

TACKLING POVERTY WITH RECOVERED ASSETS: THE MANTRA MODEL

Being Independent Civil Society Field Monitoring Report of the disbursed part of \$322.5 million for the August/September 2018 Payment Round of the National Cash Transfer Programme.

JANUARY 1, 2019



ABOUT ANEEJ

The Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice (ANEEJ) is a non-governmental organisations whose goal is to amplify the voice of the weak, the less privileged and the marginalized groups in the society including women and youths, in order to increase their participation in the democratic decision- making process.

As its basis, ANEEJ believes in a democratic system for managing human interest and operates within two broad focal areas namely environmental and economic justice. Specifically, ANEEJ implements projects relating to governance and democracy, peace building and conflict resolution, human rights and anti-corruption, environment including water, sanitation and hygiene among others.

ANEEJ worked with over 100 civil society organisations while hosting the Secretariat of the Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Campaign, Nigeria from 2004-2008 and the Nigerian Network on Stolen Assets. The organisation also coordinated CSOs that were involved in monitoring repatriated Late General Sani Abacha loots under the Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability Review (PEMFAR), a tripartite agreement between the World Bank, Civil Society and Nigerian governments.

ANEEJ in 2003 established the Society for Water and Sanitation (NEWSAN), a coalition of over 300 CSOs working in the area of Water and Sanitation. ANEEJ is currently engaging the Nigerian government, international community as well as local and international civil society groups on the recovery of stolen assets to finance development. ANEEJ has consultative status with the United Nations and is a member of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) Coalition.

ANEEJ is currently implementing the Transparency and Accountability in recovery and Management of looted Assets (MANTRA) project. It is monitoring the returned \$322.5million Abacha Loot being spent on Conditional Cash Transfer Programme of the Federal Government of Nigeria meant for the poorest of the poor.

ABBREVIATION

ACORN	Anti-Corruption in Nigeria
ANEEJ	Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice
CBTT	Community-Based Targeting Team
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTF	Cash Transfer Facilitator
DFID	Department for International Development
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMOJ	Federal Ministry of Justice
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRO	Grievance Redress Officer
HH	Households
HUP	Household Uplifting Programme
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KII	Key Informant Interview
LGA	Local Government Area
LGA	Local Government Authority
LGGRO	Local Government Grievance Redress Officer
MSE	Monitoring and Evaluation
MANTRA	Monitoring of Recovered Assets Through Transparency and Accountability
MERL	Monitoring Evaluation Research and Learning
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBR	National Beneficiary Register
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSIP	National Social Investment Programme
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
SCTU	State Cash Transfer Unit
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations	2
Table of Contents	3
List of figures	4
List of Tables	4
Executive Summary	3
Acknowledgment	5
Foreword	8
1.0 Introduction	9
2.0 Background	11
3.0 Objectives of the Monitoring Exercise	12
4.0 Methodology	12
4.1 Geography	14
4.2 Sampling methodology for site selection	14
4.3 Sample Size	15
4.4 Data collection	15
4.5 Data Collection tool	15
4.6 Limitations of the exercise	16
5.0 M&E System Assessment Findings	16
5.1 National Social Safety Net Coordinating Office	16
5.1.1 NASSCO M&E System Findings	17
5.2 National Cash Transfer Office (NCTO)	19
5.2.1 National Cash Transfer Office M&E Systems Assessment Findings	21
5.3 DATA VERIFICATION FINDINGS	25
5.4 Definition and Interpretation of the Verification Factor	25
5.5 Total Households Enrolled	1
5.6 Proportion of Grievances Resolved	4
5.7 Total funds disbursed	5
5.8 Total Individuals paid	7
6.0 Data Quality Standards Findings	9
6.1 Validity	9
6.2 Integrity	9
6.3 Reliability	10
6.4 Confidentiality	10
6.5 Precision	10
6.6 Timeliness	11
8.0 Recommendations	14
References	16
ANNEXES	17

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Image showing Linkages between Corruption and Poverty	9
Figure 2: Layout of Methodology	14
Figure 3: NASSCO Organogram showing M&E roles and responsibilities at National	17
Figure 4: Some roles and responsibilities of the NCTO relevant to the monitoring exercise	19
Figure 5: Payment flow chart (An Illustration of the Payment Process)	20
Figure 6: State Cash Transfer Unit Organogram	21
Figure 7: Gender of caregivers and alternates on monitoring survey	2
Figure 8: Age range of caregivers and alternate on beneficiary survey	2
Figure 9: Proportion of grievances resolved in the project at National level	3
Figure 10: Proportion of respondents with complaints	4
Figure 11: Verification Factor (State to National) Total Individuals paid for August to September 2018 payment round	7
Figure 12: Survey findings depicting enrolled beneficiaries Paid and Beneficiaries not paid in August September payment round	7
Figure 13: Results Chain of the CCT	24
Figure 14: Organizational structure of SOCU	25
Figure 15: Beneficiary survey tool	28
Figure 18: Kaduna State report of the August September payment round	32
Figure 19: Nassarawa State report of the August September payment round	33
Figure 20: Kwara State August September 2018 Payment report	34
Figure 21: Payment Summary August September 2018 Payment round Gombe State	35
Figure 22: Payment Summary August September 2018 Round Cross River State	36

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Data Quality Standards and Operational Definitions	15
Table 2: Institutions providing oversight and coordination activities within NASSCO	17
Table 3: Verification factor Total Number of Beneficiaries enrolled for payment In Aug-Sept 2018 Round Of Payment	1
Table 4: Enrollees confirmed on spot check visits	3
Table 5: Total funds disbursed to 11 states monitored by the MANTRA project in the August-September 2018 payment round	5
Table 6: Amount reported at the NCTO for Total Funds disbursed and amount verified (reported) as total funds disbursed at the State level for the August September 2018 payment round	6
Table 7: Total Number Beneficiaries Paid In Aug-Sept 2018 Round Of Payment	6
Table 8: Verification factor Total Number Beneficiaries Paid In Aug-Sept 2018 Round Of Payment	20
Table 9: Total number of household enrolled of the selected wards, Nasarawa State	21
Table 10: Updated summary of beneficiaries enrolled for payment in the August/September payment round	22
Table 11: Verification factor Total Number of Beneficiaries enrolled for payment In Aug-Sept 2018 Round Of Payment:	23
Table 12: List of Payment Service Providers (PSP) per State	24
Table 13: List of CSOs participating in the monitoring exercise	25
Table 14: List of CSOs participating in the monitoring exercise	26

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice (ANEEJ) wishes to appreciate everyone for the smooth implementation of “Transparency and Accountability in the Recovery and Management of Looted Assets (MANTRA Phase 1)” project.

We appreciate the invaluable support provided by the British Government’s Department for International Development (DFID) under the broader objectives of Anti-Corruption in Nigeria (ACORN) programme to strengthen the anticorruption regime in Nigeria towards the success of the project.

We recognize the leadership and supervisory role played by ANEEJ Executive Director, Rev. David Ugolor in the project implementation. We equally appreciate the 6 MANTRA partners; Bayelsa NGOs Forum (BANGOF), Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre (CIRDDOC), Resource Centre for Human Rights and Civic Education (CHRICED), Centre for Social Justice (CSJ), Development Exchange Centre and New Initiative for Social Development (NISD). We wish to place on record the significant role played by the entire ACORN team led by Ms. Sonia Warner for support, advice, ideas, and suggestions during the implementation of the project.

It is equally important to acknowledge government stakeholders for their cooperation and contribution to the success of MANTRA Phase 1 among whom are the Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Prof Yemi Osinbajo who launched the MANTRA project. We also wish to place on record the invaluable role played by the Honourable Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Abubakar Malami (SAN), Special Adviser to the President on Social Investment Programme, Mrs. Mariam Uwais, Head of Asset Recovery and Management Unit (ARMU), Hajia Ladidi Muhammed, the coordinators of the National Cash Transfer Office (NCTO), Dr. Temitope Sinkaiye and National Social Safety Net Coordinating Office (NASSCO), Iorwa Apera as well as the Open Government Partnership (OGP) Secretariat.

Our appreciation equally goes to the over 500 monitors who went to the field without which this report would not have been possible. We equally appreciate the various media houses whose participation, exceptional media coverage and publicity contributed in consolidating the achievements recorded in this project.

Finally, We thank all ANEEJ staff, the M&E consultant, Dr (Mrs) Omowunmi Olabalu Asani and others not mentioned in this acknowledgment but contributed to the success of the project, we remain eternally grateful to you.

Rev David Ugolor
Executive Director

PREFACE

Perhaps one of the thought-provoking problems faced by most African countries in post-colonial era that spans half a century has been leadership and the betrayal by the elites. Across the length and breadth of the continent, the story has been the same.

So endemic is corruption that our lexicon is negatively enriched by expressions like loot, re-loot, kick-back, 10-percenter, rub-my-palm-I-rub-your-own, etc that do not originate from African culture but have, through frequency of occurrence, become adopted, entrenched and submerged common integrity and now synonymous with leadership conduct in Africa. Nigeria is not to be left behind in all these.

As a foremost African nation by reason of population, landmass, the resilience of her people and the vibrancy of her economy, Nigeria is held preeminent in the comity of nations—a torchbearer of sort--- with a wider expectation of leadership example in the continent. Unfortunately, the country has not been socio-politically immune from the plague of corrupt kleptomaniac leadership who characteristically underdeveloped their countries and impoverished their own people through persistent stealing from public coffers. Here, Late General Sani Abacha's story stands in its own class.

When that maximum military dictator died in office in 1998, many Nigerians flooded major roads in hysterical jubilation, relieved to have survived a dark oppressive period in the nation's chequered history. But the share degree of his grand larceny was most revealing of a ruler with a shocking appetite that confounded and convinced those who were previously in doubt that, indeed, once upon a time, there was an outstanding treasury looter in Nigeria's State House called Aso Rock Villa.

This conviction was followed by public outcry and prolonged agitation for asset recovery by civil society activists.

The Nigerian Network on Stolen Assets hosted by Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice (ANEEJ) in 2006/7 was foremost among CSOs demanding the return of Abacha loot and equitable utilisation of same. The first tranche of Abacha loot (\$752 million) from Switzerland in 2005 only reinforced this agitation. However, the utilisation of this returned asset could not pass the transparency and accountability test. Not a few Nigerians suspected re-looting of the loot and has consequently been a subject of controversy since then.

Thus, when it was decided that \$322.5million (Abacha Loot2) was going to be released by the Swiss government in 2017, it was agreed that the money should be given by way of cash transfer to the poorest of the poor who were, indeed, the victims of corruption.

Furthermore, as part of the Memorandum of Understanding endorsed by both Nigerian and Swiss governments along with the World Bank's understanding, it was agreed that the civil society must be a part of the monitoring of the conditional cash transfer programme.

This was to ensure that the cash transfer programme is implemented in the most transparent and accountable manner such that the money gets to target beneficiaries thereby preventing re-looting.

ANEEJ's intervention through Monitoring of Recovered Assets Through Transparency and Accountability (MANTRA) project with financial support from UKAID is in furtherance of its mission of building the capacity of the people to demand for a just, equitable and poverty free African society. It is also sequel to a related MoU signed with the Federal Ministry of Justice.

This report rigorously documents an effective cooperation – for the sake of transparency and accountability in the conditional cash transfer of recovered assets to victims of corruption -- between civil society (represented by ANEEJ and partners) and the Federal Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Justice. Such unprecedented cooperation can only enhance future socio-economic development in Nigeria and wherever the programme is replicated.

In the following pages, you will find elucidating treatment of the project's methodology; the data verification and management process; the monitoring and evaluation process; the disbursement process; areas for strengthening integrity and for improving confidentiality. You will also find the potential challenges to data quality and reporting instructive just as the summary of findings is quite illuminating. All these and more, capped with the recommendation section which can serve as a pathfinder for future projects make the report a must-read.

It is our considered opinion therefore that this report will be of immense benefit to policy makers in various MDAs of governments at national and sub-national levels, international development partners, governments of developing and less-developed nations, academia as well as other Civil Society Organisations who will most probably find the methodology useful for project replication.

FOREWORD

This Report is the first phase of monitoring of the use of the \$322.5 million Abacha loot returned to Nigeria by Switzerland, applied in funding the National Cash Transfer Programme (NCTP) of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) since August 2018.

The Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice (ANEEJ) and its six partners (drawn from the six geo-political zones of the country) provides, in this Report, provides significant insight on the appropriate framework for the utilisation of recovered assets. It tells the story of emerging best practices in this area, that have the potential of enhancing extant regimes for asset recovery and utilisation in Nigeria and globally.

From the perspective of the Nigerian citizenry, who are the ultimate victims of corruption, the allocation of the funds to finance the NCTP demonstrates a departure from the past where such recovered assets were directed at opaquely driven projects and purposes. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Nigeria, Switzerland and the World Bank for the return of the current \$322.5 million specifically provided for the funds to be spent for the benefit of the poor, through targeted cash transfers. This provision took into cognizance Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aims to strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and their use in funding social safety net programmes in their country of origin.

It was with a view to guaranteeing the achievement of these objectives that the aforementioned MOU mandated the inclusion of civil society organisations in monitoring the application of the funds. It is to the credit of the vibrant and growing civic space in Nigeria that ANEEJ sought and acquired funding from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) to undertake the monitoring envisaged by the MOU through its MANTRA Project.

As a public servant who has been involved in the entire process for the repatriation and use of the said funds, from inception until date, there are a good number of reasons to be optimistic about the findings of this Report. This optimism is founded, not just on the final outcome of the implementation of the MOU and monitoring framework (which the report speaks to in detail), but more importantly, on the continuous engagement between civil society, government and other stakeholders, throughout the monitoring process.

Since the signing of the MOU at the Global Forum on Asset Recovery (GFAR) in December 2017, the FGN, in keeping with the principles of GFAR, and civil society in the country (led by ANEEJ), have developed a meaningful working relationship built on transparency, exchange of information and timely feedback to ensure that funds are applied judiciously for the purpose for which they were allocated. On our part as Government, we have endeavoured to provide information on the programme, from States covered, to funds spent and systems deployed in the implementation of the NCTP, and the broader National Social Investment Programme. We remain grateful for the important feedback we have received from ANEEJ and its civil society partners and monitors in the field across the country. The feedback has been important in our continuing efforts to improve the regime for social investment and the utilisation of recovered assets in Nigeria.

The positive impact of the implementation of the NCTP on the poorest Nigerians, which the monitoring was designed to guarantee, is our primary focus. As you will find from the Report, by the end of the August/September 2018 payment round, a total of 241, 843 households in 19 out of the 36 states in Nigeria, were benefitting from the NCTP. Strategic and continuous steps are being taken to ensure that the poorest Nigerians in all 36 states of the Federation and the FCT – the target beneficiaries of the programme – benefit from this social safety net initiative.

Whilst we work towards achieving this objective, there are obvious preliminary lessons to take away from this Report. Firstly, a highlight of the monitoring process is the fact that desired development outcomes can be achieved where Government and civil society work within a framework of cooperation, rather than confrontation. This is the fundamental principle underlying the Open Government Partnership initiative which Nigeria and over 70 other countries have signed onto. Our work as State actors implementing the NCTP, and that of ANEEJ (which coalition monitors the process), has been enhanced by our relationship of qualified cooperation throughout this process. The deep understanding and motivation to work together has been immensely worthwhile and productive.

Secondly, the investment of recovered assets in social welfare programmes has proven to be a decision worth encouraging and establishing as best practice, for other countries in similar positions. The feedback from the field monitoring exercise demonstrates the palpable positive impact which the funds are having on ordinary citizens across the country. It is, therefore, important to acknowledge the crucial role that civil society has played in ensuring the judicious, transparent and accountable utilisation of the funds.

Finally, it is important to acknowledge that this Report is of the first round of monitoring carried out by civil society on a programme that is still in its formative stages. Despite the initial positive findings, we recognise that the Report also highlights areas for improvement in the systems and processes for the delivery of the NCTP, especially in the utilisation of the returned Abacha loot. We have taken these observations on board, as a critical contribution of the monitoring process. We are committed to implementing the recommendations of the Report and look forward to continuing our work with civil society as integral stakeholders in establishing an appropriate regime for the return and utilisation of recovered assets in Nigeria.

