INVESTING IN OUR PEOPLE

A BRIEF ON THE NATIONAL SOCIAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMMES IN NIGERIA

Federal Government of Nigeria
National Social Investments Programme

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Investment in social protection is imperative to secure any recovery or growth gains.

Nigeria has large deficit, and has issues around capacity. If Nigeria is to achieve the goal of being a top economy by 2030, we need strategic plans to support the most vulnerable in the society and catalyze productivity (especially in our youthful workforce – potential entrepreneurs).


These challenges require changes to economic as well as social policies, with focus on sectors that drive inclusive growth like health, education, empowerment, agriculture, employment, MSMEs, etc. in order to invigorate the economy and enhance human capital.

Social Investment in the Past: Gaps and Challenges

In the Past, there have been 26+ attempts at the implementation of Federal Government driven Social Protection programmes in Nigeria since 1990.

No comprehensive and synchronized Policy in place for social protection even though discussions began since 2004 in Nigeria, resulting in poor implementation, overlapping of roles and programmes, with largely ineffective and immeasurable attempts at monitoring, evaluation and accountability.

- Weak synergy (States, Fed & LGAs)
- Weak M&E and Grievance and Redress Management processes and systems
- Failure to address fundamental issues of identification
- Poor donor, government and partner coordination and alignment
- Unreliable mechanisms for targeting beneficiaries
- Lack of transparent and effective payment system for Direct G2P payment
- Lack of a credible and harmonized data base for planning
- Limited scale and coverage. Lack of accountability and ability to accurately measure impact
The National Social Investment Office (NSIO)

Strategic Framework

The National Social Investment Programmes were created to overcome the failings of the past and to enshrine the values and vision of the current Administration for graduating it’s citizens from poverty through capacity building, investment and direct support.

As a portfolio, the NSIOs are centrally coordinated by the National Social Investment Office (NSIO), which is strategically hosted today, within the Office of the Vice President to ensure...

- Objective leadership and proactive monitoring and evaluation
- Proper coordination and synergy amongst key ministries, departments and agencies, as well as with States and LGAs
- A sustainable and long-term vision for social investment is built and implemented
- Standard delivery mechanisms
- Elimination of duplication of roles and responsibilities

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Our Delivery Approach for the Social Investment Portfolio

Addressing the Gaps and Challenges of the Past

The National Social Investment Office has designed a holistic approach for delivering the Social Investment Portfolio.

‘Digital First’ Approach

We are using digital tools to drive operations and delivery from biometric identification with BVN, direct payment to beneficiary accounts, tools for monitoring and grievance reporting. Through this approach, we achieve scale.

Central Coordination

NSIO is a central office for the coordination of social programmes. This is to drive ONE Objective for socio-economic development and cross-programme collaboration for cost effectiveness and shared learning.

Partnering with States & LGAs

All Nigerian citizens reside within States and Local Governments. Therefore, working with the States, LGAs, and the communities directly affords a faster and more impactful penetration at the grass-roots.

State Governors are requested to designate one Focal Person to supervise, coordinate and publicise the activities of all our programmes. For each programme, specific officers are selected to implement the operations.

Sharing Resources and Lessons Learnt for Continuous Improvement

We are driving cost savings and efficiency, by sharing resources such as operational roles. For example; Agents for last mile pay-out, enumerators, and technology.

We are also leveraging benefits from sister programmes. For example, the GEEP AGRO is leveraging on Agriculture Extension Workers, the HGSFP cooks are leveraging loans from GEEP to fund their businesses and the N-Power Volunteers are performing monitoring roles.

Leveraging Existing Capacity within MDAs

We are leveraging existing capacity by working with several Ministries, Departments and Agencies. This position was adopted to run the programmes in a lean and cost effective manner.
The National Social Investment Programmes (N-SIP)
The National Social Investment Programmes (N-SIP)

**N-POWER. NHGSFP. NCTP. GEEP**

The National Social Investment Programme (NSIP) is a portfolio of programmes created in 2015 and launched in 2016 by the Federal Government of Nigeria to deliver socio-economic support to the disadvantaged Nigerians across the Nation.

