

Connecting the Voices of People across Kaduna and Southeast States

Findings from V2P Endline
Evaluation

August 2018



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Cover: Community members deserve to be involved in decision making within their community.

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List of Acronyms

BO	Budget Officer
CA	Christian Aid
CA/V2P	Christian Aid/Voice to the People
CBM	Community-based Monitor
CCD	Community Charter of Demand
CCYP	Community Choose Your Project
CDC	Community Demand Charter
CDO	Community Development Officer
COMEN	Community Monitor Network
CRC	Citizen Right Crusader
DFID	Department for International Development
DIP	Development in Practice
ECP	Engaging Citizens Pillar
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAT	Gender Awareness Trust
GEADOR	Gender Empowerment and Development Organizing Recourse
GFT	Governance and Transparency Fund
GP	Girls Parliament
G-VIG	Girls - Voice in Governance
HOG-I	Hope Giver Initiative
IR	Intermediate Result
I-WIG	Idikacho - Women in Governance
JANPID	Joint Association of Persons with Disability
JDPC	Justice Development & Peace Commission
KII	Key Informant Interview
LEADs	Legal Awareness for Nigerian Women
LGA	Local Government Area
MoB&EP	Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning
NW	North West
PM	Project Manager
SE	South East
VEC	Visit Every Community
VfM	Value for Money
WACOL	Women Aid Collective
WAF	Women Aspirant Forum
WGI	World Governance Indicators
YEHRCR	Youth Education on Human Right and Civic Responsibility

Executive summary

V2P project was a Christian Aid, DFID support multi-phased governance project that spanned a period of five (5) years in two phases. The pilot phase done from July 2013 to January 2016 in 12 LGAs and 48 communities of Anambra state and the extension phase implemented from July 2016 to March 2018, covered the remaining nine LGAs of the state, four other states in South-East geo-political zone of the country (Abia, Enugu, Ebonyi and Imo) and Kaduna state in collaboration with 10 Implementing Partners (IP) in the seven project States with 36 LGAs and 265 communities served.

An end-line evaluation of the project was conducted with the main objectives of documentation of results and lessons learned as well as make recommendations for future local governance programme. The study was designed to be participatory in approach and adopted mixed method for data collection and analysis. The study was carried out in four of the project states (Anambra, Ebonyi, Imo and Kaduna States) covering 16LGAs and 41 communities. A community cross-section survey was planned to collect quantitative data in all the states in the evaluation. Relevant stakeholders were identified for interviews and group discussions for qualitative evidences to corroborate findings from the survey. The study units of the survey were community members who were stratified into four categories (community leader, member of a community group, community facilitator and community member without a community function (i.e. an ordinary community member)). A total of 291 (181M, 110F) community members participated in the survey, while 726 (361M, 365F) participated in a total of 72 interviews (53M, 19F) and 70 FGDs (328M, 346F). The summary of findings structured along the result framework of the project is presented below.

IR1: Empowerment by building active citizens and inclusive voices of communities towards service delivery

IR1.1: Knowledge of citizens' awareness of their rights and responsibilities

From the community survey, 83.2% community residents were able to demonstrate their awareness and knowledge of their rights to services from those in authority, explained what government's responsibilities to development issues in their communities were. Respondents expressed boldness and confidence, with increased knowledge on how to interact and modes of interaction with duty bearers. The fears about communicating to government issues concerning developments in their communities were demystified. The Chairman CBM Nise Community who is also the Assistant Secretary Nise Town Union attested that V2P project had brought government closer to the people, which had hitherto been far and non-responsive to community social development but now community members knew the right places to go and necessary people to contact with their complaints and concerns and these requests were getting to government. On the supply side, duty bearers like the Director of Health Services SHOH Anambra agreed that the Ministry and communities were becoming more aware of the importance of community inclusiveness in planning and accountability from government.

IR1.2: Participation of citizens to demand and claim rights

In response to if communities have engaged governments for service delivery in the last two years, old persons (12.1%), adults (71.3%), youths (16.6%) and by gender male (45.2%) and female (54.8%) believed their community engaged governments, demanded for services and worked with government on these demands and that governments were listening more to them and taking actions on their demands. Qualitative responses confirmed these positions. Amaika and Oshiri communities in Ezza-South and Onicha LGAs respectively of Ebonyi State;

Nnewi community Nnewi North LGA in Anambra State; Alulu community Ngor-Okpala LGA in Imo State; and Television Village community in Kaduna State gave various instances when government had responded to them from the CCD/CDC developed by their communities that were submitted to governments. They asserted that they no longer assumed that duty bearers knew their needs and could prioritize these needs for their communities but rather they were the one to initiate development processes in their communities and make these demands known to government.

IR1.3 Capacity of community to monitor service delivery

The community survey explored what were direct or indirect skill-impacting services gained by community members from the project, the specific area(s) of skill-impacting services gained, in what dosage and to what common good of community dwellers were these improvements in skills applied. The analysis of those that gained skill(s) from the project indicated, ordinary community members (39.3%), community leaders (46.5%), member of community groups (48.7%), and community facilitators (73.5%). Right awareness was the highest and income generation the least types of skill improvement service(s) gained by community members while each resident in the survey received an average of four skill improvement services. Resident community members in all categories that have gained improved skill(s), mentioned, 'ability to ask questions without fears', 'identification of issues in the community', 'development of community charter of demand' and 'monitoring projects in the community' amongst others as common goods to which gained skill-set(s) was being applied in their communities.

Qualitative comments attested that V2P Project empowered them to monitor development projects in their communities and follow-up with demands made to duty-bearers especially in tracking outcomes from their CCD/CDC and budget processes. For instance, community members from Dikenodi community Imo state ascertained the effectiveness of their CBMs in monitoring service delivery in the community; COMEN, CBMs and I-WIG members move from school to school to monitor receipt of basic supplies, monitored the state of equipment and staffing in health centres, tracked budget processes in the state to ensure project allocation to their communities. A former Director of Planning SMOB&EP affirmed that communities implemented, monitored and took ownership of projects sited in their domain and rated community members monitoring processes very high i.e. 4 on a scale of 5. In Kaduna Mallam Musa Ibrahim from Shamo Yakawada community and a member of Community Base Monitoring in Education focus group, claimed the group was empowered to monitor facility and human developments in schools, after which needs, and challenges were identified communicated to duty bearers through the CCD and some of their demands for schools were captured in the 2017 state budget.

Discussion of findings on empowerment by building active citizens

The implementation of V2P interventions in SE and Kaduna States had begun to change the perception that government were not ready to listen and serve citizens in communities. There have been significant improvements on awareness of citizen's rights and government functions that were also translating to service delivery in their communities. The rights' awareness created by V2P Project were deep, wide and contagious, being felt beyond served communities, inclusive of government actors attesting to increase in claims and assertion of these rights by citizens. The programmatic combination of power and gender analyses, capacity building on rights awareness, gender rights and equality, advocacy skills and other relevant skill-sets were fundamental to these outcomes. In addition, capacity building was central to V2P Project implementation and analysis of this strategy showed that for various categories of stakeholders, the multi-level training of trainer (ToT) implemented involved 26 different types

of trainings¹ on development and governance themes. It can thus be suggested that the knowledge need of the project's actors were saturated.

However, the rich training content was not sustained across communities SE states. Different category of stakeholders especially at community level received different dosage of these trainings, and as such possesses different abilities to step-down to community groups at grass-root levels for impact. There were communities with just one training contact and felt that they have not grasped the requisite skills necessary to engage government. In this regard, some communities were still hoping V2P Project would come and train them. However engaging government on budget processes, election duties and development projects in their community etc. were now established civic duties which citizens in SE and Kaduna States believe they can perform without any fear of retribution from government. Policy makers and government officials have also seen the process facilitated by V2P Project as opportunities to reform public service delivery approaches to the people. Both demand and supply sides were getting win-win results.

IR2: Increased Number of Women & Other Marginalized Populations Elected/ Appointed into Formal/ Informal Positions

IR2.1 Establishment/Strengthening safe spaces or platform

The platform/forum for contact with marginalized populations was appraised and enquiry made about V2P Project's engagements with marginalized population and the specific activities they were involved in, which gave them more voices towards addressing their needs. Those who knew that V2P worked with women groups, PWDs, youth's groups, and girl's groups were - all community residents (48.5%), ordinary community members (46.1%), community leaders (52%), members of group in community (56.1%) and community facilitators (71%). Groups like the Idikacho Women-in-Government (I-WIG) across the SE states and adolescent girls as members of groups like the Girls' Parliament and Girls Voice in Governance (G-VIG) were formed. The project IPs trained members and worked with established women's group like the Catholic Women Organization (CWO) and Women Action Committee (WAC); advocacy groups like Women Aspirant Forum WAF); economic empowerment group like the Women in Agriculture and community network groups like I-WIG forum were all identified as fora where efforts to enhance voices happened. The effort to formally register in the SE region the Joint Association of Persons with Disability (JONAPWD) since the pilot phase of the project was reportedly still on-going. The approach of group formation and strengthening was not seen in Kaduna, the most similar platform in this respect were formation of CBM members into committees in developmental theme such as education. Women, youths and PWDs were actively involved as monitors and officers of CBMs across all project states and COMEN in SE states.

The GEADOR model was the omnibus strategy, promoted across communities where in V2P project was implemented. It was transformational and effective on community members and leadership alike as well as on both genders. Trainings, mentoring, sensitization/dialogue meetings, self-help empowerment activities, advocacy visits, direct interventions, gender and power analysis amongst others were some tools used to enhance voices through these safe spaces and platforms while some of the issues reportedly addressed were cases of child abandonment and drug abuse, participation in electoral processes, improvement in literacy level in Kaduna; inheritance deprivation, adverse widowhood practices, the societal stigma of 'Osu' caste in the SE states, civic/political education, girl-child issues etc.

IR2.2 Participation of women, youths, PWDs etc. in both formal/informal decision-making structures

About 56.7% of community members in the survey claimed they were involved in the process of bringing development activities to their communities out of which 46.4% gave instances of how they either participated in decision making directly and/or activities resulting from decisions taking at community level and beyond. Advocacy visits and dialogue meetings were reportedly held with traditional rulers for inclusiveness of women in their cabinets. Women, girls and PWD who were direct beneficiaries attested to being members of Eze's or Igwe's cabinet in SE states, councillors, CBM and COMEN officers.

IR2.3 Number of marginalized groups reporting quality engagement in both formal/informal decisions

There were claim by members and groups from marginalized population of being engaged in decision making. A female group in Kinkinau community Kaduna State now sit together with others in the community irrespective of gender and age to participate in decision making processes. I-WIG members Nteje community Oyi LGA Anambra state, rose to the occasion to mobilize electorates in their communities to come out and vote in the last gubernatorial election, despite earlier threats of violence to electorates from a particular socio-political group; a female CBM member from Bridgehead community Onitsha South LGA Anambra State picked up to four lunatics for treatment and were currently recuperating, and also monitored and reported private schools in poor shape to Ministry of Education for necessary actions, the adolescent girl's GP had been promoting equal education rights on behalf of the 'girl-child through live radio programmes, advocacy visits to traditional rulers and state actors. According to the Director of Planning commission in Ebonyi State an inclusive decision making involving PWD as well as women in cabinet initiative was happening in the state.

IR2.4 Number of women elected/appointed into both formal/informal decisions leadership positions

A precise number was not readily available from V2P Project and the evaluation process, however qualitative sources gave several instances of women assuming leadership positions at all levels. 121 names were mentioned when respondents were asked to give names and status of people that were appointed, voted or selected into formal/informal leadership in their communities in the last two years. Out of those mentioned, 34 were women (i.e. approx. 3M: 1F) of which twenty (20) held political appointments, eight were leaders in development sector, three were top civil servants and three unclassified. About 30-40% of women were COMEN members in Onitsha South LGA Anambra State of which 65% were also CBMs at community level. In Ukawu community Onicha LGA Ebonyi State, 15 females were chiefs in the traditional ruler's council and in Kaduna State at Ankung and Kumin Jatau communities, District heads appointed 2 females each to serve in the district's cabinets. Further reports referenced States' practices and policies on inclusiveness of women in governance structures. Government and IPs sources quoted 4 women which were presently serving as Commissioners in Anambra State, while out of 19 Permanent Secretaries in Anambra state civic service, 5 were women. Kaduna State government was reported to have as a matter of policy dedicated 1% of the state annual budget to women empowerment efforts.

IR2.5 Discussion of findings on enhanced voice for marginalized populations

V2P Project aptly demonstrated that it implemented a gender sensitive and inclusive project. At the end of the project, it reportedly reached 52,162 [47%M], [53%F]) suggesting more intervention were accessed by females who formed the greater proportion of marginalized population. The flagship GEADOR circle, served both as a platform and tool to address gender issues implementing V2P Project. In both regions of the project, the methodology was impactful to analyse gender dynamics and proffer solutions with mutual consents from stakeholders. The success recorded in Kaduna especially, where a community agree to girls completing their education before marriage and

getting both male and female community members to sit at the same decision-making meetings were huge milestones in context of socio-cultural gender stratification that prevails in the region. It was however found that groups with economic active members such as the I-WIG, Catholic Women Association, Women in Agriculture etc. were those with potentials for self-sustenance, while girls and youth groups like Girls Parliaments and G-VIG would find it difficult to continue to function as V2P Project exit strategy did not effectively consider them. The vertical establishment of the I-WIG happened in SE States, but in Kaduna such game-changing structures were not confirmed, forming women into co-operatives and strengthening them however happened. Helping them to be functional predominated. At local levels PWDs were still less represented when compared with other marginalised population groups, they were the weakest in terms of grass-root platform to access development intervention to enhance their voice. The process of backing JONAPWD with an act of the parliament was noted to be in progress, but the existence of a grass-root structure upon which the broader platform is expected to function was clearly not in existence.

To enhance voices, women made impressive progress in becoming part of instituted and constituted decision-making structures, restrictive cultural barrier were being broken to make them to be inclusive in decision making processes. The I-WIG formed in each SE States (except in Imo State), were most prominent in promoting these ideals and members were making the difference in their respective states and communities. In respect of adolescent girls, innovative groups like the Girls' Parliament, and G-VIG that were formed mostly had opportunities to contribute to decision making if they are CBM or in few instances COMEN members. They were particularly prominent in SE State and virtually non-existing in Kaduna State, which could be explained by the difference in socio-cultural barriers that exists in the two regions. In Kaduna opportunity to contribute to decisions, were most offered through community facilitating groups and not much of that was evident.

IR3: Better Governance with Greater Decentralization

IR3.1 Establishment/strengthening of Institutionalized fora for duty bearers/citizens interaction

Evidences about strengthening of existing CBMs were deduced from their membership of COMEN in SE states and attempts to further consolidate the functions of state COMENs to become a regional body. In Kaduna they formed social theme committees and had a close work relationship with CDO and BO in LGAs. CBM, COMEM, I-WIG, town union meetings, community women and youth groups were some locally institutionalized fora, which V2P Project worked well with to established linkages between communities and duty bearers. The budget forum was prominent in SE states as one of such engagement medium, and steps towards the institutionalization of the CCD/CDC strategy have commenced with the development of a policy document and the establishment of desk offices in the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning Anambra State. In Kaduna State there were linkages with LGA BOs liaising between communities and the State Budget and Planning Commission and in Abia State CDOs linked to the Ministry of Rural and Community Development and association the of PGs and CBMs to the Ministry of Cooperative Governance, Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation facilitated through interface meetings where dialogues on community projects were the focus.