This Report provides a good basis for optimism about the potential of the work in this area, in our collective efforts to entrench good governance and reduce poverty in Nigeria in accordance with the SDGs. The Report is, therefore, recommended to Government stakeholders, non-governmental organisations, development partners, consultants, researchers and the general public.

Mrs Maryam Uwais MFR,
Special Adviser to the President
on Social Investments
1 January, 2019

BRIEF ON MANTRA PROJECT PARTNERS



The Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre (CIRDDOC) Nigeria is an independent, non-governmental and not-for-profit organisation established in 1996 for the protection and promotion of human rights and women's human rights and the strengthening of civil society. CIRDDOC is also committed to the institutionalization of good governance, gender equality and the rule of law in Nigeria. CIRDDOC is registered under Part C of Companies and Allied Matters Act laws of the Federation of Nigeria 1990. (RC 10,928). CIRDDOC is MANTRA project partner in the South East.



Bayelsa Non-governmental Organisations Forum (BANGOF) is a coalition of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, and CSOs in Bayelsa State. It was formed in 2008 with 15 NGOs and currently has over 50 registered members. Its stated primary aim is to network with development partners to promote sustainable development in the thematic areas of education, poverty alleviation, environment, human rights, good governance, advocacy, skills development, social development and healthcare services. The stated vision of the organisation is a transparency and accountable society that promotes good governance and sustainable development. Its vision is to ensure social justice, human dignity, good governance and sustainable development through advocacy and other interventions. BANGOF is MANTRA project partner in the South-South.



Centre for Social Justice (CSJ) is a Knowledge Institution, being a non-governmental, non-profit and non-partisan organisation registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission as a Charity. It was established to introduce professionalism in civil society work and to use social entrepreneurship to provide cutting edge services to enhance and deepen economic, social and political change. It is a Company Limited by Guarantee under Nigerian law. The ongoing programmes of CSJ are in public finance management; political finance reforms, environment and energy reforms and rights enhancement. Their programme activities focus on civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and our strategies include research, capacity building, advocacy, information dissemination, networking, monitoring and evaluation. CSJ is MANTRA project partner in the North Central.



Established in 2006, the Resource Centre for Human Rights and Civic Education (CHRICED) is a nonprofit organization that uses civics, advocacy, and outreach to mobilize vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population. With this award, CHRICED monitors and advocates for accountability in the flow and use of the Universal Basic Education funds in 50 schools in Kaduna State. CHRICED trains community actors including school-based management committees, parent-teacher associations, school administrators, teachers, students, and traditional and religious leaders to track and report on the Universal Basic Education Commission's matching grant funding. The project contributes to On Nigeria's goal of reducing corruption by building an atmosphere of accountability, transparency, and good governance. CHRICED is MANTRA project partner in the North West.



Development Exchange Centre (DEC Nigeria) is a membership, non-governmental, non-religious, non-political organization that is providing social and micro financial services to women groups, communities and NGOs in Nigeria to enhance their capacity for sustainable development. DEC was established in November 1987 as a result of a joint research conducted by the Canadian university services Oversea(CUSO) and the Adult and Non Formal Education Agency (ANFEA) Bauchi State. DEC has continued to pursue its broad objective of empowering women through the provision of micro finance services and entrepreneurial skills development, training/-capacity building workshops, water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion, reproductive health, gender, education and Information sharing. The DEC is currently working in 9 states and in its current strategic plan, DEC plans to open 16 new branches annually, to cover the entire Northern part of the country by the year 2012. DEC is MANTRA project partner in the North East.



New Initiative for Social Development (NISD) is a Nigeria based Non-Governmental Organization with the vision of a peaceful world where all people have equal rights and opportunities. The mission of the organization is to provide reliable solutions with passion and integrity for sustainable social development and justice. The objective of NISD is to provide relevant interventions through information, social mobilization, training, research, advocacy and capacity building for the purpose of promoting an effective implementation of developmental initiatives that will enhance socio-economic development of the people. Our specific area of interest and focus are: Youth Development, Child Development, Women's Development, Water and Sanitation, Community Development, HIV/AIDS, Good Governance, Human Rights, Tobacco Control, Education and Capacity Building. NISD is MANTRA project partner in the South West.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



\$505.5M

abacha loot from
switzerland



\$322.5M

abacha loot returned
from the swiss
authorities

The 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) identify the need for the prevention of illicit financial flows and the recovery of stolen assets as essential for development (UN, 2015). The SDGs further recommend that funds recovered in asset recovery interventions are invested in social safety net programmes in the country of origin (UN, 2015).

Nigeria has recorded successes in asset recovery efforts with the repatriation of \$752 million of the Abacha loot from Switzerland to Nigeria in 2005 and 2006 (World Bank, Federal Ministry of Finance, December 2006). The Swiss authorities also returned \$322.5 Million dollars of the Abacha Loot to Nigeria in 2017.

In 2005, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Switzerland and Nigeria mandated that the recovered funds were to be spent on MDG-based interventions and this was spent on 5 sectors (Health, Education, Water, Electricity and Roads) and the process was monitored by CSOs in Nigeria. (World Bank, Federal Ministry Of Finance, December 2006). In 2017, MOU between both countries specified that the funds should be spent on the poor through the existing social safety net programmes and monitored by civil society groups and the World Bank.

The FMOJ, in January 2017, signed an MOU with the Africa Network for Economic and Social Justice (ANEEJ) for the monitoring of the \$322.5 million recovered Abacha Loot. ANEEJ commenced the "Monitoring of Recovered Assets through Transparency and Accountability" (MANTRA) project in 2018 with funding from the British Government's Department for International Development (DFID) under the Anti-Corruption in Nigeria (ACORN) programme to carry out the monitoring of the disbursement of the recovered assets in one of Nigeria's social safety net programmes; the National Cash Transfer Programme (NCTP).. MANTRA was designed to address issues of corruption within the broader objectives of the ACORN Programme which aims to strengthen the anticorruption regime in Nigeria. The MANTRA Project also aims to ensure that assets recovered are disbursed or invested in programmes for the poor and vulnerable in line with the SDGs.

ANEEJ's first monitoring exercise held in December 2018 in partnership with 6 regional Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) who took the lead in their regions to engage a total of 35 CSOs, over 500 monitors and 44 Supervisors for the exercise in 5 geopolitical zones of the country.

¹ SDG 16 places emphasis on the need for "effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" Target 16.4 specifies "by 2030, significantly reduced illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crimes"

The specific objectives for the August/September 2018 monitoring exercise were:

- i. To verify that the data reported for the August/September 2018 payment period (Number of households enrolled, number of households benefiting from CCT, total funds disbursed, and the proportion of grievance reported that was resolved).
- ii. To verify that the data generated are fit for decision-making and cannot be manipulated for personal interest.
- iii. To assess and identify potential challenges to data quality that the data management and reporting systems may create at all levels.
- iv. To develop recommendations to improve the gaps identified.

The methodology utilised was a data quality assessment (DQA) process. The DQA is a form of assessment that reviews data on services rendered at point of service and through reporting levels in a system with multiple reporting levels. The monitoring exercise conducted spot checks on the funds disbursed in the August to September payment cycle to 30, 846 beneficiaries in 11 states across 5 geopolitical zones in Nigeria. The exercise spanned 2 weeks and was conducted across reporting levels of the National Cash Transfer Office (NCTO) and the National Social Safety Net Coordinating Office (NASSCO). Data was also reviewed from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), World Bank, NCTP and the National Beneficiary Register (NBR).

The data set reviewed by the monitoring exercise were:

- Number of households enrolled for the August/September 2018 payment round
- Total number of households benefiting from the NCTP programme in the August/September 2018 payment round
- Proportion of grievances resolved for the August/September 2018 payment round

- Total funds disbursed for the August/September 2018 payment round

Records obtained from NCTO indicate that about 2,418,430,000 Naira was paid to 241,843 beneficiaries in 19 State for the August/September payment round. The monitoring confirmed that 1,509,490,000 Naira was disbursed to 150,949 beneficiaries in 11 States monitored for the August/September payment round. The funds disbursed from the Abacha loot comprised 80% of the funds paid at the August/September payment cycle while the other 20% represented funds from the World Bank loan facility for the NCTP.

About 28,131 households representing 91.2% of respondents reported receiving at least the base amount 5000 naira while 2,715 households representing 8.8% of respondents had not been paid as at the time of monitoring.

State-level data on total funds disbursed and total individuals paid were available at national level and in 6 states. 5 out of the 11 states assessed could not provide this required information for their states at state level. State-level information on enrolment and payment were presented in different formats by all states assessed.

Findings on grievances from beneficiaries revealed that 29,722 (96.4%) of all beneficiaries were satisfied with the method of registering grievances in the programme. However, grievances in the programme are underreported and the LGA-level teams reported delays in the feedback timeline from the NCTO and the State Cash Transfer Offices (SCTOs) on grievances reported. A software application is being designed to address these challenges.

The key challenges to data quality and reporting identified were:

- Absence of a standardized process for SCTOs to collate and report on total funds disbursed and total persons paid at each round in the respective states.
- Delay in national-level reconciliation process on total individuals paid
- Unavailability of information on total beneficiaries paid and unpaid at ward and community levels as at the time of the monitoring

- Underreporting on grievances in the programme
- Issues with the sharing of timely information to the general public on programme data to improve transparency and accountability of the institution and ensure improved public trust in the programme
- Delay in the onset of payment on payment days which sometimes delays payment until late at night
- Issues with updates to beneficiary information resulting in removal of beneficiaries from the beneficiary list and problems with dissemination of information on payments. 4,214 (13.7%) of beneficiaries monitored were not informed on time of the August/September payment.
- Marking of beneficiary households in some communities violated confidentiality standards in the programme
- Improving timeliness of information to the beneficiaries on the timing of disbursements and eligible beneficiaries
- Making payments to beneficiaries in electronic format
- Standardized process for reporting at state and ward level to properly report on total funds paid in the programme at the NCTO and LGA. at each payment round
- A reporting format on the total amount of funds and beneficiaries paid in each state to be designed, possibly with infographics, for dissemination to CSOs and the general public to increase confidence in the process.

This can be done quarterly, reflecting data for each payment round, including a reflection of specific information on total funds disbursed from the Abacha loot.

Some key recommendations for improving the programme were:

1.0

INTRODUCTION



Jim Yong Kim



Corruption is ‘public enemy no.1’ in the developing world, and “every dollar that a corrupt official or corrupt business person puts in his or her pocket is a dollar stolen from a pregnant woman who needs healthcare, or from a girl or boy who deserves an education, or from communities that need water, roads and schools



Corruption remains a problem that hinders the development of nations. In 2018, the global loss to corruption was estimated at US\$ 3.6 trillion annually, with \$140 billion reported to be stolen annually from Africa. Nigeria specifically is estimated to have lost \$40 billion in 2001-2010 due to illicit financial flows alone (Africa Union/ECW Conference (2015).

The challenge of corruption and money laundering in Nigeria has been identified by diverse authors as the reason for the stalled growth and development of the country. This relationship was noted by Chetwynd et al to be as a result of the effect of corruption on

“Economic and Governance factors, as well as other intermediaries that in turn produce poverty” (Eric Chetwynd, 2003).

According to the World Bank President, Jim Yong Kim, corruption is ‘public enemy no.1’ in the developing world, and “every dollar that a corrupt official or corrupt business person puts in his or her pocket is a dollar stolen from a pregnant woman who needs healthcare, or from a girl or boy who deserves an education, or from communities that need water, roads and schools”

Figure 1: Image showing Linkages between Corruption and Poverty



Source-Chetwynd et al (2003) Corruption and Poverty: A Review of Recent Literature

¹ SDG 16 places emphasis on the need for “effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels” Target 16.4 specifies “by 2030, significantly reduced illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crimes”

In recognition of the significance of corruption on development, the 2015 Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) identify the need for the prevention of illicit financial flows and the recovery of stolen assets as essential for development (UN, 2015).

The SDG framework further recommends that funds recovered through asset recovery interventions be invested in social safety net programmes in the country of origin (UN, 2015)². This goal is supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reports which notes that “increasing the income share of the bottom 20% (the poor) is associated with a higher GDP growth. The poor and the middle class matter the most for growth via a number of interrelated economic, social and political channels, (IMF, 2015)

Despite the framework of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption³ (UNCAC) that provides for cooperation between countries to enable asset recovery, various countries still face challenges recovering looted assets from foreign jurisdictions. However Nigeria has had successes in asset recovery efforts with, amongst others, the successful repatriation of \$505.5 million of Abacha loot from Switzerland in 2005 and 2006 (World Bank ,Federal Ministry Of Finance, December 2006). The Swiss authorities also returned \$322.5 million dollars of the Abacha Loot to Nigeria in 2017.

In Line with the UNCAC 2003 which states parties to the Convention to involve CSOs in the recovery, repatriation and management of recovered assets and take appropriate measures to promote transparency and accountability in the management of public finances⁴, an MOU was signed by the Nigerian and Swiss Governments and the World Bank for the repatriations of the \$322.5 Million in 2017 which mandated the involvement of CSOs in monitoring the utilization of the recovered funds.

The MOU further specified that the money should be spent on the poor through social safety net programme and monitored by civil society groups. In January 2017, the Federal Ministry of Justice (FMJ) signed an MOU with ANEEJ for the monitoring of the \$322.5 million recovered Abacha Loot. In carrying out its mandate, ANEEJ established the Monitoring of Recovered Assets through Transparency and Accountability (MANTRA) Project, with funding from UKAID under the Anti-Corruption in Nigeria (ACORN) Programme. The MANTRA project was designed to carry out the monitoring of the disbursement of the repatriated funds in the National Cash Transfer Programme (NCTP).

This report provides the findings of the first monitoring exercise undertaken under the MANTRA Project by ANEEJ and its partner CSOs in the last quarter of 2018.

² SDG 16 places emphasis on the need for “effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels” Target 16.4 specifies “by 2030, significantly reduced illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crimes”

³ The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of United Nations and opened it for signature in December 2003.

⁴ Article 13 UNCAC 2003

2.0

BACKGROUND

The Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice (ANEEJ) is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) in Nigeria, West Africa. ANEEJ has been in operation since 1997 and aims to “amplify the voice of the weak, the less privileged and marginalized groups in society including women, youths, and people living with disabilities in order to increase their participation in the democratic decision-making process”⁵. (ANEEJ, 2018).

ANEEJ has been working on issues of asset recovery since 1996 and is the host of the MANTRA Project and Nigerian Network on Stolen Asset (NNSA). MANTRA was designed to address issues of corruption within the broader objectives of the Anti-Corruption in Nigeria (ACORN) Programme of the British Government’s Department for International Development (DFID) which aims to strengthen the anticorruption regime in Nigeria. The primary objective of the MANTRA Project is to ensure that assets recovered are disbursed or invested in programmes for the poor and vulnerable in line with the SDGs.

The National Cash Transfer Programme (NCTP) – otherwise known as the Household Uplifting Programme (HUP) – is one of the four components of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN)’s Social Investment Programme. The NCTP is focused on providing the poorest and most vulnerable households with a monthly stipend of N5000 (NCTO, 2018). Nigeria’s poverty rate was 72.5% in 2015 (NBS, 2015). Hence the NCTP aims to pull 5 million individuals (1 million households) of the poorest and most vulnerable households in

Nigeria out of absolute poverty (NSIP, 2018). This is expected to be achieved in a minimum of 24 States (NASSP) through the provision of financial aid as a monthly stipend, while providing capacity building to enable beneficiaries provide for themselves in the long run. By the end of the programme in 2021, it is expected that 100% of its participating households (HH) would have moved out of the last 2 poverty line (NSIP, 2017).

The National Social Safety Net Coordinating Office (NASSCO) and the National Cash Transfer Office (NCTO) are the agencies directly involved in the implementation of the HUP. NASSCO and NCTO were set up under the Financing Agreement signed between Nigeria and International Development Association (IDA) for the implementation of the National Social Safety-Nets Project (NASSP).

