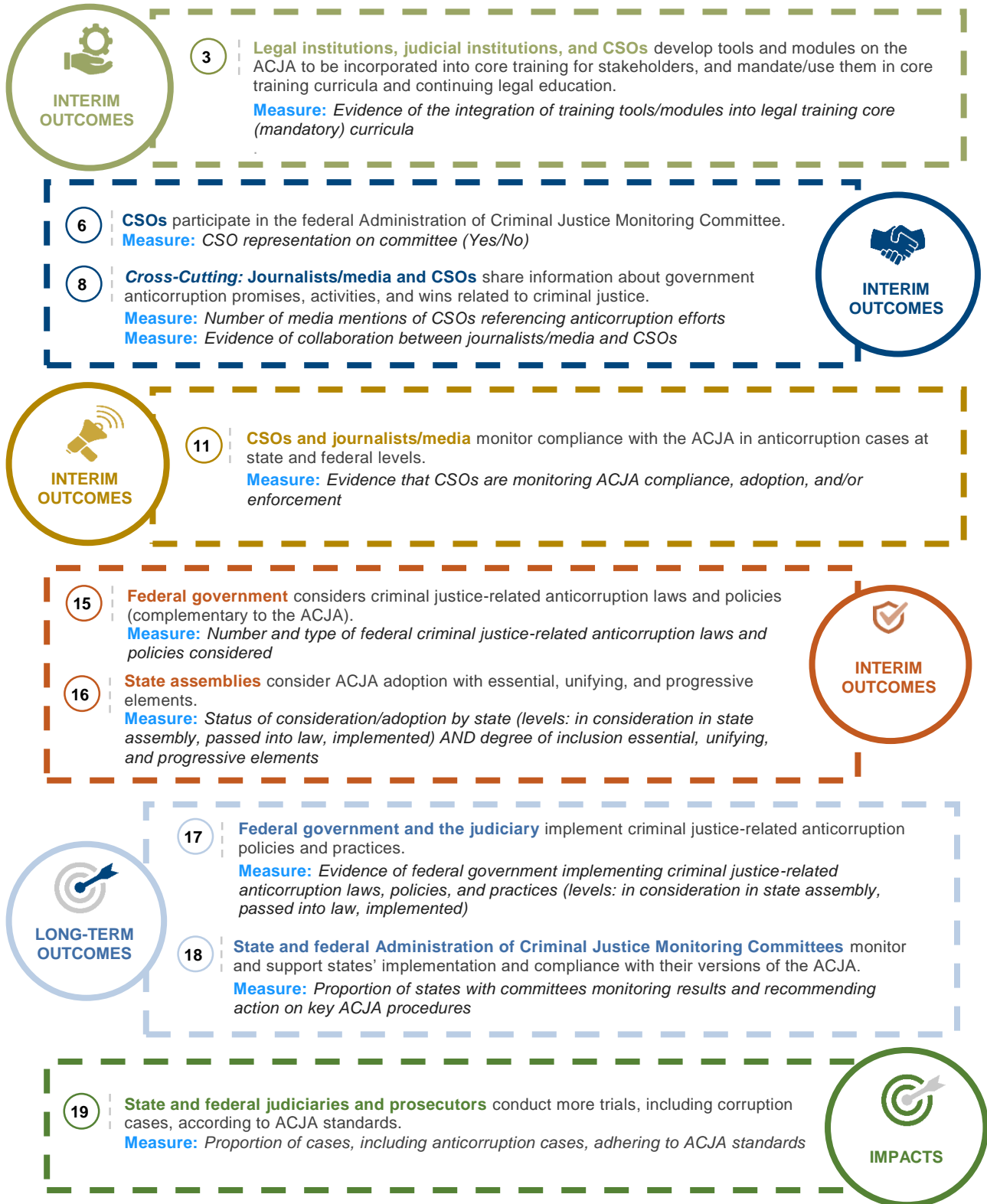


Exhibit A- 10: Theory of change to strengthen the field of media and journalism in the fight against corruption