IR3.2 Quality engagements between duty bearers/citizens

It was also learnt that through IP efforts interactive session were organized during when community members engaged legislators and other government officials on issues about their communities, such constituency briefing meeting like that by Hon. Vivian Okadigbo (a member of Anambra State of Assembly) facilitated by JDPC Awka, were reportedly more apolitical, less expensive and expectation of community member better focused and

moderate. Community members increasingly use their knowledge of power analysis to engage duty bearers. Community members, CBMs, I-WIG group members and COMEN officers from Ameka community (Ebonyi State), Azigbo community (Anambra State), Down Quarters (Kaduna State), Nteje community (Anambra State) etc. all testified that such quality engagement between them and state actors had led to improved relationships on both sides; inclusion of community priority project in state governments' budgets; delivery sensitization on key government programmes; and improvement in citizen's trust on government readiness to serve the people. However, there were also pockets of communities where the study was reliably informed of lack of government actions, despite engagement of government by community members. CSOs attested to being consulted by government officials more than before. CRC programme coordinator was invited to address Anambra State House of Assembly on citizen's rights and community development issues. LEAD, GAT and DIP engaged with LGA and state government in Kaduna to work with CDO and DO and other state Actors, to organize interface and town hall meetings involving community members and government officials, and ECP acknowledged that a slot had been allocated to CSOs in Kaduna State Planning Board and "approximately 97% of citizen inputs has made it to the 3 year local government development plan budget call circulars now emphasis citizens participation". WACOL in Abia state enumerated the enablement processes of work relationships between CDO and community members.

Discussion of findings on Governance with greater decentralization

The CCD/CDC as a budgeting tool was noted to have influenced government practices across project states as a community project allocation instrument and basis for state-wide programmes such as Community Choose Your Project (CCYP) covering each of the 187 communities and supported with 20million Naira per phase in Anambra State; Community Selected Development Project (CSDP) in Ebonyi State with an annual 10million Naira support to each community; Visit Every Community (VEC) in Enugu State; empowerment of CDO and DO and reported adoption of the CDC in all the 255 wards in Kaduna State. There have been increased ownerships of government efforts in communities by community members, who claimed school and road construction projects, health centre equipment and staffing, erosion control projects etc. were supported through community efforts after their completion.

State actors attested to greater inclusiveness of citizens' participation in governance processes. CRC representative currently serve as a member of planning, health and budget committees in the Ministry of Public Utility in Anambra state. According the Director of Health Services State Ministry of Health Anambra State, before the completion of budget processes in 2017, government officials held a meeting with town union presidents and traditional rulers to discuss the major highlights of the budget. The state COMEN Chairman believed interaction between the state government and her people had improved on a scale of 75%.

Adaptive Learning

Learning and sharing of lessons, was found to have happened in various forms, in different ways during the implementation of V2P project. A learning visit of Kaduna team with some stakeholders to Anambra State drove the adaptation processes that aligned the differences in socio-cultural and political context with the project's implementation in Kaduna State. The periodic experience sharing meetings across regions and peer learning between V2P Project serves communities and other neighbouring communities were both found to be veritable learning processes. There were also evidences of learning and sharing of lessons, during across the state monitoring exercises by COMEN in SE states as well as holding reflection and interface meetings involving relevant stakeholders. The multiple channels of learning were found to be innovative, simple and effective. The partnership

with media organizations provided more mileage to dissemination of V2P messages and ideals. The project leveraged on partnerships with 16 media houses, (3 TV stations, 7 Radio stations and 6 Newspapers) to engage duty bearers and informed the public on topical issues such as on conduct of elections, electoral reform laws, Paris Club fund refund to states, girl-child issues etc. through over 53 free radio airtimes. CA and IPs collaborated with other organizations outside the project such as APGG, DEVCOM, MeP4D etc. to leverage on their expertise and promote V2P Project objectives. JDPC Onitsha claimed they worked with NHRC, SMEDAN, BOI and several MDAs to learn and share on development issues. Member of Down Quarter community in Kaduna attested that CBM stepped down trainings in the community and regarded “all community members as a CBM” and WACOL claimed to have created a learn hub where CBMs were brought together to share experiences and learn.

Town hall, market day meetings, church announcement, use of technology especially by youth groups - WhatsApp and Facebook posting by members of Girls’ Parliament effectively and efficiently enhanced deep penetration and wide dissemination of V2P Project messages, advocacy events, monitoring and engagement efforts. However, the project team’s efforts to coordinate, collation and documentation of outcomes from all these sources was not encouraging and the vibrancy of learning and sharing of lessons between communities as it happened in SE states was not evident in Kaduna State although CDO connected very well with communities at the local government.

The value for money analysis conducted confirmed V2P Project’s implementation to have imbibed series of cost sharing and cost cutting measures. The quantitative analysis showed that the project spent the right amount of resources to get maximum satisfaction from the primary beneficiaries and impacted as well.

In the final analysis, V2P Project from pilot to extension phase can be adjudged a success, it had delivered on set objectives and contributed effectively to the DFID Public Sector Accountability and Governance Programme impact goal. The project significantly built active citizens that have being empowered to engage and demand their rights from governments, raised voices in general with special attention to the marginalised groups and fostered between bearers/citizens interaction/dialogue through application of principles of adaptive learning by all stakeholders involved. These have led to increased presence of government in communities with development projects and promoted trust between government and the people. Moving forward the following were six key recommendations amongst others for future governance programmes in V2P Project communities, states, regions and the country in general:

The successes of V2P Project should not start and end with the close-out of the project, as there are fundamental governance function values that were conceptualized, tested and working, delivering outstanding outcomes that are the desires of a government and her people. These should be a basis to replicate the project in other states and regions of the country;

- For saturation purpose, there is a need for scale-up to all communities in all V2P states through a negotiated cost-sharing arrangement between possibly consortium of donor programmes with similar strategic objectives and the respective state governments;
- Several priority development areas for future developments were suggested, however the most prominent ones were, interventions for legislative arm of government, youth participation in governance, local government autonomy, and community governance strengthening;

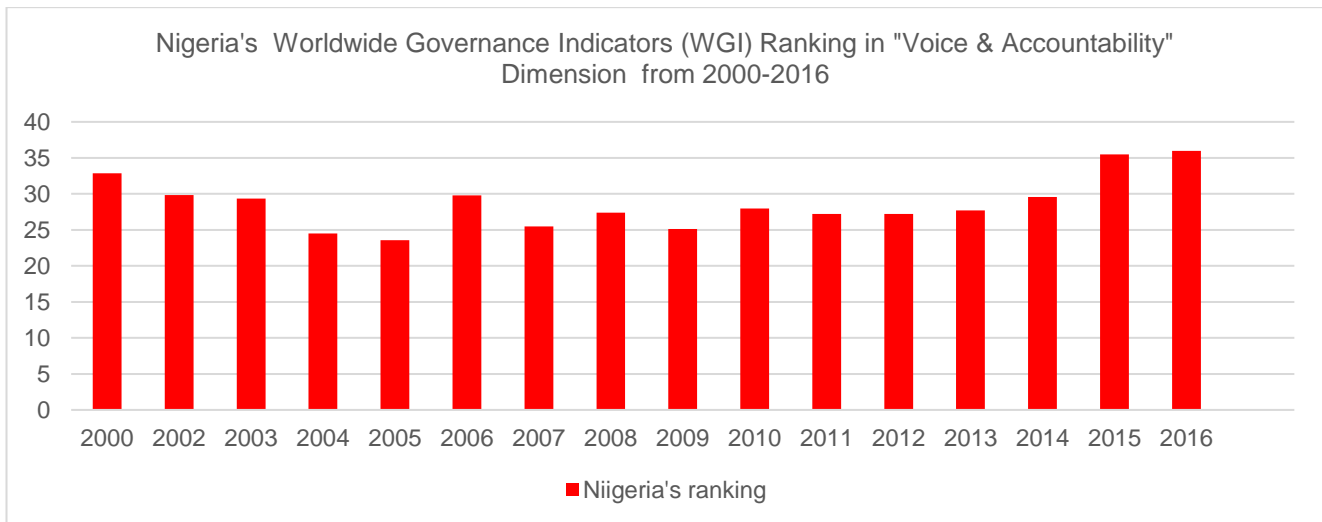
- A short-term arrangement with DFID by CA to see through the various on-going institutionalization processes in the various project states, to enhance sustainability and prevent disintegration of already mobilized and energised structures formed through V2P Project interventions;
- Linkage of youth and adolescent girl's group to mentors, patrons, matrons and role models with the aim of nurturing them to become champions and crusaders of good government as well as a resource back-up for the activities of these groups;
- PWDs still have the most silent voice amongst the marginalised populations, deliberate attention among development actors need to be shifted to them.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context

Nigeria’s transition to democratic rule in 1999, after sixteen years of military governments brought both new hopes and challenges to governance in the country. The carryover effect of disconnect and distrust by citizens of government during the military era soon became apparent in the nascent democracy. The high hopes gradually turned into social disillusion as citizen’s participation in politics were fraught with barriers that make it the exclusive preserve of a few in the society and election processes compromised. At community level inclusiveness in governance process of citizens was less prioritized. A combination of factors that included lack of knowledge and understanding of government’s programmes and how to engage government; attitudinal ignorance with apathy to government performance ineptness; as well as the perception of helplessness by citizens were fundamental challenges identified as limitations to community members relating with government and asserting their rights to services therefrom.

Figure 1: Nigeria’s Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)



World Bank’s Global Worldwide Governance Indicator (WGI) study since 2000 has consistently ranked Nigeria below lower 36th percentile in the ‘voice & accountability’ dimension of the study. In 2016 Nigeria ranked 131 out of 204 countries in this dimension, giving credence to the fact that Nigerians substantially have less voice in the way they are governed and government’s accountability to her people is still a big issue, despite the assertion of the principles of the country’s 1999 constitution to these effects. To mitigate these challenges, development efforts by national and international institutions have been to nurture governance on democratic platform to attain global best practices in performance especially on relationship between citizens and government. The Department for International Development (DFID) in this respect, under the empowerment and accountability portfolio have continuously demonstrated strong commitments, supporting implementation of governance projects that gives significance from national to community level across the country. The Voice to the People (V2P) project is one of such governance projects that fitted into this agenda. The project implemented by Christian Aid, with support under DFID Governance and Transparency Fund (GTF) was conceptualized to enhance citizen’s voice to hold government accountable and improved service delivery to citizens.

1.2 V2P Project Description

V2P project was a multi-phased governance project that spanned a period of five (5) years. The first phase of the project aimed at improving social, economic and political well-being and improved services in Anambra State was piloted from July 2013 to January 2016 in 12 LGAs and 48 communities of the state. The conviction on its effective delivery of its strategic objective provided a strong basis for an extension phase to enable consolidation of its results, replication and scaling-up of its implementation. The extension phase was designed to achieve “more accountable, effective and evidence-informed local and state governments in the South-East region and Kaduna State, that prioritise the sustainable delivery of public goods and services that meets citizen’s needs” thus contributing to DFID Public Sector Accountability and Governance Programme impact goal. These objectives were to be delivered through building active citizenship to engage government on right to service delivery, enhancing voices from communities, influencing governments/foster dialogue between state actors and citizens and adopting adaptive learning approaches all through the project implementation phase. The extension phase implemented from July 2016 to March 2018 while consolidating on gains in targeted communities in Anambra State was extended into the remaining nine LGAs of the state, other states in South-East geo-political zone of the country (Abia, Enugu, Ebonyi and Imo) and Kaduna state (to test the strategies of the project in a different socio-cultural and political setting) Christian Aid according to the table below worked in collaboration with 10 Implementing Partners (IP) in the seven project States to implementation of the project in 36 LGAs and 265 Communities.

Table 1: V2P Project Implementing Partners by State

S/No	STATE	National IP	State IP	Acronym of Implementing Organizations
1	FCT (Abuja)	CLSD DIP ECP		CLSD Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development CRC Civil Right Concern DIP Development in Practice
2	Abia		WACOL	ECP Enhanced Citizens Pillar GAT Greater Awareness Trust
3	Anambra		CRC JDPC (Awka) JDPC (Nnewi) JDPC (Onitsha)	HOG-I Hope Giver Initiatives LEADS Legal Awareness of Nigerian Women JDPC Justice Development and Peace Commission WACOL Women Aid Collective
4	Ebonyi		HOG-I	YEHRRCR Youth Education on Human Rights and Civil Responsibilities
5	Enugu		JDPC (Enugu) YEHRRCR WACOL	
6	Imo		HOG-I	
7	Kaduna		GAT LEADS	

1.3 Objectives of the Evaluation

The overarching objective of this study was to conduct an end-line evaluation of the V2P project to determine to what extent the objectives of the project have been achieved. In the process the following specific objectives shall be accomplished:

Specific Objectives:

- Documentation of results and outcomes and what has been achieved including impact;
- Lessons that have been learned and how they have been shared;
- Recommendations for future programmes especially for local governance.

1.4 Scope of the Evaluation

The evaluation was planned to be inclusive and deep in enquiry, to this end its scope cover four of the six project states - Anambra, Ebonyi and Imo in the SE hub and Kaduna in the NW zone of the country. The criteria considered for selection of the states included stratification by:

- a. Region of project implementation with the SE hub state having similar socio-cultural and political identities;
- b. Weight of implemented activities. Anambra, Enugu and Kaduna more served than Imo, Abia and Ebonyi;
- c. Representation in previous baseline and special studies (Enugu excluded in baseline study);
- d. Justice Development and Peace Commission (JDPC) observed to work across the SE hub, hence would be appropriate for assessing similarity/differences in project's interventions in the SE state and a comparative analysis with the North West region;
- e. Political environment. Imo belong to a different party in the zone, hence the dimension of the difference in political leadership by state and region on outcomes will be explored during the evaluation;
- f. Available time for data collection and travels (2 weeks) within the Evaluation plan.

All LGAs in selected state was covered except for Kaduna where a random sample of three LGAs¹ was taken. The evaluation team plan to reach a minimum of 35 communities out of the 111 communities served by the project, this will include two sampled communities each in Anambra and Kaduna states where community beneficiaries from the pilot phase and the state government respectively have scaled-up the project. Communities will be randomly sampled from each of the LGAs in the evaluation and the sample size per state would be proportional (about half) relative to total number of communities served in each state (see table below for details).

Table 2: Evaluation Sampling Procedure (Include Planned and Covered)

State	LGA			Community		
	No of LGAs Reached	Planned Sample Size	Covered Sample size	No of Comm. Served	Planned Sample Size	Covered Sample size
Anambra	9	9	9	41	20	21
Ebonyi	2	2	2	11	6	6
Imo	2	2	3	9	5	6
Kaduna	6	3	3	18	8 (6 & 2)	8
Abia	2		2	7		
Enugu	3		3	25		
Total	24	16	16	111	39	41 ²

1.5 Evaluation Questions by Evaluation Criteria

1. To what extent did assumptions outlined in the V2P project result framework supported or worked against the project? - Cross-cutting theme
2. Was the project implemented as planned in each of the project states? – Effectiveness

¹ No of communities covered during the evaluation surpassed the number planned, as a result of mix up and misunderstanding of the field visit plan provided to V2P Guides responsible for scheduling appointments for Evaluators during data collection exercise.

