TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA BETWEEN 2015-2024

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Abstract
Corruption has deeply entrenched itself within Nigeria's social system, despite successive governments' efforts to combat this issue with varying degrees of success. Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) consistently ranks Nigeria among the world's most corrupt nations, with a decline in its CPI score. The study examines Transparency International's role in fighting corruption in Nigeria, using the Idealistic theory as a framework and employing both primary and secondary data. Findings highlight Transparency International's significant contributions to raising awareness, promoting accountability, reducing corruption, and enhancing transparency in Nigeria's anti-corruption endeavors. While the impact on policy changes is relatively modest, the study recommends fortifying existing strategies and expanding Transparency International's influence and impact in the anti-corruption fight. A continued focus on research, advocacy, capacity building, collaboration, global best practices, and robust monitoring and evaluation will enhance the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures in the country. Given the severe impact of corruption on Nigeria's international image, as reflected in Transparency International's assessments, the study emphasizes the need for robust recommendations to combat this trend effectively.

Introduction

Nigeria's development progress has been hindered by pervasive corruption at all levels, leading to its reputation as a highly corrupt nation in the eyes of the international community (Linus, 2014). Consequently, Nigeria is compelled to respond to both domestic and international pressures by employing various strategies to combat corruption. While the need for effective anti-corruption mechanisms has been acknowledged for an extended period, the first ordinance aimed at addressing corruption by public officers was enacted in June 1916 for part of Lagos and the southern province (Nwakama, 1986 as cited in Amah, 2018). The importance of anti-corruption measures was further emphasized in a motion moved in the Northern House of Chiefs on February 26, 1952, which recognized the widespread prevalence of bribery and corruption in all facets of life and recommended that Native Authorities take steps to apprehend and impartially punish offenders, while also educating the public against bribery and corruption (Adebayo, 2004).

In 2018, Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index underscored the widespread perception of significant corruption levels within the public sector worldwide. Notably, no country emerged as entirely corruption-free, and a substantial majority of surveyed countries were perceived to grapple with serious corruption issues, Nigeria included (Transparency International, 2018). Nigeria's ranking at 144 out of 180 countries in the index placed it among the nations deemed to exhibit high levels of corruption (with Denmark ranked at number 1 as the least corrupt). Consequently, Nigeria grapples with endemic corruption, which contributes to severe socioeconomic and political development challenges.

For decades the country has faced criticism from various corruption-monitoring agencies, positioning it as one of the most corrupt nations globally. In the 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index, Nigeria received a score of 27 out of 100, highlighting the extent of corruption in the country according to Transparency International (2018). The Corruption Perceptions Index assesses and ranks 180 countries and territories based on their perceived levels of public sector corruption, as determined by an international survey of experts and businesspeople. It employs a scale ranging from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). In Nigeria, discussions about corruption are ubiquitous, with the country's high levels of unemployment, poverty, and

insecurity frequently attributed to corruption. Various forms of communication, including sermons, lectures, and workshops, address the causes of corruption and propose potential control or eradication methods. Despite widespread societal condemnation and the recognition of corruption as a moral failing and a departure from accepted norms of proper behavior, corrupt practices continue to proliferate, obstructing the country's developmental progress and overall societal well-being. In light of this backdrop, this paper seeks to explore the role of Transparency International in the fight against corruption in Nigeria from 2015 to 2022.

Statement of the Problem

This study delves into the role of Transparency International in the fight against corruption in Nigeria from 2015 to 2022. Corruption has emerged as a ubiquitous concern, particularly in developing countries like Nigeria, where it intertwines with issues such as poverty, oppression, inadequate human relations, disease, and nepotism. Its pervasive nature cuts across various sectors, encompassing agriculture, trade, and even areas like sports, severely hindering societal development. The consequences of corruption are reflected in high rates of unemployment, poverty, food scarcity, disease, insecurity, and widespread infrastructure decay and deficits across the nation. Despite successive administrations implementing various anti-corruption policies and strategies, Nigeria continues to grapple with negative perceptions, both domestically and internationally. The study underscores the long history of anti-corruption measures in Nigeria, dating back to pre-democratic regimes and spanning various instruments and policies designed to combat corruption, yet corruption remained institutionalized. The study aims to address the persistent issue of corruption and its impact on Nigeria's image and development.