- **Job Creation and Youth Employment (N-Power)**
  - Target:
    - Graduate Category: 500,000
    - Non-Graduate Category: 100,000
    - 8 Regional Innovation Hubs
    - 1,000,000 N-Power Junior Pupils

- **National Home Grown School Feeding Programme (NHGSFP)**
  - Target:
    - 5.5 million children
    - Development of Community Value Chain and Secondary Beneficiaries (cooks & farmers)

- **National Cash Transfer Programme (NCTP)**
  - Target:
    - 1 million Poorest Households

- **Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme (GEEP)**
  - Target:
    - 1.66 million micro, small and medium enterprises

**9.76 million Direct Beneficiaries**

- Steering Committee Chaired by the Vice President

- **National Social Investment Office (NSIO)**
  
- **(NASSCO) National Social Safety Net Programme**

- **NPOWER - Job Creation Programme Technology Hubs N-Power Junior**

- **(GEEP) Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme**

- **(NHGSFP) National Home Grown School Feeding Programme**
  
- National Cash Transfer Programme (NCTP)
- Youth Employment and Social Support Operation (YESSO)
- Community Social Development Project (CSDP)

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National Social Investment Programmes

Strategic Objectives

• Increase the poor and vulnerable households with access to income/livelihood by providing access to targeted funds, thereby improving household ability to absorb economic shocks

• Reduce inequalities and wide disparities

• Increase access to education and health services, as well as empowering vulnerable sectors thereby improving the quality of life index

• Reduce rate of youth unemployment, linking interested volunteers to address existing gaps

• Eradicate malnutrition in school age children by establishing a sustainable school feeding program

• Provide affordable credit for MSMEs thereby increasing business revenue and facilitating market linkages

• Stimulate productivity and growth, especially in our rural communities

• Bringing into visibility those who have never before been registered on any platform by capturing identities as required by our laws, for proper planning

• Promote access to financial services and increase rate of financial inclusion

9.76 million Direct Beneficiaries
Partnerships
Ministries, Departments and Agencies at the Federal and State Level

Registration
• Federal Ministry of Education
• National Orientation Agency (NOA)

Enumeration
Beneficiary Verification
• Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MBNP)
• Niger Delta Development Commission
• Nigeria Bureau of Statistics

Monitoring
Evaluation
Implementation
• Federal Ministry of Education
• National Orientation Agency (NOA)
• National Primary Healthcare Development Agency
• Team led by IITA for nutritional content

Health Services
• Federal Ministry of Health
• National Primary Healthcare Development Agency
• Team led by IITA for nutritional content

Sensitization
• National Orientation Agency (NOA)
• National Youth Service Corp (NYSC)

Security Monitoring
• Department of State Security (DSS)
• National Security Defence Civil Corps (NSCDC)

Identification
Fund Management
Payment Support
• Federal Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment (Bank of Industry)
• Central Bank of Nigeria (NIBSS)
• Nigerian Identity Management Commission
• Galaxy Backbone (GBB)

Volunteer and Employment Programme
Placement Skills Acquisition
• Federal Ministry of Labour (National Directorate for Employment-NDE)
• Federal Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment (BOI), (SMEDAN), (ITF) ((National Automotive Design and Development Council-NADDC)
• Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (BOA),
• Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing (Council of Registered Builders of Nigeria-CORBON),
• Federal Ministry of Health (NPHDA),
• Federal Ministry of Education (UBEC), (SUBEBs)
• Federal Ministry of Communications
• National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA)
• Central Bank of Nigeria (NIRSAL)
• NBS
• BVI, BOA, UBEC, SUBEB, NIRSAL
Partnerships
Various Donor Agencies and Private Sector Partners
Progress
June, 2018
‘Specifically, if the income share of the top 20% (the rich) increases, then the GDP growth actually declines over the medium term, suggesting that the benefits do not trickle down. In contrast, an increase in the income share of the bottom 20% (the poor) is associated with 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: ‘Causes and Consequences of Income Inequality: A Global Perspective’ (June 2015)
Objectives and Focus

The programme aims at providing a targeting structure for developing a credible and authentic data base of poor and vulnerable households, through:

- Poverty Mapping; to identify the poorest LGAs;
- Community Based Targeting; a practical and inclusive method for engendering community ownership for identifying the poor and the vulnerable;
- Proxy Means Test; to rank the households captured according to their means, thereby eliminating the more affluent in the actual payment exercise.

A combination of the 3 methods provide the basis for payments, since the household data is captured on the devices utilized by the enumerators. Enumerators also capture information relating to access roads, connectivity, primary and secondary schools, healthcare and nearest payment service providers. These coordinates are necessary and pertinent for State Governments intent on graduating their citizens out of poverty. The National Social Register (NSR) is being developed in 33 States currently, with State Coordination Offices having been opened, with trained personnel and enumeration continuously going on in the LGAs.