² Considering long distances between LGAs in Kaduna

3. How have results from V2P project implementation justified the resources committed to the project? - Efficiency
4. To what extent did regional diversities of project locations affect outcomes from each region? - Learning
5. How did the project contribute to change(s) in governance performance at different government levels? - Impact
6. Looking at the state/community level engagement, what types of engagements have potentials for sustainable citizen/government relationship to deliver on dividend of governance? – Sustainability

SECTION 2: EVALUATION DESIGN

2.1 Evaluation Approach & Methodology

The study was participatory in approach adopting a mixed method for collection and analysis of qualitative data from relevant stakeholders of the project which formed sources of evidences and narratives to quantitative data that were collected in a survey with community members. Specifically, the following were the methods adopted for the study:

i. Project Document Review

As mentioned above relevant V2P project documents on - concept, proposal, design, awards, implementation, monitoring & evaluation, special studies, programme protocols, standard operating procedures, project management templates etc. as obtained from CA/V2P project, implementing partners and other sources were continuously reviewed for context setting, process recalls, result tracking, and corroborative evidences on performance during the life of the project.

ii. Field Visit

A detailed field-visit plan was developed and implemented to highlight key activities and timeline for data collection at the national, state, LGA and Community levels (see below).

iii. Observation

As an evidence-oriented data collection method, physical and tangible outcomes were observed and visually documented (pictures) at project sites and at sessions, during stakeholder's validation forum to attest to other findings from the evaluation process.

iv. Interviews & Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

Different forms of interviewing techniques (Personal, Key Informant, In-depth, Telephone & Group) were conducted to elicit qualitative responses from different V2P project stakeholders inclusive of DFID technical officers on Governance programme, CA/V2P technical project staff, State Implementing Partners (IPs), collaborating governance programme Partners (PERL-ECP), Government Actor at LGA & State levels, community gate-keepers, community facilitators to the story of V2P project implementation and results. FGD were held with community networks, marginalized population groups (women, youth, adolescent girls and People with disability) and other population groups in the community categorised by age and gender.

v. Questionnaire Survey

Semi-structured questionnaires were administered on community members for quantitative analyses of service dimensions and outcomes by community demographics. To enable comparability, the survey used for the end-line study at the pilot phase of V2P Project was reviewed and adopted for this end-line study of the extension phase. Findings from these analyses were triangulated to further provide clarity on the project's performance.

vi. Validation Meeting

At the completion of field activities, a Stakeholder's validation meeting was held in each of the geo-political zones (SE & NW) where V2P project was carried out. The meeting served as a fact-checking and clarification forum to avoid needless controversies. Participants who were custodian of institutional memory of V2P project also use the occasion to align their experiences with findings from the evaluation and further enriched recommendations for future governance projects.

V2P Project extension phase was designed to be coordinating, catalysing and learning oriented, rather than target/attribution driven implementation as such metric measurement of achievements against target was less relevant and result-based appraisal more desirable. This was factored into the design and implementation of the end-line evaluation and the report format structured along the result framework of the project.

2.2 Category of Stakeholders for Data Collection

LGA, State and Abuja Stakeholders to be Interviewed

Respondents from LGAs and States, who were government actor, would be interacted with in all V2P Project states including stakeholders in Abuja. Respondents would be purposively sampled due to the nature of their jobs that does not guarantee their availability at all times. Key Informant Interviews would be conducted with respondents either by direct interview sessions with Data Collectors or through telephone calls where deemed appropriate (i.e. due to distance and/or time constraints).

The total numbers of respondents from LGAs and States were determined by the following criteria:

1. Respondent's Availability - As many that may be available for interview sessions
2. Time - As many as possible within available time for data collection during the evaluation
3. Mix of Duty bearers by government levels (LGA/State) and governance service functions i.e. Executive, MDAs & Legislature.

The minimum number of interviews planned for these categories of respondents was estimated to be 30 Duty Bearers, according to the following:

In a State, at least;

- a. Two (2) Executives (1 LGA, 1 State),
- b. Four (4) from MDAs/LGA Depts. (2 LGA, 2 State),

Note: Priority would be given to respondents from Ministry of Local Govt./Chieftaincy Matters & Rural Development and the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning

- c. Four (4) from legislature (2 LGA, 2 State)

Implementing and Collaborating Partners in States to be Interviewed

The Project Director or Project Manager of the following IPs and Collaborating Partners would be interviewed:

Abuja

1. Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development;
2. Development in Practice.

Anambra State

1. Civil Right Concern;
2. Justice Development and Peace Commission (Awka);
3. Justice Development and Peace Commission (Onitsha);
4. Justice Development and Peace Commission (Nnewi).

Ebonyi State

1. Hope Giver Initiative (for both Ebonyi and Enugu)

Imo State

1. Women Aid Collective - WACOL (for Imo, Enugu and Abia)

Enugu State (by Telephone or during Validation meeting)

1. Justice Development and Peace Commission (Enugu)
2. WACOL
3. Youth Education on Human Right and Civil Responsibility (YEHRCR)

Abia State (by Telephone or during Validation meeting)

1. WACOL

Collaborating Partners in States

At least one (1) Collaboration Partner in the South-East zone - ECP, SAVI, SPARC and SunMAP and one in North-West zone.

Development Partners and Others in Abuja to be Interviewed

Respondents from Abuja would mainly be the following:

1. DFID Governance Program Director in Nigeria
2. DFID Program/Desk Officer on V2P Project
3. Christian Aids (CA) Governance Advisor (HQ)
4. Christian Aids (CA) Nigeria Country Director
5. CA/V2P Project Staff:
 - a. Team Lead - Governance and Gender Program;
 - b. Senior Programme Coordinator - Governance (Anambra);
 - c. Senior MEAL Coordinator (Abuja);
 - d. Programme Officer - Communication (Abuja);
 - e. Programme Officer - Governance (Enugu);
 - f. Programme Officer - Governance (Kaduna);
 - g. M&E Officer;
 - h. Grant Officer.

2.3 Sampled Communities (Planned & Covered)

The table below presents communities that were sampled and those eventually covered for data collection:

Title of table: Local Government Authority (LGA) and sampled communities for V2P project end-line evaluation

LGA	Communities Sampled	Alternative Community ³	Comment
ANAMBRA STATE			
Oyi	Nteje	Ogbunike	Evaluation Activities/Respondents
	Umunya		
Onitsha North	Omagba	Waterside	KII of COMEN, CBM, Community Leaders and at least 1 CSO
	GRA		

³ Alternative Communities are provided to replace any sampled community that cannot be reached due to factors like security, long distance travel, terrain, etc.

LGA	Communities Sampled	Alternative Community ³	Comment
Onitsha South	Odoaku	Fegge	FGD with Women's Group, Community members by age/gender groups at least 1 per community but for different categories of groups across communities
	Bridge Head		
Njikoka	Abagana	Enugu-Ukwu	
	Enugu-Agidi		
Awka South	Awak	Isiagu	Conduct questionnaire survey with Community members (as many as time permit)
	Nise		
Aniocha	Adazi-enu	Obeledu	
	Neni	Amesi	
Aguata	Igbo-Ukwu		
	Azinifite-Aguata		
	Isuofia		
Nnewi South	Azigbo		
Nnewi North	Nnewi		
EBONYI STATE			
Ezza South	Echara	Ezzama	
	Amaika		
	Amuzu		
Onicha	Ukawu	Oshiri	
	Ikwuator Idembia		
	Nsokkara		
IMO STATE			
Ngor-Okpala	Amala	Eziama	
	Alulu		
	Obokwe		
Obowo	Avutu	Amato	
	Umupka		
KADUNA STATE			
Giwa	Madara	Yakawada	
Kaduna-South	Kikinau	Kakuri Gwari	
	Down Quarters		
	Television		
Chikun	Kakau Daji		
	Juyi		

2.4 Data Collection

Quantitative and qualitative data were collected from all the communities, government actors and IPs as designed during the inception phase. Since expected outputs and outcomes were known to be more qualitative than quantitative, efforts were made to get as much as possible qualitative evidences that supported findings from the community survey planned and implemented for the evaluation.

2.4.1 The Community Survey

The study unit for the survey were community members, who by principal characteristic must be a resident. All those in this category were further stratified according to development role they may be responsible for in their community (See Data Collection Instruments in Appendix E) i.e. either as:

- a. A Community leader and/or
- b. A Member of a community group and/or
- c. Community facilitator (e.g. COMEN, CBM, GEADOR) or
- d. A community member without a community function (i.e. an ordinary community member)

Note: Provision was made to sieve out community members who were “natives of the community, but not necessarily residing in the community to reduce response bias.

The study was a cross-sectional study, and from the category of respondents identified above, a purposive sampling was adopted based on experience from similar community-based governance evaluation studies with maximum range of 20-25 community respondents turn out during data collection as well as resource limitations to conduct a full-scale population study in each community visited for the evaluation. At the end of data collection 361 respondents from 33 communities in SE states took part in the exercise. Data cleaning and sieving out of ‘natives who were non-residential’ reduced the dataset to 291 (131M, 160F) that were analysed. Further breakdown of community respondents in the survey analyses by demographics showed, by ‘Age category’ - Youth (18.2%), Adult (71.5%) and Old person 10.3%); by ‘Highest education attained’ - Did not attend school (12.7%), Primary school leaver (4.5%), Secondary school leaver (38.5%), Post-secondary school graduate (31.3%) and NA - unclassified (13.0%); by ‘Occupation category’ - Artisan (7.5%), Civil servant (5.2%), Farmer (27.1%), Pensioner (3.4%), Professional (12.4%), Student (10.3%), Trading/Business (28.5%) and Others (5.5%); and by ‘Marital status’ - Divorcee (0.7%), Married (71.5%), Single (21.0%), widow/widower (5.2%) and NA - unclassified (1.7%).

From qualitative data sources, 72 KII and 70 FGD sessions respectively were held involving a total of 726 participants (361M, 365F) see table below for break down.

Table 4: Data Collection Response Distribution

Activity/State	Anambra		Ebonyi & Imo		Kaduna		Sub-Total		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Interviews (KII & IDI)	18	7	29	8	6	4	43	19	72
FGD	132	171	89	55	87	120	308	346	654
Sub-Total	150	178	118	63	93	124	361	365	726
TOTAL	328		181		217		726		

SECTION 3: EVALUATION FINDINGS BY V2P PROJECT RESULT FRAMEWORK

3.1 Empowerment by building active citizens and inclusive voices of communities towards service delivery

Key Findings

3.1.1 Knowledge of citizens' awareness of their rights and responsibilities

The situational analysis study conducted in 2016 within V2P Project states, revealed across communities in Anambra State, a low score (below 33%) on governance assessment indicators for inclusiveness, accountability and transparency, while at end-line evaluation of the project in Anambra State, 87% of communities, marginalized groups and CSO reported gaining new knowledge, skills and services from V2P Project. The community survey conducted across SE states at end-line evaluation of the extension phase, indicated 83.2% community residents were able to demonstrate their awareness and knowledge of their rights to services from those in authority, as well as explained what government's responsibilities to development issues in their communities were. Further breakdown of this knowledge metrics by category of community members indicated 'ordinary' community member (88.8%), community leaders (70.4%), community group members (65.8%) and community actors (77.6%) while by age/gender categories, old men (19.7%), old women (3%), adult men (68.22%), adult women (74.8%), youth male (12.15%) and youth female (22.2%).

The evaluation also found through qualitative responses from individual interviews and group discussions ample evidences of community members that have been empowered through built capacities in right approach curricula on right awareness and assertion. Respondents expressed boldness and confidence, with increased knowledge on how to interact and modes of interaction with duty bearers and generally demystified beliefs about existing barriers in communicating to government issues concerning developments in their communities. The Chairman CBM Nise Community who doubles as Assistant Secretary Nise Town Union attested that V2P project had brought government closer to the people, which had hitherto been far and non-responsive to community social development but now community members knew the right places to go and necessary people to contact with their

Testimonials from the field

The evaluation findings on awareness creation among citizens from were quite similar from both the South-East states and Kaduna.

"... V2P is an eye opener to the community, for instance I(myself) that you are seeing here, I have been the Prime Minister for almost six or seven years now, I don't know my right! (serious!). Yes, I don't know my right in Government, I don't know what I'm supposed to benefit from them, all I know is that infrastructure, everything belong to government and is for government to give them, but then I am getting it, but when V2P come into our mist, they thought us that these things are our rights, we have start to make our demands, and tell us how to make it and how to process it and to table them, where to table them ..."

Avutu Community Prime Minister and Chairman CBM Obowo LG, Imo State.

"...V2P project has helped the community to understand the workings of governance, prior to the coming of V2P we only had an idea but do not understand how government operates and our role in governance. Now we understand and are aware of the need to participate in governance for example in budget process, how to relate with each other in the community and how to prioritize the need of in our Community."

Sabitu Tanimu a community leader in Yakawada Community Kaduna.

"The V2P project intervention program as being with us for 2 years in this community, it has expose us to right awareness, sensitize us on governance and how to engage government."

FGD Community member Down Quarters Kaduna.

complaints and concerns and these requests were getting to government.

According to the President Echara community in Ezza South LGA Ebonyi State, citizens now knew their rights and responsibilities and to the extent that these rights were being exercised. Community members now engaged government on allocation of development projects to their communities. The Director of Health Services SHOH Anambra further confirmed these findings from the community, he agreed that the Ministry and communities were becoming more aware of the importance of community inclusiveness in planning and accountability from government.

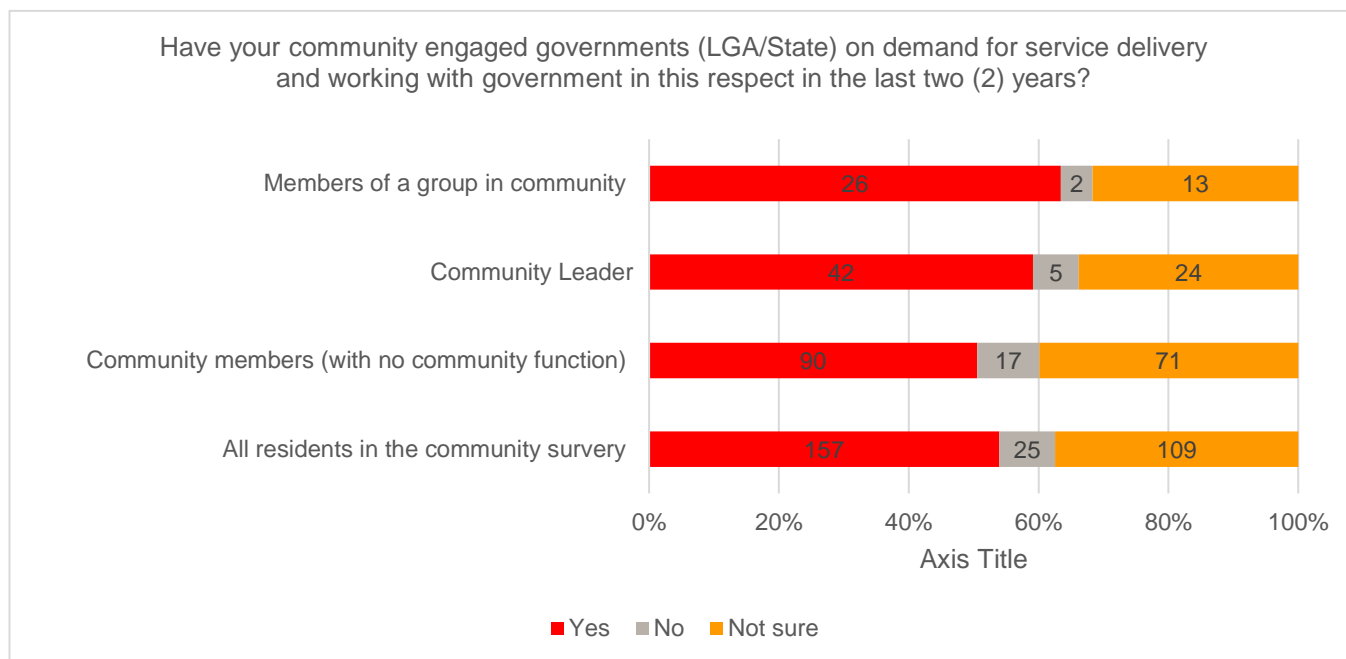
3.1.2 Participation of citizens to demand and claim rights

In the community survey, when asked:

“Have your community engaged governments (LGA/State) on demand for service delivery and working with government in this respect in the last two (2) years?”