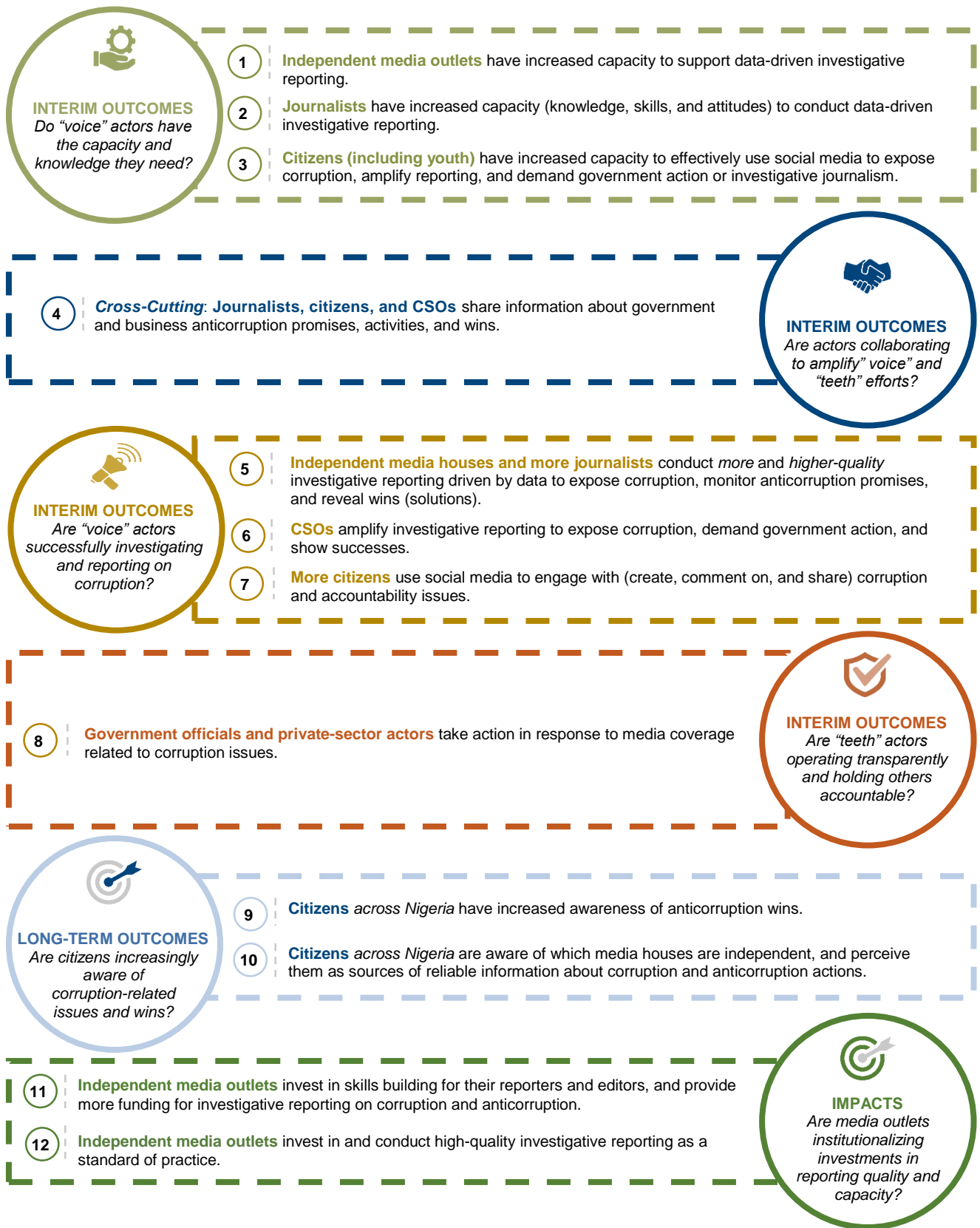
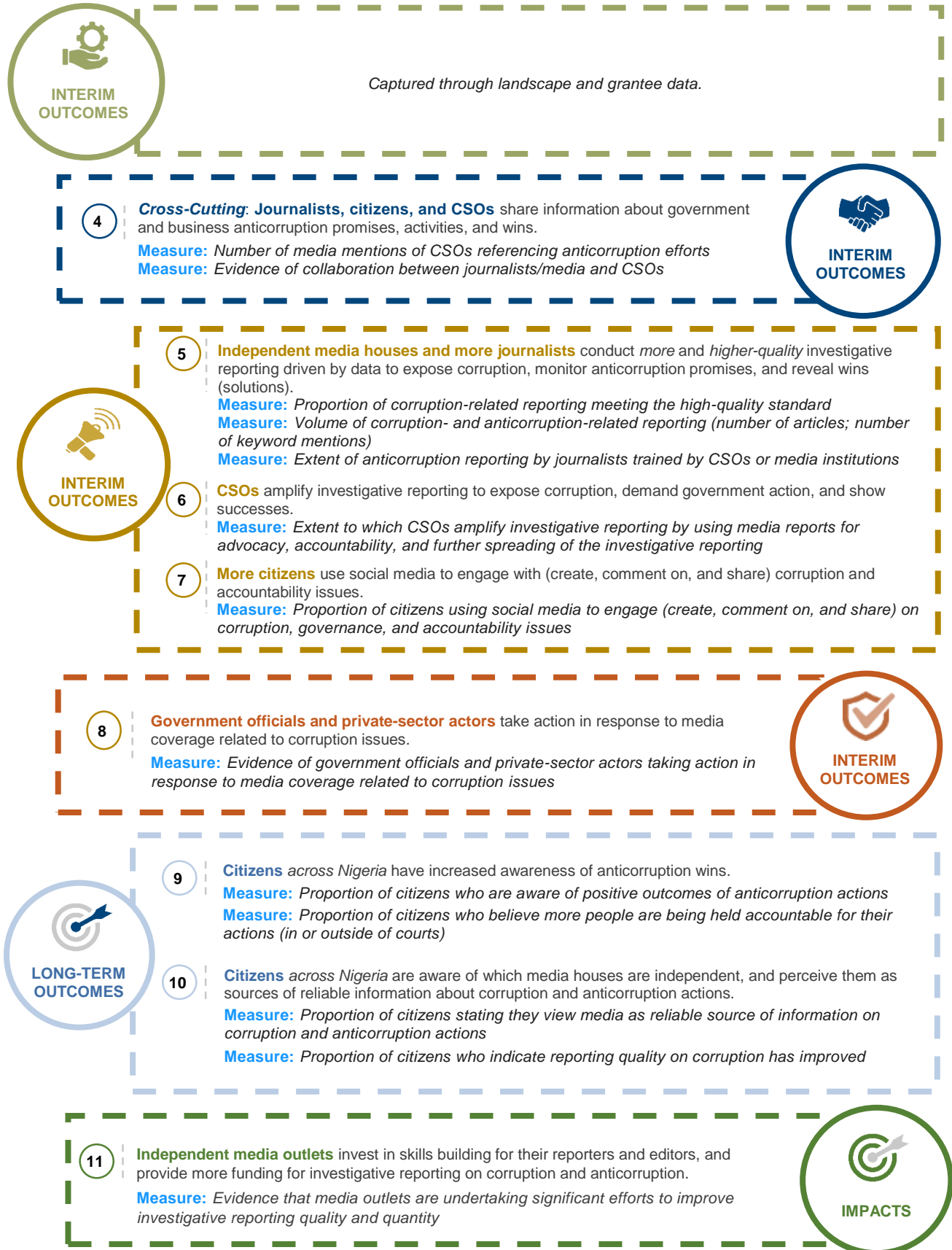


Exhibit A- 11: Measures for strengthening the field of media and journalism in the fight against corruption



Annex 2: On Nigeria Grantees by Module

Exhibit A- 12: On Nigeria UBEC Grantees

Grantee	Approach	Funding (in USD)	Grant approval date
Centre for Democratic Development Research and Training (CEDDERT)	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$250,000	15-Aug-2017
Civil Society Action Coalition on Education for All	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$250,000	14-May-2016
Community Life Project	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$350,000	15-Aug-2017
Connected Development Initiative	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$350,000	13-May-2017
Human Development Initiatives	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$300,000	14-May-2016
Legal Awareness for Nigeria Women	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$300,000	15-Aug-2017
Pastoral Resolve	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$300,000	15-Aug-2017
Public and Private Development Centre	Capacity Building Teeth Voice	\$420,000	14-May-2016
Resource Centre for Human Rights and Civic Education	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$300,000	3-Aug-2017
TEP LearNigeria Initiative	Voice Teeth Capacity Building Collaboration	\$450,000	3-Aug-2017
Universal Basic Education Commission	Teeth Capacity Building Collaboration	\$500,000	31-Jan-2017