The return of democratic governance in 1999 rekindled public interest in combating corruption and promoting accountability and transparency. Consequently, institutions like the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), and the Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP) were established through enabling legislation, alongside existing institutions like the Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB) and its tribunal. Despite these impressive mechanisms, corruption remains prevalent in the Nigerian Public Service. The study seeks to contribute to strengthening these institutional mechanisms, leading to more effective anti-corruption efforts in Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

i. **To examine the role of Transparency International in monitoring and reporting corruption trends in Nigeria between 2015 and 2022.**
ii. **To assess the impact of Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) on Nigeria's anti-corruption policies and governance practices.**

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Conceptual Clarification

Concept of Transparency International

Transparency International (TI) stands as a prominent global Civil Society Organization (CSO) committed to combating corruption on an international scale. Its inception in May 1993 was a result of the visionary leadership of Peter Elgen, a former Regional Director for the World Bank, and since then, TI has played a pivotal role in the global fight against corruption. The organization's international secretariat, based in Berlin, Germany, serves as its core operational hub, from which it coordinates and oversees its extensive efforts. Crucially, TI's influence extends far beyond its Berlin headquarters, as it maintains a presence through more than 90 chapters worldwide, a testament to its global reach and impact.

TI's primary mission is to monitor and bring to light instances of corporate and political corruption, especially in the context of international development. By leveraging a combination of research, advocacy, and awareness campaigns, TI seeks to hold entities accountable for their corrupt practices. One of its core strengths lies in its ability to raise public awareness regarding the pernicious consequences of corruption. This process involves collaboration with a diverse range of stakeholders, including governments, businesses, and civil society. By partnering with these key players, TI develops and implements effective anti-corruption measures, aiming to mitigate the harmful effects of corruption on societies, economies, and governance structures worldwide.

The organization's multifaceted approach involves not only exposing corrupt activities but also actively working to prevent and combat them. TI has emerged as a powerful force for change, championing the cause of transparency, accountability, and integrity, ultimately aiming to create a global environment where corruption is reduced and marginalized. Its impressive track record in the realm of anti-corruption activism underscores the essential role it plays in the global effort to combat this pervasive issue, making it an indispensable force for positive change on an international scale