The figure 2 below indicates the distribution of responses to above question from respondents in the community survey while by age category, old persons (12.1%), adults (71.3%), youths (16.6%) and by gender male (45.2%) and female (54.8%) believed their community engaged governments by demanding for service delivery and worked with government on these demands.

Figure 2: Community engagement with governments in the last 2 years



More respondents were affirmative, especially by those who have functional roles in communities. Generally, in all categories of community people, it was believed that communities were engaging government and demanding for services with further actions to actualise such demands. Those who were in agreement with communal demand for services also specified how these engagements were carried out which includes mostly development and submission of ‘community charter of demands’ to authorities at designated places through their representatives, direct interaction with government officers at town hall and interface meetings, use of influential personnel amongst others, and in the community assertion of human and gender rights such as intervening about denial of inheritance, widowhood challenges etc..

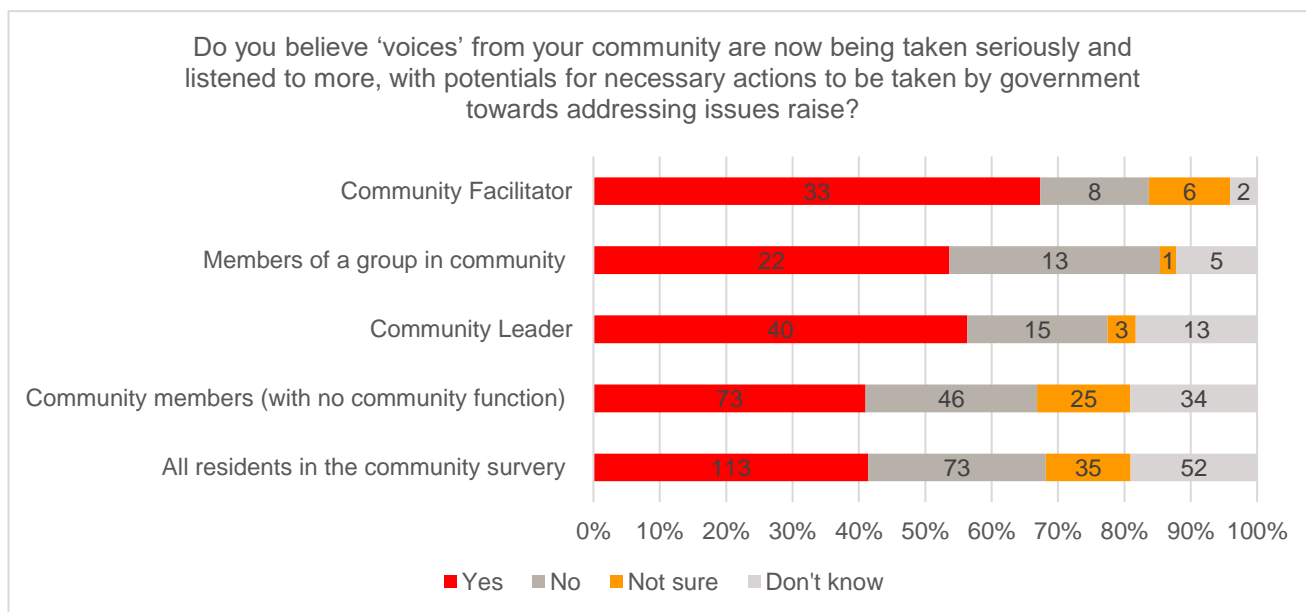
When further asked:

“Do you believe ‘voices’ from your community are now being taken seriously and listened to more, with potentials for necessary actions to be taken by government towards addressing issues raised?”

All categories of respondents were convinced that duty bearers now hark to their voices and responding with services to their communities (see Figure 3 next page). By age category, old persons (6.1%), adults (74.0%), youths (19.8%) and by gender, male (40.0%) and female (60.0%) believed voices from communities were being taken seriously and government addressing issues that were raised.

Putting together findings and interpretations from these probing questions and whether they actually translated to increased participation of citizens to demand and claim rights, was more deductive than confirmatory. Further findings from interactions with community officials and groups provided the apparent confirmatory aspect, as they aligned with the position of categories of community members on increase in demand from citizens and positive responses from government to voices from communities. The testimonial statements and deductions from logic of relationships between the process of identifying communal needs, initiation of a demand process, getting government’s interest and actions and witnessing results, were recounted during interviews in communities.

Figure 3: Representation of voice



Members of Amaika and Oshiri communities in Ezza-South and Onicha LGAs respectively of Ebonyi State; Nnewi community Nnewi North LGA in Anambra State; Alulu community Ngor-Okpala LGA in Imo State; and Television Village community in Kaduna State were some of the communities in the evaluation study that recounted how government had responded to their demands through the actions of CBM and COMEN members, CDO and DO, from the CCD/CDC developed by their communities that were submitted to governments. They asserted that they no longer assumed that duty bearers knew their needs and could prioritize these needs for communities.

3.1.3 Capacity of community to monitor service delivery

To assess service delivery monitoring, the community survey explored what were direct or indirect skill-impacting services gained by community members from the project, the specific area(s) of skill-impacting services gained, in what dosage and to what common good of community dwellers were these improvements in skills applied. The analysis of those that gained skill(s) from the project indicated, all community residents in the survey [Y 45%, N 2.4%, DK 52.6%]⁵, ordinary community member [Y 39.3%, N 0.5%, DK 60.1%], community leaders [Y 46.5%, N 1.4%, DK 52.1%], member of community group [Y 48.7%, N 9.7%, DK 52.1%], community facilitator [Y 73.5%, N 2.0%, DK 24.5%].

In respect of types of skill improvement service(s) gained by community members (see Fig 4), right awareness was the highest (86 members) and income generation the least (34 members).

The dosage of skill improvement services received showed that each resident community member in the survey received capacity building in an average of four skill improvement services, while further breakdown by category of community residents indicated that ordinary community members (16.9%), community leaders (35.39%), members of community group (46.3%) and community facilitators (40.8%) had capacities built in at least four improvement skill-set services. Resident community members in all categories that have gained improved skill(s), mentioned, as common goods to community dwellers to which gained skill-set(s) was being applied to include, 'ability to ask questions without fears', 'identification of issues in the community', 'development of community charter of demand' 'monitoring projects in the community', 'engaging government officials', 'sensitization and creating awareness among other community members' 'building capacities in neighbouring community' 'monitoring budget implementation' etc.

Testimonials from the field

Community no longer assuming

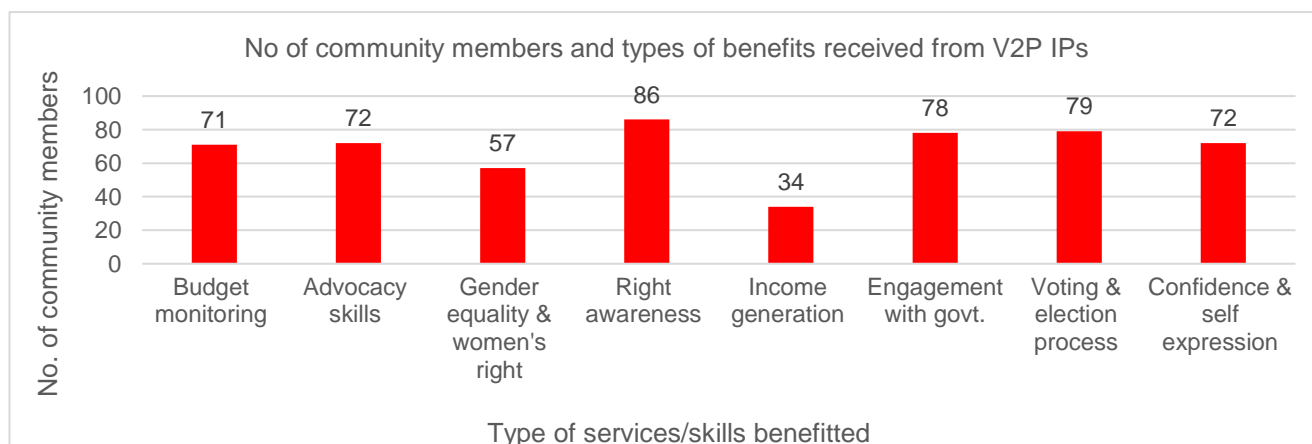
"... with the little contact I had with V2P there has been serious change in the way I see government delivering their responsibilities... I now see government as debtors who owe us the right of their services and provision of amenities and at least they have achieved a health centre. So, demanding for those amenities is a right I would exercise to the full."

Njoku Bernard from Oshiri community Ebonyi State

"...LGA and the community have been engaging each other since last year through their leaders and designated groups on their right when it comes to project development process The results achieved so far on this is that personal interest no longer take a centre stage, but community interest always prevail. The Community can now come with common interest".

Acting CDO SOBA Kaduna

Figure 4: Benefits received by community members from V2P IPs



Qualitative comments from respondents interviewed or from FGD participants, across all the project states in the evaluation attested that V2P Project empowered them to monitor development projects in their communities and follow-up with demands made to duty-bearers especially in tracking outcomes from their CCD/CDC and budget processes. For instance community members from Dikenodi community Imo state ascertained the effectiveness of their CBMs in monitoring service delivery in the community, COMEN Chairman in Anambra state affirmed that having been empowered by V2P Project to monitor, sensitize and liaise with different stakeholders, COMEN, CBMs and I_WIG members move from school to school to monitor receipt of basic supplies, monitored the state of equipment and staffing in health centres, tracked budget processes in the state to ensure project allocation to their communities. A former Director of Planning SMOB&EP corroborated these findings, he reaffirmed that communities implemented, monitored and took ownership of projects sited in their domain and rated community members monitoring processes very high i.e. 4 on a scale of 5. Contributors from Ebonyi state during the evaluation validation meeting reported that PGs and CBM secretaries were trained, mandated to step-down the built capacities in their different communities to other CBMs and community members and the whole capacity building processes were monitored by the state's COMEN members across communities in the state. In Kaduna Mallam Musa Ibrahim from Shamo Yakawada community and a member of Community Base Monitoring in Education focus group, claimed the group was empowered to monitor facility and human developments in schools, after which needs, and challenges were identified communicated to duty bearers through the CCD and some of their demands for schools were captured in the 2017 state budget.

3.1.4 Discussion of findings on building active citizenship and inclusive voice of communities to demand for services.

At inception there was an obvious disconnect of community members in V2P project states from governance and the way it supposed to impact on their lives, governments were not delivering services and people were not holding government accountable, mainly because people were generally oblivious of government being there to serve them amongst others. It can be said that with V2P interventions in SE and Kaduna States this perception in communities had begun to change due to significant improvement on awareness of citizen's rights and government functions that were also translating to service delivery in their communities. The rights' awareness created were deep, wide and contagious, being felt beyond served communities, inclusive of government actors attesting to increase in claims and assertion of these rights by citizens. Studies have pointed at indifference attitude of Nigerian's to government as a common issue in the country, which may well explain the similarity across all V2P Project's states (Kaduna inclusive), in the reception and reactions by citizens to capacities built to give them voice and the results they got. Meanwhile of significance is the level of agreement by the general public of communities in the survey (i.e. ordinary community members) despite their relative distant contact with 'corridor of powers', about 40% believed that their voices were being listened to and governments were acting on their demands'. This is a positive community pass mark for V2P Project, when compared to the past where baseline suggest citizens' general frustration about government's ineptitude to service delivery. The programmatic combination of power and gender analyses, capacity building on rights awareness, gender rights and equality, advocacy skills and other relevant skill-sets were fundamental to these outcomes. Awareness creation was an impetus to act and the evaluation revealed that V2P project consolidated on this strength to galvanize community to engage government for services especially where the project was able to implement to full extent designed interventions. Most community respondents attested to two categorises of service denials, vis-à-vis service denial from government and service denial from citizens. Both forms of deficiencies were tackled head-on through the application of component of power attributes by gaining

the 'power to' reinforce 'power within' and deploy 'power with' to overcome 'power over'. Outcomes in this instance confirmed the relevance of the strategy V2P Project adopted i.e. 'to build active citizenship ...'.

In addition, capacity building was central to V2P Project implementation and this expectedly was anchored on local capacities and resources to strengthen engagement processes with duty bearers as demonstrated at the pilot phase. Analysis of this strategy showed that for various categories of stakeholders, the multi-level training of trainer (ToT) implemented involved 26 different types of trainings⁶ on development and governance themes. It can be suggested that the knowledge need of the project's actors were saturated, however what was of paramount importance was how these new knowledge and skills gained were utilized to achieve results. Communities, marginalized groups, CSO and individual utilised the momentum gained with this energy, to engage duty bearers, policy makers and legislators on rights to service delivery and indeed tangible results were achieved. Those that were mentioned from primary sources during the end-line evaluation process were compiled into a 'compendium of V2P project results (see Section 3.11). In addition to plausible contributory factors highlighted above, the field experience of CA in these regions cannot also be discounted, having worked in this environment on similar governance issue projects since 2008 (in Anambra) and in Kaduna lately, continuity with experienced IPs while playing the strategic role of 'coordinating, catalysing and learning' were also significant. It was obvious that the project built on experience and strength gained during the pre-V2P pilot projects and then the pilot phase, to maximize positive outcomes from this result area.

However, the rich training content was not sustained across communities in the SE states. It has found that different category of stakeholders especially at community level received different dosage of these trainings, and as such possesses different abilities to step-down to community groups at grass-root levels for impact. There were communities with just one training contact and felt that they have not grasped the requisite skills necessary to engage government. Also reaching out to other communities by communities already empowered by V2P project as laudable as this promoted increase in scope of coverage, influence and effect of V2P project, often replaced completely the relevant fundamental trainings for newly reached communities (often community and state facilitators - CBMs, COMEN and CDOs do not have the resources to conduct these trainings to full extent of what they were taught), hence the capacity to engage duty bearers by these new-entrances was either weak or clearly not feasible. In this regard, some communities were still hoping V2P Project would come and train them. Engaging government on budget processes, election duties and development projects in their community etc. was now an established civic duty which citizens in SE and Kaduna States believe they can perform without any fear of retribution from government. Policy makers and government officials have also seen the process facilitated by V2P Project as opportunities to reform public service delivery approaches to the people. Both demand and supply sides were getting win-win results.