Exhibit A- 13: On Nigeria HGSP Grantees

Grantee	Approach	Funding (in USD)	Grant approval date
Action Health, Incorporated	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$420,000	15-Aug-2017
Actionaid International Foundation Nigeria	Voice Teeth Capacity Building	\$1,300,000	6-Dec-2017
Centre for Women's Health and Information	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$280,000	3-Aug-2017
Connecting Gender for Development	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$420,000	15-Aug-2017
Federation of Muslim Women Associations in Nigeria	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$420,000	3-Aug-2017
Girl Child Concerns	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$490,000	3-Aug-2017
Imperial College London, Partnership for Child Development	Teeth Collaboration	\$600,000	13-Sep-2016
Nigerian Popular Theatre Alliance	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$420,000	15-Aug-2017
Women's Consortium of Nigeria	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$280,000	15-Aug-2017

Exhibit A- 14: On Nigeria Electricity Grantees

Grantee	Approach	Funding (in USD)	Grant approval date
Association of Nigerian Electricity Distributors	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$350,000	14-Dec-2016
Brekete Family	Voice	\$300,000	20-Feb-2016
Consumer Protection Council (CPC)	Teeth Capacity Building Voice	\$300,000	20-Feb-2016

Grantee	Approach	Funding (in USD)	Grant approval date
Nextier Capital Limited	Capacity Building Voice Collaboration	\$400,000	31-Jan-2017
Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission	Teeth Capacity Building Collaboration	\$600,000	12-Sep-2017
Stakeholder Democracy Network	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$350,000	14-May-2016

Exhibit A- 15: On Nigeria Criminal Justice Grantees

Grantee	Approach	Funding (in USD)	Grant approval date
Centre for Socio-Legal Studies (2)	Teeth Capacity Building Collaboration	\$1,700,000	7-Dec-2015
CLEEN Foundation (3)	Teeth Capacity Building Collaboration Voice	\$1,350,000	31-Oct-2015
International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)	Teeth Capacity Building	\$400,000	13-May-2017
Legal Defense and Assistance Project LEDAP (2)	Capacity Building Teeth	\$1,023,000	14-Feb-2016
Nigerian Bar Association	Teeth Capacity Building	\$1,800,000	19-Jun-2017
Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies	Teeth Capacity Building Collaboration Voice	\$1,200,000	18-Jun-2017
Partners West Africa – Nigeria	Teeth Collaboration	\$500,000	13-May-2017
TrustAfrica	Teeth Capacity Building Collaboration	\$2,000,000	9-Jun-2015

Exhibit A- 16: On Nigeria Media and Journalism Grantees

Grantee	Approach	Funding (in USD)	Grant approval date
Bayero University, Kano	Capacity Building Voice Collaboration	\$700,000	12-Dec-2016
British Broadcasting Corporation	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$1,000,000	24-Sep-2018
Cable Newspaper Journalism Foundation	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$400,000	12-Dec-2016
Daily Trust Foundation	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$350,000	12-Dec-2016
Global Investigative Journalism Network	Capacity Building Collaboration	\$50,000	23-Jun-2017
International Center for Journalists	Capacity Building	\$44,388	1-Nov-2017
International Centre for Investigative Reporting	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$350,000	12-Dec-2016
Premium Times Centre for Investigative Journalism	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$1,200,000	12-Dec-2016
Progressive Impact Organization for Community Development	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$300,000	29-Jan-2019
Reboot	Capacity Building Voice Collaboration	\$400,000	12-Dec-2016
Sahara Reporters	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$600,000	12-Dec-2016
Signature Communications Limited	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$880,000	24-Sep-2018
Tiger Eye Social Foundation	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$700,000	12-Dec-2016
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, Department of Journalism and Media Studies	Capacity Building	\$10,000	6-Aug-2018

Grantee	Approach	Funding (in USD)	Grant approval date
Wadata Communication Nig Ltd	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$680,000	24-Sep-2018
Wole Soyinka Centre for Investigative Journalism	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$300,000	12-Dec-2016

Exhibit A- 17: On Nigeria Cross-Cutting Grantees

Grantee	Approach	Funding (in USD)	Grant approval date
Accountability Lab	Capacity Building Collaboration Voice	\$350,000	24-Jul-2018
African Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development	Voice Collaboration	\$400,000	21-May-2017
African Centre for Media and Information Literacy	Voice Collaboration	\$300,000	13-May-2017
Akin Fadeyi Foundation	Voice Capacity Building	\$500,000	1-Nov-2017
Al-Habibiyah Islamic Society	Voice Capacity Building	\$600,000	12-Dec-2017
American University, School of International Service	Voice Teeth	\$499,750	24-May-2018
Arewa Research and Development Project	Voice Collaboration	\$400,000	21-May-2017
Bayero University, Kano	Voice Capacity Building	\$1,000,000	12-Dec-2017
Behavioral Insights (US) Inc.	Capacity Building	\$134,000	25-Oct-2018
BudgIT	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$350,000	14-May-2016
BudgIT Foundation	Voice Capacity Building	\$50,000	12-Nov-2018
Center for Information Technology and Development	Voice Collaboration Capacity Building	\$1,125,000	12-Jun-2018