Concept of Corruption

The term "corruption" carries different meanings for different people, and it has been defined in various ways, evolving in response to different contexts and circumstances. Uji (2015) shares a similar perspective when he asserts that "corruption is an ethical and moral problem not subject to a consistent theoretical construct because it varies from place to place, time to time, culture to culture, and with the level of development in a given country." Given its pervasive nature, some observers argue that no society is entirely free from corruption, as long as it is inhabited by human beings. The complexity of corruption has made it challenging for scholars to arrive at a single, universally accepted definition (Park, 2012). Nevertheless, most prominent definitions tend to emphasize the abuse of public power or position for personal advantage (Ogbeidi, 2012).Scholarship on the concept of corruption highlights two dominant schools of thought that have significantly influenced the various definitions of corruption in existence today: the revisionists and the moralists.
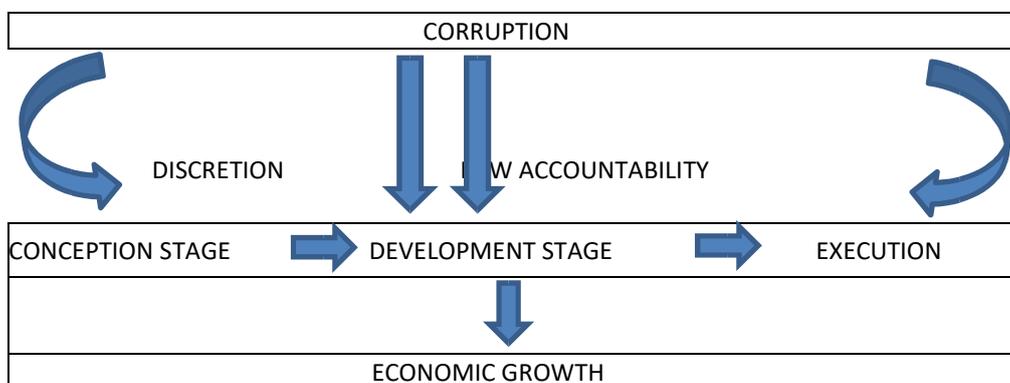
Glaeser and Goldin (2004), as cited by Park (2012), originally described corruption as "the process by which a well-functioning system of government decays into one that fails to deliver and maltreats its citizens." This perspective dates back to the Greek historian Polybius (c. 200-118 BC), who observed that monarchy tends to corrupt into tyranny, aristocracy into oligarchy, and democracy into mob rule (McGing, 2010). During the nineteenth century, the definition of corruption shifted to focus on the systemic failure of a regime, specifically related to public officials receiving bribes from private individuals. This often involved illegal rewards in exchange for government-controlled resources, such as overpayments for services or public property, or exemptions from government regulations. Corruption during this period was particularly evident in government contracts for services like street cleaning or construction, where bribes were a common part of the process. Public-owned property was often allocated not to the highest bidder but to the most generous briber. Some city governments even engaged in bribery while enacting rules, such as prohibitions on gambling.

Nye (1967), as cited by Park (2012), argued that what is considered a corrupt act in one society may be deemed legitimate in another, highlighting the relativity of corruption. Quoting Sandholtz and Koetzle (2000), Park (2012) suggested three approaches to analyzing corruption: public interest, public opinion, and the legal norm. However, these approaches face challenges in defining who should represent the public interest, whether the elite or ordinary people, and in determining how public opinion can adequately represent the views of the majority.

Unlike Transparency International's classification of corruption into grand, petty, and political corruption, Jain (2001), as cited by Park (2012), identified three distinct types of corruption: grand corruption, bureaucratic corruption, and legislative corruption. Grand corruption involves the elites using political power to shape policies in favor of their private interests, rather than the public's interest. This often involves directing resources to sectors where personal gain is more accessible. Bureaucratic corruption typically occurs when civil servants interact with both political elites and the public. It may involve ordinary individuals being compelled to provide bribes to expedite official processes or to receive a reduced legal penalty. Legislative corruption encompasses efforts to influence legislators' voting patterns to serve the interests of specific groups or executive members.

Transparency International defines corruption as the misuse of public office for personal gain, either for the officeholder or a third party (Transparency International, 2017). In 2003, Nigeria was rated as one of the world's most corrupt countries (Ribadu, 2003). In the 2014 Corruption Perceptions Index, Nigeria was ranked 136th out of 176 countries with a score of 27 out of 100, and a survey indicated that 85% of Nigerians believed corruption had increased from 2011 to 2013. The 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index reiterated the pervasive issue of corruption in Africa, affecting billions of people globally. Transparency International's report from the first quarter of 2018 ranked Nigeria 148th out of 180 countries, with Denmark, Finland, and New Zealand identified as the least corrupt nations and Somalia as the most corrupt. Nigeria was classified as one of the world's most corrupt countries, ranking 144th with a score of 27 (Transparency International, 2018).