As at the end of June 2018, we had 503,552 clean data comprising desegregated households hosted on the National Social Register (drawn from 24 States), from which all cash transfer beneficiaries are mined for payment. Data collated and cleaned from the exercise in the 9 incoming States and the FCT would by hosted on the NSR by the end of July, 2018.
Objectives and Focus

The National Cash Transfer programme provides targeted monthly cash transfers of N5,000 to poor and vulnerable households, with the ultimate aim of graduating them out of poverty. As a critical part of this initiative, beneficiaries are continuously supported, mentored and coached to form savings groups by trained Community Facilitators in every ward, who visit them weekly to provide capacity building training on life skills and basic financial knowledge, as well as nutrition, hygiene and sanitation information.

An additional N5,000 would be given to families who meet the conditions that are determined by the States as priorities, once the supply side of the conditions are provided and functional. Livelihood training is also provided to enable the beneficiaries take ownership of their lives.

Payment of beneficiaries is happening in 20 States, to 297,973 caregivers; being trained by 2,495 Community Facilitators.
National Home Grown School Feeding Programme is feeding 8,596,340 pupils in 24 states across Nigeria. It has empowered 90,670 cooks.
Objectives and Focus

The main objective of the NHGSF programme is to provide one nutritious, balanced meal each school day to 5.5 million pupils in classes 1 to 3 in our public primary schools.

Target

The primary target is our school children. In addition, this program develops a value chain by creating jobs for the cooks and ensuring a sustainable income for small holder farmers, thereby engendering a ripple effect in the rural economy.

End Goal

To increase enrolment rates by mopping up the huge numbers of out-of-school children in Nigeria while tackling early year malnutrition.

The National Home Grown School Feeding Programme was initially designed to target 5.5 million school children. This programme has exceeded its target by 50 percent as of June 2018.

- Number of States: 24
- Number of Pupils: 8,596,340
- Number of Cooks: 90,670
- Number of Schools: 47,299
- Funds expended, so far: N40,006,013,632.00
Give a woman credit
She, her husband, her children & her extended family will eat for a lifetime

MARKET MONI
GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE AND EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME
Objectives and Focus
To provide financial support and training to businesses at the bottom of the financial pyramid.

Target
GEEP will provide micro lending to 1.66 million businesses at the bottom of the financial pyramid. They include traders, women cooperatives, market women, enterprising youth, farmers, and agricultural workers.

Interested persons can apply online on (www.boi.ng/marketreg), as well as through paper application forms to be collected at the BOI, the State Focal Person, the State Ministries of Trade, Commerce or Women Affairs. It is a 6 month loan tenor of between N10,000 and 100,000, with a moratorium of 2 weeks.

- Successful applicants must be paid directly
- Membership in a cooperative or association is mandatory
- The leadership of these cooperatives must assure credibility and timely payment

There is no collateral interest element. The prerequisites for applying for a GEEP loan are the setting up of cooperatives (as a pressure group), the opening of an account and the acquisition of a BVN.

- Applicants must also have a business location. There is, however, a 5% administrative fee to be paid to the aggregators and agents who are recruited to recover the loans from successful applicants

The latest numbers for GEEP are:

- 308,737 Loan Disbursements in ALL STATES
- 4,084 Cooperatives
Young people who stay unemployed for a long time find it harder to get jobs and start to feel dejected. **N-Power changed them to skilled, employed and optimistic citizens**

200,000 existing beneficiaries, 300,000 to be deployed this year with another 100,000 trainees for in-demand economic jobs.
N-POWER
Job Creation and Youth Employment

Objectives and Focus

N-Power is the employability and enhancement programme of the Federal Government of Nigeria, aimed at imbibing the learn-work-entrepreneurship culture in youth between the ages of 18-35. Applications are done online to create a level playing field for everyone, and determine which applicants details would enable selection and direct payment through the bank accounts and BVN submitted.

In addition to the N30,000 stipend paid them each month, N-Power volunteers are given devices with relevant content for continuous learning, to facilitate their ability to successfully implement the selected vocation and enable them take ownership of their lives.

10,000 non-graduates in the N-Build category have been trained in 23 States, with the balance of the 10,000 having begun their own training in the skill centres that have been audited and found fit for purpose in the remaining 15 States.

Eligibility:
Graduates and Non-graduates

Already enrolled:
200,000 graduates and 10,000 non graduates
Verified, deployed and waiting to commence: 300,000

- N10,000 Monthly Stipend
- 3 Months Training with Tool Boxes (interned through collaboration with NADDC and CORBON).
N-POWER Junior

To Foster a Future for our Young Citizens where Creativity and Innovation Find Expression

Objectives and Focus

For early Child Development, the Federal Government of Nigeria intends to deliberately invest in facilitating practical, creative and innovative skills, as the catalyst for Nigeria’s emerging knowledge economy.