A strategic decision was then taken to place both offices under the Office of the Vice President, which in turn directed for both to be coordinated by National Social Investment Office (NSIO).

ANEEJ conducted its first monitoring exercise in December 2018, in conjunction with 6 regional CSO partners and 35 CSOs across the 5 geopolitical zones in Nigeria. The exercise spanned 2 weeks and was conducted across reporting levels of the NCTO and NASSCO at the national, and state levels. Data was reviewed from the CBN, World Bank, NCTP, and the National Social Register (NSR). Over 500 monitors and 44 Supervisors were eventually deployed for the exercise.

⁵ About ANEEJ retrieved at <http://www.aneej.org/about-aneej/>

3.0

OBJECTIVES OF THE MONITORING EXERCISE

In accordance with the MOU signed with the FMOJ which states specific Terms of Reference (TOR)⁶ for CSO monitoring of the recovered Abacha loot, the overall goals of the exercise were:

- 1. To review the targeting process to ascertain that funds disbursed get to the intended beneficiaries
- 2. To review the disbursement process to ascertain funds disbursed get to the intended beneficiaries
- 3. To report on the total amount of funds disbursed to the beneficiaries
- 4. To report on the amount received by the beneficiaries
- 5. To report on grievances or feedback from beneficiaries
- 6. To identify potential challenges to data quality and reporting system
- 7. Identifying and sharing lessons learnt in

the monitoring process.

The specific objectives for the August/September payment round were:

- 1. To verify that the data reported for the August/September 2018 payment period (number of households enrolled, number of households benefiting from NCTP, total funds disbursed, and the proportion of grievance reported that was resolved)
- 2. To verify that the data generated are fit for decision-making and cannot be manipulated for personal interest
- 3. To identify and assess potential challenges to data quality that the data management and reporting systems may create at all levels
- 4. To develop recommendations to improve the gaps identified

⁶ About ANEEJ retrieved at <http://www.aneej.org/about-aneej/>

4.0

METHODOLOGY

The objective of the exercise was to validate upstream⁷ and downstream⁸ processes and data generated in the disbursement of the 322.5 million dollars Abacha Loot in the NCTP's August/September 2018 payment cycle.

THE ASSESSMENT WAS NOT AN EVALUATION, as the progress of the NCTP against its set objectives in its results framework was not evaluated. The focus was rather on the quality⁹ of data reported in the programme and the factors that may affect data quality and beneficiary experience in the cash transfer programme.

The methodology utilized was a data quality assessment process which assesses data and the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems on required data set. The data set assessed by the MANTRA monitoring exercise were:

- Number of households enrolled for payment in the August/September 2018 payment round
- Proportion of grievances resolved for the August/September 2018 payment round
- Total funds disbursed for the August/September 2018 payment round
- Total Number of Households benefiting from the CCT in the August/September 2018 payment round

The assessment process involved the following steps:

1. An assessment of the M&E systems on the listed data set at each level of the data collection and reporting system (i.e., national, state, LGA and ward Levels of the National Cash Transfer Programme)
2. Verification of reported data for these data set in the upstream and downstream sections of the project
3. Review of the five data quality standards (validity, reliability, integrity, precision, and timeliness) of the listed data set

The assessment of the M&E systems involved a review of the data management and reporting system, including relevant documents and reporting tools of the institutions and offices assessed.

The data verification of the data sets determined whether the reporting levels accurately reported and recorded data. Data verification in the exercise also triangulated findings against other data sources.

Four types of data verification were conducted. They are:

1. **Document review:** The availability and completeness of a randomly selected data set in source documents, such as beneficiary ID, payment summary, for the selected reporting period were reviewed for the services provided
2. **Trace and verification:** Data for the reported data sets were traced and

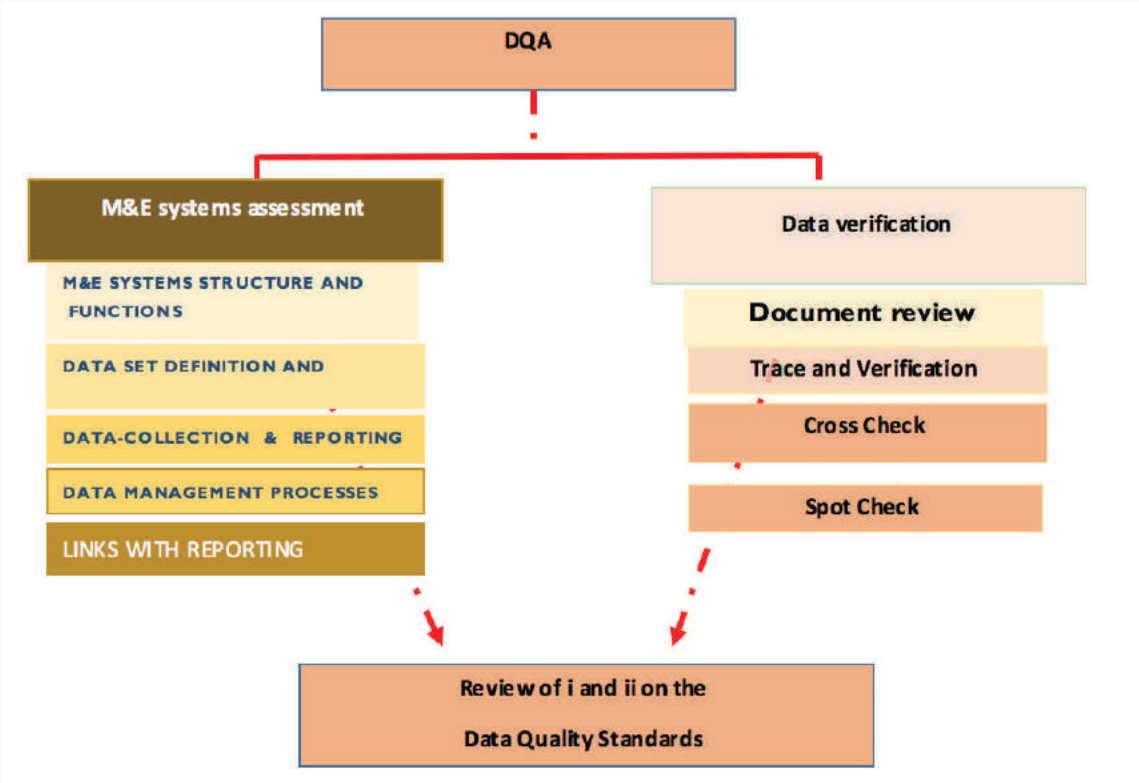
⁹The TOR objectives of the FMOJ for the exercise as stated were

(i) Targeting payments to specified beneficiaries

(ii) reporting on grievances or feedback from beneficiaries

(iii) Reporting on total of funds disbursed

Figure 2 Layout of Methodology



verified across reporting levels:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>a. The reported numbers of the beneficiaries enrolled and paid were recounted from available source documents (beneficiary ID) in selected wards.</p> <p>b. The above numbers were compared and verified with the figures for the data sets from the state records and national server</p> <p>c. Reasons for any differences were noted and probed to determine issues relating to data quality standards</p> | <p>3. Cross-checking: Cross-checks were performed on a selected sample of the beneficiaries' ID at the community level and the corresponding beneficiary list with Community Facilitators and Desk Officers</p> <p>4. Spot Check Verifications of a selected sample of the beneficiaries at the community level (Beneficiary Survey)</p> |
|---|--|

(iv)Reporting on the success of the funds reaching its intended beneficiaries
(v) Sharing lessons learnt in respect to the forgoing
⁷Upstream-Refers to the Central Bank and World Bank
⁸Downstream-The National, State, L.G.A and Ward level of the cash transfer office and Social Safety net Investment programme, The payment Operators, The community
⁹Data quality (5 data quality Standards, Validity, Precision, Integrity, Reliability, and confidentiality)
¹⁰Key Government Institutions NASSCO, NCTO

4.1 Geography

The DQA exercise was conducted on national, state, LGA and ward levels of stakeholder institutions of the NCTP in 11 States and the spot check (survey) was conducted on a selected sample of the August/September 2018 payment beneficiaries from 1971 communities, in 455 wards, selected from 43 LGA and 11 States across the 5 geopolitical zones in Nigeria.

4.2 Sampling methodology for site selection

The eligible States for the DQA were selected through a multi cluster stage approach. A purposive sampling was done to select wards for the exercise. 4 LGAs in a state and 3 wards per L.G.A were then selected. The purposive sampling was employed as a result of feasibility considerations and the need to adhere to the specific inclusion and exclusion criteria which were:

Inclusion criteria:

1. States and wards with beneficiaries for the August/September 2018 disbursement of funds in the Conditional Cash transfer programs. (16 States)

Exclusion criteria:

1. Community sites that were located in high threat level states, or those for which access to the state requires passage through a high threat level state or LGA.
2. Community sites that were located in difficult, hard to reach terrain
3. Enrolled States in which beneficiaries had not been paid for the August /September payment round (Ekiti, Oyo, and Osun States)

4.3 Sample Size

The total beneficiaries enrolled for payment in the programme for the August/September 2018 payment were 248,535 beneficiaries from 19 States. However, only 16 States with an enrollee population of 232,305 received payment in August/September 2018 as at the time of the exercise in November/December 2018. (N=232,305).

11 States were selected for the exercise with a total enrollee population of 163,446. The cross-check and spot check were conducted on a total of n=30,846 beneficiaries in the survey exercise representing 13.3% of the total beneficiaries paid in the August/September payment round put at N=232,305.

Key informant Interviews (KII) and focus group

Discussions were conducted on 81 individuals in the upstream and downstream sections of the programme. 29 project documents guidelines, summary sheets and reports were reviewed, along with 30,846 beneficiary ID and 43 beneficiary lists

4.4 Data collection

The data collection processes in the exercise involved the following steps:

1. Desk review of project documents, materials, and project data
2. Key informant interviews and focus groups discussions were conducted with members of the M&E and Management Information System (MIS) teams of NCTO, the grievance redress officers, and the national, state, LGA and ward officials of NASSCO in a DQA process.
3. A beneficiary survey which served as the spot check mechanism to confirm payment at the community level in a sample of the beneficiaries selected.

4.5 Data Collection tool

The DQA was conducted using a DQA tool, while the beneficiary survey data was collected using a questionnaire. The questionnaire was administered by trained data collectors selected from local communities and CSOs in all the selected states.

The data collection tools for the exercise were developed following a review of literature and in line with the objectives of the monitoring exercise via a stakeholder engagement process involving external consultants and MANTRA CSO partners across all geo-political zones. A pilot monitoring exercise was conducted with the tools in October 2018. The DQA tool assessed the data quality standards and the M&E systems as regards data collated

DATA QUALITY STANDARD	OPERATIONAL DEFINITION
Validity	Data are valid to the extent that they clearly, directly, and adequately represent the result that was intended to be measured. Measurement errors, unrepresentative sampling, and simple transcription errors may adversely affect data validity. Data should be periodically tested to ensure that no error creates significant bias.
Reliability	Data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time. Activity/Project managers are confident that progress toward performance targets reflects real changes, rather than variations in data collection methods. Reliability can be affected by questionable validity as well as by changes in data collection processes.
Timeliness	Data are available with enough frequency and should be sufficiently current to inform management decision-making. Effective management decisions depend upon regular collection of up-to-date performance information.
Precision	Data should be sufficiently accurate to present a fair picture of performance and enable project managers to make confident decisions.
Integrity	Data that are collected, analyzed, and reported should have a mechanism in place to reduce the possibility that they are subject to erroneous or intentional alteration.

Source: ADS 201. Data Quality Assessment Standards

4.6 Limitations of the exercise

KII of NCTO state officials was not conducted in their office. It was conducted at the venue of the NCTO retreat in Bauchi State. This may have affected the ability of the staff to provide relevant supporting documents for the assessment

Unavailability of data from national level on total persons paid in the NCTP for the August/September 2018 payment round as at the time of the exercise (December 2018) caused a challenge with verification of data on total funds disbursed at state level.

•

Staff at the LGA and community levels had no official documentation of total persons paid and not paid in the August/September round. Hence, the DQA team could not compare reported data on

persons paid and not paid down to the community level.

5.0 M&E System Assessment Findings

5.1 National Social Safety Net Coordinating Office

NASSCO is responsible for providing a credible and authentic database of poor and vulnerable households in Nigeria through a process involving three key stages of poverty mapping to identify the poorest LGAs, community-based targeting and the proxy means test which ranks households according to their means thereby eliminating the more affluent households in the exercise. This targeting process is coordinated by NASSCO in conjunction with its State Operations Coordinating Units (SOCU) and LGA coordinating offices.

The interview with the national, state and LGA¹¹ representatives of NASSCO held in November-December 2018 and findings are below:

5.1.1 NASSCO M&E System Findings

M&E SYSTEMS STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

The data assessed was total number of households targeted for the NCTP August/September 2018 Payment Round.

The programme has staff designated to M&E roles: data collection and reviewing data quality. .

The community-based targeting team working at the LGA level collects data in each community following a pre-sensitization in the community on the process. The roles and responsibilities of all M&E staff have been documented in an organogram (NASSP). There is a documented procedure in place to ensure the reports received are reviewed prior to submission.

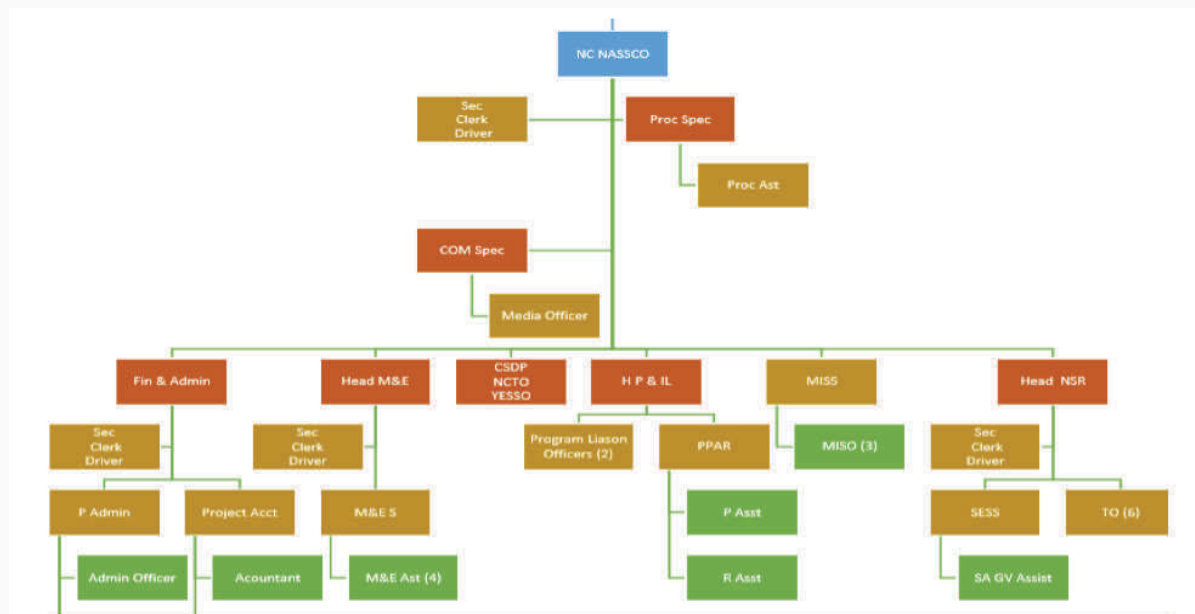
All staff have been trained on their assigned roles, supervisory visits are conducted by staff at the national level to the state level and feedback is provided on the quality of submitted reports.

SN	Location	Project Oversight	Project Coordination/ Implementation
1	FEDERAL	Office of the Vice President o Special Adviser to the President on Social Investment o National Steering Committee	NASSCO
2	STATE	Ministry, Agency or Department in Charge of Planning in the State	SOCU
3	LGA	Local Government Desk Office	CBTT

Source: NASSP Project Implementation Manual Version 1

¹¹See full list of site visited in annex 7

Figure 3: NASSCO Organogram showing M&E roles and responsibilities at National Level.