Corruption has been reported as a significant problem affecting Nigeria's economic, political, and social stability (Ogunlana, 2016). It manifests in various forms, including petty corruption, grand corruption, and white-collar corruption, as well as moral, economic, electoral, educational, religious, and political corruption. The progression of corruption involves conception, where the perpetrator proposes the act, through to the execution stage, where it is carried out. This multifaceted issue has deep implications for the economic, political, and social fabric of Nigeria as indicated below:

Source: Authors' design based on conceptual view, 2019

Corruption in Nigeria

Numerous scholars have contended that the primary cause of Nigeria's political and economic underdevelopment lies in the widespread prevalence of corruption in public life. Onoge (1983) stands as one of these scholars and pointed out that when the Nigerian military first assumed a prominent role in the country's politics in 1966, their fight against corruption was a central pillar of their mission. Major Kaduna Nzeogwu, in his well-known broadcast on January 15, 1966, proclaimed the objectives of the Revolutionary Council, which included the establishment of a strong, united, and prosperous nation free from corruption and internal strife. He identified their enemies as the political profiteers, swindlers, individuals in positions of authority demanding bribes and seeking personal gain, as well as those perpetuating tribalism and nepotism, further dividing the nation. Onoge lamented that this voluntary campaign against corruption became a

recurring theme in the social agenda of subsequent "corrective" dictatorships in contemporary Africa. The Nigerian state, both in civilian and militarized forms, has consistently voiced concern about corruption, with frequent poster campaigns against giving and taking bribes, particularly in civilian interactions with the lower-ranking members of the Nigerian police establishment.

Despite these efforts, Onoge observed that corruption continued to persist in Nigeria, and its extent and scale expanded significantly during the oil boom period. He noted that corruption had transcended the formal boundaries of the Nigerian social system and had even become a subject of Euro-American parliamentary investigations into corruption rackets involving multinational corporations like Lockheed. Corruption had become an integral part of Nigeria's international image, with Euro-American media viewing it as a way of life in the country.

The evidence in the literature indicates that corruption is neither a new nor a recent phenomenon in Nigeria. Corruption has deep historical roots, as old as civilization itself (Aluko, 2009). Omotola (2006) traced corruption in Nigeria back to the era of colonialism, asserting that colonialism was underpinned by corrupt practices. This was because the colonialists' corrupt exploitation of the state for their exclusive gain led to the dismantling of pre-existing social structures that had mechanisms to address corruption in precolonial Africa. Instead, these structures were either replaced or transformed to serve the colonialists' purposes.

Empirical Review

Several scholarly works have delved into the issue of corruption in Nigeria, examining its causes, effects, and potential solutions. Gbadamosi and Ajogbeje (2018) conducted a study titled "Causes and Effects of Political Corruption in Nigeria: Implication for Social Studies Education." Their research focused on the root causes of political corruption in Nigeria and its repercussions, as well as how Social Studies Education could be utilized to combat this problem. They employed a descriptive survey research design with three research questions and gathered data from one hundred and fifty Social Studies teachers using a structured questionnaire. The study highlighted the influence of factors like god-fatherism and ethnicity on political corruption and emphasized the detrimental impact of corruption on the standard of living and democratic governance in Nigeria.

Ibrahim Babayo and Abbas (2022) explored the nature, causes, and consequences of corruption in Nigeria in their study titled "Nature, Causes, and Consequences of Corruption in Contemporary Nigerian State: A Political Economy Approach." They observed that corruption had become a widespread issue in Nigeria, distorting socio-economic development. Corruption had hindered social, political, and economic progress in the country, adversely affecting its political development. The study used in-depth interviews with six informants and recommended that anti-graft agencies should work objectively to combat corruption. Additionally, addressing issues like inequality, poverty, low wages, and indiscipline was essential for the betterment of the nation.

Elujekwute, Umar, Audu, and Nnome (2022) conducted a study titled "Assessment of Corruption in Nigeria: Causes, Effects, and Solutions." They examined the severe impact of corruption on Nigeria's economy and society. The paper discussed the various forms, effects, and causes of corruption in Nigeria and proposed solutions to combat it. These solutions included establishing strong independent anti-corruption institutions, ensuring equal treatment of all citizens, funding education adequately, maintaining an independent judiciary, promoting public awareness, and generating employment opportunities. The study concluded that corruption had deeply affected Nigeria's resources and society and called for urgent action.

