Scaling up Coverage of Social Protection Programmes
Delivery System Challenges in Nigeria

Group 4 Team:
1. Zainab Yahaya-Edu - Nigeria
2. Ademola Alli - Nigeria
3. Iorwa Apera - Nigeria
4. Maureen Nzeribe – Nigeria
5. Ifeanyichukwu Monyei – Nigeria
6. Tewodros Assefa– Ethiopia
7. Mesfin Woldu – Ethiopia
8. Adeyabeba Mitiku Beyene – Ethiopia
9. Cosmas Lukupulo – Zambia
10. Ernest Sibande – Zambia
11. Ghaya Fatnassi _ Tunisia
12. Najet Dkhil – Tunisia
13. Aleksan Hovhannisvan – Armenia
15. Vicki Esquivel – USA – World Bank
16. Indira Lekezwa – South Africa - World Bank
CONTENT OUTLINE

Country Background

Where we are
(SP Statistics)

Where we plan to be
(Scaling up) & How
to get there

Driving Factors

Challenges and
Constraints

Overcoming
Challenges
Ethiopia in Focus

- Ethiopia + Development Partners, designed and commenced implementation of a Food Security Program, which included a Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) as well as complementary programming to strengthen local livelihoods (2005)
- The RPSNP supports the evolution of the Government’s PSNP that has been in operation for the last 12 years and is one of the world’s largest safety net programs
  - provides regular cash or food transfers to 8 million people; currently 4 million of them in areas affected by the ongoing drought.
  - Its food-for-work component supports public works programs related to landscape restoration, irrigation, and agro-forestry.

Operations: 12 years

- Safety net Transfers for Food (Shock Response)
- Institutional Support
  - Effective Targeting
  - Timely Delivery
  - Scaling Up
- Enhanced Access to Complementary Livelihood Services
  - Increase of Productivity & delivery of livelihood support
  - Grievance Redressal System
  - Monitoring and Evaluation System
Zambia in Focus

- Zambia has ten provinces and 109 districts with the capital city being Lusaka.
- The major economic activity for the country is mining (Copper, Cobalt and Precious stones) & Agriculture
- With an area of 752,618 km², the country is slightly larger than twice the size of Germany or slightly larger than Texas.
- Zambia is a lower-middle-income country in Southern Africa with 16.7 million people.
- 75% - rural areas vs 23% - urban areas)
- 54.4% living below poverty line & 64.2% = financially excluded.
Nigeria in Focus

Overview of Social Protection Landscape in Nigeria

**NASSP:** (i) establishing systems for social safety nets that would serve as a robust platform for effectively targeting and delivering social assistance; and (ii) implementing cash transfers to targeted poor and vulnerable households.

Abbreviations:
- NASSCO - National Social Safety Net Coordination Office
- NCTO – National Cash Transfer Office
- CSDP – Community Social Development Programme
- YESSO – Youth Empowerment and Social Support Office
- NPOWER – Youth Empowerment Programme
- NHGSFP - National Home Grown School Feeding Programme

Population: ~190 Million

Average of $50.27 minimum wage

46.5% below poverty line (~88M Nigerians)

36 States and the Federal capital

776 Local Government Areas

Operations: ~ 2.5 years

- NSR with over 410,809 households across 20 States
- Cash Transfer to 298,000 households across 20 States
- 30% coverage in each State

- YESSO in 8 States reaching slightly above a million youths

- 7.7 million across 24 States in Nigeria

- 200,000 graduates are currently being paid
- Additional 300,000 currently being onboarded

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**WHERE WE ARE**
- 20 States NSR
- 20 States Cash Transfers
- 221 out of 776 LGAs have established Community Based Targeting Teams
- Number of households captured on the NSR - 410,809 with 1,729,948 individuals
- CT to 298,000 households across 20 States
- 30% coverage of the poorest.

