Social Protection
& Public Finance Management

APPENDIX 17. NIGERIA

March 2022

International Labour Organization

▶ A17.1. Executive summary

The project "Strengthening and expanding the National Social Registry (NSR) as a shock-responsive social protection system in Nigeria", was a one-year technical cooperation project between the International Labour Organization (ILO) and national social safety nets coordination office (NASSCO), in strong collaboration with the EU Delegation in, Nigeria. The project aimed to increase access to social assistance for Nigerian extreme poor and vulnerable individuals, in particular those affected heavily by the COVID-19 crisis. Its strategy is based on leveraging the growing interest in the use of the national social registry within the government and international development partners, by investing in the national social registry as a tool for improved coverage, efficiency and effectiveness of income support and health insurance in Nigeria. In doing so, the project builds on ongoing expansion efforts by the government of the NSR in the form of the establishment of different subsets, namely a unified beneficiary registry (URB), a government led-registry for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria as well as the rapid response register (RRR) covering urban populations that have been impacted by COVID-19. Both of these databases are linked but not completely integrated to the NSR.

The key achievement of the project is the development of interoperability framework for data integration into the National Social Registry through the two subsets of unified registry of beneficiaries and rapid response registry. This was complimented with harmonization and consolidation of existing databases of internally displaced persons in the project locations and capacity building on shock-responsive, gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive social protection system to government staff. The national social registry framework is inclusive and shock responsive with current status of households in Adamawa and Yobe at 109,536 and 113,842 respectively. The rapid response register is fully established and interoperable with the national social register. This database serves as emergency strategy developed as a result of COVID-19 which captured over 5million of those traditional poor within the peri-urban and urban poor and worst hit by the crisis.

The social register presents an opportunity for increase coverage of individual and households by social protection actors for pro-poor programme interventions. Hence ILO and NASSCO through coordination platforms socialized the utilization of the database for mining of beneficiaries.

▶ A17.2. Budget/Planning information

Sustainable Development Goals:	SDG 1.3 and 3.8	
UNSDPF Outcome:	Outcome 6 (Protection): By 2022, the National and State Social Protection Policies are implemented and adequately financed with protection systems and services strengthened to effectively prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation (including trafficking) and harmful social norms, with a focus on the most disadvantaged	
P&B Outcome:	Outcome 8: Comprehensive and sustainable social protection for all	
DWCP outcome:	NG 153	
Project budget in EUR: **200,000**		
Project Duration in months: **15**	**Planned**	**Actual**
Project start date:	October 2020	December 2020
Project end date:	December 2021	March 2022

▶ A17.3. Summary outputs

A17.3.1. Output delivery[1]

Output		Output status	Output summary
Outcome 1: The National Social Registration (NSR) is strengthened as an effective management information system for social protection in Nigeria, with improved mechanisms for interoperability with humanitarian relief as well as rapid relief to vulnerable groups impact			
1.1.	The National Social Registry is adjusted to include sub-sets of data for rapid response (including humanitarian) and linked to the social health insurance schemes	Completed	The rapid response register and unified registry of beneficiaries were established and exist as a sub-set of the national social registry. The project supported management information system team of national social safety-net coordinating office to harmonize and consolidate existing database of Internally Displaced Persons and vulnerable groups across all the humanitarian, early recovery and development programs in Yobe and Adamawa State into the existing unified registry of beneficiaries (URB & RRR).

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[1] Based on the Implementation Plan.

Output	Output status	Output summary
		To achieve this significant result of having an integrated database of beneficiaries, the project supported the following activities and interventions: • Identification of complementary registries/databases managed by other ministries/trade unions/grass-root organizations. Mapping of humanitarian beneficiary database for integration into unified registry of beneficiaries and rapid response registry in Adamawa and Yobe states. • Consultations with relevant stakeholders on harmonization of databases with unified registry of beneficiaries and rapid response registry in Adamawa and Yobe states. • Development of process flow for defining linkages between the unified registry for beneficiaries and rapid response registry database as a sub-set of the national social registry. Some select communities in Adamawa and Yobe have been identified to pilot the activities on integration of migrated households in the internally displaced persons camps and host communities into the national social registry. • Drafting of step-by-step protocol for the harmonization of other databases from partners in the humanitarian and social protection space. As a result of the learning from the project States, social protection action with overlapping coverage in the northeast states, scaled up to Borno State through request to national social safety net coordinating for support for assistance on harmonization of their databases into the unified registry of beneficiaries and rapid response registry. The increasing need to strengthen and socialize the national social registry will require field level activities to test and validate the interoperable framework with other social protection actors.