Ardita and Ledjon (2019) focused on the relationship between transparency and corruption in their work titled "The Impact of Transparency in the Fight Against Corruption." The study highlighted the importance of transparency in combating corruption and gathered citizens'

perceptions using questionnaires. The research revealed that individuals who had recent contact with public institutions were more likely to engage in corrupt practices. Transparency, including knowledge of the right to information and the relevant laws, was found to significantly reduce the likelihood of bribery. The study emphasized the need to raise public awareness about the use of the right to information as an anti-corruption tool.

Idris and Abdullahi (2011) examined the prospects and challenges of corrupt practices in Nigeria in their work titled "Transparency International: Its Prospects and Challenges of Corrupt Practices in Nigeria." The paper defined corruption as the "abuse of power for private gain" and explored its impact on sustainable development in the fourth republic. The research used qualitative content analysis and historical and cultural theories of corruption as analytical tools. The study traced the prevalence of corruption to historical and cultural factors, including the amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914 and the dynamics between major and minority ethnic groups. The paper highlighted the importance of empowering anti-graft commissions and promoting good governance and accountability to achieve sustainable development in Nigeria.

Theoretical Framework (Idealistic Theory)

The theory posits that corruption is deeply rooted in the prevailing social and moral values of a society, suggesting that people's ideas influence their culture, behavior, and societal organization. This perspective, as presented by Nkom (1982) and Anazodo, Okoye, and Ezenwile (2012), identifies selfish ideas embedded in the societal value system as the driving force behind corruption. Consequently, corruption can be viewed as a perversion of the morality and value system within a society, stemming from these ideas.

This theory has given rise to two contrasting schools of thought: the traditionalist school and the modernist school. The traditionalist school attributes corruption and unethical practices in Nigeria to the distortion of traditional values, beliefs, norms, and ethics (Azelama, 2002). According to this school, the intrusion of Western culture during the colonial era played a significant role in corrupting African societies. The colonial powers sought to Europeanize African societies, leading to the erasure of traditional values and their replacement with European norms. This cultural transformation created a "culture conflict" where Africans embraced some aspects of European culture without entirely abandoning their traditional values. However, this blending resulted in a weakened adherence to traditional values and an insufficient embrace of European values to prevent corruption. The traditional remedy proposed by this school involves returning to African traditional values, such as hard work, honesty, communal living, neighborliness, and the celebration of good governance.

In contrast, the modernist perspective argues that corruption in Nigeria is a residue of certain enduring traditional practices, including the exchange of gifts, ethnic loyalty, and other parochial tendencies. These practices tend to encourage corrupt behavior and can be overcome by adopting modern rationalist values (Anazodo, Okoye, & Ezenwile, 2012; Azelama, 2002).

In summary, both schools of thought agree that corruption in Africa, particularly in Nigeria, is shaped by the prevailing social and moral values within the society. The traditionalist school emphasizes the erosion of traditional values due to Western influence and suggests a return to these values as a solution. The modernist school points to enduring traditional practices and recommends the adoption of modern rationalist values to combat corruption

Methodology

This study employed a mixed research design, combining both qualitative and quantitative approaches to address the research questions. The research population consisted of 357 individuals from Transparency International and FIU. A sample size of 92 was determined using Smith's (2008) formula. Additionally, the study included responses from selected interviewees who were purposively sampled to complement the questionnaire analysis.

Ninety-two questionnaires were distributed to respondents, and 79 completed questionnaires were retrieved and used for analysis. The data obtained from the questionnaires were subjected to descriptive statistical analysis. Content analysis was applied to information gathered from interviews and secondary sources. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0 was utilized for data analysis, employing a 5-point Likert scale with responses categorized as SA (Strongly Agree), A (Agree), D (Disagree), SD (Strongly Disagree), and U (Undecided) to determine the level of responses.