Grantee	Approach	Funding (in USD)	Grant approval date
Centre for Democracy and Development (Nigeria) (2)	Collaboration Voice Teeth Capacity Building	\$3,240,000	18-Jul-2018
Centre for Transparency Advocacy	Voice Collaboration	\$300,000	13-May-2017
Chatham House	Capacity Building Voice Teeth	\$740,000	12-Jun-2018
Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre	Voice Collaboration	\$600,000	19-Jun-2017
Common Purpose	Capacity Building Collaboration	\$62,500	14-May-2016
Equal Access International	Voice Capacity Building	\$1,500,000	12-Dec-2017
Fans Connect Online Limited	Voice Capacity Building	\$400,000	21-Oct-2017
Griot Studios	Voice Capacity Building	\$400,000	1-Nov-2017
Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government	Capacity Building Teeth Collaboration Voice	\$377,400	31-Jan-2017
HEDA Resource Centre (2)	Voice Collaboration	\$600,000	21-May-2017
High Definition Film Studio, Limited	Voice Capacity Building	\$700,000	12-Dec-2017
Integrity	Capacity Building Voice	\$400,000	11-Feb-2018
International Research and Exchanges Board	Collaboration	\$49,800	4-Oct-2017
Lux Terra Leadership Foundation	Voice Capacity Building	\$800,000	12-Dec-2017
Moving Image Limited	Voice Capacity Building	\$450,000	21-Oct-2017
Northwestern University	Collaboration	\$10,000	13-Feb-2017
Open Government Partnership Secretariat	Capacity Building	\$30,000	9-Jun-2018


Grantee	Approach	Funding (in USD)	Grant approval date
	Collaboration		
Palace of Priests Assembly	Voice Capacity Building	\$450,000	31-Oct-2017
Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$1,070,000	12-Jun-2018
Proteus Fund Inc.	Voice Capacity Building	\$300,000	13-Oct-2018
SceneOne Productions, Limited	Voice Capacity Building	\$800,000	12-Dec-2017
Shehu Musa Yar'Adua Foundation (2)	Voice Collaboration Capacity Building	\$2,004,000	19-Jun-2017
Social Development Integrated Centre	Voice Collaboration	\$300,000	21-May-2017
Socio-Economic Rights and Accountability Project	Voice	\$300,000	14-May-2016
UK Citizens Online Democracy (2)	Capacity Building Collaboration	\$26,950	24-Jul-2017
University of Kent	Capacity Building Voice	\$50,000	21-Sep-2017
Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$1,562,000	21-Sep-2017
Youth Initiative for Advocacy, Growth, and Advancement	Voice Capacity Building Collaboration	\$480,000	13-May-2017

Annex 3: Detailed Evaluation and Learning Framework

The data presented in this report fall under the On Nigeria evaluation and learning framework. This framework uses a mixed-methods design and employs complexity-aware evaluation approaches, which are appropriate given the theory of change whose causal relationships are dynamic, non-linear, and not always known at the outset. The framework includes a range of measures to track interim and long-term outcomes and impacts. Primary source data include a national telephone survey, qualitative interviews and focus groups, media monitoring (including a quality assessment of investigative journalism), and feedback workshops with grantees. Secondary source data include document review, grantee data, and global corruption indices. Exhibit A- 18 presents the sampling technique, unit(s), and size by method for primary sources data and document review.

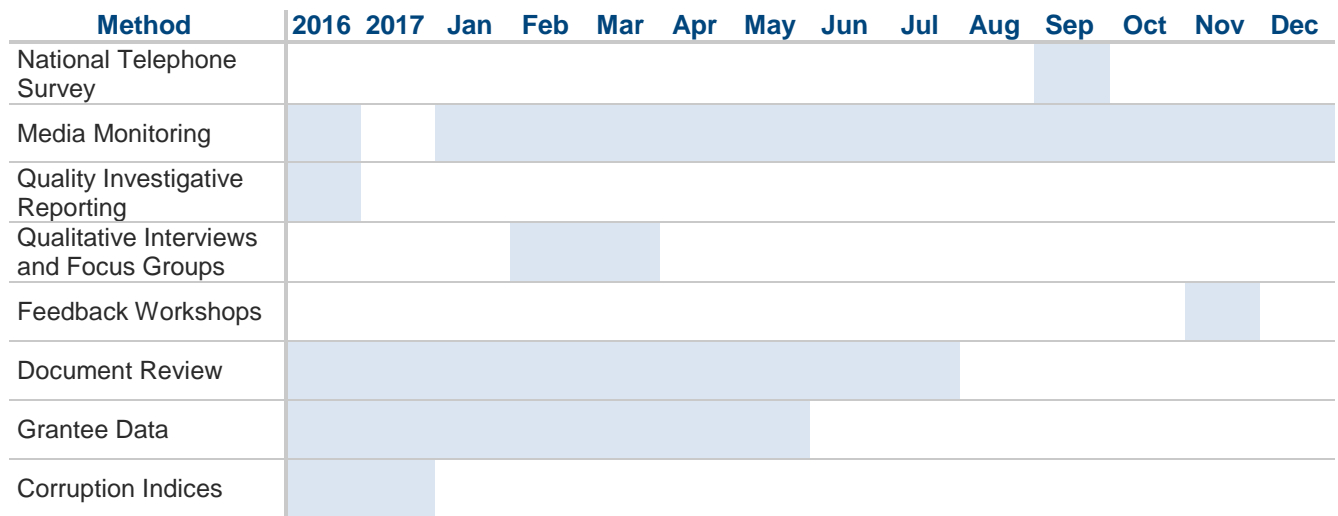
Exhibit A- 18: Sample design and target sample size for primary source data and document review

Method	Sampling Technique	Unit(s)	2016	2018
 National Telephone Survey	Stratified random	Citizens	Not available	8,043
 Media Monitoring	Purposive	Media outlets (print, online, television, and radio; grantee and non-grantee)	24	26
Quality Assessment of Investigative Reporting	Census	<i>All 2016 corruption-related stories arising from media monitoring</i>	1,266	n/a
 Qualitative Interviews and Focus Groups	Purposive	Grantees, non-grantee CSOs, government, DISCOs, media, school and parent groups, donors, experts	Not available	169
 Feedback Workshops	Census	Grantees	Not available	55
 Document Review	Purposive	Grantee and non-grantee corruption- and anticorruption-related documents relevant to the On Nigeria strategy and context	450 (January 2015– August 2018)	
 Grantee Data	Census	Grantee Annual Reports (counted and reviewed during document review)		28 grantee annual reports (2016–2017)
	Varied	Grantee Monitoring Data: CLEEN surveys, Girl Child Concern and another grantee baseline, SDN survey		

Method	Sampling Technique	Unit(s)	2016	2018
 Corruption Indices	Varied	Three global indicators:	Covering 2015–2017	
		World Bank Control of Corruption Indicator (index)		
	Simple random sample	Gallup (poll)		
	Clustered, stratified, multi-stage, area probability sample	Afrobarometer (poll)		

Most data sources in this report consist of a single cross-section, having been collected at one point; thus, they represent a “snapshot” in time. The telephone survey and qualitative questionnaires both asked respondents to make comparisons to prior years to obtain additional baseline insights. The media monitoring data are tracked over time and currently cover 2 years. Exhibit A- 19 indicates the timing of data collection (for primary sources) or the period the data cover (for secondary sources), by each method.