3.2 Increased number of women & other marginalized populations elected or appointed into formal or informal positions

3.2.1 Establishment/Strengthening safe spaces or platform

KEY FINDINGS

V2P Project as a population-centric project implemented interventions that cut across different population groups. Inclusiveness at all levels (community, LGA, state and national) by demographic characteristics especially on gender came out strong in its implementation. The voice from marginalized population by design should give effect

to the quality of outcomes delivered by the project. The platform/forum for contact with marginalized populations was appraised and enquiry made about V2P Project's engagements with marginalized population and the specific activities they were involved in, which gave them more voices towards addressing their needs. Those who knew that V2P worked with women groups, PWDs, youth's groups, and girl's groups were - all community residents (48.5%), ordinary community members (46.1%), community leaders (52%), members of group in community (56.1%) and community facilitators (71%). During interaction sessions, participants opined that women were organized to form advocacy and pressure groups like the Idikacho Women-in-Government (I-WIG) across the SE states and adolescent girls as members of groups like the Girls' Parliament and Girls Voice in Governance (G-VIG). The project IPs trained members and worked with established women's group like the Catholic Women Organization (CWO) and Women Action Committee (WAC); advocacy groups like Women Aspirant Forum (WAF); economic empowerment group like the Women in Agriculture and community network groups like I-WIG forum were all identified as fora where efforts to enhance voices happened. State actors further attested to this finding:

"V2P Project have sensitized rural women and some of them have formed groups and now realize that they have voice and are actively participating in governance..."

- KII with Former Director Ministry of Economic Planning & Budget, Anambra State.

The effort to formally register in the SE region the Joint Association of Persons with Disability (JONAPWD) since the pilot phase of the project was reportedly still on-going. The approach of group formation and strengthening was not seen in Kaduna, the most similar platform in this respect were formation of CBM members into committees in developmental theme such as education. Further safe spaces were also created for women, youths and PWDs to align their specific needs with community needs, through their active involvement as monitors and officers of CBMs across all project states and COMEN in SE states. However, the evaluation found the GEADOR model as the omnibus strategy, promoted across communities of all the states where in V2P project was implemented with evidence of its transformational attributes and effects on community members and leadership alike as well as on both genders. The following excerpt of evidences further attest to this:

"We have four focus group as designed by V2P; adult men, adult women, female youth and male youth. Meetings are held 3 times by each group and the 4th week we all come together to hold a general meeting, this we don't organized before the coming of V2P."

- FGD Community Member Down Quarter Kaduna.

"GEADOR works across gender related issues. It is made up of 4 groups the adult male, adult female, young male and young female. They work to amend cultural norms affecting gender that are baseless."

- KII CBM Azinifite Aaguata Community Nnewi South, Anambra State.

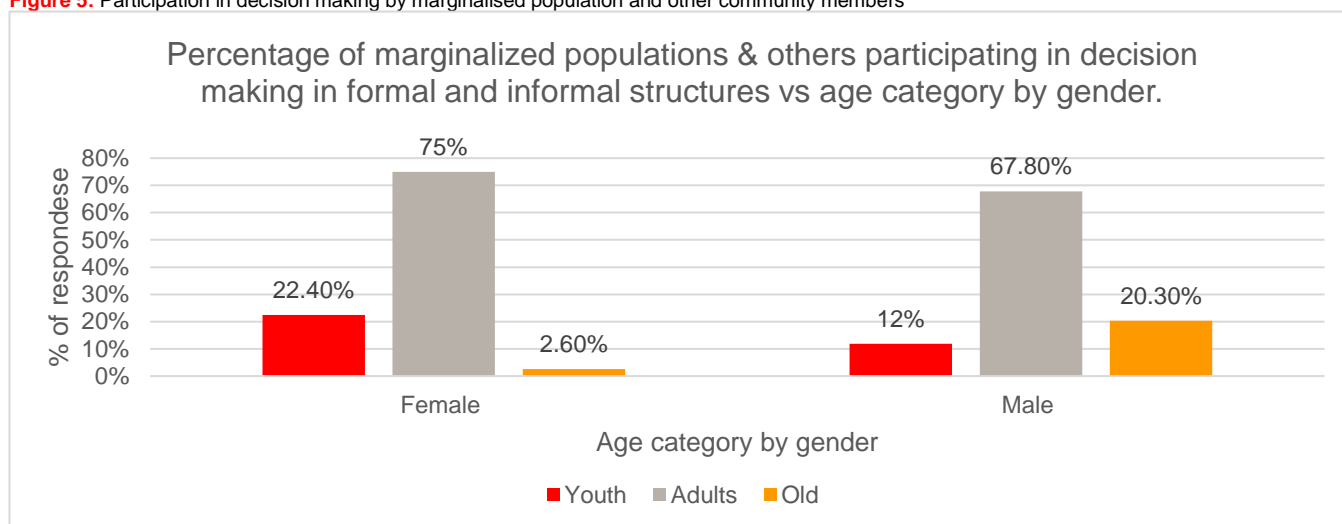
The GEADOR principles and procedures as inculcated in communities especially in Kaduna state evidently fostered understanding of gender roles and surmounted socio-cultural barriers preventing the integration of gender ideals in community development efforts. Trainings, mentoring, sensitization/dialogue meetings, self-help empowerment activities, advocacy visits, direct interventions, gender and power analysis amongst others were tools mentioned to have been used to enhance voices through these safe spaces and platforms while some of the issues reportedly addressed were cases of child abandonment and drug abuse, participation in electoral processes, improvement in

literacy level in Kaduna; inheritance deprivation, adverse widowhood practices, the societal stigma of ‘Osu’ caste in the SE states, civic/political education, girl-child issues, participation in electoral processes, facilitation of development projects in communities, inclusiveness of women in traditional leadership structure across all the project states.

3.2.2 Participation of women, youths, PWDs etc. in both formal/informal decision-making structures

An enquiry about if respondents were involved in the process of bringing development activities to their communities indicated Yes (56.7%), No (20.3%) and Don’t know (23.0%). When asked “If Yes, how were they involved?” - 8.2% believed they did not partook in any form of decision making process, 45.2% were not sure if they partook in any form of decision making process, while 46.4% gave instances of how they either participated in decision making directly and/or activities resulting from decisions taking at community level and beyond by community facilitation groups, town unions, societal groups and interactive activities between community actors and/or LGA, and State actors. Breakdown of those that partook in decision making/activities by age category showed 17.8% Youth, 71.9% Adult and 10.4% Old person participated. Figure 5 below shows further breakdown of this latter group by gender.

Figure 5: Participation in decision making by marginalised population and other community members



There were reports and documented evidences about community members from marginalized populations being targeted with interventions to enhance their participation in communal decision-making processes. Advocacy visits and dialogue meetings were reportedly held with traditional rulers for inclusiveness of women in their cabinets and from interviews and group discussion sessions, women in attendance who were direct beneficiary attested to being members of Eze’s or Igwe’s cabinet in SE states, councillors, CBM and COMEN officers:

Besides other contributors especially from SE states also inform the study about their knowledge of instances where women, girls, youths’ groups and PWDs currently participate in decision making processes in formal and informal structures:

“Ukawu comm unity has been encouraging the institution of gender equality in the town. Even though it was not too easy, but then they have been able to include women in the Ezes Cabinet.”

- FGD CBM Ukawu Community, Onicha LGA, Ebonyi State.

“Some of PWD (Albinos) were trained on how they can vote, and some of them were made observers during the election.”

- KII with Project Officer JDPC Akwa Anambra State.

“Women were not initially part of the town hall meetings until the V2P intervention ... Women were not involved in the executive council of the LGA however, Anambra east recorded the first female councillor ... Women were not initially a part of the Igwe’s (traditional ruler) cabinet until the V2P intervention ... Women came out for the positions of councillors, state house of assembly amongst others post the V2P intervention.”

- FGD CBM, COMEN, IDIKACHO Members Nteje Community, Oyi LGA, Anambra State.

3.2.3 Number of marginalized groups reporting quality engagement in both formal/informal decisions

The expectation of raising voices of marginalized population members through their active role in formal and/or informal decision-making processes should reveal the impact of V2P project on this category of population group, their recognition and contributions in the community and beyond. An appropriate special study for a quantitative evaluation of this sub intermediate result area, could not be performed due to minimal time available for data collection, however Individuals interviewed and participants in group discussion were probed for instances about members or group of marginalized populations reporting their involvement in formal/informal decision-making processes and qualitative evidences were collated. Some of the finding were a female group in Kinkinau community Kaduna State asserted they now sit together in the community irrespective of gender and age to participate in decision making processes on development projects, I-WIG members Nteje community Oyi LGA Anambra state, rose to the occasion to mobilize electorates in their communities to come out and vote in the last gubernatorial election, the electorates had earlier been scared with treat of violence from a particular socio-political group should they come out to vote; a female CBM member from Bridgehead community Onitsha South LGA Anambra State had picked up to four lunatics for treatment and recuperation, monitored and reported private schools in poor shape to Ministry of Education for necessary actions, the adolescent girl’s GP intervened on discriminatory admission into secondary school in an Onitsha community and had been promoting equal education rights on behalf of the ‘girl-child; through live radio programmes, advocacy visits to traditional rulers and state actors; Abubakar Ahmadu Rufai, a member of CBM education group in Kaduna State confirmed that women now sit with men to take decisions as a result of the training they received from V2P Project on right awareness, women rights, gender equality and self-expression; and according to the Director of Planning commission in Ebonyi State an inclusive decision making involving PWD as well and women in cabinet initiative was happening in the state etc.

3.2.4 Number of women elected/appointed into both formal/informal decisions leadership positions

From the community survey, when asked to give names and status of people that were appointed, voted or selected into formal/informal leadership in their communities in the last two years, 121 names were mentioned (see Appendix H) out of which 34 were women (i.e. approx. 3M: 1F). Twenty (20) of the women mentioned held political appointments, eight were leaders in development sector, three were top civil servants and three unclassified (i.e. considered as ‘others’). There were also testimonies about an appreciable number of women - about 30-40% constituting COMEN members in Onitsha South LGA Anambra State of which 65% were CBMs at community level;

Ukawu community in Onicha LGA Ebonyi State have 15 female chiefs in the traditional ruler's council and in Kaduna State at Ankung and Kumin Jatau communities, District heads appointed 2 females each to serve in the district's cabinets. Further reports referenced States' practices and policies on inclusiveness of women in governance structures. Government and IPs sources quoted 4 women which were presently serving as Commissioners in Anambra State, while out of 19 Permanent Secretaries in the state civic service, 5 were women. Kaduna State government was reported to have as a matter of policy dedicated 1% of the state annual budget to women empowerment efforts.

3.2.5 Discussion of findings on enhanced voice for marginalized populations

In order to implement a gender sensitive and inclusive project, conscious efforts and prioritized strategies must be taken to achieve these objectives. V2P Project was able to demonstrate this during its implementation, given that at end of project, the project reported reaching 52,162 (47%M], 53%F]) suggesting more intervention accessed by females who formed the greater proportion of marginalized population. The flagship GEADOR circle, served both as a platform and tool to address gender issues implementing V2P Project. In both regions of the project, the methodology was impactful to analyse gender dynamics and proffer solutions with mutual consents from stakeholders. The success recorded in Kaduna especially, where a community agree to girls completing their education before marriage and getting both male and female community members to sit at the same decision-making meetings were huge milestones in context of socio-cultural gender stratification that prevails in the region. V2P Project served more females than males through most of the platforms established at the pilot phase of the project suggesting that some of these platforms are already self-sustaining even up to the end of the extension phase. It was however found that groups with economic active members such as the I-WIG, Catholic Women Association, Women in Agriculture were those with potentials for self-sustenance, while girls and youth groups like Girls Parliaments and G-VIG with impactful outcomes in some of the SE States were left in limbo after the V2P Project. V2P Project exit strategy did not effectively consider these economic vulnerable groups without viable resource options for continuity. It is obvious that youth groups need continuous guidance and supports to achieve their strategic objectives, hence would need a system of back-up for sustenance probably through committed Patrons and Matrons or mentorship arrangement with Elder women's group like I-WIG. A vertical establishment of the I-WIG happened in SE States, but in Kaduna such game-changing structures were not confirmed, forming women into co-operatives and strengthening them happened. Helping them to be functional predominated. At local levels PWDs were still less represented when compared with other marginalised population groups, they were the weakest in terms of grass-root platform to access development intervention to enhance their voice. Individual participation was showcased here and there, and though the process of backing JONAPWD with an act of the parliament was noted to be in progress, but the existence of a grass-root structure upon which the broader platform is expected to function was clearly not in existence.

To enhance voices, women made impressive progress in becoming part of instituted and constituted decision-making structures, restrictive cultural barrier were being broken to make them to be inclusive in decision making processes. In all interviews and discussion sessions, these were showcased as one of the key successes of V2P Project interventions which empowered them to break barriers using advocacy, power dynamics analysis etc. to demand and influence for leadership positions. The I-WIG formed in each SE States (except in Imo State), were most prominent in promoting this idea and her members were making the difference in their respective states and communities. In respect of adolescent girls, innovative groups like the Girls' Parliament, and G-VIG that were formed

mostly had opportunities to contribute to decision making if they are CBM or in few instances COMEN members. As groups they function more as social advocates on girl-child issues than contributing directly to decision making processes in their communities. They were particularly prominent in SE State and virtually non-existing in Kaduna State, which can be explained by the difference in socio-cultural barriers that exists in the two regions. In Kaduna opportunity to contribute to decisions, were most offered through community facilitating groups and not much of that was evident. The evaluation found that there are evidences of more numbers of women being appointed/voted/selected into leadership positions in V2P Project states, while the quantitative evidence of a ratio of 3males to 1female (3M:1F) appointee does not necessary imply increments in numbers, it can be considered significant in a male dominated society like Nigeria. The qualitative evidences however suggested the numbers have been increasing in these states. It was also noted that through programming, a more robust process of reporting on this result area would have been to track these numbers quantitatively against baseline data and/or set targets to effectively measure performance and delivery on this sub-result area.

3.3 Better Governance with Greater Decentralization

3.3.1 Establishment/strengthening of institutionalized fora for duty bearers/citizens interaction.

Key Findings

From the questions posed on ranking V2P Project strategies with the impactful outcomes, across project states and region, community members ranked 1st their knowledge of the development and use of the ‘community charter of demand’ or the ‘community demand charter’ (under IR3.1) as the topmost V2P strategy that gave them voice to demand their rights from governments, followed by formation of CBMs in communities and COMEN/CDO (IR1.2 & IR1.3) at the state level as 2nd and ‘adaptive learning approach’ (cross cutting) as 3rd most effective strategy of V2P Project.

On impactful outcomes, they rated 1st their participation in monitoring development projects in their community as the most important outcome of V2P Project, their contributions to local and state budget processes as 2nd and built capacities as the 3rd most impactful outcome of the project. The limited time the V2P Project use to nurture these gains to maturity as the most serious stated weakness of the project. Evidence on formation of CBM in new project communities were noticed, some members of these new CBMs interacted with were obviously just learning the rules and roles, demanded more mentoring opportunities and were expectant of further support from the IPs. Evidences about strengthening of existing CBMs could be deduced from their

Testimonials from the field

Better governance

“... through Community Development Chartered, project submitted were captured in previous budget and some of the project was carried out and other is ongoing we thank God for V2P n project for opening our eyes to our right and awareness.”

Rebecca Chelet, Television Village Community Kaduna.

“The government of Anambra has keyed into the V2P objectives and has approved the ‘community choose your project’ for every community in Anambra state. This community is in its second phase. The community has achieved a health centre that is almost completed (at the painting stage) and fencing of the town hall and the addition of office blocks thro ugh the ‘community choose your project.’”

FGD CBM & COMEN Nnewi, Nnewi North LGA Anambra State.