Data Analysis and Interpretation of Results

The data were analyzed using simple percentage technique. The process requires placing each sun of the number of questionnaires administered on the respondents against the total population.

Table1.1: Responses on the key strategies and initiatives implemented by Transparency International to combat corruption in Nigeria

Source Field Survey, 2025

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Research and Data Collection	17	21.5%
Advocacy and Public Awareness	17	21.5
Capacity Building:	15	19%
Collaboration and Partnerships	12	15%
Global Best Practices:	8	10%
Monitoring and Evaluation	10	12,5%
Total	79	100

Source: Field survey January, (2023)

Table 1.1: provided data indicates that stakeholders in Nigeria acknowledge a multifaceted approach in combating corruption, particularly with regard to Transparency International's efforts between 2015 and 2022. Research and data collection, as well as advocacy and public awareness, received equal recognition, each accounting for about 21.5% of responses. This suggests a collective awareness of the importance of data-driven anti-corruption strategies and public awareness campaigns to address the issue effectively. Furthermore, approximately 19% of respondents recognized the significance of capacity building, indicating a shared understanding of the need to empower institutions and stakeholders with the necessary tools to tackle corruption.

Collaboration and partnerships garnered 15% of responses, highlighting the perceived importance of working with various stakeholders to combat corruption effectively. While a smaller percentage, around 10%, recognized the significance of adopting global best practices and monitoring and evaluation, demonstrating an appreciation for international standards and the need for transparency and accountability in anti-corruption efforts.

Overall, the data in the table suggests that widespread corruption was the most prominent reason identified by the respondents for the fight against corruption in Nigeria by transparency international. This aligns with the idea that public trust in institutions and the government is crucial for effective governance. economic implications and Social injustice also had significant representation, highlighting concerns about inequality, while erosion of trust and Negative Consequences were mentioned to a lesser extent. The implications are that stakeholders

recognize the necessity of addressing corruption through a variety of strategies, reflecting a concerted effort to tackle this pervasive issue.

Table 1.2 : Responses on the role Transparency International play in influencing changes in the level of corruption in Nigeria

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Increased Awareness:	21	26.7%
Pressure for Accountability	17	21.5%
Corruption Reduction	15	19%
Improved Transparency	19	24%
Policy Changes	7	8.9
Total	**79**	**100**

Source: Field Survey January, (2023)

The data in the table reflects the perceived effects of Transparency International's involvement in the fight against corruption in Nigeria, as reported by respondents. Increased Awareness emerged as the most significant effect, recognized by 26.7% of respondents, demonstrating that Transparency International has been successful in making the Nigerian public more informed about the issue of corruption.

Pressure for Accountability was noted by 21.5% of respondents, indicating that Transparency International's efforts have effectively pushed for greater accountability from government institutions and officials. "Corruption Reduction," recognized by 19% of respondents, suggests that the organization's activities have contributed to a gradual decrease in corruption levels in Nigeria.

Improved Transparency was highlighted by 24% of respondents, showing a belief that Transparency International has played a crucial role in making government operations more transparent, a vital element in preventing and combating corruption. Finally, "Policy Changes" was identified as an effect by 8.9% of respondents, implying a lesser degree of perceived impact in influencing policy changes. In sum, the data suggests that Transparency International has been successful in increasing awareness and exerting pressure for accountability in Nigeria's fight against corruption. "Corruption Reduction" was also recognized, indicating progress in reducing corruption. However, the impact on policy changes appears to be minimal in the respondents' views.