Output		Output status	Output summary
1.2.	Coordination structures and ownership of NSR among key stakeholders at federal and state level are improved	Completed	The federal government agency, national social safety-net coordinating office signed memorandum of understanding with national insurance health scheme. This is domesticated in Adamawa and Yobe as well as other states in Nigeria. Hence the synergy serves as the basis for collaboration between state contributory health management agencies to mine beneficiaries from social registry as a result of socialization of the social registries with social protection actors. 📄 PDF NASSCONHIS MOU (003).pdf
1.3.	Strategy created for NASSCO in the context of emergencies, natural disasters, forced displacements, protracted fragility and economic crises to establish contingency plans and multi-year funding strategies to run adaptive social protection mechanisms	Completed	The implementation guideline for the rapid response register has been developed and finalized. This serves as strategy for addressing traditional poor due to COVID-19 crisis. The database as at February 2022 has 5million registered individuals, 1.7 million validated with 500,000 currently receiving social assistance from the federal government. This is an ongoing process by the government agency.
Outcome 2: Capacity building programme put in place of the FMHDS, NASSCO and partners to implement and monitor effectively shock-sensitive gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive social protection systems and programmes, including COVID-19 response measures for all residents of Nigeria			
2.1.	FMHDS, NASSCO staff and SOCUs in target states know how to use and implement new NSR modalities in humanitarian and non-humanitarian scenarios	Completed	ILO supported the national social safety-net coordinating office (NASSCO) in training of 35 (M-22, F-13) staff of federal ministry of humanitarian affairs, disaster management and social development, including NASSCO staff on gender and disability inclusive mainstreaming for shock responsive programming. This enhanced capacity will provide opportunity for stepdown support to the subnational level on utilization of the national social registry.

A17.3.2. Outputs: Overall delivery assessment[2]

☐ **Highly satisfactory**	☒ **Satisfactory**
Implementation of almost all (>80%) outputs is on schedule as envisaged in the implementation plan and almost all (>80%) indicator milestones have been met.	Implementation of the majority (60-80%) of outputs is on schedule as envisaged in the implementation plan and the majority (60-80%) of indicator milestones have been met.
	The three outputs under outcome one and one output in outcome two were achieved. These include; updated national social registry that is interoperable with unified registry of beneficiaries and rapid response registry. Guideline developed on use of social registry and establishment of memorandum of understanding between national social safety net coordinating office and national health insurance scheme at national and subnational levels of Adamawa and Yobe. Also emergency strategy through the development of the rapid response registry. This guideline is interoperable with the national social registry with current status of 5million individuals in the database.
☐ **Unsatisfactory**	☐ **Very unsatisfactory**
Some (40–60%) outputs are being implemented on schedule as envisaged in the implementation plan and/or only some (40–60%) indicator milestones have been met.	Few (<40%) outputs are being implemented on schedule as envisaged in the implementation plan and/or only a few (<40%) indicator milestones have been met.

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[2] This is a self-assessment.