“... “N10m for CSDP of our choice approved and captured in the budget”

KII Town Union President Echara Community, Ezza South LGA, Ebonyi State.

membership of COMEN in SE states and attempts to further consolidate the functions of state COMENs to become a regional body.

In Kaduna strengthening of CBMs was noted in their formation into social theme committees and their close work relationship with CDO and BO in LGAs. CBM, COMEM, I-WIG, town union meetings, community women and youth groups were some locally institutionalized fora, which V2P Project worked well with to established linkages between communities and duty bearers.

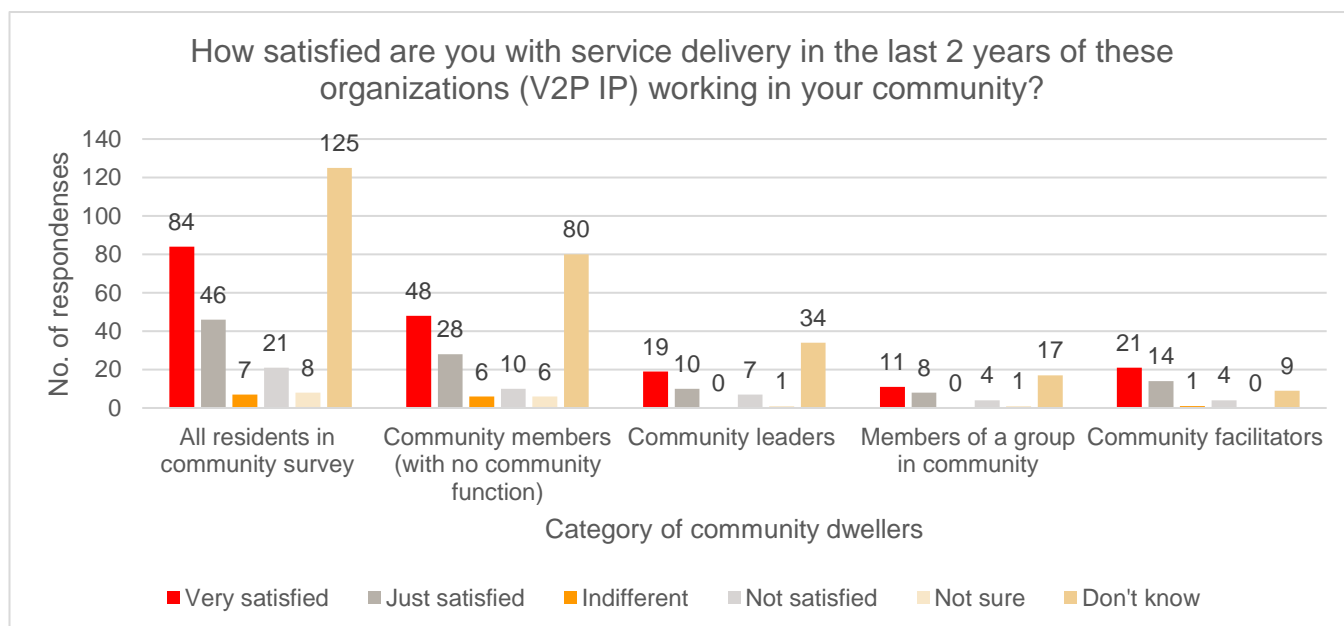
From the supply side state actors and other duty bearers, ranked community participation and performance in the following six indices as follows: in budgeting process - participating, and 'Very High'; monitoring - participating, and 'Very High'; planning implementation - participating, 'High'; decision making - participating, 'Moderate'; planning process - participating, 'Low' and evaluation - not participating. Community leaders, LGA and State Official further attested to increased engagements by community actors and facilitators on several platforms and in different fora. The budget forum was prominent in SE states as one of such engagement medium, through which the project's intervention became a veritable input mechanism for community projects resulting from inclusive processes. Steps towards the institutionalization of the CCD/CDC strategy have commenced with the development of a policy document and the establishment of desk offices in the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning Anambra State. In Kaduna State linkage with LGA BOs liaising between communities and the State Budget and Planning Commission and in Abia State CDOs linked to the Ministry of Rural and Community Development and association the of PGs and CBMs to the Ministry of Cooperative Governance, Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation facilitated through interface meetings where dialogues on community projects were the focus.

3.3.2 Quality engagements between duty bearers/citizens

The quality of engagement between duty bearers and citizen was measured using expected result from such engagements. From the community survey, analysis of a 'satisfaction measure' is presented below on the question:

“How satisfied are you with service delivery in the last two (2) years of these organizations (V2P Project IPs) working in your community?”

Figure 6: Satisfaction with government service delivery in the last 2 years



Analysis of the findings showed that in all categories of community dweller respondents were satisfied with V2P Project. Discounting the values of 'Don't know' which is neutral in the analysis, the positive perception of satisfaction (i.e. 'Very Satisfied' added to 'Just Satisfied') with the project showed that - all community resident respondents (78.3%), ordinary community member (77.6%), member of community group (78.3%), community leaders (79.2%) and community facilitators (87.5%), hence by implication within each of the community membership category, community members were always quite satisfied with services delivered in their communities.

During focus group sessions, it was learnt that through IP efforts interactive session were organized during when community members engaged legislators and other government officials on issues about their communities, such constituency briefing meeting like that by Hon. Vivian Okadigbo (a member of Anambra State of Assembly) facilitated by JDPC Awka, were reportedly more apolitical, less expensive and expectation of community member better focused and moderate. Community members increasingly use their knowledge of power analysis to engage duty bearers.

Community members, CBMs, I-WIG group members and COMEN officers from Ameka community (Ezza South LGA Ebonyi State), Azigbo community (Nnewi South LGA Anambra State), Down Quarters in Kaduna State, Nteje community (Oyi LGA Anambra State) etc. all testified that such quality engagement between them and state actors had led to improved relationships on both sides; inclusion of community priority project in state governments' budgets; delivery on development projects like completion of classroom blocks, construction of roads, bridges and drainages, building of stalls in markets etc.; sensitization on key government programmes including registration and collection of PVC, immunization programme outreaches, exclusive breastfeeding campaigns etc.; and improvement in citizen's trust on government readiness to serve the people. However, there were also pockets of communities (such as the Landlord Association in GRA community, Onitsha North LGA Anambra State and Amana community Ebonyi State) where the study was reliably informed of lack of government actions, despite engagement of government by community members, but they were still hopeful since some other communities in their vicinity had experienced improved government actions.

CSOs attested to being consulted by government officials more than before when suspicion thrive. CRC programme coordinator was invited to address Anambra State House of Assembly on citizen's rights and community development issues. LEAD, GAT and DIP engaged with LGA and state government in Kaduna to work with CDO and DO and other state Actors, to organize interface and town hall meetings involving community members and government officials and made the CDC a community development tool and the GEADOR circle models across communities in the State. ECP acknowledged that a slot had been allocated to CSOs in Kaduna State Planning Board and approximately 97% of citizen inputs has made it to the 3-year local government development plan ... budget call circulars now emphasis citizens participation". WACOL in Abia state enumerated the enablement processes of work relationships between CDO and community members facilitated by a State Commissioner which was contributing to the process of institutionalization of the CCD in the state.

3.3.3 Discussion of findings on Governance with greater decentralization

The engagement platforms created and/or strengthened by V2P Project implementation and improved interactions between citizens and governments were believed to have contributed to efforts at decentralized governance which ideally is a national phenomenon beyond state or regional governance space. The CCD/CDC as a unifying project identification and budgeting tool was noted to have influenced government practices across project states as a

community project allocation instrument and basis for state-wide programmes such as Community Choose Your Project (CCYP) covering each of the 187 communities and supported with 20million Naira per phase in Anambra State; Community Selected Development Project (CSDP) in Ebonyi State with an annual 10million Naira support to each community; Visit Every Community (VEC) in Enugu State; empowerment of CDO and DO and reported adoption of the CDC in all the 255 wards in Kaduna State. Citizens have assumed ownership of these programmes and steps to institutionalize them on-going. There were further evidences of increased ownership of government efforts in communities by community members, as there were testimonies about school and road construction projects, health centre equipment and staffing, erosion control projects etc. being supported through community efforts after their completion. CBM monitoring functions and holding contractors accountable to project delivery and performance continued to underscore community commitment to ownership.

On the part of state actors, there had been greater inclusiveness of citizens' participation in governance processes. CRC representative was reported to currently serve as a member of planning, health and budget committees in the Ministry of Public Utility in Anambra state. According the Director of Health Services State Ministry of Health Anambra State, before the completion of budget processes in 2017, government officials held a meeting with town union presidents and traditional rulers to discuss the major highlights of the budget. COMEN members in collaboration with state government officials were involved in participatory monitoring of government-initiated development projects across Anambra state and the state COMEN Chairman believed interaction between the state government and her people had improved on a scale of 75% as citizens now understand better how to deal with government attributable to application of power analysis strategy introduced to them by V2P Project. SE state governments beyond recognition were reportedly supporting COMEN with facilities to function efficiently, such as provision of meeting places, intervention by the Permanent Secretary whenever there are monitoring issues. They have also now involved first-hand in decisions on development projects site determination in communities.

3.4 Adaptive Learning

Learning and sharing of lessons, was found to have happened in various forms, in different ways during the implementation of V2P project. Evidence showed that, across the regions learning visit of Kaduna team with some stakeholders to Anambra State drove the adaptation processes that aligned the differences in socio-cultural and political context with the project's implementation in Kaduna State. The periodic experience sharing meetings across regions and peer learning between V2P Project serves communities and other neighbouring communities were both found to be veritable learning processes. There were also evidences of learning and sharing of lessons, during across the state monitoring exercises by COMEN in SE states as well as holding reflection and interface meetings involving relevant stakeholders. All these can be said to be evidences that V2P Project delivered on one of the principles of 'coordination, catalysing and learning' - a role which CA proposed to play in the business case for V2P Project (Extension).

The multiple channels of learning were found to be innovative, simple and effective. The partnership with media organizations provided more mileage to dissemination of V2P messages and ideals. Records showed that the project leveraged on partnerships with 16 media houses, (3 TV stations, 7 Radio stations and 6 Newspapers) to engage duty bearers and informed the public on topical issues such as on conduct of elections, electoral reform laws, Paris Club fund refund to states, girl-child issues etc. through over 53 free radio airtimes. Christian Aid and IPs collaborated with other organizations outside the project such as APGG, DEVCOM, MeP4D etc. to leverage on their expertise and promote V2P Project objectives. JDPC Onitsha claimed they worked with NHRC, SMEDAN, BOI

and several MDAs to learn and share on development issues. Member of Down Quarter community in Kaduna attested that CBM stepped down trainings in the community and regarded “all community members as a CBM” and WACOL claimed to have created a learn hub where CBMs were brought together to share experiences and learn. Other testimonial excerpts are:

“Adaptive learning played role in implementing V2P project, people from other communities replicate what other community members are doing because they see it to be productive so, they share lessons learnt and go about implementing in their various communities and is working.”

- KII IP Project Manager Nnewi North LGA, Anambra State.

“Other community members now learn from their community leaders in the sense that the community leaders now organize meetings intermittently with other community members where they teach them more about V2P”

- KII CBM Secretary Echara Community, Ezza South LGA, Ebonyi State.

Town hall, market day meetings, church announcement, use of technology especially by youth groups - WhatsApp and Facebook posting by members of Girls’ Parliament effectively and efficiently enhanced deep penetration and wide dissemination of V2P Project messages, advocacy events, monitoring and engagement efforts. What however did not work well, was the project team’s efforts to coordinate collation and documentation of outcomes from all these sources especially from IPs, given that CA/V2P only coordinates, catalyses and promote learning. This represents a loss of sources of institutional memory on gains from the project. Also, the vibrancy of learning and sharing of lessons between communities as it happened in SE states was not evident in Kaduna State although CDO connected very well with communities at the local government.

3.5 Value for Money

The economics of V2P Project relates to understanding of the project’s economy as a measure of costs within the project relative to resource management; effectiveness as a measure of what was achieved, efficiency as a measure of the cost of what was achieved and equity to assess who benefitted from the results of the project against the level of satisfaction derived. These parameters jointly assessed describe the system of measurement of Value for Money (VfM) that applied to V2P Project implementations. In the first place, the adoption of a result framework programming model for V2P extension phase implementation, aligned appropriately with CA’s philosophy of measurement of VfM by ascertaining ‘the link between resources invested and the results achieved’ which also prioritized effectiveness and equity over economy and efficiency. This policy and standard guidelines were adopted to evaluate each of the VfM parameters for resources expended on service provision within the 4 intermediate results (IR) and the level of results achieved.

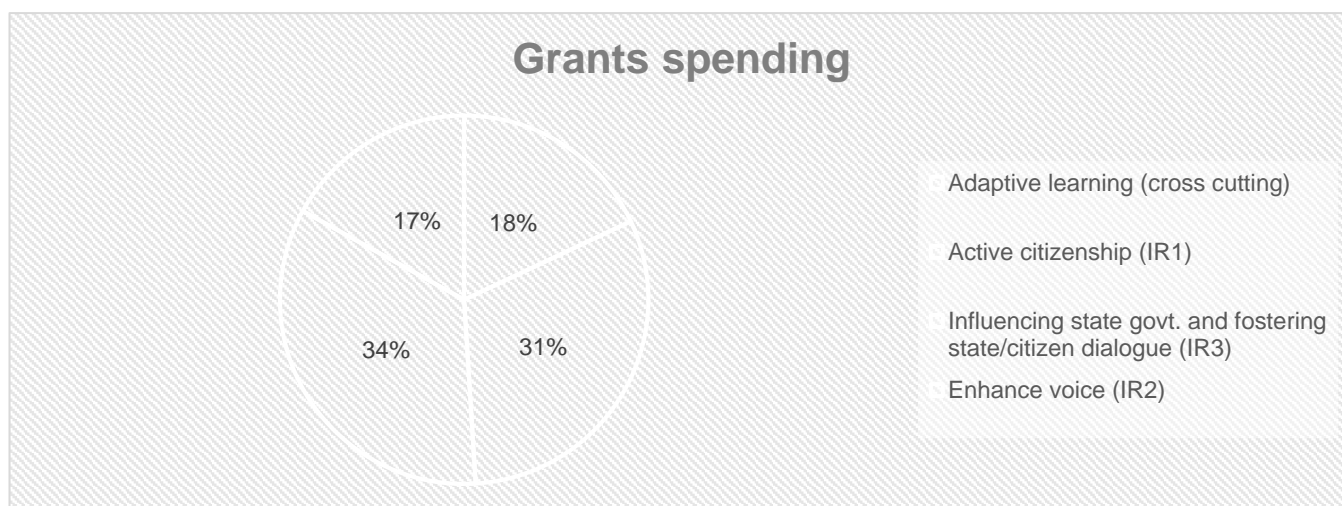
3.5.1 Effectiveness

Service delivery to community members especially marginalised population and the results achieved for resources invested were assessed for effectiveness of V2P Project. According to CA’s policy on measurement of VfM of a programme/project (see reference), service delivery satisfaction as adjudged by beneficiaries (mostly the poor and marginalised women and men) serves as a benchmark for a project effectiveness. Ideally a cost-benefit ratio analysis would have been appropriate here, but the quantitative benefit components of the measure for such

analysis were not readily feasible to collect within the time available for the end-line evaluation to be completed. However, the most suitable proxy measure by comparison was performed.