DATA SET DEFINITION AND REPORTING GUIDELINES

NASSCO has developed a results framework for the project (NSIP, 2018). It “provides information on the results parameters for assessing the performance of this programme” and “contains the expected changes that are intended to occur in the lives of the beneficiaries of the services from this programme” The overall impact of the programme is to be assessed by a reduction in annual poverty rates, with the baseline set at the NBS 2015 National Poverty rate of 72.5%.

The data set reviewed in this monitoring activity at NASSCO - “Total Number of Households targeted for the NCTP August/September 2018 Payment Round” represents the population mined by the NCTO for payment in the NCTP. The national body has provided written guidelines for M&E as a section of its M&E Framework documentation (NSIP, 2018). It includes information on “method of computation, reporting units, frequency of data collection, means of data verification, and timeline of reporting on its routine data sets”. An operational manual has also been shared with the state and LGA level on what to report and how.

The NASSCO M&E unit has a platform for data entry from all the 774 LGAs in Nigeria Guidelines have been provided to the sub reporting levels on reporting in the project including documents such as the project appraisal document (a Word Bank document), project implementation manual, and the standard operation protocol for data management.

Reporting is done regularly in the programme and state level teams report on a monthly and quarterly basis. They also send a situational report as required. The state teams interviewed expressed no challenges with the timeliness of reporting. National reporting, however, is dependent on the turnover and approval of the World Bank team.

DATA-COLLECTION AND REPORTING FORMS AND TOOLS

A standard reporting tool is utilized in the programme to collate targeting data. It is app-based and used by all for the data collation process in the programme. An adequate number of tablets are said to have been provided for the data entry process to be conducted by the LGA targeting team and state officials interviewed. Instructions and training was also provided on the use of the targeting application

(app) and they expressed no challenge with the app. The summary of data for the register was available for review at both national and state levels. The application and server are accessible to only authorized persons.

DATA MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

The targeting app has in-built quality controls such as the ability to edit registered entry. It also enables cross-check of registered data when summaries are generated, thereby avoiding double counting. All states confirmed that the App has an option to edit, therefore the targeting officer has an option of correcting mistakes for proper entry and accuracy.

Furthermore, the national office confirmed that states have control over their data and conduct data validation and cleaning by the MIS at state level. National level has zonal MIS officers that revalidate data coming from their states. There are data validation templates to guide the data validation process. Back up is automatic in the programme as the data is backed up on the programme server. There is an App to App data quality check interface with the NCTO data at national level to ensure that beneficiaries on the mined NCTO list are the beneficiaries on the NASSCO social register. This is done before and after payment of the monthly stipend to the beneficiaries to ensure the beneficiaries were identified from the NSR.

LINKS WITH THE NATIONAL REPORTING SYSTEM

Only national level reporting channels are utilised and no other channels are utilized for collation and reporting on targeting data collated in the programme.

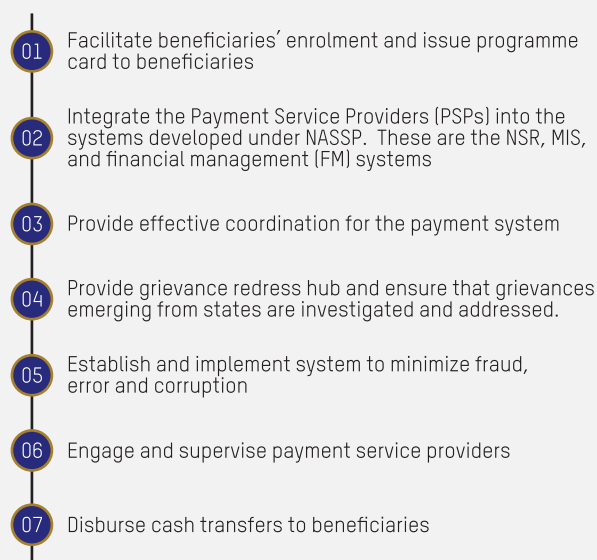
STRENGTHS

1. All states confirmed that the tablets and phones provided were enough to conduct the activities
2. There are documented guidelines for data management, and they are in use
3. There is a documented review process which records any changes to the data and why
4. There is access control for the App and server by designated officials only

5. Automatic back up of programme data occurs in the programme
6. There is an App to App interface with NCTO mined data before and after payment to ensure the right beneficiaries receive payment, data is not manipulated, and data quality is preserved.

5.2 National Cash Transfer Office (NCTO)

NCTO is responsible for mining the poor and vulnerable for enrolment in the NCTP. NCTO generates the list of eligible individuals for payment for the payment operators who then pay these individuals in the community. The office is also responsible for the coordination of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in the programme.



Source-HUP Manual December 2017

The actual implementation happens at the state level and the State Cash Transfer Unit (SCTU) manages and coordinates the cash transfer and livelihoods interventions (NCTO, 2018).

The data set reviewed by the MANTRA project at the NCTO were:

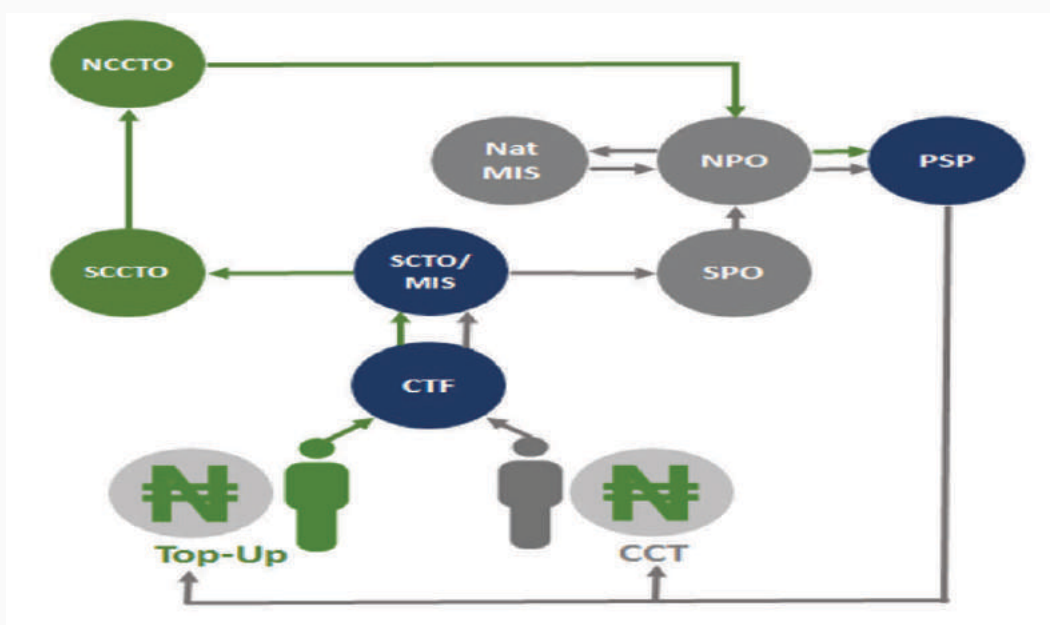
- Number of households enrolled
- Proportion of grievances resolved
- Total funds disbursed
- Total number of individuals paid

“

The cash transfer office is responsible for the enrolment of the eligible beneficiaries from the NSR. Payment operators make the payment to the beneficiaries at the ward and community. The August/September 2018 payment round was paid in cash to the beneficiaries

”

Figure 5: Payment flow Chart (An Illustration of the Payment Process)



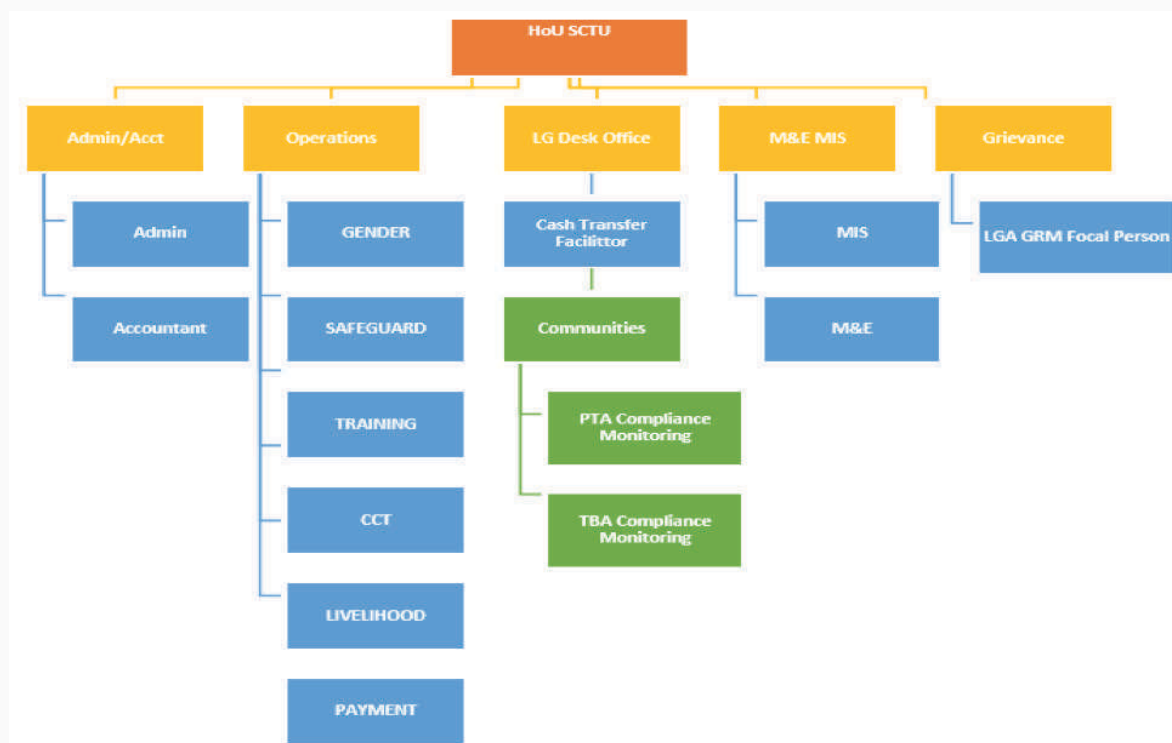
Source-NCTO HUP Manual-December 2017

5.2.1 National Cash Transfer Office M&E Systems Assessment Findings

M&E SYSTEMS STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

- NCTO has a Management Information System (MIS) unit and an M&E Unit. The MIS unit supports the operational processes of the NCTP, including managing the overall cash transfer data, strengthening control and accountability. The M&E unit is responsible for the design and implementation of the M&E activities of the programme by developing the programme M&E framework to guide tracking of programme activities within the context of its objectives; monitor all programme activities and the progress made on a regular basis.
- NCTO mines its eligible individuals from the social registry generated by NASSCO. NCTO has enumerators who then enroll the eligible beneficiary for each household and an “alternate” household representative that function back up for payment in the absence of the primary beneficiary.
- The enumerators have been trained and retrained for the enumeration process. Feedback and supervisory visits are carried out from the national level to the states, LGA and ward levels on the enrollment process and data generation. Supervisors are present from the national and state offices during the enrolment process. Roles and responsibility are well documented in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) (NASSP). See figure 7 for the SCTU organogram.

Figure 6: State Cash Transfer Unit Organogram



Source-NASSP PIM

- NCTO has planned for “GRM, Procurement and Internal Auditors that support the day to day running of the programme” (NCTO, 2017). There is a Grievance Redress Officer (GRO) at the state level and a local government grievance redress officer is designated at LGA level to address and collate data on grievances, with support from the community grievance persons and beneficiary representatives. The community grievance persons and beneficiary representatives are not to solve the grievances but collate them. It is the LGA grievance redress officer that records the complaints and follows up on resolving the grievances at the local government level (NCTO, 2018). However, in practice, a large proportion of grievances are addressed at this level.
- The designated staff and organogram for reporting and addressing grievances is well documented in the Grievance Manual of the NCTO¹². All states visited had designated state and LG level GROs. They send and receive feedback from state and national level on grievances. However, they complained of delays in the feedback received from the national level on grievances reported.

¹²Page 15,16 Chapter 5 Key roles and responsibilities in managing grievances under the Household Uplifting Programme, HUP grievance handling and management structure

REPORTING GUIDELINES

- The data on total funds disbursed in the NCTO is routinely collated at the national level quarterly and sent to the Auditor-General
- The national level has developed guidelines on reporting for the programme. All states confirmed they have been provided with guidelines from the national level on reporting on total households enrolled, and grievance reporting.
- No guidelines were evident for reporting on total funds disbursed and total persons paid.

DATA-COLLECTION AND REPORTING FORMS AND TOOLS

Reporting Forms and Tools - Number of Households Enrolled

- All the states confirmed that the enrolment "App" is always used for the enrolment. No other channel is used for collating and reporting data and enrolment.
- All states confirmed that the tablets and phones provided were enough to conduct the activities.
- No other persons, apart from the designated and approved persons, have access to the App.
- All entries during enrolment are done directly in the App.
- Each form entered into the App is reviewed including the date on which it was entered.

Reporting Forms and Tools - Proportion of Grievances Resolved

- Grievances reported were still collated in hard copy notebooks and through the hotlines and website. The grievance reporting in the programme is scheduled to be collated with an App starting January 2019.
- All the states interviewed confirmed that the grievance app is scheduled to be utilized for collating data on grievances, but it was not yet in use at the time of the

exercise. They noted that they recently concluded training on the spp.

- As at the time of the monitoring, all grievance records were handwritten in a notebook with no standard collecting tool.
- Although 21 days is recommended for the resolution of all grievances, feedback on grievances sent to the national level was noted not to be addressed in a timely manner.

Reporting Forms and Tools - Total Funds Disbursed/Total Persons Paid

- Payment is made by payment operators who provide the information to the state teams, while reconciliation is done at the national level. The payment operators were said to be recruited through a process documented in the procurement manual.
- The state level has no standard tools to collate information on total funds disbursed. This data is collated in different ways at the State Level by the SCTO. Only 5 out of the 11 States (Gombe, Nasarawa, Kaduna, Kwara and Benue) monitored were able to provide information on total payments made and persons paid in the August/September 2018 payment round.

DATA MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

Data Management Process - Number of Households Enrolled

- The enrollment process places quality controls such as the ability to edit registered entry. It also enables cross-check of registered data when summaries are generated thereby avoiding double counting. All states confirmed that the enrolment App has an option for edit.

Therefore, the enrolment officer has option of correcting mistakes for proper entry and accuracy.

- The final enrolment list is verified and cross-checked with the NASSCO mined social register before and after payment via an App to App interface reducing human errors and ensuring the right persons are paid.

- The enrollment app has built-in features to address incomplete entries. An example of such scenario to ensure quality assurance was described by a State MIS Officer thus: "the App does not count an incomplete entry as an enrolment done, so in such situations it does not add up to the enrolment list until the fields are all filled and completed. Then it automatically adds it up as an enrolment done". Furthermore, the national and state level officers confirmed that data is kept in a confidential manner and only approved persons with unique login codes have access to the data in order to ensure their activities can be tracked
- Some of the mechanisms to ensure confidentiality at this level is said to include "lock and key" for data storage. Back up is automatic as the enrollment data is backed up on the programme server. However, it was noted on the field that the beneficiary information is still available in hard copies at the LGA level. Also, in some communities, the houses of beneficiaries were marked with ink, and this is said to be known to all in the community.

Data Management Process - Proportion of Grievances Resolved

- The grievance data is not properly managed, as not all grievances are presently documented. The local officials note that only grievances that cannot be resolved locally are reported. This implies grievances are underreported.
- Only designated persons can collate grievance data. A review of the beneficiary feedback on grievances, however, showed that a large proportion of beneficiaries are satisfied with the resolution of grievances in the programme.

Data Management Process -Total Funds Disbursed /Total Persons Paid

- Data on total funds disbursed at national level is provided after reconciliation. Although the process is automatic, it needs to be initiated by key persons responsible for the process. This information was not available at NCTO as at the time of the

monitoring for the August/September payment (November 2018) due to delays in the reconciliation process which ideally should take about 5 days. Steps to mitigate such delays were said to be underway and would be effective in 2019.