Findings

i. The analysis of the provided data reveals that stakeholders in Nigeria recognize the importance of a multifaceted approach to combating corruption, particularly concerning Transparency International's efforts between 2015 and 2022. Research and data collection, as well as advocacy and public awareness, were equally emphasized, each accounting for approximately 21.5% of responses. This collective recognition underscores the significance of data-driven anti-corruption strategies and the role of public awareness campaigns in effectively addressing the issue. Moreover, around 19% of respondents acknowledged the importance of capacity building, indicating a shared understanding of the need to empower institutions and stakeholders with the tools necessary to combat corruption effectively. Collaboration and partnerships were highlighted by 15% of the respondents, underscoring the perceived importance of working with various stakeholders to combat corruption more effectively. While a smaller percentage, around 10%, recognized the significance of adopting global best practices and maintaining rigorous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, demonstrating an appreciation for international standards and the importance of transparency and accountability in anti-corruption

efforts. In sum, the data in the table reflects stakeholders' recognition of the multifaceted nature of combating corruption. Various strategies, including research, public awareness, capacity building, collaboration, adherence to global best practices, and monitoring and evaluation, are seen as crucial elements in the fight against corruption. This collective acknowledgment reflects a concerted effort to address this pervasive issue in Nigeria

ii. The survey findings on Transparency International's engagement in the fight against corruption in Nigeria offer essential insights. The data highlights that the organization's most prominent impact is in "Increased Awareness," with 26.7% of respondents recognizing its success in raising public awareness about corruption. This underscores the crucial role of awareness campaigns in the broader efforts to combat corruption. In sum, these findings underscore the valuable contributions of Transparency International in raising awareness, promoting accountability, reducing corruption, and enhancing transparency in Nigeria's anti-corruption efforts. Although the impact on policy changes is relatively modest, the overall results highlight the organization's substantial role in addressing corruption-related issues

Conclusion

Corruption is a major challenge in Nigeria, having significant negative impacts on the country's economic development, political stability, and social welfare. The Nigerian government has implemented various measures to tackle corruption, but the impact of these measures has been limited due to various challenges. Addressing corruption in Nigeria requires sustained efforts by the government, civil society, and the private sector to promote transparency, accountability, and good governance practices while reducing the opportunities for corrupt practices in Nigeria. Transparency International's commendable efforts in combating corruption in Nigeria between 2015 and 2022 have made a significant impact.

This global non-governmental organization's dedication to promoting transparency, accountability, and integrity in both public and private sectors has been invaluable in addressing Nigeria's pervasive corruption issues. Their work encompassed research and data collection, advocacy, capacity building, collaboration, dissemination of global best practices, and monitoring and evaluation. Through these initiatives, Transparency International has raised public awareness about the detrimental effects of corruption, helped shape evidence-based anti-corruption policies, and fostered a culture of transparency and integrity in Nigeria. Their unwavering commitment to addressing Nigeria's challenges related to corruption, such as financial mismanagement and embezzlement, is commendable, and their continued support is vital for the ongoing fight against corruption in the country.

Recommendations

i. There is need to fortify existing strategies while broadening Transparency International's influence and impact in the anti-corruption fight in Nigeria. A continued focus on research, advocacy, capacity building, collaboration, global best practices, and rigorous monitoring and evaluation will contribute to more effective outcomes in combating corruption in the country. view of the magnitude of the problems posed by corruption to the country's international image as reflected in the Transparency International's, it is pertinent to consider some options by way of recommendations in halting the trend.

ii. The recommendations based on stakeholders' recognition of the multifaceted approach to combating corruption in Nigeria include the strengthening of data-driven approaches, enhancing public awareness campaigns, empowering institutions through capacity building, fostering collaboration and partnerships, promoting

international best practices, and emphasizing monitoring and evaluation. These strategies emphasize the importance of comprehensive data collection, public engagement, institutional capacity building, collaboration, global standards adoption, and rigorous evaluation to effectively address corruption. Implementing these recommendations will help Transparency International enhance its anti-corruption efforts and contribute to a more transparent and accountable governance environment in Nigeria.

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