From V2P Project grant management record, the percentage of grant spending per IR7 area indicated IR1 (31%), IR2 (17%), IR3 (34%) and Adaptive Learning (18%) - see Fig 7 below. Further in reference to findings under section 3.3.1 above, respondents ranked 1st their knowledge of the development and use of the 'community charter of demand' or the 'community demand charter' (under IR3.1) as the topmost V2P strategy, followed by formation of CBMs in communities and COMEN/CDO (IR1.2 & IR1.3) at the state level and 'adaptive learning approach' (cross cutting) as 3rd most effective strategy of V2P Project. By comparison of percentage spending per IR area and ranking of most effective V2P Project strategies, it can be deduced - all other things been equal, that maximum values had been gained for the proportion of resources expended since beneficiaries rated a strategy under IR3.1 most impactful which fall under the IR where the highest percentage of grant share was expended. The 2nd rated strategy also aligned with the 2nd higher percentage grant share spending (IR1) and same for the 3rd rated strategy.

Figure 7: V2P project grant spending by intermediate result area



Also, from the community survey levels of satisfaction expressed by categories of community dweller were quite high (see Section 3.3.2). Furthermore, service delivery satisfaction levels of marginalized population were measured by satisfaction analysis by age category/gender. By age category - Adult (87.4%), Old persons (83.3%) and Youths (78.3%) and by gender - Male (89.9%) and Female (82.8%) all expressed either being very or just satisfied with service delivery by V2P Project IPs in their communities. These high levels of satisfaction especially among marginalised population attested to the effectiveness of V2P Project and justifiable VfM at least by CA standard.

Meanwhile V2P Project drew on the advantage continuity offered moving from pilot phase to an extension phase and the implication amongst others, was the carry-over of capacities built during pilot phase happened, as well as leveraging on experience on the job in familiar terrain. Also, paradigm shift in the role the project played at the extension phase all brought significant values to achieving the objectives of the project. It was obvious that in Kaduna synergy with experienced partners and the LGA/State governments and established community governance structures in the SE states, such the PGs, ASATU, Prime Ministers, Women Group were causatives to seamless community entry, and access to and work with the most important service demand factor of the project - the community people. Both Kaduna and SE State governments embraced the ideals of the project and using them

to shape or change government practices in service delivery to the people (Community Choose Your Project (CCYP), Visit Every Community (VEC), Community Selected Project (CSP) and LGA Reform Programme) in V2P project states all of which can be described as delivery of 'best results' and credible VfM.

3.5.2 Equity

There were evidences that during V2P Project implementation IPs were trained and mandated to mainstream gender and implement an inclusive programme in communities and strategies like the GEADOR circle adopted were fundamentally inclusive by design. The social and economic background of people in served communities ensured a proper identification and access to poor and marginalized populations targeted by the project. The project served beneficiaries across several population strata, the old and the young, the poor and the marginalized, the lower class to the middle class to the upper class, the elite and the locals. Women, adolescent girls, old men and youths were inclusively targeted with interventions. It was found that these cross section of beneficiaries and service providers had shared values from the project, as voice was given to community/marginalized populations; inclusiveness in decision making was happening, power dynamics tilted towards marginalized groups, government earned credibility and had begun to earn citizen's trust, CSOs and other implementers added to their experiences. The principle of equity was demonstrated, and it added values to outcomes.

3.5.3 Economy

From desk review of project documents, other dimensions that contributed to VfM were on reported to include a cost-effective collaboration with 13 local partners, from national to state to community. IPs were encouraged to deliver on quality programming, through assessment of planned activities for alignment with programme objectives with output contributing to intended results from the project; proactive planning and implementation of project activities; and adherence to the practice of a rapid grant making process that ensured prompt fund disbursement to Partners thus eliminating redundancy. CA policy and practice on VfM approaches was integrated in the project implementation partnership agreements to encourage a linkage of resource to result programming in the partnership arrangement, this was demonstrated by some cost sharing measures including IPs bearing personnel costs, leveraging on existing platforms, sharing of office spaces with partners etc. V2P Project management also reported taking measures to minimize cost of implementing the project such as moderate salaries, limited admin costs and actual costs budgeted for travel, accommodation and subsistence while Partners were encouraged to adapt cost effective strategies, with focus on sustainability. Cost of organizing meetings were minimal as the project leveraged on existing platforms and collaborations with LGAs and MDAs on free spaces used for meetings and as well use the medium to disseminate information on objectives and workings of V2P Project. Monitoring events were jointly organized with state actors and other relevant stakeholders.

3.5.4 Efficiency

Records indicated that during in the 1st year of the project a ratio of Grant to partner 69%, to capital items 3%, to indirect costs (Headquarter Operational Management Support) was maintained. In addition, minimal staff strength was maintained throughout the life of the project, despite continuous increase in success of outcomes. There was adherence to CA's procurement policy in procuring external services and modest acquisition of project equipment such as vehicles etc. All these factors contributed to delivery of a V2P Project at moderate cost. A policy of achieving more with less resource for the poor and the marginalized populations that is central to CA value was practiced,

through a process of assessment of budgeted cost for delivery of greater number of people and/or achievement of greatest outcomes for the least cost.

To assess if V2P Project delivered the best result, in term of scale, although not measured against any target, V2P benefitted and more females than males with the potential of covering all communities in Kaduna and SE regions if the project strategies were to be sustained. In terms of depth, it was noted that positive changes had begun within communities in the way they raise voices and demand for services, however the intensity and sustainability of the emerging changes was relative, varying from one community to another according to factors like the extent to which capacities were built within a community, the extent to which built capacities were put to use and the level of actions taken by community facilitators and leaders to engage government for their communities. In respect of inclusiveness, the benefits from the project were found to have impacted across the various categories of community dwellers, with more women involved. In summary and going by the standard of CA's Programme Information Management System (PROMISE), evidences from service delivery in the 4 intermediate result areas, indicated that there were emerging changes beyond the scope of the project for the resources invested.

3.6 Project Management

Programming

The organogram of V2P Project as assessed was adequate technically, all aspects of programming that require skilled personnel were filled with qualified professionals which was also gender balanced. The project had oversight from a firm multi-level coordinating structure of CA Nigeria linked to CA UK that ensured accountability. It was also noted that the project suffered no loss of staff during implementation. CA/V2P roles of coordinating, catalysing and learning implementation model for the project ideally put more of the burden of field activities implementation on the communities, IPs and State actors thus suggesting a minimal staff structure approach for its implementation. However, for a project with potentials to expand rapidly, as successful outcomes were achieved, through reaching communities outside targeted communities, a rigid minimal staff strength maintained throughout the life of the project may prove to be counterproductive. A periodic review of capacity would have made more difference. From available information, the various departments of the project worked in harmony, no communication gap was identified.

The implementation strengthen was in the partnership arrangements which were very good technically as the different partners brought different skills but synergized to deliver on common output. However, this does not necessarily reflect on project management, there were few observed lapses especially on communication and in documentation of results with implication for effectiveness. It was also observed that the staff strength of few IPs were too light to support the volume of works to be done. Collaborations with other DFID programmes was found to be effective and waxed stronger in Kaduna, but there were no findings in this regard in SE States due to lack of data sources, those that begun with the project in the region such as SAVI, SunMAP and SPARC closed out soon after.

Monitoring & Evaluation

V2P Project M&E system did more of qualitative monitoring, as there was no quantitative target to progressively measure achievements, this made performance assessment restrictive to subjective qualitative measures. Quantitative performance indicators were not defined for key results (as specified in the result framework) expected

from project. Also, the output indicators that were basically track did little to inform programming during the project's implementation. By implication through comparison at baseline (i.e. end of pilot phase), 'the number of beneficiaries served' when the project was implemented in Anambra state alone doubled, and rather more than when it was implemented in six states combined. Although focus of the project might have changed from involvement in implementation, other sources of reporting on overall outcomes from the project such as performance studies were not explored. It was however noted that 'snap' researches were conducted, and results shared globally from time to time during the life of the project. There were evidences that CA/V2P M&E worked with partner's M&E personnel to strengthen capacity, but not all IPs were found to have a functional M&E system. In summary, the limitations of the M&E system that supported the implementation of the project were mainly from the design of the project.

Communications

Series of information products were observed to have been produced and efficiently disseminated manually and through IT media. It was reported that lessons learning documents were produced in both print and audio-visual formats, which were used in all new locations to replicate strategies such as the CCD/CDC and CBM formation in communities and used as resources for external stakeholders. There were information products posted online and IEC materials produced to support and educate on election activities.

Grants

From available data almost, all grantee IPs were rated 'low risk', only one was rated 'medium risk' from the organizational assessment conduct, and the there was no information availed to the evaluation on any partner underperforming on 'grant/spend' ratio, in fact all were within 100% bracket. Records provided for the evaluation analysis, showed that the overall grant performance of V2P Project as at March 2018 was 87%, with spending level per intermediate result (IR) - IR1: 'Active Citizenship' (£536,051.39), IR2: 'Enhance Voice' (£296,734.37), IR3: Influencing State Government & Fostering State-Citizen Dialogue (£599,083.25) and 'Adaptive Learning' (£308,755.91)

3.7 Challenges

These were some challenges stated by stakeholders that were experienced during implementation of the project:

1. Access to information from government officials was a major issue, transparency was often not demonstrated as they were yet to imbibe principle behind the freedom of information act. Information were hidden and shrouded in secrecy, hence obtaining information for project planning was a challenge. As a solution, Programme Officers often leverage on partners at State level to get information;
2. LGA leadership were often loyal to State Governors as such citizens were not able to hold them to account, since they often hiding under the fact that any shortcoming was from the State Government. It was challenging to meet with the Chairman or Supervising Counsellor to get information, they were always mindful of what they say;
3. It took valuable long time to meet, agree on cost sharing among partners, but this was addressed by advance planning with other governance development programmes to arrive at convenient dates, cost sharing formula and to allow for time for approval from their respective head offices.

4. The issue of getting beneficiaries to attend meetings often made planning meeting tasking. In order to have full participation, meetings were often planned to take into consideration community or religious activities, farming season, market days etc.
5. The legislature was the least co-operative among state actors. In some constituencies the leadership were yet to give enough attention to the benefits they were to derive from V2P. As a way out, we often get the beneficiaries to demonstrate using some of communication platforms.
6. There were often failed appointments by some of the duty bearers making it difficult to sustain relationship with different levels of supply side, and no officials who could act in absence of their bosses.

3.8 Lessons Learned

One of the objectives of the evaluation is to document lessons learnt. It was noted that series of lessons have already been learned and shared at reflection meeting and acted upon during the implementation of the project, however several additional lessons were also identified during the interaction with stakeholders and others deducible from findings of the evaluation, these includes:

- Evidence gathered at lower (community level) to support request at higher (state/national) level are often so convincing that they attract quick response and enduring results;
- Applying the right approach, bureaucratic and attitudinal barrier from government officials on some issues of mutual suspicions about project actors on spying, use of data against officials etc. can be overcome;
- During programme design, there is the need to consider differences in socio-cultural and political environments, even within the same region of the country, to plan in advance for eventualities;
- Facilitation in local dialect during learning meetings and other public programmes transcends understanding by natives alone, it impacts more on participants generally, even the elites too as some terminologies make more interpretation sense and impact, when communicated in participant's native language;
- Measuring outcomes from project outputs, is essential whether routine or ad hoc, hence it must be planned for technically as a project management tool;
- Coordination goes beyond playing supervisory role on partners, it really means working with partners especially when they are to replicate learning, such that the capacity to work closely with partners must be made available;
- Community project cannot be totally free from local politics, so must be innovatively mitigated;
- As much as there is strength in partnerships, there must be plans to mitigate challenges that often also come with such arrangements;
- Sustainability plan should not be generic rather it should be tailored to the need of the different categories of stakeholders, cognizant of their peculiarities.

3.9 Sustainability

The following are suggested sustainability measures proposed for post V2P Project activities:

- Community member and CSO hoped that with pressure mounted on government, they can resist any attempt of a future regime to change or discontinue with existing result-producing initiatives like the CCD/CDC, 'community choose your project' and 'visit every community' state programmes;

- Through the promotion of community self-help initiatives, such a philanthropic donation, voluntary contributions, levies, kind donations, volunteering of services etc. resources can be mobilized to sustain inherited activities of V2P Project;
- It was observed that the structures formed by V2P Project, some emanated from existing community government/group structures, hence as long as these structures remain functional, their functionality can be extended to continue with V2P Project's vision in their communities;
- Formation of state COMEN in states where they are not yet existing;
- Institutionalization of V2P ideals within community government, such as creating post or position of V2P chairman in communities;
- Sustained planning, review and reflection meetings by community facilitators;
- Formation and registration of business-oriented cooperatives by CBMs, COMEN and CDO members, to serve as point of continuity and source of support for the activities of member in communities;
- Integration of V2P Project initiative activities in town union programmes;
- Soliciting the support and commitment of community traditional and religious leaders.

3.10 Recommendations

Moving forward the following were recommendations for future governance programmes in V2P project communities, states, regions and the country in general:

- The successes of V2P Project should not start and end with the close-out of the project, as there are fundamental governance function values that were conceptualized, tested and working, delivering outstanding outcomes that are the desires of a government and her people. These should be a basis to replicate the project in other states and regions of the country;
- For saturation purpose, there is a need for scale-up to all communities in all V2P states through a negotiated cost-sharing arrangement between possibly consortium of donor programmes with similar strategic objectives and the respective state governments;
- Several priority development areas for future developments were suggested, however the most prominent ones were, interventions for legislative arm of government, youth participation in governance, local government autonomy, and community governance strengthening;
- A short-term arrangement with DFID by CA to see through the various on-going institutionalization processes in the various project states, to enhance sustainability and prevent disintegration of already mobilized and energised structures formed through V2P Project interventions;
- Linkage of youth and adolescent girl's group to mentors, patrons, matrons and role models with the aim of nurturing them to become champions and crusaders of good government as well as a resource back-up for the activities of these groups;
- A push for State COMEN to transform to regional advocate/pressure group body for community interests, with a strategic goal of becoming a national COMEN for the same purpose;
- PWDs still have the most silent voice amongst the marginalised populations, deliberate attention among development actors need to be shifted to them;

- During design and negotiations for community projects, community/citizen's input should be significant to provide contextual realities that will guide the focus and strategies for the interventions;
- A process should be initiated to promote a more apolitical synergy between the executive and legislative arm of government in V2P states, to provide for seamless articulation and implementation of community intervention programmes;
- Innovative self-help initiatives should be integrated in community programmes as home-grown community-driven sustainability measures;
- Linkage through reflection meetings should be encouraged between state governance programmes and development governance programme actors to compare notes and seek ways of gaining more mileage in their respective programmes;
- Integrated approaches to linking constituents to their legislators should be adopted, for instance the establishment of a community liaison desk or officers should be created in State Houses of Assembly to prioritize community issues and enable unfretted access to their representatives;
- Development initiatives that promotes democratic ideals with civic education on principles of governance, is critically needed in the country, to address issues around money politics, vote buying, personal burden-shifting from electorate to the elected, etc. that characterize citizen's interpretation and understanding of democracy;
- Championing a push for a national policy back with an act of the parliament for statutory budgeting mainly for community project development to further bring development to the door-step of citizens at grass-root level.