Exhibit A- 19: Period data collection methods cover



The subsections below describe the methods, sampling, and tools for each data source. A strength of the mixed-methods approach is the ability to triangulate findings across a rich variety of data sources. This improves validity by ensuring findings are grounded in multiple perspectives, and providing opportunities to explore the complexity and nuance of findings. To bring together the diverse data, the evaluation and learning partner first analyzed each data source separately. The team then synthesized findings over a 2-day data triangulation and interpretation session for each module, the strategy, and feedback to tell the main story of On Nigeria to date. The evaluation and learning partner presented and discussed these findings during participatory workshops with the On Nigeria Program Team and grantees to validate findings through feedback and additional input, as well as co-create conclusions and considerations.



National Telephone Survey 2018

Design and Sample: The national telephone survey used a 35-item questionnaire administered via phone to a representative sample of Nigerian citizens to measure population-level changes in citizens': (1) actions—seeking redress, demanding accountability, and engagement with social media; (2) perceptions of the extent of corruption; (3) attitudes and social norms surrounding corruption; (4) levels of trust in the government to tackle corruption; and (5) experiences with service delivery and media consumption in On Nigeria target sectors. The survey will be repeated in future years using similar methods and sampling to enable comparison of a national cross-section over time.

EnCompass subcontracted NOIPolls (NOI) to administer the survey, with NOI's database of 70 million phone-owning Nigerians serving as the sampling frame. NOI-assigned geographic quotas ensured that each state and senatorial district were proportionately represented in the sample. From this frame, data collectors attempted 15,803 contacts and completed 8,043 telephone interviews, reflecting a 50.4 percent response rate. NOI and EnCompass constructed sampling and post-stratification weights for all data presented in this report, with post-stratification weights based on the 2006 Nigerian census. The sampling weight accounts for the probability of selecting a respondent in each senatorial district, population coverage corrections, and non-response corrections, with the final weight for each respondent calculated as the product of the sampling weight and the post-stratification weight:

$$W(\text{respondent}) = \left(\frac{N_{1i}}{EA_i} \cdot \frac{N_i}{N_{1i}} \cdot \frac{EA_i}{AA_i} \right) \times PSW_j$$

Where:

N_i = Nigerian population age 18 and older (projected from 2006 census to 2017)

N_{1i} = NOIPolls number database age 18 and older in 2017 (sampling frame)

EA_i = expected sample in each senatorial district

AA_i = achieved sample in each senatorial district

PSW_j = post-stratification weight that adjusts for state and gender representation in final sample

In the final sample of 8,043 individuals, 42 percent were female, 70 percent were between 26 and 45 years of age, 53 percent had a post-secondary education, 69 percent lived in urban areas, and 50 percent had a monthly income of 60,000 Naira or less. Forty-eight (48) percent of interviews were conducted in English. Of these 8,043 respondents, 93 percent received their electricity from a DISCO, 30 percent had at least one child in a government primary or junior secondary school (thus, in a school eligible for UBEC funds), and 22 percent had at least one child in government primary or junior secondary schools and lived in a state with an operative HGSF program.

Tool and Methods: EnCompass developed the survey tool with input from a team of experienced Nigerian evaluators, corruption measurement experts, and NOI. Where appropriate, the team used validated survey instruments from Afrobarometer, the Global Corruption Barometer, and Corruption Victimization Surveys to inform question construction. In lieu of a baseline, one question asked respondents to compare the current prevalence of corruption (at both the national and state levels) to the prevalence 12 months prior, reflecting the direction of current trends.

NOI translated the finalized tool from English into four other languages (Hausa, Igbo, Pidgin English, and Yoruba). EnCompass consultants fluent in the respective languages and with experience collecting data on corruption issues, but who had not previously been exposed to the English version of the questionnaire, back translated the language versions into English. EnCompass and this team then worked with NOI to reconcile differences and make final edits to translated versions. Two members of the EnCompass team attended enumerator training where further, slight modifications were made to the questionnaire for clarity based on feedback from enumerators—each fluent in the language they would administer the tool in. NOI piloted the tool in all five languages with 543 respondents in July 2018 and analyzed the data with EnCompass; pilot data analysis looked for outliers in response by language to identify any potential questions where translations might be inaccurate, and concluded there were no outliers that had not shown similar cross-language variance in other surveys, such as Afrobarometer. EnCompass and NOI used qualitative feedback from enumerators, collected through daily pilot debriefs, to make final adjustments to phrasing. Pilot data were not included in the data presented in this report.

NOI conducted full data collection from August 27 to September 28, 2018, with an average length of survey administration of 15.65 minutes. EnCompass conducted weekly data checks to ensure quality.

Analysis: Data analysis used descriptive and inferential statistics to produce population-level estimates, expressed as a point estimate within a range reflecting the 95-percent confidence interval. Most data were disaggregated by On Nigeria target state, DISCO catchment area, and sex, as appropriate and as feasible given sample sizes. A few questions—primarily those related to media and journalism and corruption more broadly—were further disaggregated by age, education, income, and geopolitical zone. All disaggregations presented in this report are statistically significant. Analysis was conducted in the Stata 14 software.

Limitations: The national telephone survey has the following limitations:

- Telephone administration excludes individuals without phones. If the demographics or responses of phone-owning Nigerians differ from those without phones, data would be biased toward the responses of those with phones. As described in the next point, comparison with household surveys administered face-to-face showed similar results for common items, but this cannot be inferred to mean that there would be no differences on other items between Nigerians with and without phones.
- Key strategy-level “anchor” questions that align to Afrobarometer produced responses within each respective tool’s margin of error, indicating good cross-instrument reliability of these

questions. However, this reliability cannot be assumed for other items, and it is not known whether phone or face-to-face survey administration would produce more accurate results.