▶ A17.4. Summary outcomes

A17.4.1. Outcome achievement[3]

Indicator	Baseline (before project start)	Target (end-of-project goal)	Outcome summary[4]
Outcome 1: The National Social Registration (NSR) is strengthened as an effective management information system for social protection in Nigeria, with improved mechanisms for interoperability with humanitarian relief as well as rapid relief to vulnerable groups impacted by the shock			
The National Social Registry is adjusted to include sub-sets of data for rapid response (including humanitarian) and linked to the social health insurance schemes.	Rapid Response Registry (RRR) official guidelines (May 2020) Unified Beneficiaries Registry in Yobe and Adawama states	Updated NSR system (database) approved, with interoperability with the Rapid Response Registry, Unified Beneficiaries Registry.	The rapid response registry and unified registry of beneficiaries were established and exist as a sub-set of the national social registry. This improved database is interoperable with the two subsets and have provided opportunity for socialization with other actors within the humanitarian and development space.
Coordination structures and ownership of NSR among key stakeholders at federal and state level are improved.	No humanitarian or social health insurance partners are using the NSR in Yobe and Adamawa A Mining framework for Health insurance created but no MoU's signed yet Guidelines (and checklist) on use of (state) social registry are already in place, but not actively used	Guidelines on use of State Social Registry agreed by all government and non-government social protection, humanitarian and health insurance partners active in Yobe and Adamawa. At least 3 humanitarian or health insurance partners have concrete plans with NASSCO to start using the NSR in future interventions. At least 3 MoU's signed with State Health Insurance Schemes, including in Yobe and Adamawa.	The federal government agency, national social safety-net coordinating office signed memorandum of understanding with national insurance health scheme. This is domesticated in Adamawa and Yobe as well as other states in Nigeria. Hence the synergy serves as the basis for collaboration between state contributory health management agencies to mine beneficiaries from social registry as a result of socialization of the social registries with social protection actors.

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[3] Based on the M&E plan.

[4] Compare achievement against planned target as per indicator.

Indicator	Baseline (before project start)	Target (end-of-project goal)	Outcome summary[4]
Strategy created for NASSCO in the context of emergencies, natural disasters, forced displacements, protracted fragility and economic crises to establish contingency plans and multi-year funding strategies to run adaptive social protection mechanisms.	No strategy in place	Emergency strategy is developed in consultation with actors of the sector, including agreements, MoU's, SoPs, and Manuals and approved by relevant authorities, ready for signature.	The implementation guideline for the Rapid Response Register has been developed and finalized. This serves as strategy for addressing traditional poor due to COVID-19 crisis. The database as at February 2022 has 5 million registered individuals, 1.7 million validated with 500,000 currently receiving social assistance from the federal government. This is an ongoing process by the government agency.
Output 2: Capacity building programme put in place of the FMHDS, NASSCO and partners to implement and monitor effectively shock-sensitive gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive social protection systems and programmes, including COVID-19 response measures for all residents of Nigeria			
FMHDS, NASSCO staff and SOCUs in target states know how to use and implement new NSR modalities in humanitarian and non-humanitarian scenarios.	0	At least 60 staff members trained of which at least 20 are women.	35 (M-22, F-13) staff of federal ministry of humanitarian affairs, disaster management and social development and national social safety-net coordinating staff on gender and disability inclusive mainstreaming for shock responsive programming resulting to increase in knowledge.

A17.4.2. Achievement of the project outcomes

☐	**Highly satisfactory** Based on the indicators & the risk assessment, all outcomes have been achieved by the end of the project.	☒	**Satisfactory** Based on the indicators & the risk assessment, the majority of outcomes have been achieved.
☐	**Unsatisfactory** Based on the indicators & the risk assessment, only some outcomes have been achieved.	☐	**Very unsatisfactory** Based on the indicators & the risk assessment, only a few outcomes have been achieved

The three outputs under outcome one and one output in outcome two were achieved. These include; updated national social registry that is interoperable with unified registry of beneficiaries and rapid response registry. Guideline developed on use of social registry and establishment of memorandum of understanding between national social safety net coordinating office and national health insurance scheme at national and subnational levels of Adamawa and Yobe. Also emergency strategy through the development of the rapid response registry. This guideline is interoperable with the national social registry with current status of 5million individuals in the database.

▶ A17.5. Narrative report: Managing for results

The project was implemented by ILO in close collaboration with the national social safety net coordinating office (NASSCO), in consultation with the EU Delegation in Abuja. The project effectively engaged with NASSCO project team through biweekly meetings and with the EU Delegation through monthly steering meetings. This resulted in effective communication about the project activities and outputs and knowledge sharing. This close collaboration between the three partners is also shaping the way for discussing a scale up on digitalization of social protection through strengthening of the social registry as effective database for interoperability.