3.11 Conclusion

In the final analysis, V2P Project from pilot to extension phase can be adjudged a success. It had delivered on set objectives and contributed effectively to the DFID Public Sector Accountability and Governance Programme impact goal. The project significantly built active citizens that have being empowered to engage and demand their rights from governments across the project states, an outcome agreed to by both citizens and duty bearers. It had raised voices in general with special attention to the marginalised groups whose voices were now being heard and were gaining traction in respect of solutions to issues peculiar to them, although more still needed to be done with adolescent girls to sustain them and more active and functional engagement platforms for PWD required. Dialogues and interaction fora with community members, facilitator and leader and strategies through instrument of engagement - the CCD/CDC had fostered improved relationships and trust between government and citizens and increased presence of government in communities with development projects. The project implementation benefitted extensively from the sharing of experiences and learning, leveraging and partnerships. A justified VfM project can be said to have been achieved.

3.12 Compendium of specific outcomes (Source of evidence)

One of the objectives of the end-line evaluation is to document results from the implementation of V2P Project as implemented at the extension phase. During interviews and group discussions with respondents and participants respectively, they were encouraged to provide information on tangible and immaterial development outcomes that resulted from V2P Project implementation in their communities. The following results with additional auxiliary information and evidences were thus compiled, with indicated primarily source(s):

Anambra State: Source of evidence

S/No	PRIMARY SOURCE	RESULT ACHIEVED
1.	Women Leader JPDC Awka, Nise Community, Awka South LG, Anambra State.	Nise road was constructed by the government as one of the needs included in our charter of demands given to the government and this was achieved as result of V2p training.
2.	Project Officer JDPC (Awka) Anambra State.	At Abba community the Coordinator (COMEN Njikoka) - Mr. Elochi Osita mobilized Community member for a Youth program courtesy of training he received from V2P Project
3.	(COMEN/CBM FGD Participant Nise Community, Awka South LGA Anambra State)	Monitored the Emeka High School Nise - no fence and no modern toilet facility - Commissioner for education was invited but lamented that govt. does not have all the resources but there are plans to fence schools in Anambra State starting with Girls schools.
4.	Lead Monitor COMEN Ogbunike Community Oyi LGA Anambra State.	Building of community market plaza at Oyeolisa in Ogbunike community. Construction of Ogbunike road from Oyeolisa down to Umunya.
5.	Vice President General Enugwu-Agidi Community, Njikoka LGA Anambra State.	We built a skill acquisition center in Enugwu Agidi community as result of 20-million-Naira project initiated in Anambra state, 2017 and it could be as a result v2p project in implementation in various communities in Anambra state.
6.	Vice President General Enugwu-Agidi Community, Njikoka LGA Anambra State.	We built a skill acquisition center in Enugwu Agidi community as result of 20-million-Naira project initiated in Anambra state, 2017 and it could be as a result v2p project in implementation in various communities in Anambra state.
7.	KII CBM Obeledu community Aniocha, LGA Anambra State.	Through V2P knowledge, we were able to get our 20 million naira from the Anambra state government and we invested ours on drainages and erosion control
8.	KII HRH Christopher Umeaniba Ezechukwukwolu Azigbo community, Nnewi South LGA, Anambra State)	We built two lock-up stores from the government as a result of v2p interventions
9.	Community Leader Onitsha South COMEN Onitsha South LGA, Anambra State	"COMEN Onitsha South is registered with the local government"
10.	KII CRC Awka, Anambra State.	"Helped farmers to come together as a group"
11.	KII with Project Officer JDPC Akwa Anambra State.	"Some of PWD (Albinos) were trained on how they can vote, and some of them were made observers during the election"
12.	Former Director Ministry of Economic Planning & Budget, Anambra State	The State Executive Council currently have 4 women in the cabinet which a Commissioners. About 4 or 5 Permanent Secretaries (i.e. accounting Officers of various MDAs) are women out of 18 or 19 PS in the state
13.	FGD CBM Onitsha South LGA, Anambra State.	"COMEN is registered in Onitsha –South"
14.	FGD CBM, COMEN, IDIKACHO Members Nteje Community, Oyi LGA, Anambra State.	"The 'choose your development' project executed in 2016 brought about by the development of the Okigwe market (though this project is also under threat by erosion"
15.	FGD CBM Omagba Community Onitsha North, Anambra State.	When three transformers were requested for, only one was provided and it is yet to be mounted"
16.	FGD CBM Omagba Community Onitsha North, Anambra State.	"The community engage commercial tippers to empty their waste and they bought street lights (they asked the government to support with a generator but got no response"

S/No	PRIMARY SOURCE	RESULT ACHIEVED
17.	FGD CBM Onitsha South LGA, Anambra State.	They requested for their LGA to be fumigated, the provision of receptacle waste bins, street lights and drainage cleared out. Of these requests, the fumigation has been executed, the street light project is on-going as well as the drainage clear out.
18.	FGD CBM Onitsha South LGA, Anambra State.	"Onitsha South has benefited from at least 10-11 culverts built in their communities amongst other projects with funds from the 'community choose your project'"
19.	FGD CBM Onitsha South LGA, Anambra State.	Advocacy was done in Odakpu to ensure the completion of a road and the road has since been completed and in the area of health, they received a ambulance full of drugs through advocacy.
20.	KII COMEN Secretary, Anambra State.	"Working with the JDPC to implement the VEC which in turn lead to the correspondent developing a publication tagged 'communities should take ownership of their communities'"
21.	Chairman Anambra State. COMEN	Their consistence earned them a borehole from UNICEF as well as pit latrines for different schools.
22.	KII Anambra State House of Assembly Legislator Awka.	The youths have been engaged by the legislature for training where resource people from the ministry of Finance, FADAMA and an ICT role model. About 130 youths were invited and about a 100 turned up. 25 of these youths came back to ask more questions and they were enrolled for a human capital development training.
23.	KII Anambra State House of Assembly Legislator Awka.	The people rarely participated in the government Agricultural programs like FADAMA where farmers have the opportunity to get loans with very little interest rate. However, the sensitization of the JDPC/V2P has made them aware and the involvement of the people of the community has improved by 70% in the area of engagement.
24.	KII CBM Azinifite Auguata Community Nnewi South, Anambra State.	The borehole sunk by the MDG's was discovered to be in a dysfunctional state by the CBM's, after complaints were laid, several boreholes are being provided by watch corn and this process is being monitored.
25.	KII CBM Azinifite Auguata Community Nnewi South, Anambra State.	The e-road needed reconstruction and through the community intervention, the road got completed.
26.	KII CBM Azinifite Auguata Community Nnewi South, Anambra State.	The e-road needed reconstruction and through the community intervention, the road got completed.
27.	KII CBM Azinifite Auguata Community Nnewi South, Anambra State.	The request for improved varieties of cassava was also granted albeit it came at a time that was not beneficial.
28.	FGD CBM & COMEN Nnewi, Nnewi North LGA Anambra State.	The people have kicked against the tax indiscriminately collected at the market place through the CBM, COMEN, PJ, and traditional rulers' intervention. They have now been given a code to pay at the bank and at stipulated times only.
29.	FGD CBM & COMEN Nnewi, Nnewi North LGA Anambra State.	Teachers in primary schools have been advised to resume teaching hand work and this has yielded results.
30.	KII Former PG (Women Wing) Isuofia Community, Aguata LGA, Anambra State.	Before V2P project, women do not pick kolanut that fall on its own from the tree. Now Women can pick kolanut.
31.	KII Former PG (Women Wing) Isuofia Community, Aguata LGA, Anambra State.	Before V2P project women do not cut palm fruit that is within their reach without climbing the tree, now they can cut the palm fruit within their reach.
32.	KII Former PG (Women Wing) Isuofia Community, Aguata LGA, Anambra State.	"Mourning period for widows is now 3 months against 1-year mourning period before V2P project."
33.	KII CRC PM Awka Anambra State.	"CRC intervention in the Education sector resulted in the supply of seats, roofing and building of toilets in some schools."
34.	KII CRC PM Awka Anambra State.	"CRC intervention in the Agriculture sector improved the quality of rice produced by the farmers."

S/No	PRIMARY SOURCE	RESULT ACHIEVED
35.	KII Secretary Neni Town Union, Aniocha LGA, Anambra State.	"The community through the local government office wrote a charter of demand for installation of electricity in the community. This was spearheaded by the constituency representative in the State house of assembly"
36.	Women Leader JPDC Awka, Nise Community, Awka South LG, Anambra State.	"Nise road was constructed by the government as one of the needs included in our charter of demands given to the government and this was achieved as result of V2p training."

Ebonyi State: Source of evidence

S/No	PRIMARY SOURCE	RESULT ACHIEVED
1.		"These engagements have actually beard fruits that in the community like the health care system, roads (still under construction) etc."
2.		"Since the arrival of V2P things have been changing for us in this community. For 10 years we have no Eze and there has been tussle on who will assume the Eze position while some people lost their lives in the process but with the coming of V2P, we presented our kingship issue as the community need and after 10years on ... 2017 our Eze was given staff of office. Our hospital/immunization centre have been reactivated."
3.		"V2P project has made state development to reach us in this community. Leaders that are politicians or government office holders that come from this community does not help but with this V2P now our model health that was abandoned because there was no doctor is now functioning NYSC doctor, lab scientist and pharmacist working in the health centre and the model hospital is now working. When they (NYSC) graduate they are replaced immediately with another set of NYSC members"
4.	FGD CBM Amaika Community, Ezza South LGA, Ebonyi State.	"Before V2P we spoke with the speaker of the house of the assembly who is from our community and also an indigenou coordinator of development centre in our community on the model health centre, grading of roads, but he did not do anything, but now we use our CCD and things are working. We did not know we can get government to work for us without any leader in the community. Commissioner of health came to the village (community) and gave us generator. The commissioner has brought a doctor (youth corps member) to the health centre. Since the arrival of the project, the doctor is always available at the health centre."
5.		"Before V2P there is government workers e.g. teachers, health workers, and development centre staff do not come to office because our community is very far inside and the road is not good so they do not come to their offices and that was the reason the model health centre was abandoned and We never knew we can get them to come to office and be early but with coming of V2P we now know and that is reason our model centre is working. Government staff are now coming to work on time."
6.		"Females feel intimidated before V2P and they were never part of decision making but now women participate in Ezeogo Cabinet. For the first time there is women representative in council and the Involvement of female representative in Ezeogo Cabinet and for the first time address the issue of Female Genital Mutilation through awareness."
7.	KII CBM Provost Oadinakachi Oshiri Community, Onicha LGA, Ebonyi State.	Long abandoned health centre revamped in Oshiri Community ... Corp members are now been posted in the health centre unlike before.
8.	KII Town Union President Echara Community, Ezza South LGA, Ebonyi State.	"Secondary school built in Echara community for the first time."

Imo State: Source of evidence

S/NO	PRIMARY SOURCE	RESULT ACHIEVED
1.	KII IP - HOG-I ED Owerri Imo State.	"Upon contact in the state actors, the Oshiri community health model center reactivated and health personnel were deployed to then center. Generating sets have been provided ... (Evaluator's Observation) NYSC doctor, pharmacist and lab tech sighted at the hospital, hospital services taking place at the hospital, picture taken. Activities on-going at hospital with doctor, lab scientist and pharmacist on duty and doctor attend to outpatients."
2.	KII IP - HOG-I ED Owerri Imo State.	"In Ameka initially, there was no light but now we have light. Teachers were always absent in school but now they are punctual in the school." "Echara community, had school for the first time." KII IP - HOG-I ED Owerri Imo State.
3.	KII IP - WACOL PM Owerri Imo State.	In Echara community, Ukawu women leader in Eze's council sighted and picture taken. Echara school sighted, picture taken - Evaluator's Field Observation.
4.		"Eziama community (Imo)-building of market built by an honourable man."
5.	KII IP - WACOL PM Owerri Imo State.	"Avutu community- community built a health center but not equipped but with the advent of V2P, the hospital is equipped but staffing is not yet confirmed. ..."
6.	KII IP - WACOL PM Owerri Imo State.	"Alulu community road under construction"
7.	FGD Amala Community	"Amala process of electrification (reticulation to villages under Amala) in place."
8.	KII IP - WACOL PM Owerri Imo State.	"Obeaja- no public secondary school and the ministry of education has visited the community to inspect the site. Approval for the construction has been received."
9.	KII IP - WACOL PM Owerri Imo State.	"Umuaku- electrical infrastructure vandalized for over 20years and for CBM engagement in the local government the electricity has been installed."
10.	KII IP - WACOL PM Owerri Imo State.	"Worked in Oji river urban supported the CBM through training on project monitoring to monitor the rehabilitation of the station. Among the CBMs are professionals who understand when substandard products are being used. Through the CCD, Enuguagu-Achi requested for and got solar panel refrigerator and panel for health facility storage, they also got 7 health personnel. There was also request for teachers in a nearby school and 7 teachers was posted to the school."
11.	KII IP - WACOL PM Owerri Imo State.	"PWDs- JDPC supported the staffing of the school for the deaf which is still a challenge anyways because it is difficult to get enough staff for them even when and if the government is willing to make the provision. Theirs is a peculiar case."

Kaduna State: Source of evidence

S/NO	PRIMARY SOURCE	RESULT ACHIEVED
1.	KII ECP PM Kaduna.	"97% of Community demands as prioritized as submitted to LGAs have been captured in the 2017 budget"
2.	KII ECP PM Kaduna.	"Approximately 97% of citizen inputs has made to the 3-year local government development plan"
3.	KII GAT PM Kaduna.	"In Juji community during the development of their community charter, the community members identified the primary school as an issue which has no adequate classrooms and with no single furniture for neither the pupils nor the teachers. The community members using their knowledge on power analysis and advocacy engaged the sole administrator of Chikun local government with their identified issues. With regular follow up on the issues, the local government has provided 50 chairs and desk at the primary school."
4.	KII GAT PM Kaduna.	"Out of the 47 community issues contained in the community development charter presented by all the 13 wards in Kaduna South local government, 17 has been captured in the 2018 budget while all the issues were captured in the Local government development plan."
5.	KII LEAD PM Kaduna.	"CBMs monitor public services and projects in their communities and engage service providers for better service delivery. It was in this light that a block of two classrooms and an office were built in Gangara ward of Giwa LGA, A laboratory was constructed in Danmahawayi due to the demand for a Senior Secondary School by community members. In Ankung and Danmahawayi, boreholes have been rehabilitated as a result of their engagement with LG actors."

S/NO	PRIMARY SOURCE	RESULT ACHIEVED
6.	KII LEAD PM Kaduna.	"Communities in Giwa and Soba commit to allowing their girls to complete their education"
7.	KII LEAD PM Kaduna.	"Women paid advocacy to traditional council in Ankung, Kurmin Jatau and the Kpop Ham of Jaba land who called his district heads to a meeting to appoint women into the traditional council. Following this, 2 women have been included in the decision-making structure of Ankung community to speak and protect the interest of women, a preserve of males before. Similarly, 2 women also appointed in the cabinet of the district head in Kurmin Jatau community Jaba LGA"
8.	KII LEAD PM Kaduna.	The skills empowerment programme on soap making and other income generating venture benefited women in Mifi community in Kaura LG culminated in the pursuit and registration of a cooperative society.
9.	KII LEAD PM Kaduna.	Danmawahayi requested for repairs of 9 boreholes, LG authority responded and currently building a motorized one for their primary school.
10.	KII LEAD PM Kaduna.	Yakawada community was permitted to use a Yakawada community women center to keep items donated to a farmer group to be used to protect the item and run her activities.
11.	KII LEAD PM Kaduna.	Madara community now has a two classroom building made due to CBMs engagement with government.

End notes

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