- The sample size of 8,043 was not sufficient to allow for statistically significant subnational disaggregation of questions related to the education programs (UBEC Intervention Fund and HGSF), which have restriction criteria limiting the number of eligible respondents.



Qualitative Interviews 2018

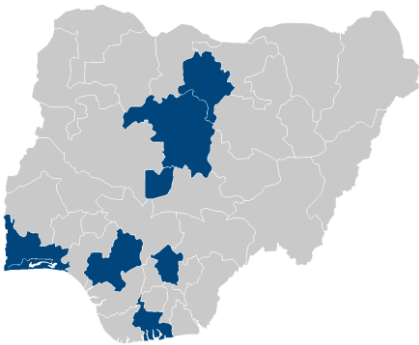
Design and Sample: The qualitative interviews and focus groups asked respondents to reflect on the things as they stood at the time of the interview (representing a cross-section), combined with retrospective questions about changes in the “last 3 years” to understand changes that occurred since 2016.

The total qualitative sample in 2018 included 169 interviews and focus group discussions (see Exhibit A- 20). Respondents were sampled purposively to represent key On Nigeria stakeholders, beneficiaries, and all grants funded and active as of November 2017 for each module (see Exhibit A-21).

Exhibit A- 20: 2018 Qualitative sample: 169 interviews and focus groups (266 respondents)



Exhibit A- 21: Interviews conducted by state



Analysis: The evaluation and learning partner conducted qualitative analysis in the online qualitative analysis software, Dedoose, using deductive and inductive coding to organize data, followed by thematic analysis. All transcripts were deductively coded to the On Nigeria measures, context, and assumption questions, while parallel inductive coding ensured the most common themes articulated by respondents surfaced.

Content and Methods: Qualitative interviews and focus groups captured (1) strength and momentum related to collaboration and anticorruption actions; (2) behavior change of key actors; and (3) perceptions of the most significant changes in systems and structures designed to reduce corruption. All qualitative interviews employed appreciative inquiry, an asset-based approach that surfaces strengths and the most significant changes respondents identify, as well as a vision for the future and steps needed to make that reality.

Limitations: On Nigeria stakeholders may have a bias due to a vested interest in the project’s success or protecting their own reputations. Effective probing during interviews and corroborating across respondents and data sources strengthen data validity and help mitigate this potential bias. Data from questions about changes in the last 3 years could be limited by respondents’ recall bias; nevertheless, they provide an indication of respondents’ perceptions regarding trends since On Nigeria’s inception and help mitigate the larger challenge of being unable to compare the current state to a baseline. Recall bias is mitigated by careful probing, contrasting questions about 3 years ago with questions about the past year, and triangulation with other data sources, particularly

document review and media monitoring. Some stakeholder groups were difficult to reach, which led to under-sampling of federal and state government representatives, especially those representing the Criminal Justice module. Efforts will be made to rectify this issue for 2019 data collection.



Media Monitoring 2016 and 2018

Design and Sample: Media monitoring tracks reporting by conventional print, radio, television, and online media outlets over time, using a set of pre-identified keywords corresponding to On Nigeria’s work in the modules and at the strategy level. This report presents data gathered retrospectively based on digital media archives for 2016 and 2018; ongoing media monitoring will continue throughout On Nigeria’s period of activity. Parallel, retrospective 2017 data will be gathered prior to the next report. To ensure comparability of data over time, the 2016 and 2018 methods align.

EnCompass subcontracted Playspread LLC, based in Lagos, to conduct the media monitoring. The media monitoring sample targets 24 media sources in 2016 and 26 sources from 2018 on, which EnCompass selected purposively in conjunction with Nigerian media experts at Playspread and the On Nigeria team (see Exhibit A- 22). The sample covers the most widely read and broadcast media sources in Nigeria and media outlets that are On Nigeria grantees, and ensures regional representation of Nigeria’s main media markets. Although purposively drawn, the selection of media sources is designed to capture a broad swath of Nigerian journalism and be of sufficient size to reflect national trends in corruption reporting.

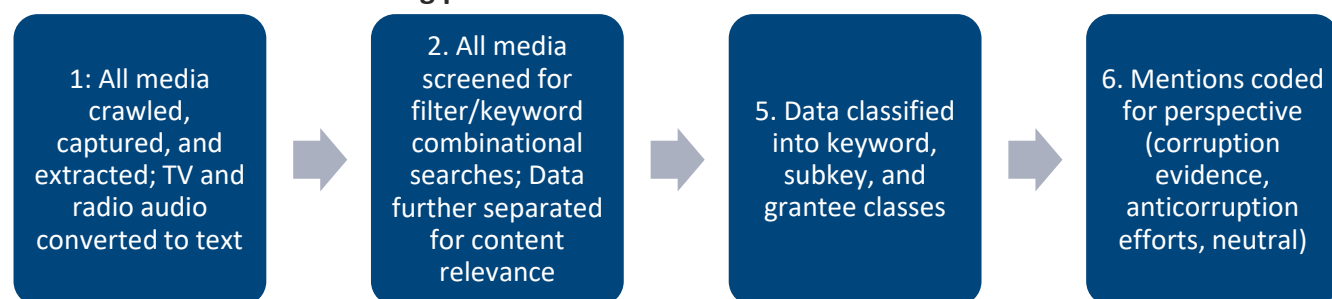
Exhibit A- 22: News sources sampled for 2016 and 2018 media monitoring

Television	Radio	Print	Online
AIT Network	Raypower Network	This day	Daily Post
Galaxy Network (Lagos and Ibadan)	Brila FM (Abuja, Kaduna, Lagos, and Onitsha) (sports and news)	The Sun (sensational)	*The Cable
Channels Network (Abuja, Edo, Kano, Lagos)	Rhythm FM (Edo State, FRCN)	Vanguard (Edo State)	*International Centre for Investigative Reporting (ICIR)
NTA Network	KSMC Kaduna (FRCN)	Daily Times	*Premium Times
STV Network	Wazobia FM Lagos (in Pidgin English)	*Daily Trust (Abuja/FCT state/Kaduna state)	*Sahara Reporters
	Rock City FM (FRCN, Ogun State)	Leadership (Abuja/FCT state/Kaduna state)	
	Cool FM Abuja	Punch (Lagos State)	
		Guardian (Lagos State)	
		Nation (Ogun State)	

Note: * denotes a grantee news source; “Media name” denotes that this source was added in 2018.