ILO provided technical assistance and financial support to the implementing partners in achieving the two outcomes of the project. This was achieved through development of implementation agreement with clear terms of reference to serve as framework in achieving and managing result.

In managing to ensure delivering of outcome one, ILO facilitated the development of the interoperable framework as milestone for the project. This was in collaboration with national social safety net coordinating office who coordinated stakeholders in providing existing database for poor and vulnerable households in project locations. Also, through the funding support of ILO, the implementing partners facilitated the capacity building of the ministry and NASSCO staff, in response outcome two of the project.

A17.5.1. Result summary

The project achieved the following results:

(1) The national social registry is strengthened as an effective management information system for social protection in Nigeria, through:

- Improved mechanisms for interoperability with humanitarian relief as well as rapid relief to vulnerable groups impacted by the shock.

- The establishment of Rapid Response Registry and Unified Registry of Beneficiaries as a sub-set of the National Social Registry.

- Signing of memoranda of understanding between NASSCO and NHIS that have provided platforms for socialization, engagement and mining of beneficiaries' data from the state social registry in Adamawa and Yobe states, as pilot experiences that can be replicated to other States.

(2) The federal ministry of humanitarian affairs, disaster management and social development and NASSCO staff know how to use and implement new national social registry modalities in humanitarian and non-humanitarian scenarios, applying a gender and disability lens, following trainings staff of the ministry and NASSCO staff on gender and disability inclusive mainstreaming for shock responsive programming.

(3) It is to be noted that the success of the project, and in particular the MOU signed between NASSCO and NHIS in Adamawa and Yobe States, generated additional request for similar technical assistance, notably in the Borno State.

The various results achieved through this project have contributed to access to social assistance for Nigerian extreme poor, in particular those affected heavily by the COVID-19 crisis, including the informal sector. This has contributed as capacity building to the critical staff required to monitor the implementation of social protection programmes.

This result of the overall intervention is the increased in the number of households that are currently registered in the national social registry, from **58,266** and **53,138** to **165,054** and **135,680** which represent over 50 per cent increase in the state social registers of both Adamawa and Yobe respectively. This additional coverage is a demonstration of commitment by NASSCO for increasing the number of persons eligible for social assistance provided by both the State and non-State actors.

Finally, the project results also contribute to Nigeria's progress in achieving the SDG target 1.3 and 3.8 which is to "implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2020 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable" and "achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all" respectively. The project directly contributed to the Result area 2 of the UN Sustainable Development partnership framework (2018–2022) especially the output 6.1 on the implementation of the national social protection policy.

▶ **Self-evaluation results** (mandatory section for projects up to USD 500,000 in lieu of a separate evaluation report)

For further guidance on the objectives and methodology to conduct a self-evaluation please consult ILO's evaluation policy guidelines "section self- and internal evaluations"

Relevance *– Were the project objectives and strategy consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, ILO priorities and partners' and donors' policies?*

The current crisis has emphasized the need for a universal social protection by laying the range of vulnerabilities across the Nigerian society in terms of health and income. Addressing these vulnerabilities in times of crises, requires a system that can cover all resident and rely on speedy targeting options, identification and delivery procedures. Therefore, project objectives and strategy aligns with the beneficiaries requirement in increasing access to social assistance to the poor and vulnerable and strengthening of the country's need on national social registry (database) for interoperability with subset of unified registry of beneficiaries and rapid response registry. ILO's policy outcome emphasis comprehensive and sustainable social protection for all demonstrate its priorities in strengthening the management information system, implemented in compliance with EU's policy and procedures.