LINKS WITH THE NATIONAL REPORTING SYSTEM

- Only national level reporting channels are utilised and no other channels are utilized for reporting on enrolment data.
- Data on grievances are not always reported at the national level as only unresolved grievances are documented and forwarded. This is done through the approved channels. Funds disbursed is reported through diverse mechanisms, and reporting formats at the state level

STRENGTHS

- 1 All entries during enrolment are done directly in the App
- 2 All states confirmed that the tablets and phones provided were enough to conduct the prescribed activities
- 3 Confidentiality with the use of the programme tablet device is duly considered as no other persons, apart from designated and approved persons have access to the App
- 4 Well documented programme guidelines
- 5 Automatic back up of programme data

GAPS IDENTIFIED

1. Incomplete documentation of all grievances, especially those resolved at the community level.
2. As at the time of the monitoring exercise, grievance App was not loaded on GRO's device
3. Inadequate feedback from national level on grievances reported
4. No standard process for SOCU's to collate and report on data on total funds disbursed

5. Delay in national level reconciliation process on total individuals paid after each payment round.
6. Marking of beneficiary households violates confidentiality standards.

Verification factors greater than 100 percent indicate under-reporting (i.e. the source documents show a higher actual count than the numbers that the summary reports of the reporting level show), while verification factors less than 100 percent indicate over-reporting.

5.3 DATA VERIFICATION FINDINGS

This section reviews the findings of the trace and verification as well as the cross-checks and spot-check (survey) findings on data sets assessed in the exercise.

A variance of less than 10 percent in either direction may be considered a minor issue, while systematically high levels of over-reporting or under-reporting that are not due to errors can lead to questions on the authenticity of the data reporting system.

5.4 Definition and Interpretation of the Verification Factor

The Verification Factor

For a specific reporting level, the verification factor is the ratio of the verified count (which the DQA team recounts from source documents at the reporting level) to the reported count (from the summary report that the reporting level prepares) for a specific reporting period. It is usually expressed as a percentage. Mathematically, it can be represented as:

Verification Factor = $\frac{\text{Verified count at selected Site}}{\text{Reported count at selected Site}} \times 100$

Interpretation of the Verification Factor

5.5 Total Households Enrolled

Trace and Verification (National and State)

A review of the data provided on total households enrolled in the programme by national and state level sources is seen in Table 3 below. Only Benue and Gombe state level reports (as at the time of the exercise in November/December 2018) on total households enrolled for the August/September 2018 payment round corresponded with the national level payment reconciliation (retrieved June 2019) on total households enrolled.

The difference in timelines of the national level reconciliation data and state level data retrieved on the total persons enrolled for payment pose a challenge in addressing the reasons for the differences noted.

SN	State	National level reported Total Beneficiaries enrolled for payment Aug/ Sep 2018 payment round ¹⁷	State level reported Total Beneficiaries enrolled for payment Aug/ Sep 2018 payment round	Difference in State to National level data reported	State to National verification factor
1	BAUCHI	18,939	23,161	4,222	122.%
2	BENUE	2,642	2,642	0	100
3	CROSS RIVER	4,361	5368	1,007	123%
4	GOMBE	11,257	11,257	0	100
5	KADUNA	8,847	10,251	1,404	115%
6	KWARA	8,520	9,051	531	106%
7	NASARAWA	9,535	9,762	227	102%

Cross-Check findings

The monitoring team verified the beneficiaries in each community from the community facilitators. Cross-checks were conducted between the beneficiary list with the LGA desk officer and the Beneficiary IDs of 30,846 beneficiaries in the communities sampled. All beneficiaries on the desk officers list of beneficiaries sampled in selected wards were seen in the monitoring exercise.

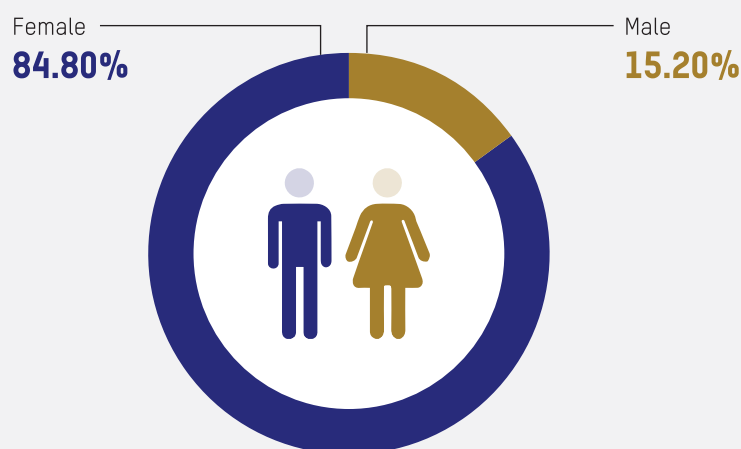
Amongst the 30,846 households surveyed, 4,704 representing 15.2% were male while 26,142 representing 84.8% were female. This shows that there are more female beneficiaries than male in the programme.

This accords with the widely recognised position that the traditional gender role of women is that of household managers, and is also in keeping with the NCTP's overall direction.

Spot Check

At least 18% of all enrollees were confirmed in all the states visited (See breakdown in Table 4 below).

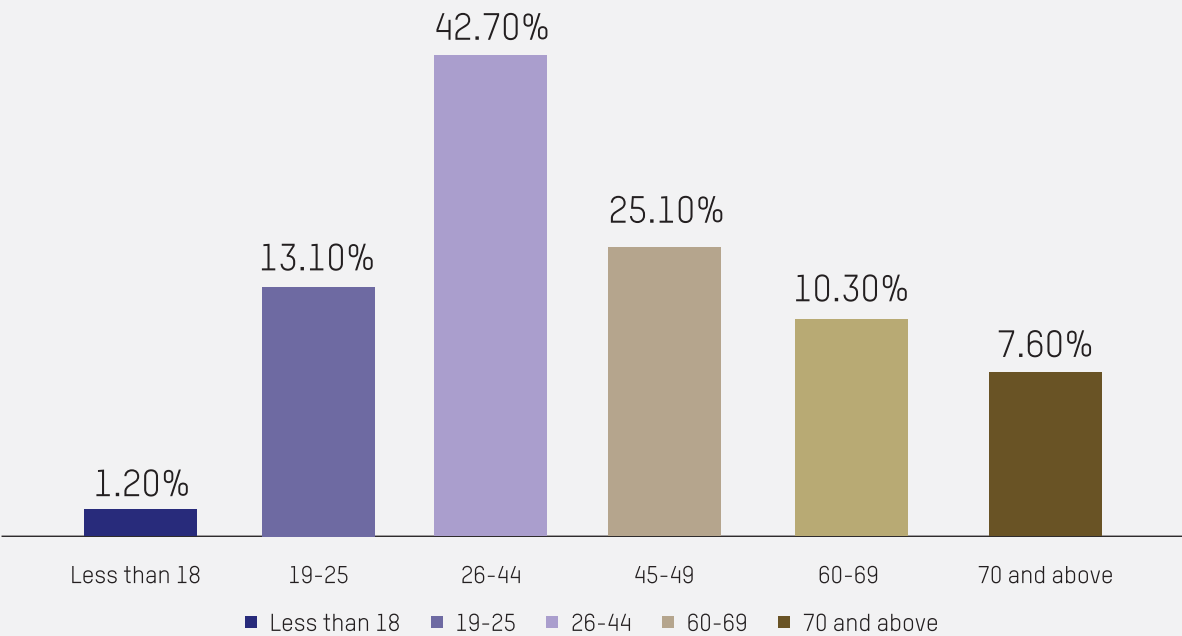
Figure 7: Gender of Caregivers and alternates on monitoring survey



About 25,884 (83.9%) of the respondents who represented the households were caregivers while alternates constituted 16.1% (4,962). 1705 representing 5.5% were persons living with disabilities.

Figure 12 describes the age range of the caregivers and the alternates on spot check. Majority of the caregivers were in the age bracket of 26-44 years while 1.2% of caregivers/alternates were less than 18 years

Figure 8: Age range of caregivers and alternate on beneficiary survey



Occupation of the beneficiaries/caregivers

The most common occupation of the beneficiaries were:

57.6% Business (interpreted as petty trading)

29.3% Farming

0.8% were artisans

0.5% were students and religious leaders

11.8% were unemployed

Table 4 Enrollees confirmed on spot check visits

SN	State	Total population of enrolled beneficiaries in the state	Total number of enrollees reviewed by the monitoring team	Percentage of Total State enrollees data assessed on spot check visit	Percentage of sampled enrollees confirmed
1	Anambra	6547	1,340	20	100
2	Bauchi	18,939	3,886	20.5	100
3	Benue	2,642	983	37	100
4	Cross River	4361	1,013	23	100
5	Gombe	11,257	2,055	18	100
6	Jigawa	36,629	6,690	18	100
7	Kaduna	8,847	1,670	18.8	100
8	Kano	4361	1,013	23	100
9	Kwara	8,520	2,044	23.9	100
10	Nasarawa	9,535	1997	20.9	100
11	Niger	10,843	2,055	18.9	100

Source-MANTRA project Records

5.6 Proportion of Grievances Resolved

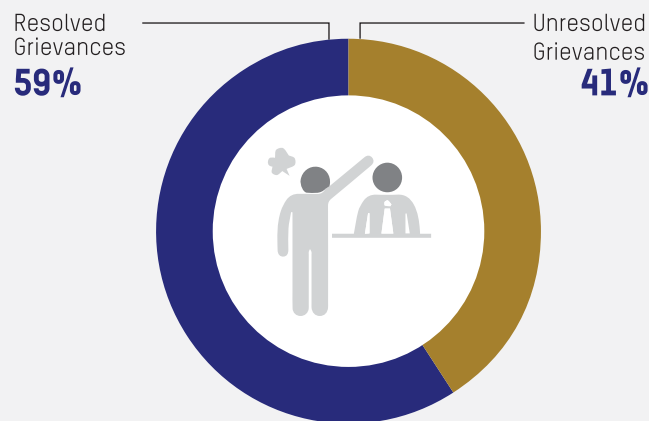
Trace and Verification

National level data on grievances resolved show that the national office had received 1,600 complaints so far out of which 940 (59%) was resolved, leaving 660 (41%) unresolved. The high number of unresolved grievances was explained by national representatives on the ground that “they relate to exclusion and omission issues.”

The state level data available as data on proportion of grievances resolved provided by 2 states (Benue and Kwara) was 13% and 26% respectively, which was significantly lower than the national level data.

Further review is required in the analysis of the timeline of resolution of the grievances. However, the data source was not available at the time of the monitoring due to the location of the interviews which took place away from the offices of the GROs.

Figure 9: Proportion of grievances resolved in the project at national level



Source-NCTO data August/September 2018 payment round

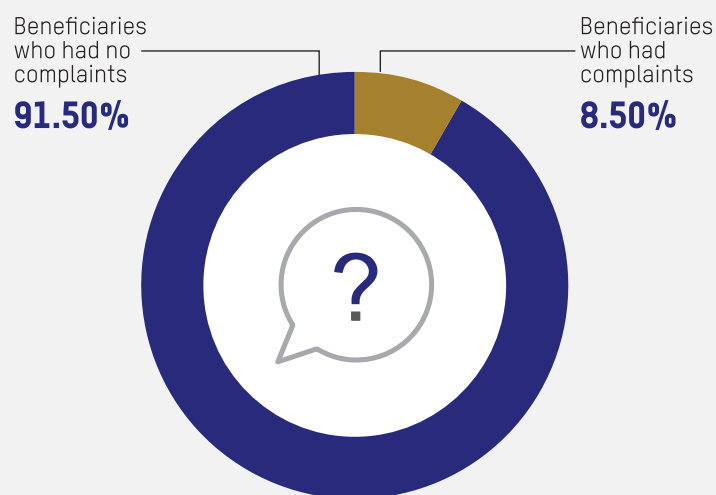
Grievances Resolved Cross-Check

Cross-checks could not be done on the source documents for grievances as the NCTO GROs for states were not with their registers at the point of interview

Grievances Resolved Spot Check

- About 28,237 respondents representing 91.5% have had no complaints since the programme commenced

Figure 10: Proportion of respondents with complaints



Source-NCTO data August/September 2018 payment round

29,722 (representing 96.4%) “were satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the method of registering complaints in the programme.

- o Beneficiaries satisfied with the method of registering complaints in the programme - 19644 (63.7%)
- o Beneficiaries very satisfied with the method of registering complaints in the programme -10,078 (32.7%)
- o Beneficiaries unsatisfied with the method of registering complaints in the programme -1123 (3.6%)

Examples of complaints reported include:

- “Insufficient fund”
- “Delay in payment”
- “I have not been paid the previous month”
- “Name have been removed from the register”
- “Was Given the Big Card Without the Smaller One For Payment”

- “I Need More Support”
- “They Stopped Paying Me/ My Name Was Removed”
- “My Health Takes Most Of The Money”
- “Flood and Herdsmen Damaging of Our Farms”
- “Misplaced Photograph”
- “I Was Only Paid 5,000 Instead Of 10,000 Paid to Others”
- “No ID Card ”

5.7 Total funds disbursed

- o The funds disbursed from the Abacha loot comprise 80% of the funds paid at the August/September payment cycle.
- o State level data was provided by representatives of only 5 states on the total funds disbursed. While national level data was provided for all 16 Beneficiary States (See Annex for data on total funds disbursed in the 16 States as provided by the NCTO).

Table 5: Total funds disbursed to 11 states monitored by the MANTRA project in the August/September 2018 payment round

SN	State	Total Funds Disbursed (Naira)	Amount Of Funds Disbursed From Abacha Loot (80% Of Total Funds Disbursed)
1	CROSS RIVER	39,520,000	31,616,000
2	NIGER	105,320,000	84,256,000
3	KWARA	78,470,000	62,776,000
4	BENUE	26,420,000	21,136,000
5	ANAMBRA	62,520,000	50,016,000
6	NASARAWA	93,660,000	74,928,000
7	BAUCHI	188,480,000	150,784,000
8	KANO	353,850,000	283,080,000
9	KADUNA	87,920,000	70,336,000
10	GOMBE	109,830,000	87,864,000
11	JIGAWA	363,500,000	290,800,000
	Total	1,509,490,000	1,207,592,000

Trace and Verification

The data provided by the national level on total funds disbursed in the August/September 2018 payment round was compared with state level data provided by the state teams. The findings are in the table below

Table 6: Amount reported at the NCTO for Total Funds disbursed and amount verified (reported) as total funds disbursed at the State level for the August/September 2018 payment round

SN	State	National level data on total funds disbursed for August-September payment round	State level data on total funds disbursed for August-September payment round	Difference in National reported data and State verified data	% Verification Factor total funds disbursed Aug-Sept payment round
1.	BAUCHI	188,480,000	187,600,000	880,000	99.5%
2.	GOMBE	109,830,000	110,200,000	-370,000	100.3%
3.	NASARAWA	93660000	94,300,000	-640,000	100.6%
4.	KADUNA	87920000	88,470,000	-550,000	100.6%
5.	KWARA	78470000	78,470,000	0	100%
6.	BENUE	26420000	26,410,000	10,000	99.9%
7.	CROSS RIVER	39520000	39,490,000	30,000	99.9%
8.	NIGER	105320000	NA	NA	NA
9.	ANAMBRA	62,520,000	NA	NA	NA
10.	KANO	353850000	NA	NA	NA
11.	JIGAWA	363500000	NA	NA	NA

Source-NCTO funds disbursed data

5.8 Total Individuals paid

Data for total individual paid was provided by the NCTO for the 11 States benefiting from the August September 2018 payment while 5 states were able to provide state level data for total individuals paid.