This programme will enable young citizens to be critical thinkers, become aware of issues in their community, armed with enquiring minds and the orientation for problem solving.

Implementation:
This programme will be administered during regular school hours and not as an after school programme with 3,000 N-Power Volunteers selected and trained.

Status:
Awaiting release of funds

The N-Power Junior Programme targets 1,000,000 children in our primary and secondary schools.
N-POWER - Innovation Hubs Programme

Through the Innovation Hubs Programme, the Federal Government plans to establish Eight (8) Technology Innovation Hubs around the country with one (1) in each Geo-Political Zone.

Climate Change Innovation Hub
A Climate Change Innovation Hub in Lagos (to address renewable energy challenges, especially) is at an advanced stage, in partnership with the World Bank and the Lagos Business School (LBS).

North East Humanitarian Hub
There is an established humanitarian hub in Adamawa State (to encourage technology-related ideas on humanitarian challenges) in collaboration with the ICRC and the Adamawa State Government.
1. Nutrition and Food Security
2. Early Recovery and Economic Security
3. Camp Coordination and Management
4. Education
5. Health
6. Protection - Gender Based Violence

The South South Hub
The South South Hub, in partnership with the Edo State Government’s ‘Edo Innovates’ initiative, is focused on training the youths and supporting entrepreneurs with solutions across education, oil & gas, security, amongst other areas.

The Hub is strategically placed alongside Microsoft, Cisco Academy, Slot Foundation’s training class and other similar organisations that feed the ecosystem. In addition, a branch has also been set up at the Tinapa Knowledge City, Cross River, Calabar.
General Challenges in the Delivery of Social Benefits

The NSIO targets communities and beneficiaries, with a focus on the poor and the vulnerable, unemployed youth and seeks to support MSME’s. Challenges associated with the process of delivery management include:

**Reliable Payment, Monitoring and Communication**
- Lack of awareness/publicity due to diverse and huge territory covered
- Poor connectivity and internet access for technology-aided timely and secure payments
- Remoteness of the locations where beneficiaries reside, so grievances not timely escalated

**State and LGA Operatives**
- Attempts by State officials to short-change field officers and beneficiaries in their payments
- Unresponsive and unmotivated state officials
- A few attempts at racketeering around farmers-caterers food purchase process

**Exploitation of the Vulnerable:**
- Attempts to exploit the low literacy and poverty levels of some programme beneficiaries by extorting unapproved fees from them
Achievements

1. **Social Investment Roadmap**

   Riding on the success of the Social Investment programmes, the lessons learnt and the strategy documented in the National Social Protection Policy, we have commenced the process of designing a roadmap for institutionalizing sustainable delivery towards clearly defined socio-economic and poverty alleviation targets, as well as a comprehensive structure for the next 5 years.

2. **Financial Inclusion**

   We are driving financial inclusion by facilitating identification through the Bank Verification Number (Nigerian Biometric Identification System for Banking).

3. **Social Inclusion**

   The Bank Verification Number (biometric identity) of beneficiaries is also linked to the National Identification Number database at NIMC. The N-SIPs identify and bring into visibility those who before the NSIPs had never ‘existed’, making for proper planning.

4. **Data for National Planning**

   Data collated by the Conditional Cash Transfer Programme includes important information on PVHHS and critical community characteristics for National planning, such as: nearest primary/secondary schools, primary health care centers, payment service providers, connectivity infrastructure and networks, as well as the nature of access roads to the communities, to strategically facilitate the efforts by the State Governments and relevant Government Agencies in addressing the needs within their purview.
Achievements

5. **Unemployed Graduates Database**

The N-Power portal, having processed over 2.5M applicants, hosts a database of unemployed graduates seeking employment and as such provides a veritable platform for engaging graduates for the country; private and public sector alike, with data providing details of qualifications, BVN, age, numbers, interests, etc.

6. **Leveraging the Support of the Community to monitor programmes**

We have engaged CSOs (through Action Aid) as third party monitors in order to guarantee citizen participation and social accountability. We have also trained N-Power monitors and are also working to set up of a volunteer platform/initiative to support our efforts at enhancing delivery.

7. **Advocacy and Communication**

With the support of DFID, UNICEF & the EPRI, we have developed a Business Case for Social Protection in Nigeria as a means to ensure long term funding and sustainability.

We have also adopted a communication strategy that helps drive advocacy across the country through listening tours, social and print media, radio, as well as other communication channels.