Content and Methods: Media monitoring measures the level of coverage related to corruption issues and anticorruption actions, including the degree to which civil society’s and citizens’ anticorruption work is amplified through media coverage. Data consist of (1) numerical frequencies of keyword mentions, which capture the quantity of corruption-related reporting on different topics; (2) the overall tone (perspective) of articles—whether articles are focused on instances of corruption or on anticorruption wins; and (3) an assessment of the quality of investigative journalism (see below). Keywords are specific to each module and cover grantees, “voice” and “teeth” activities, and goods and service delivery. Exhibit A- 23 below shows the steps Playspread uses to collect, screen, and analyze the data.

Exhibit A- 23: Media monitoring process



EnCompass, with input from Playspread and the On Nigeria team, selected corruption- and anticorruption-related keywords for each module (148 in 2016, 207 in 2018); media monitoring screened for these keywords alongside 35 corruption-related filters. Additional granting necessitated the addition of cross-cutting keywords. The complete list of keywords is provided in Annex 3.

Relevant keywords, also referred to as “mentions,” are reported and analyzed on a quarterly basis. Media monitoring data are analyzed in Excel, using descriptive statistics—primarily counts (frequency distributions and cross-tabulations)—to capture trends over time.

Limitations: Some grantee media sources are not available for retroactive monitoring through digital archives. However, the retroactive media monitoring sample is still large enough to ensure strong coverage of the Nigerian media landscape.

Quality of Investigative Journalism Design and Sample: The 2016 analysis of investigative reporting quality drew from the 1,266 print and online articles in the 2016 media monitoring dataset. A professor in the School of Communications at Lagos State University led this analysis with assistance from graduate student researchers who served as coders, under the Playspread’s supervision and EnCompass’ overall direction.

Before measuring report quality, the lead researcher determined whether or not each article could be classified as “investigative.” Articles had to meet two standards—in-depth and proactive, as defined below. If a report met both, it qualified as an investigative report.

- **In-depth:** Reporting to investigate a single topic in-depth (i.e., examination attempts to be systematic, thorough, or present more than one perspective), typically to “uncover

corruption, review government policies or corporate houses, or draw attention to social, economic, political, or cultural trends.”

- **Proactive:** Reporting proactively gathers information that was not previously public; it is **not** simply a passive reaction/report on press releases, government announcements, or related content.

Quality of Investigative Journalism Content and Methods: Originally, only if an investigative article assessed first passed the in-depth and proactive test, it would then be measured for five standards of investigative quality: (1) public interest, (2) report originality, (3) neutrality of investigation, (4) research quality, and (5) source variety. To develop standards for quality, EnCompass conducted a literature review of reports and guides detailing investigative reporting. Sources from this review included the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), and International Centre for Investigative Reporting (ICIR), among others. The five domains for quality used in this analysis are based on common themes that emerged from the literature review (See Annex 3 for the full tool).

To ensure inter-coder reliability, the coders received training and took part in inter-coder reliability tests conducted on a sample of 15 percent of articles. Based on coders’ Likert scale scores, the researcher and coders held discussions and determined a final set of scores for each article. EnCompass also audited and independently coded a random sample of 5 percent of the articles to ensure coder agreement.

Because few reports qualified as “investigative” according to the “in-depth” and “proactive” criteria, researchers applied the five standards to all 1,266 reports. The lowest score possible to assign was a “5.” Of the 1,266 articles, 1,242 received a score of “5.” Overall, only six met investigative journalism quality standards, receiving a score of “17” or higher. Similar to traditional media monitoring, the assessment of the quality of investigative journalism also relied on frequencies; however, as the number of articles grows, it is expected that median will be used to measure central tendency.

Quality of Investigative Journalism Limitations: Assessing the quality of an article requires coders to make a subjective judgment, which creates possibility that some degree of non-agreement can occur. However, an EnCompass audit found a 4.8-percent non-agreement rate, which is small enough to prevent a bias of overall results.



Document Review 2016–2018

Design and sample: Document review provides data for a variety of measures, including court records and legal cases; allocations of service-directed monies and expenditures; supply chain data; meter installment geographical distributions; and studies and reports from civil society, grantee annual reports, government, and the international community.

Document review covers relevant documents published from January 1, 2016 to August 2018. In limited instances, documents published in 2015 that were highly relevant to evaluation questions were also included.

Document review used a screening process to identify relevant documents during each round of data collection and analysis. Document collection compiled news items and reports the MacArthur Foundation and grantees forwarded with documents the evaluation and learning partner independently identified through searches. This first step yielded over 600 documents. At the second stage, documents were screened for relevance; all those deemed relevant to On Nigeria measures or context and assumption questions are included in the review. Documents are drawn from a variety of sources, including the media, international and Nigerian nongovernmental organizations' reports, donor reports, academia and think tank publications, grantee reports, workshop notes, presentations, and other relevant documents.

Content and Methods: Documents varied widely in content. Consequently, the data resulting from this exercise include but are not limited to the following: (1) strength and momentum related to collaboration, capacity, and anticorruption actions; (2) behavior change of key actors, including government, donors, grantees, and citizens; (3) evolution of corruption- and anticorruption-related laws and policies; (4) content containing key contextual information relevant to a particular module or the On Nigeria strategy; and (5) anticorruption-related activities and/or content grantees generated.

Analysis: After the initial scan, evaluation team members identified 450 relevant documents, and assigned excerpts from these documents to one or more of the 102 codes related to On Nigeria theory of change measures, context questions, and assumptions across all modules. The team then conducted an analysis of the 1,367 coded excerpts, and produced a summary document related to each module.