Trace and verification

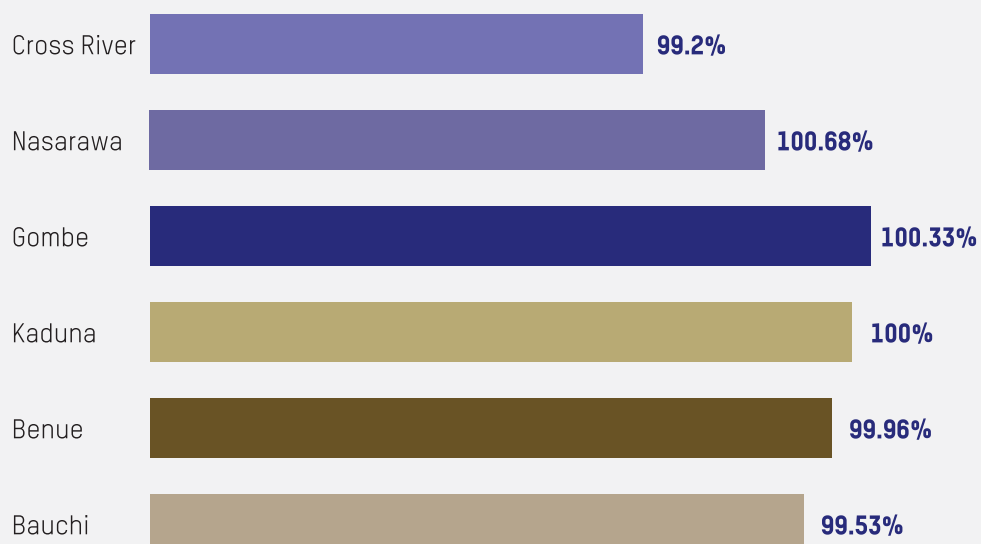
150,929 individuals were reportedly paid at National level for the 11 states monitored. However, for the 6 states (Benue, Kaduna, Nasarawa, Gombe, Cross River and Bauchi) with available data on total individuals paid, the NCTO reconciliation data (made available June 2019) reported a total of 50,631 persons paid in the 6 States while the SCTO representatives of these states reported a total of 54,592 as at the time of the exercise.

Table 7: Total Number Beneficiaries Paid In Aug-Sept 2018 Round Of Payment

SN	State	National level data on number of beneficiaries paid	State level data on number of beneficiaries paid	Difference in National reported data and State verified data	% Verification Factor total Individuals paid for Aug-Sept payment round
1.	Benue	2,642	2,641	1	99.96%
2.	Kaduna	8,792	8,792	0	100%
3.	Nasarawa	9,366	9,430	-64	100.68%
4.	Gombe	10,983	11,020	-37	100.33%
5.	Bauchi	18,848	18,760	88	99.53%
6.	Cross River	3,952	3949	3	99.92%
7.	Total	50,631	54,592		

Source-NCTO funds disbursed data

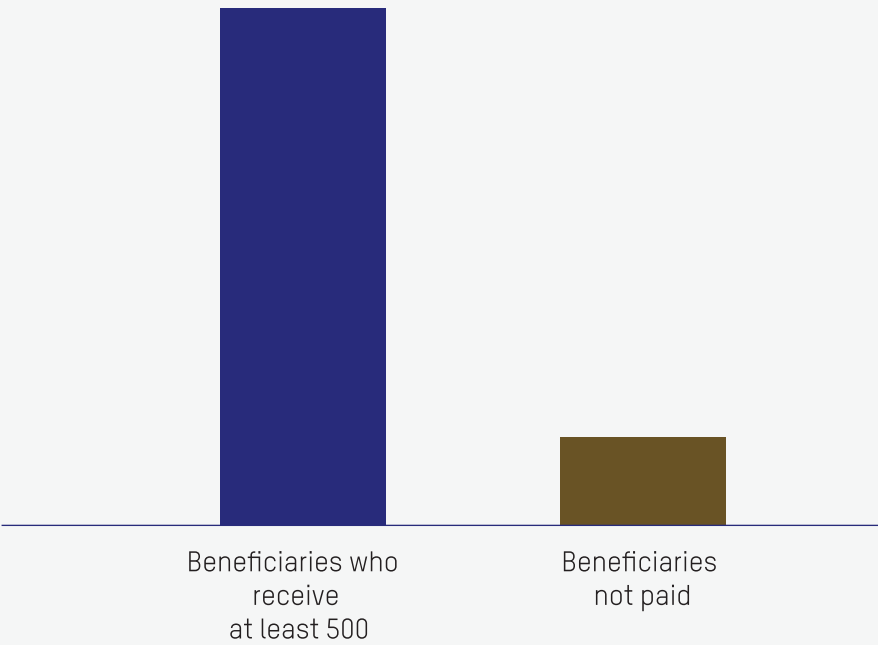
Figure 11: Verification Factor (State to National) for total individuals paid for August to September 2018 payment round



Spot check

About 28,131 households representing 91.2% of respondents reported receiving at least the base amount of 5000 naira while 2,715 households representing 8.8% of respondents had not been paid at the time of the exercise.

Figure 12: Survey findings depicting enrolled beneficiaries Paid and Beneficiaries not paid in August September payment round



6.0

DATA QUALITY STANDARDS FINDINGS

This section discusses data quality standards on the data reviewed in the reporting agencies across all levels and the interactions of the M&E systems and processes on the data quality. In this section, the data quality on each data set is reviewed.

6.1 Validity

Validity is a term to describe if the data being collated measures what it is intended to. This section reviews validity issues as regards the programme indices being reviewed.

Validity Considerations

1. Underreporting on grievance data imply the documented data on grievances is not a complete reflection of the grievances encountered in the community on the programme
2. Further review to be done on total beneficiaries enrolled at state level and national level summary reports to ascertain the reasons for discrepancies.
3. It appears unclear to community leaders how the selection criteria for beneficiaries were developed as the community leaders interviewed were not aware of the development process of the selection criteria. This needs to be clarified in order to ascertain that the right processes were completed to identify the poorest in the communities.

6.2 Integrity

Integrity relates to the data quality standards that describes mechanisms in place to ensure the programme data is not exploited for other purposes. There are numerous mechanisms in place in the

programme at national and subnational levels to ensure the integrity of the data. This includes:

- Inbuilt checks in the software that flag double entries and prevents incomplete entries
- Well-documented guidelines to protect integrity of data collated
- Adequate tablets to ensure enrolment is done with the right tools
- Designated staff to review data quality, with their roles and responsibilities documented in an organogram
- Supervisory visits to state and LGA offices.
- Quarterly review meetings

Areas for strengthening integrity include:

- (1) Clarification to the community as regards the targeting process to ensure the process is not perceived to be manipulated
- (2) Routine disaggregation of data on funds disbursed by programme areas and sharing of the report with partners and benefitting states.
- (3) Institutionalized system for state level reporting on payment by PSP
- (4) Sharing of timely information to the general public on programme data to improve transparency and accountability of the institution and ensure improved public trust in the programme.

6.3 Reliability

Reliability reflects stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time. Reliability can be affected by changes in data collection processes.

- The data on households enrolled is collated through the same process (the App) at all levels and there are sufficient devices to ensure the right tools are utilized.
- The data on grievances however, is collated through diverse mechanisms and not fully reported.

Gaps that may affect reliability of programme data

- (1) The data on total funds disbursed and total beneficiaries paid is collated officially at state level through diverse reporting formats.
- (2) The use of notebooks to collate grievance data also poses a reliability issue to the quality of data collated. This is to be addressed by the NCTO grievance app under development. However, there is need to ensure the app is utilized to collate all grievance data, to ensure under reporting on grievances is addressed.
- (3) Frequent changes to beneficiary ID cards and beneficiary lists (up to 3 times reported in the last 1 year) presents challenges with timely payment information to beneficiaries. This was corroborated with survey findings in which 4,214 (13.7%) of respondents reported that they were not informed on time of the August/September payment
- (4) There is need for the national office to document change processes and updates to data to explain differences in previously reported data, where applicable.

6.4 Confidentiality

The data entry platform for enrolment has confidentiality mechanisms integrated its design and implementation. There are however, a couple of things

worth noting:

- While confidentiality of the identity of the beneficiaries is well maintained on households enrolled at the national and state level archives in the server, at the community level, some communities were noted to have marked the beneficiaries' households in an identification process.
- The project disclosure policy needs to be updated and made known to all, to guide disclosures in the programme and also to enable relevant information to be made available to the public.

Areas for improvement on confidentiality

- Marking of beneficiary households with ink should be discouraged
- The disclosure policy of the programme should be made known to all

6.5 Precision

Programme data on beneficiaries enrolled is collated with sufficient disaggregation (recommended SDG disaggregation) which includes the gender, occupation, disability status of total beneficiaries.

Areas for strengthening precision

Some areas where precision of the programme data can be strengthened include:

Areas for strengthening precision

Some areas where precision of the programme data can be strengthened include:

- The grievance data is not completely collated in the programme. As the grievance App is being deployed, it presents an opportunity to ensure precision of the grievance data collated in the programme.

6.6 Timeliness

Timeliness reviews issues related to time that may affect data quality. Issues related to timeliness identified in the programme so far include:

- The data on total funds disbursed and total individuals paid could not be assessed at the national level at the time of the exercise due to delays in the reconciliation process.
- LGA level officials also reported delays in response to grievance-related issues reported from the state level.
- Beneficiaries complained about delays in the commencement of payment which sometimes delays payment till late at night.
- Data received from national level need to be updated with date stamps for archiving purpose and to clarify data received.

7.0

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Objective 1: To review the disbursement process to ascertain funds disbursed get to the intended beneficiaries

Disbursement occurs through PSPs to registered beneficiaries in the programme. 7 payment operators were engaged as at the August/September payment round. They were engaged through a procurement process listed in the procurement manual. Payment is not done electronically. The monitoring exercise conducted spot checks on the funds disbursed in the August to September payment cycle to 30,846 beneficiaries across 5 Geo political zones of Nigeria.

To protect the funds and ensure it gets to the right beneficiaries, the following are processes in place:

1. A computer software application is always used for the enrolment. No other source is utilised for enrolment
2. All states confirmed that the tablets and phones provided were enough to conduct the activities.
3. There are documented guidelines for data management
4. Access control to the app and server is by designated officials only
5. There is an automatic back up of programme data
6. There is an app-to-app interface of the NASSCO social register with the NCTO-mined data to ensure data is not manipulated and the data quality is preserved

7. There is confidentiality with the programme tablet, as no other person, apart from designated and approved persons, have access to the app.
8. All entries during enrolment are done directly in the app.

Areas for improvement of the payment process noted include:

- There is need to design a mechanism for reporting at state and ward level on total individuals and total funds paid in the programme at the SCTO and LGA as the present reporting is done in different ways by participating states.
- The beneficiaries also complained of untimely information as regards beneficiaries who have been dropped from the eligible beneficiaries list.
- The payment process was also noted to occur late in the night at certain sites.
- The programme should consider changing from manual to electronic payment of beneficiaries.

Objective 2: To report on the total amount of funds disbursed to the beneficiaries

Findings from the monitoring exercise show that 1,509,490,000 Naira was disbursed to 150,949 beneficiaries in 11 States for the August/September payment round. Records obtained from the NCTO indicates that about 2,418,430,000 Naira was paid to 241,843 beneficiaries in 19 States for the August/September payment round. The funds disbursed from the Abacha loot comprise 80% of the funds paid at the August/September payment cycle.

- The data on total funds disbursed and total individuals paid was available at national and 6 states. However, the other 5 states assessed could not provide the required information.
- Only 1 out of the 6 states had 100% verification factor with national reported data on total funds disbursed, while 2 out of 6 states had a 100% verification factor on total individuals paid. The discrepancies noted on the other 5 and 4 states (respectively) were less than 1% and may be due to administrative reasons such as the difference in timeline of collation and comparison of the data provided during the exercise. However, the exact reasons for the disparity needs to be clarified in future.

Objectives 3: To report on amount received by the beneficiaries

91.2% of respondents reported receiving at least the base amount 5000 naira while 8.8% of respondents had not been paid as at the time of monitoring.

Objective 4: To report on grievances or feedback from beneficiaries

Grievances in the project is reported through the GRM, and 29,722 respondents (96.4%) of beneficiaries were satisfied with the grievance redress process. However, grievances in the programme is underreported and the L.G.A level team report delays in the feedback timeline from NCTO and the SCTO.

An app is being designed to address these challenges.

Objective 5: To identify potential challenges to data quality and reporting

Challenges identified to data quality are listed below in no specific order:

Challenges with reporting

- No standardized process for SCTOs to collate and report on total funds disbursed and total persons paid at each round.
- Delay in national level reconciliation process on total individuals paid

- Underreporting on grievance data imply the data on grievances is not a complete reflection of the grievances encountered in communities on the programme.

Completeness of data

- Data received from national level need to be updated with date stamps for archiving purpose and to clarify data received.
- Incomplete documentation of all grievances resolved.
- Low verification factor between national and state level data on individuals enrolled for payment and individuals paid

Use of Information

- Sharing of timely information to the general public on programme data to improve transparency and accountability of the institution and ensure improved public trust in the programme
- The disclosure policy of the programme is not clear.

Challenges with disbursement process

- Beneficiaries complained about delay of onset of payment which sometimes delays payment till late at night.
- Updates to beneficiary information resulting in removal of beneficiaries from the beneficiary list should be communicated to the beneficiaries on time. 4,214 (13.7%) of respondents were not informed on time of the August./September payment.

Challenges with Confidentiality

- Marking of beneficiary households violates confidentiality standards

Challenges with timeliness

- Untimely feedback from national Level on grievance reported
- Specific programme data on total funds disbursed and total individuals paid is not routinely generated, but only available or generated on request

8.0

RECOMMENDATIONS

The program has a lot of best practices. This should be assessed for expanding the scope and continuing with such practices. Recommendations to address the challenges in the programme are listed below:

Recommendations on the disbursement process to ascertain funds disbursed get to the intended beneficiaries

- There is need to improve timeliness of information to the beneficiaries on the timing of disbursement and eligible beneficiaries
- Payment should be made electronically as much as possible
- There is need to design a mechanism for reporting at state and ward level on total funds paid in the programme at the SCTO and LGA.
- Beneficiaries should not be kept till late hours at the disbursement site
- Repeated changes to the beneficiary ID cards should be avoided

Recommendations on the dataset “total amount of funds disbursed to the beneficiaries”

- The reasons for the discrepancy in verification factor for the 6 state level data needs to be clarified

Recommendations on the dataset “amount received by the beneficiaries”

- A standardized process should be designed for SCTOs to collate and report

on total persons paid at each round in a state.

- A reporting format on the total amount of funds and beneficiaries paid in each state to be designed with infographics for dissemination to CSO and the general public to increase confidence in the process. This can be done quarterly, reflecting data for each payment round.
- The information on total funds disbursed from the Abacha loot specifically should be reflected in the report described above.
- The national level reconciliation process on total individuals paid should be done in a timely manner.

Recommendations on grievances or feedback from beneficiaries

- Underreporting on grievance data imply the data on grievances is not a complete reflection of the grievances encountered on the programme.

Recommendations on potential challenges to data quality and reporting

- Data received from national level need to be updated with date stamps for archiving purpose and to clarify data received.
- There is need to review the verification factor between national and state level data on enrolment.
- Information should be shared with the public in a timely fashion on programme data to improve transparency and accountability of the institution and ensure

improved public trust in the programme

- There should be clarity on the disclosure policy of the programme.
- Marking of beneficiary households violates confidentiality standards which should be addressed.
- There is need for further review on low verification factor between National and State level enrollment data.

- NCTO should develop data change management process documentation and ensure it is communicated to all reporting levels to address discrepancy in national and state enrolment and payment data verification factor.
- Timely information to be provided to beneficiaries no longer on the beneficiary list to enable them to be aware before the day of payment.

FIELD MONITORING PICTURES



Figure 1: Photo of field monitoring exercise of cash disbursement in Bauchi State



Figure 2: Photo of field monitoring exercise in Kano State.



Figure 4: Photo of field monitoring exercise in Calabar, Cross River State with NCTO officer on ground.



Figure 5: Photo of field monitoring exercise of cash disbursement in Anambra State



Figure 6: Training of field monitors in Gombe State.