**WHERE WE WANT TO BE**
- National Social Register and National Cash Transfer Covering 36 States + FCT
- National Social Register Scale up to 80% coverage of LGAs
- NSR should house 3 million households by the end of year 2018.
- For NCTO (Cash Transfer programme) to reach entire country, paying at least 1 million Households by the end of year 2018
- Increase cash transfer numbers progressively by a million each year

**WHAT WE NEED TO DO**
- Increase capacity of human resource
- Good Information Systems for payments & Coordination
- Additional State Support
- Improve PMT Targeting ranking process
- Reduce the number of Complaints relating to Targeting & improve targeting processes.

**Household Upliftment Programme**

**National Cash Transfer Programme**

**YESSO Cash Transfer Programme**

Disclaimer: No.s are estimates only

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**Scaling Coverage of Programmes – Inception & Targets**

National Social Safety Net Coordinating Office & National Cash Transfer Office
Driving Factors to Scale up Social Protection Programmes in Nigeria

**Political Will**
A willing government defining a vision and target for social protection.

**Legal and Policy Framework**
Implementation Roadmap for Long-Term Sustainable Financing of Programmes
This will drive the availability of funding through National Budget allocation.

**Advocacy & Communication Strategy**
An engaged and active civil society, people and donor community lobbying government to take action. Outreach to communities to drive demand.

**Available IT Solutions**
With available technology (i.e. Mobile technology and information systems) Nigeria now has the ability to ramp up to populate the National Social Register and to increase coverage of Social Protection programmes.

**Macro-Economic Factors**
Extreme poverty, inflation, currency depreciation, and need for economic growth have spurred investment in people.

**National Programmes Coordination & Enhanced Donor Coordination**
Donor-funded programmes alignment to government objectives. Support from Donors/Partners in terms of financial and in-kind support.
Immediate Challenges to Scaling Up Social Protection Programmes

**Political Will**
- Collaboration within Government
  - Defining a clear vision
  - Political ambitions
  - Changes in Government
- Inter-ministerial Disagreements
  - on institutionalization/housing of programmes
- State choice in federalism structure
- Absence of Legal Instruments

**Administrative**
- High Administration cost for rural outreach
- Cost of Technology
- Human Resource Capacity
- National I.D System
- Absence of GRM & Monitoring and Evaluation

**Communication**
- Sensitization and participation
- Public cultural/religious perception
- Managing expectation of the stakeholders
Immediate Challenges to Scaling Up Social Protection Programmes

**Design Of Programmes**
- Targeting Methodology

**Infrastructure/Delivery Systems**
- Access (Service Centers, payment points, etc.)
- Lack of infrastructure in Communities where poor are located
- ICT
- Case Management

**Financing**
- Comprehensive
- Human Resource Capacity
Other Challenges in the Medium Term

Updated information on Beneficiaries
Dynamically updating the register and recertifying beneficiaries. Tracking exits/graduations. Improving Targeting in registration and eligibility systems to determine enrollment.

Enabling Payments Landscape
Regulatory challenges on mobile money payments have hindered increased adoption of digitized payments in communities of our target beneficiaries.

Oversight, Controls, Grievances and Follow Ups
Complex exits/graduations strategies. Activation and productive inclusion. Proper grievance management to ensure beneficiaries
Political will
Legal and Policy Framework
Implementation Roadmap for Long-Term Sustainable Financing of Programmes
Introducing evidence to the government
Links to human rights and SDGs
Drive increased CSO engagements and public engagement to put pressure on the Government

Administrative
Systems strengthening
Coordination strengthening

Communication
Designing an effective communication strategy that addresses different stakeholders, particularly hard to reach people.
Managing Expectations.

Infrastructure/delivery systems
Revisit the programme design
Favourable policies to support digitized payment delivery systems in rural communities

Financing
Revisit the design of programmes
Consider sustainable local financing
Reviewing social protection systems for redundancy
Redesign subsidy for oil revenue

Recommendations - How we Overcome these Challenges