Limitations: Throughout initial document collection, some documents were unavailable, or contained limited or incomplete information. Due to the volume of documents, limitations within this activity varied based on particular documents. Documents came from a variety of sources, including media, donors, and grantees; therefore, different documents could have particular biases, based on the authorizing source. Similarly, the volume of reports did not necessarily allow for a quality check on all data published in reports, such as government or DISCO reports.



Grantee Data

Grantee monitoring data include available grantee annual reports, data grantees collect as part of implementation activities (e.g., beneficiaries reached, training reports and statistics, public content produced), and data from monitoring and evaluation activities (e.g., tracking, surveys, assessments). The grantee data validation exercise, initiated in summer 2018, verified what data grantees are actually collecting (whether for monitoring or as part of grant activities) and when, and determined which data can be reasonably expected to contribute to the evaluation and learning framework, particularly in 2019.

Because grantee data are a secondary source, the evaluation and learning partner does not control the timeline of their availability. Consequently, this synthesis report only includes data that (1) grantees analyzed into a summary format (e.g., no raw data); (2) mentors and grantees shared with the evaluation and learning partner as part of the grantee validation process as of October 2018; and (3) the evaluation and learning partner determined to be of sufficient quality in method and collection to cite (e.g., reasonable sample sizes for the types of inferences made and valid tools).

This report cites four main pieces from the subset of grantee data that met these criteria:

1. *Grantee Annual Reports 2016 and 2017* (28 reports reviewed during document review process)
2. *CLEEN Household Survey 2017 and 2018* (further detailed below)
3. *SDN Corruption Perception Index Report 2017*
4. *Girl Child Concerns Baseline Assessment Report 2018*

It is expected that both number and type of grantee data available to the evaluation and learning partner will be greatly expanded in 2019.

CLEEN Household Survey 2017 and 2018 Design and Sample: Criminal justice grantee CLEEN Foundation conducted surveys in 2017 and 2018, aimed in part at obtaining a better understanding and perception of citizens' assessment of the implementation of the ACJA. The survey included one set of respondents who were members of the general public, and another who were members of criminal justice agencies, such as police, judges, prosecutors, and others. The 2017 survey included 4,489 members of the public and 610 criminal justice practitioners; in 2018, there were 4,539 public respondents and 618 practitioners surveyed. Enumerators conducted the survey in six states: Abuja Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Adamawa, Cross River, Imo, Kaduna, and Lagos. CLEEN researchers chose respondents through a multi-stage stratified random cluster sample.

CLEEN Household Survey 2017 and 2018 Content and Methods: Data collection consisted of in-home, face-to-face personal interviews. The questionnaire was administered in computer-assisted personal interviewing format, using tablet devices. CLEEN researchers assured quality through enumerator training, survey piloting, and spot checking 15 percent of each enumerator's interviews.

CLEEN Household Survey 2017 and 2018 Analysis: CLEEN Foundation produced a report of findings after performing descriptive and inferential statistics to produce population-level estimates.

EnCompass team members conducted secondary data analysis to produce point estimates within a 95-percent confidence interval. Most data were disaggregated by state, and some were disaggregated by age, gender, education, and income. All disaggregations presented in this report were statistically significant. Analysis was conducted in Stata 14 software.

CLEEN Household Survey 2017 and 2018 Limitations: CLEEN Foundation used face-to-face personal interviews; conducting fieldwork in certain sensitive-security regions was challenging. Additionally, there are criminal justice practitioners who work in sectors dealing with sensitive information, and CLEEN enumerators had to obtain formal permission before interviewing some officials.



Corruption Indices

Content: The evaluation and learning framework specifies three corruption indices used to measure the extent of corruption in Nigeria, the population’s perceptions of corruption, the degree to which the population prioritizes addressing corruption, and social norms surrounding corruption. These indices are drawn from the following sources:

- World Bank Governance Indicators dataset’s control of corruption indicator
- Gallup’s annual survey of Nigerians’ attitudes about the country’s top priorities
- The Afrobarometer survey

As of December 2018, the evaluation and learning partner was working to add the Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer by addressing gaps in the Nigeria data for critical data points; if these gaps can be addressed, the Global Corruption Barometer is anticipated to be added in future years’ data collection.

The selection of these indices reflects the evaluation and learning partner’s recommendations based on the measures in the evaluation framework and needs the MacArthur Foundation articulated. However, as of December 2018, a final determination regarding the indices to measure On Nigeria’s progress was still pending further reflection within the MacArthur Foundation.

Methods: Afrobarometer and Gallup are citizen surveys producing population estimates representative of the Nigerian public, while the World Bank indicator is a composite indicator that uses multiple underlying data sources, including both representative and non-representative sources, which are rescaled to create the aggregate indicator. Each of these data sources contains extensive methodological details available on its website.

Data represent time series data, with each source available for at least three points. Because data are available reaching up to 10 years back, they provide an authentic, high-level understanding of the situation prior to the start of On Nigeria, both at baseline and the trends for the preceding years.

Limitations: Corruption indices produced by international organizations and publicly available provide an overall snapshot progress toward On Nigeria’s ultimate goal of reducing corruption at the highest level. Reducing corruption at the country level is the result of a multitude of actors and actions, and cannot be attributed to—or indeed, achieved by—any single intervention. In the long term, at the point where trends in these indices corresponding to On Nigeria’s period of activity are clear, the evaluation framework anticipates that contribution analysis may be able to help understand On Nigeria’s unique role in changes in the level of corruption at this high level. Nonetheless, these indices must be interpreted with extreme caution because they reflect trends much broader than On Nigeria’s sphere of control. They are generally produced for diagnostic, not program evaluation purposes. Best practice guidance within the field of corruption measurement and evaluation recommends that impact measures be directly linked to the reforms a program is

promoting;² as broad measures of the overall amount or perceptions of corruption in a country, these indices, by their nature, are not directly linked to any one set of anticorruption reforms On Nigeria supports. The extent to which corruption—an illicit behavior that, therefore, occurs out of the public sphere of directly observable actions—can even be measured is a topic that remains controversial among governance experts.

² See <https://www.u4.no/publications/the-proxy-challenge-why-bespoke-proxy-indicators-can-help-solve-the-anti-corruption-measurement-problem/> and <https://www.u4.no/publications/why-when-and-how-to-use-the-global-corruption-barometer>