Figure 7: Terrain challenges going into Hard to reach villages in Bauchi State for field monitoring



Training of field monitors in Bauchi State



Monitoring in Nasarawa state

REFERENCES

- Africa Union/ECW Conference (2015) . (n.d.). Africa Union/ECW Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (2015) .
- ANEEJ. (2018). About ANEEJ Brief.
- Dara Quality Standards. (n.d.).
- Eric Chetwynd, F. C. (2003). Corruption and Poverty:A review of recent literature.
- FM0J . (2017). Monitoring Terms of reference of January 2017.
- IMF. (2015). Causes and Consequences of Income Inequality A global perspective.
- K4D. (2016). Civil society organisations supporting accountability in cash transfer programmes. United Kingdom: K4D (Knowledge, evidence and learning for development)).
- NASSP. (n.d.). Project Implementation Manual NASSP Version 1.0.
- NBS. (2015). Nigerian Profile Poverty Report.
- NBS. (2018). Nigerian Poverty Report. National Bureau Of Statistic.
- NCT0. (2017). OPERATIONAL MANUAL FOR HOUSEHOLD UPLIFTING PROGRAMME (HUP) .
- NCT0. (2018). The Household Uplifting Programme Greivance Handling Manual.
- NSIP . (2018). M&E Framework National Social Investments Programme .
- NSIP. (2017). NSIP M&E Framework: Revalidation and Mainstreaming Workshop Report .
- OECD. (2014). CleanGovBiz Integrity in Practice.
- Oginni, K. (2018). Strategies for Stolen Asset Recovery.
- TAMSIN AYLIFFE,GHAZIA ASLAM &RASMUS SCHJØDT. (September 2017). Social accountability in the Delivery of social protection (Litreture Review). United Kingdom: Development Pathwys Limited.
- UN. (2015). Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platofrm. Retrieved February 7th , 2019, from www.sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs
- World Bank ,Federal Minstry Of Finance. (December 2006). Utilization of repatriated Abacha Loot Results of Field Monitoring Excercise . Abuja.
- World Bank. (2016). Project Appraisal document World Bank PAD1687 May 16,.
- Yury Fedotov, Executive Director of UNODC and Ngozi N. Okonjo-Iweala, Managing Director of the World Bank,. (n.d.). Asset Recovery Handbook.

ANNEXES

1. List of documents reviewed
2. Total Number Beneficiaries Paid in Aug-Sept 2018 Round Of Payment
3. Total number of households enrolled of the selected wards, Nasarawa State
4. Total number of households enrolled of the selected wards, Gombe State
5. Updated summary of beneficiaries enrolled for payment in the August/September payment round
6. Verification factor Total Number of Beneficiaries enrolled for payment In Aug-Sept 2018 Round of Payment
7. List of Payment Service Providers (PSP) per State
8. Result chain; Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (CCT)
9. Organizational Structure of SOCU
10. List of participating CSOs in the monitoring exercise
11. Copy of the Beneficiary Survey tool
12. Copy of the Data quality assessment tool
13. Kaduna State report of the August September payment round
14. Nassarawa State report of the August September payment round
15. Payment Summary Cross River Satte
16. Payment Summary Gombe State

LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

1. NSIP M&E Framework: Revalidation and Mainstreaming Workshop Report Written by: Khadijat Baba-Muhammad and Destiny Chukwu Date: 19 July 2017
2. M&E Framework National Social Investments Programme In Collaboration With Ministry Of Budget And National Planning & United Nations Development Programme 2018
3. Ministry Of Budget & National Planning National Monitoring And Evaluation Report 2016score card For Special Funded Programmes
4. Distribution of mined National Social Register by Households State and Age group -National Social Safety Net Coordinating Office
5. Conditional Cash Transfer household summary data for 19 states. National Cash Transfer Office
6. Names and contact details of the community facilitators for Conditional Cash Transfer Programme-National Cash Transfer Office
7. Project Appraisal document World Bank PAD1687 May 16, 2016
8. Investing in our people-National Social Investment Office October, 2018
9. National Social Safety Net Project (NASSP)- July, 2018
10. Retrospective Baseline Survey On National Social Investment Programme (NSIP)
11. HUP GRM Manual April 2018
12. National Cash Transfer Office (NCTO) Operational Manual For Household Uplifting Programme (HUP) In Nigeria –December 2017
13. Table of August, 2018 Beneficiaries enrolment Statistics-August 2018
14. Local Government Engagement
15. State operations coordinating unit, list of communities Sensitized/Mobilized—CBT FORM 2
16. State operations coordinating unit, list of Poor and Vulnerable HHS enumerated—CBT FORM 6
17. Kokona ward communities
18. State operations coordinating unit, list of communities engagement completed----CBT FORM 5
19. State operations coordinating unit, harmonized listing of poor and vulnerable HHs---CBT FORM 4
20. State operations coordinating unit list of communities enumeration completed---CBT FORM 7
21. National Cash Transfer Programme(NCTP) Beneficiaries payment report format
22. List of PSPs per State
23. Results cHain NASSP-Revised ppt
24. Updated Consolidated PIRS for NSIP

25. The organizational structure of SOCU
26. State Cash Transfer Unit Organogram
27. NASSCO Organogram showing M & E roles and responsibilities at National
28. Payment to beneficiaries from December 2016-December 2018
29. Kwara NCTP payment report
30. Breakdown of fifth payment August September 2018 (Nassarawa State)
31. The National Social Investment Programmes (N):Exploring The Impact Of A Critical Component Of The Nigeria's Economic Inclusion And Social Protection Strategy
32. Image source: shutterstock images

Table 8: Verification factor Total Number Beneficiaries Paid In Aug-Sept 2018 Round Of Payment

SN	State	National level data on number of beneficiaries paid (payment reconciliation) ¹³	State level data on number of beneficiaries paid (As at the time of the exercise)	Difference in National reported data and State verified data as at the time of the exercise	% Verification Factor total Individuals paid for Aug-Sept payment round
1.	Benue	2642	2,641	1	99.96215
2.	Kaduna	8792	8,792	0	100
3.	Nasarawa	9366	9,430	-64	100.6833
4.	Gombe	10983	11,020	-37	100.3369
5.	Bauchi	18848	18,760	88	99.53311
6.	Anambra	6252	NA	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
7.	Cross River	3952	3949	3	99.92409
8.	Jigawa	36350	NA	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
9.	Kano	35385	NA	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
10.	Kwara	7847	NA	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
11.	Niger	10532	NA	#VALUE!	#VALUE!

Source-NCTO

¹³August September 2018 Payment reconciliation retrieved 13th June 2019

Table 9: Total number of households enrolled of the selected wards, Nasarawa State

NAME OF STATE	LGA	WARD	WARD TOTAL ENROLEES	ENROLEES POPULATION REACHED IN MONITORING EXERCISE
Nasarawa	AKWANGA	ANDAHA	390	380
	KOKONA	KOKONA	546	477
		AGWADA	408	424
		HADARI	0	0
	LAFIA	GAYAM	1699	56
		SHABU-	762	372
		KWANDERE		
	WAMBA	ZANWA	625	459
		ARUM	364	364
		KONVAH	0	1
		NAKERE	247	100

Table 10; Total number of households enrolled in the selected wards, Gombe State

NAME OF STATE	LGA	WARD	WARD TOTAL ENROLEES	ENROLEES POPULATION REACHED IN MONITORING EXERCISE
GOMBE	NAFADA	NAFADA CENTRAL	348	159
		NAFADA WEST	695	159
		NAFADA EAST	370	210
	BALANGA	TELESE REME	1695	359
		GELANGU	564	340
		LUNGUNDA	285	154
	YAMALTU	YAMALTU DEBA	1180	558
		JAGALI SOUTH	350	216
		ZAMBUK KWALI	128	111

Table 11: Updated summary of beneficiaries enrolled for payment in the August/September payment round

SN	State	Total Beneficiaries enrolled for payment August September 2018 payment round
1.	ADAMAWA	10,493
2.	ANAMBRA	6,547
3.	BAUCHI	18,939
4.	BENUE	2,642
5.	CROSS RIVER	4,361
6.	EKITI	3,148
7.	GOMBE	11,257
8.	JIGAWA	36,629
9.	KADUNA	8,847
10.	KANO	35,483
11.	KATSINA	39,908
12.	KOGI	8,984
13.	KWARA	8,520
14.	NASARAWA	9,535
15.	NIGER	10,843
16.	OSUN	8,750
17.	OYO	4,332
18.	PLATEAU	9,474
19.	TARABA	9,843
TOTAL		248,535

Source: NCTO Payment Reconciliation dashboard (retrieved June 2019)

Table 12: Verification factor Total Number of Beneficiaries enrolled for payment In Aug-Sept 2018 Round of Payment:

State	National level reported Total Beneficiaries enrolled for payment Aug/ Sep 2018 payment round ¹⁷	State level reported Total Beneficiaries enrolled for payment Aug/ Sep 2018 payment round ¹⁷	Difference in State to National level data reported	State to National verification factor
ANAMBRA	6547	NA	NA	NA
BAUCHI	18,939	23,161	4,222	122.2926237
BENUE	2,642	2642	0	100
CROSS RIVER	4,361	5368	1,007	123.0910342
GOMBE	11,257	11,257	0	100
JIGAWA	36,629	NA	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
KADUNA	8,847	10,251	1,404	115.8697864
KANO	35,483	NA	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
KWARA	8,520	9,051	531	106.2323944
NASARAWA	9,535	9,762	227	102.3807027

Table 13:: List of Payment Service Providers (PSP) per State

S/No	PSP	State	No of HHS to cover
1	Teasy & Business Support MFB	Nasarawa	9,535
2	Teasy Co. Ltd.	Kaduna	9,942
3	Fortis Mobile & Bauchi CFA	Adamawa	
		Bauchi	60,478
		Gombe	
		Taraba	
4	Unified Payment System (UPS) Ltd.	Katsina	42,088
5	Fortis Mobile	Cross River	
		Kogi	
		Kwara	47.371
		Niger	
		Plateau	
6	Visual ICT	Jigawa	39,269

7	Fets Mobile	Anambra	
		Benue	47,825
		Kano	

Figure 13: Results Chain of the CCT

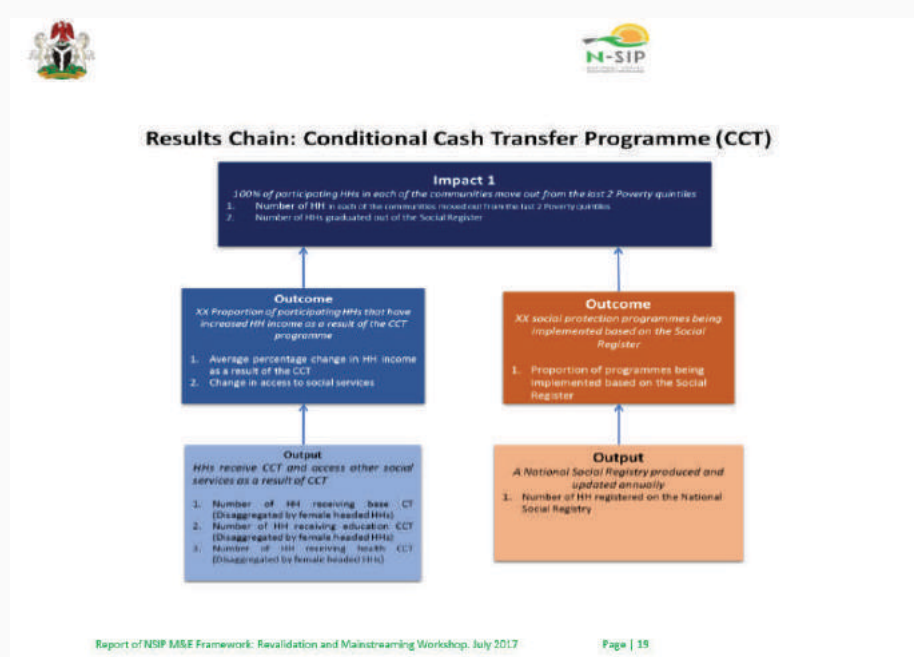


Figure 14: Organizational structure of SOCU

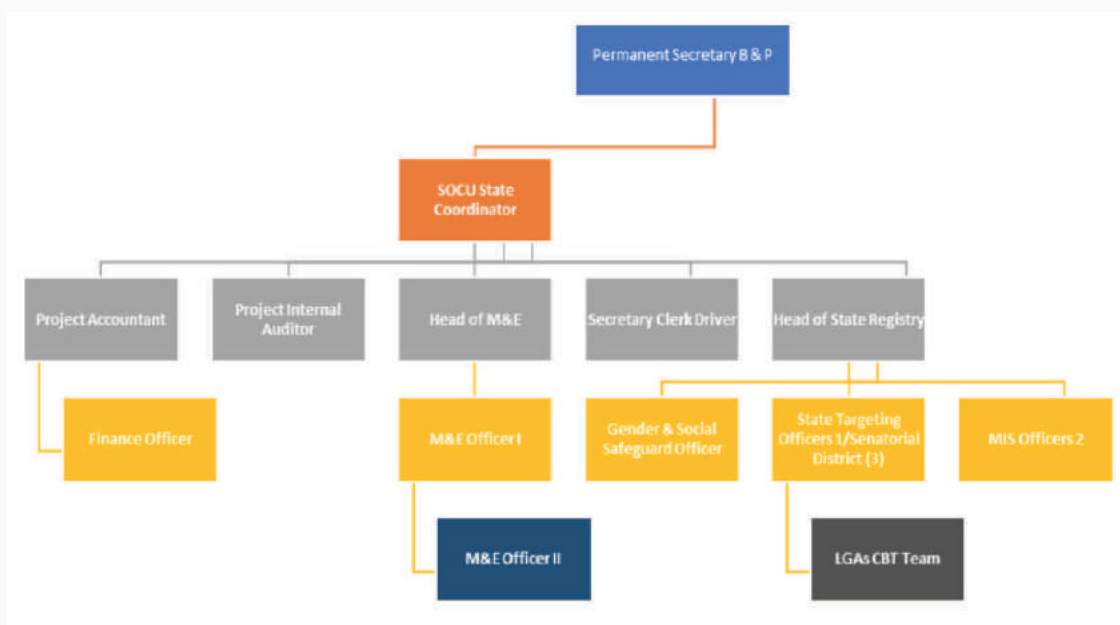


Table 14 List of CSOs participating in the monitoring exercise

SN	Name of CSO
1.	Accountability lab
2.	Action Aid Nigeria
3.	AFRICAN CENTER FOR MEDIA AND INFORMATION LITERACY
4.	AKIN FADEYI FOUNDATION
5.	Anti Corruption and Research based data initiative
6.	ARDP
7.	BANGOF
8.	BUDGIT
9.	CCSI
10.	CDD
11.	CENTER FOR ANTI-CORRUPTION AND OPEN LEADERSHIP

12	Center for Labour and Enviromental Studies
13	CENTER FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE
14	Center LSD
15	CHRICED
16	CIFAR
17	CIRDOC
18	CISLAC
19	CONFERENCE OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
20	CONNECTED ADVOCACY
21	Development Exchange Center
22	EFEDOR GLOBAL NETWORK
23	ETHOPER WATEH
24	FENRAD
25	Foundation of African Youths
26	GENDER & DEVELOPMENT ACTION PORT HARCOURT
27	GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR CITIZENS ADVOCACY AND REPRESENTATION
28	GLOBAL RIGHTS
29	GLOCHEED
30	GRACED
31	Ijaw Council for Human Rights (ICHR)
32	Initiative for Leadership foundation
33	INTEGRITY
34	international Peace and Civic Responsibility Center
35	JONAPWD
36	Justice Development and Peace Commision
37	LAWYERS ALERT
38	LIVE AFRICA

39	LIVING LIFE
40	MEDIA RIGHT AGENDA
41	MIIVOC
42	MSMS-ASI
43	NAN
44	network of Civil Society organization of Nigeria(NOCSO)
45	Niger Delta Youth Council
46	NIGERIA SPACE
47	NISD
48	NSF
49	OGP SECRETARIAT
50	PEOPLES EMPOWERMENT FORUM(PEF)
51	PERL
52	Policy Alert
53	PPDC
54	REED Center
55	SEEDI
56	SERDEC
57	Social Action
58	SOCIO ECONOMIC RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CENTER
59	SUDNET, NIGERIA
60	TANBOLE PRODUCTION ANEEJ
61	TRUST AFRICA
62	TUGAR
63	UNIVERSAL BASIC EDUCATION COMM.
64	YOUTH ALIVE FOUNDATION
65	Youth Empowerment Initiative

66	Youth Forum for good
67	ZERO CORRUPTION COALITION

11. Beneficiary survey tool

Figure 15: Beneficiary survey tool

My Name is (data collectors Name) I am from the MANTRA Project. We are conducting this assessment to understand your experience as regards the National Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (also known as the Household Uplifting Programme). This interview will take about 10-20 minutes. Your name is confidential and will not be published in our reports. Also you may stop the interview at any time.

Do you agree to participate in this interview? Yes.....No.....

Do you have any question before we start? (Note question and answer question or refer to supervisor)

.....

May I start now? Yes-.....No..... Date.....

SECTION A BACKGROUND INFORMATION INSTRUCTION

1. State of monitoring..... 2. Name of LGA:
3. Ward Name 4. Name of Community.....
5. Please indicate with a tick (✓) if respondent is the Caregiver or alternate
Caregiver () Alternate ()
6. Initials of respondent..... 7. Respondent Gender: Male () Female ()
8. Last 5 digits of respondent Identification Number (as seen on beneficiary cash transfer ID).....
9. Is the respondent a person living with disability? Yes () No ()
10. Age of respondent in years (Indicate below with a tick (✓))
Less than 18 years () 19 – 25 () 26 – 44 () 45 – 59 () 60 – 69 () 70 and above ()
11. Occupation of respondent:

Fill details of respondents' household members enrolled in the Household Uplifting programme below

12. Total Number of household members.....
13. Total number of males.....
14. Total Number of Females.....
15. Total number of people with disability.....
16. Write the number of Individuals in the respondents household that fall within the age range listed below

0-10.....	11- 20.....	21-30.....
31-40.....	41-50	51-60.....
61 and above		

SECTION B: TARGETING, ENROLMENT AND EXIT

Having been enrolled in this program as a caregiver/alternate, please tell us:

SN	Survey Question	Answers				
1	How were you enrolled	<input type="checkbox"/> by my community head	<input type="checkbox"/> by my LGA chairman	<input type="checkbox"/> by the community targeting team	<input type="checkbox"/> by the community targeting team	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
2	When were you enrolled	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 4-7 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 9-12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> More than 1 year
3	What are the requirements to exit from the program	<input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	<input type="checkbox"/> There is no requirement to exit	<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in my monthly income	<input type="checkbox"/> Attend NCTO livelihood programme	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
4	How much were you earning monthly before enrolment into the program	<input type="checkbox"/> 0-100 naira	<input type="checkbox"/> 100-500 naira	<input type="checkbox"/> 500-1000 naira	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-2000 naira	<input type="checkbox"/> Above 2000 naira
5	How much have you earned in the last 30 days	<input type="checkbox"/> 0-100 naira	<input type="checkbox"/> 100-500 naira	<input type="checkbox"/> 500-1000 naira	<input type="checkbox"/> 1000-2000 naira	<input type="checkbox"/> Above 2000 naira

SECTION C: Cash Disbursement by the National Cash transfer program (NCTO)

As regards beneficiary payment of the cash transfer program of the NCTO (beta don come):

SN	Survey Question	Answers				
1	Have you been paid this month (October 2018)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No			
2	Who collects payment on behalf of your Household	<input type="checkbox"/> No one	<input type="checkbox"/> Registered Beneficiary	<input type="checkbox"/> Extended family	<input type="checkbox"/> A friend	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
3	How much were you paid in October (in naira)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0-4900	<input type="checkbox"/> 5000	<input type="checkbox"/> 10,000	<input type="checkbox"/> Above 10,000	<input type="checkbox"/> I was not paid at all
4	Were you informed of the October payment on time before disbursement	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No			
5	Have you experienced delays in payment from the stated schedule	<input type="checkbox"/> No delay	<input type="checkbox"/> A few days delay	<input type="checkbox"/> Delay of 1-2 weeks	<input type="checkbox"/> Delay of 3-4 weeks	<input type="checkbox"/> Delay of more than 1 month
6	The funds disbursed to me in October is from the	<input type="checkbox"/> FGN	<input type="checkbox"/> State Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Looted asset	<input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	<input type="checkbox"/> Other.....

SECTION D: COMPLIANCE WITH GUIDELINES ON FUNDS UTILIZATION

As regards the guidelines on using funds provided for your household in the program:

SN	Survey Question	Answers				
1	Were you informed on how to use money provided and the benefits of using it as instructed	<input type="checkbox"/> I was not informed on what to do with the money in the program	<input type="checkbox"/> I was informed on what to do with the money but not the benefits of using it as instructed	<input type="checkbox"/> I was informed on what to do with the money and the benefits of using it as instructed	<input type="checkbox"/> I cannot remember	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
2	What do you do with the money provided	<input type="checkbox"/> Feeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Savings	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
3	Do you have challenges complying with the guidelines on using the funds	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No			
4	If yes to question 3, What type of challenges do you have using the funds as required	<input type="checkbox"/> My family members do not allow me	<input type="checkbox"/> Community members do not allow	<input type="checkbox"/> Community leaders do not allow	<input type="checkbox"/> Money is paid late	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
5	If yes to question 3, Have you reported any of the challenges	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No			

SECTION E: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

As regards the complaints in the programme:

SN	Survey Question	Answers				
1	How are you supposed to register complaints in the programme	<input type="checkbox"/> tell my community facilitator	<input type="checkbox"/> fill a grievance register	<input type="checkbox"/> call the NCTO complaints line	<input type="checkbox"/> tell a community leader	<input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
2	Are you satisfied with the methods of registering complaints in the programme?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Unsatisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Un Satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied	
3	Have you had any complaint since the programme commenced? If yes what was the complaint?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
4	If yes to question 3, did you register the complaint		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
5	If yes to 3, How did you register the complaint?	<input type="checkbox"/> tell my community facilitator	<input type="checkbox"/> fill a grievance register	<input type="checkbox"/> call the NCTO complaints line	<input type="checkbox"/> tell a community leader	<input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
6	What was the outcome?	<input type="checkbox"/> It was Solved, and I received feedback	<input type="checkbox"/> I received feedback, but it was not solved	<input type="checkbox"/> I did not receive feedback and it was not solved	<input type="checkbox"/> I did not receive feedback but solved	<input type="checkbox"/> I do not know

Figure 18:Kaduna State report of the August September payment round

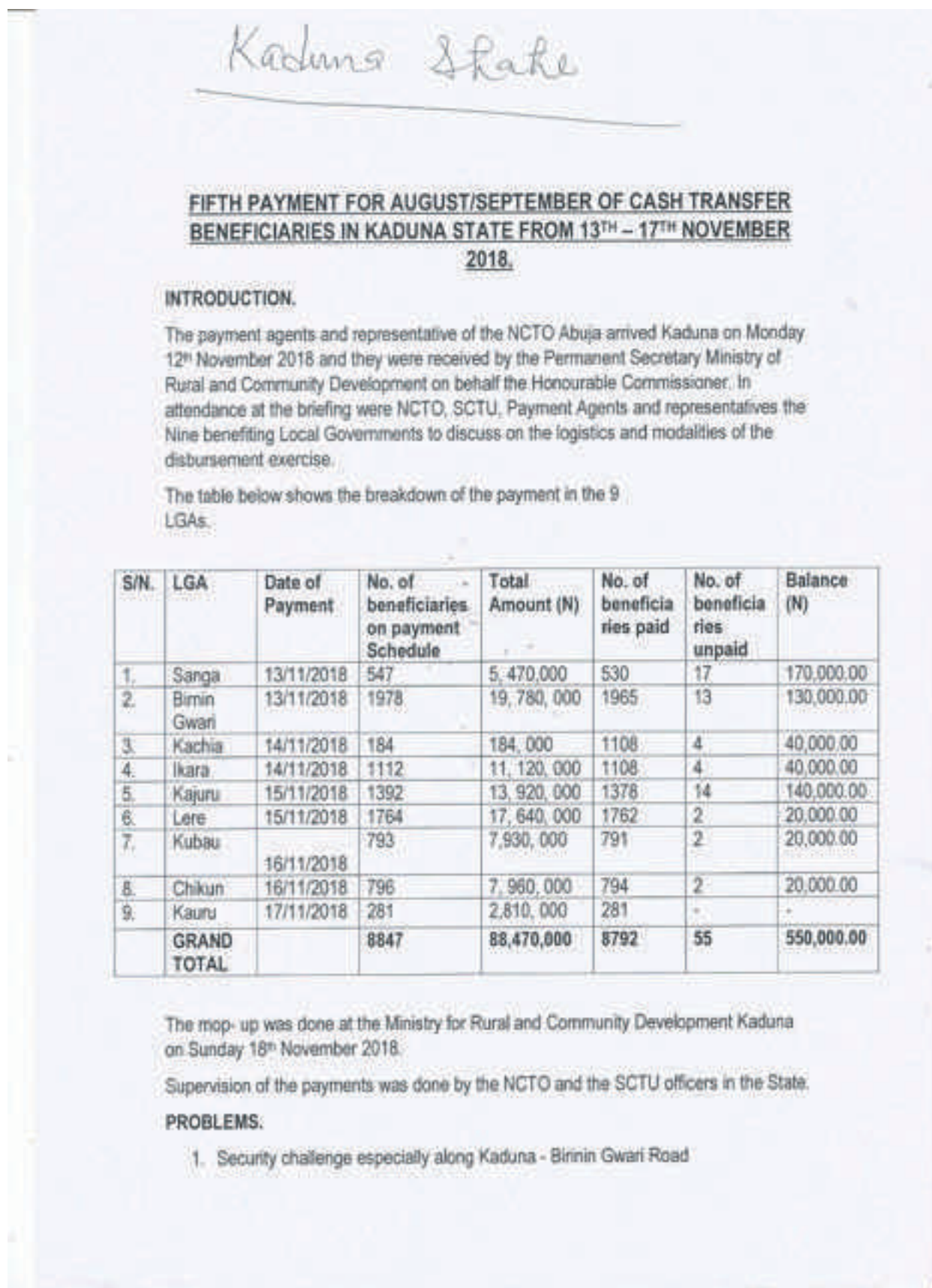


Figure 19: Nassarawa State report of the August-September payment round

Nassarawa State

BREAKDOWN OF FIFTH PAYMENT AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 2018

LGA	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES PAID			NO. BENEFICIARIES UNPAID			TOTAL NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
	FEMALE	MALE	SUB-TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	SUB-TOTAL	
AKWANGA	1,468	28	1,496	0	0	0	1,496
AWE	981	10	991	3	7	10	1,001
KOKONA	1,379	8	1,387	25	42	67	1,454
LAFIA	2,926	55	2,981	13	4	17	2,998
NASARAWA	1,611	49	1,660	0	2	2	1,662
WAMBA	878	37	915	5	4	9	924
TOTAL	9,243	187	9,430	46	57	105	9,535

TOTAL AMOUNT TRANSFERRED AT AUGUST – SEPTEMBER, 2018 PAYMENT =

₦94,300,000

No of Beneficiaries paid by LGA:

S/N	Date	LGA	Total No Paid	Total no unpaid
1	24/10/2018	Ilorin west	465	39
2	"	Asa	570	127
3	"	Offa	264	10
4	25/10/2018	Edu	667	21
5	"	Patigi	747	23
6	"	Ilorin South	489	11
7	26/10/2018	Ifelodun	535	80
S/N	Date	LGA	Total No Paid	Total no unpaid
8	"	Isin	456	17
9	"	Irepodun	324	6
10	27/10/2018	Ekiti	122	9
11	"	Oyun	274	3
12	"	Oke ero	282	14
13	29/10/2018	Ilorin East	408	13
14	"	Moro	684	40
15	"	Kaiama	981	227
16	30/ 10/2018	Baruteen	579	30
		TOTAL	7,847	670

Kwara: Total amount paid N78,470,000 % PAID = 92%

Figure 21: Payment Summary August September 2018 Payment round Gombe State

GOMBE STATE

S/N	WARD	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES	NO. ABSENT	% ABSENT	NO. PAID	% PAID	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID
NAFADA							
1	Gudukku	3264	7	2.1	319	97.9	3,190,000.00
2	Barwo Wile	582	2	0.3	580	100	5,800,000.00
3	Barwo Nas	715	2	0.3	713	99.7	7,130,000.00
4	Central	348	0	0.0	348	100	3,480,000.00
5	Birin-Bolay	100	0	0.0	1	100	10,000.00
6	West	695	5	0.7	690	99	6,900,000.00
7	East	370	2	0.5	368	99	3,680,000.00
8	Jigawa	628	10	1.6	618	98.4	6,180,000.00
	Sub Total=	3665	28	0.8	3637	99.2	36,370,000.00
BALANGA							
1	Bambam	390	106	27.2	284	73	2,840,000.00
2	Kindiya	477	2	0.4	475	100	4,750,000.00
3	Dadiya	540	43	8.0	497	92	4,970,000.00
4	Mona	622	6	1.0	616	99	6,160,000.00
5	Talesse	1695	10	0.6	1685	99	16,850,000.00
6	Lunguda	285	5	1.8	280	98	2,800,000.00
7	Kulani/Degri	927	15	1.6	912	98	9,120,000.00
8	Nyurwar/Jessa	434	5	1.2	429	99	4,290,000.00
9	Gelengu/Balanga	564	3	0.5	561	99	5,610,000.00
	Sub Total=	5934	195	3.3	5739	97	57,390,000.00
YAMALTU - BALANGA							
1	Deba	1180	12	1.0	1168	99.0	11,680,000.00
2	Jagali South	350	2	0.6	348	99.4	3,480,000.00
3	Zambuk/Kweli	128	0	0.0	128	100.0	1,280,000.00
	Sub Total=	1658	14	0.8	1644	99.2	16,440,000.00
	GRAND TOTAL=	11252	237	2.1	11020	97.9	110,200,000.00

NAFADA

2 - Barwo Wile

3 - Barwo Nassarawa

4 - Nafada Central

6 - Nafada West

7 - " East

7 - DEBA

2 - Jagali South

3 - Zambuk/Kweli

BALANGA

7 - Kulani/Degri/Sikkam

8 - Nyurwar/Jessa

9 - Gelengu/Balanga

Figure 22: Payment Summary August September 2018 Round Cross River State

SN	LGAs	TOTAL	PAID	NOT PAID	TOTAL
1	ABU	642	448	11	4,490,000.00
2	BAKASSI	363	316	7	3,960,000.00
3	BENISANGA	88	83	5	630,000.00
4	BASSI	300	210	30	2,700,000.00
5	BORI	701	640	70	6,400,000.00
6	ENI-MEY	92	92	-	900,000.00
7	ETUNG	187	128	58	1,290,000.00
8	OBINIKUN	778	603	173	6,530,000.00
9	ORUNDA	280	180	88	1,920,000.00
10	OSUNFEMI	461	440	12	4,490,000.00
11	OGUN	553	500	53	5,500,000.00
12	YELA	110	105	5	1,050,000.00
	TOTAL	4,361	3,949	412	39,490,000.00

Handwritten note at the bottom: 4,361,000.00

NOTE: It is worth noting that the information provided in this report is accurate as at the time of the monitoring exercise in December 2018. There have been significant developments since then, including the following:

- Beneficiary states paid for August/ September 2018 have increased from 16 to 19 states (now including Ekiti, Osun and Oyo.
- The total number of beneficiaries and amount disbursed have also increased due to the above reason and developing nature of the programme with new enrollees being included continuously

- A validation meeting has been held with the relevant offices where most of the issues raised are being resolved in a continuing process of consultation. ANEEJ second Field Monitoring would also further validate the fresh information submitted to ANEEJ by the various agencies of government.

Government has also been magnanimous to give ANEEJ access to the Server of the CCT beneficiaries of the returned Abacha \$322.5million loot.