Effectiveness *– To what extent can changes in the observed outcomes be attributed to the project? To what extent has the project contributed to changes in the project's ultimate beneficiaries? How effective was the project in advancing gender equality and inclusion of people with disabilities within the context of project's objectives?*

As a result of the project, ILO with NASSCO developed interoperability framework which is requirement in strengthening the effectiveness of the national social registry. The several activities, including harmonization and consolidation of databases from actors in the project locations and drafting of process flow resulted achievement of outcome one. The capacity building on shock-sensitive, gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive social protection for male (22) and female (13) staff of the ministry of humanitarian affairs, disaster management and social development demonstrated gender inclusion as achievement for outcome two.

Currently the national social register has the following updates, poor and vulnerable households (11,149,049), individuals (46,606,015), male (22,905,852) and female (23,700,163). Of all these, the persons living with disability are 818,107 representing 1.76 per cent in the registry.

Sustainability *– To what extent has the project produced durable results that can be maintained, or scaled up and replicated, within the local development context, or as a global approach or policy, after the completion of the project? Are there any internal or external factors that may affect the sustainability of results?*

The learning from development of interoperable framework has shown that, beyond the project location, the document is guiding social protection actors in mining beneficiaries from social registry across the country. Factors from inadequate data security and privacy can delay visualization of the database to implementing partners on social protection.

NASSCONHIS MOU (003).pdf

A17.5.2. Monitoring, evaluations, and other reviews including with implementing partners and EU Delegations

The national social safety net coordinating office provided regular update to the ILO towards the achievement of the outcome of the project as parts of the requirement outlined in the implementing agreement. The technical reports have shown information generated by the

partners for each of the project deliverables and the challenges experienced in implementation. As indicated earlier, the project team, NASSCO and the EU Delegation met on a monthly basis to discuss progress of the project's implementation, possible challenges and adjusting strategies, to ensure the smooth implementation and achievements of the results.

In addition, the project regularly entered information and progress towards the logframe indicators in the Results Measurement Tool of the ILO.

A17.5.3. Main challenges, risks and corrective action

The second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeria delayed and impacted the delivery of the project outputs within timeline. The various activities that required frequent and presential meetings with government partner (NASSCO) and stakeholders at target states of Adamawa and Yobe could not be organized. Considering the restriction on movement and physical meetings, the project rapidly reacted and organized virtually most of the engagements with the national and state partners, including the social protection technical working groups in the project states. The biweekly virtual meetings between ILO and NASSCO project staff provided platform for constant updates on deliverables of the project. Engagement of a local MIS consultants with remote technical support by the MIS Specialist in Geneva to support the implementing partner allowed for achieving one of the key results of the project, i.e. the development of process flow for defining linkages between the unified registry of beneficiaries and rapid response registry database as a sub-set of the national social registry.

A17.5.4. Opportunities and corresponding strategy adjustments

The development of interoperability framework for national social registry with its subsets, rapid response register and unified registry of beneficiaries provide opportunities scale up the socialization of the database among relevant government agencies and social protection actors within the development space. This will increase coordination and mining of the database for pro-poor intervention in the country.

Moreso, the project despite its small size created more opportunities to either achieve bigger results (Borno state) or continue having trickling down effect in the near future that will strengthen the social protection system in the country. This aligns with EU's interest on digitalization of social programme in Nigeria, as spelt out in their 2021-2027 multi-annual indicative programme for Nigeria.

A17.5.5. Contribution of the Project to the COVID-19 response and recovery

When the pandemic hit Nigeria and restrictions were put in place in early 2020, it became clear that the NSR lacked the coverage and protocols to be used in emergency situations for the provision of rapid cash relief to impacted households. Both state and non-state actors (including UN) were ready to provide income support to the affected individuals who were most often located in urban areas, but there was no government-managed data and targeting infrastructure in place to make this happen quickly. This led to the creation of the rapid response register under the lead of NASSCO, a system with quick targeting and registration mechanisms but with alignment and shared data points with the NSR. The situation also increased the attention among social protection and humanitarian partners on the importance of investing in the NSR, by means

of mining its data or helping to expand it by sharing their data with the government. The project has contributed to this agenda through socialising stakeholders in Yobe and Adamawa State on the use of the SSR for income support activities (already ongoing) and by building a framework to guide using and sharing data with the State Social Registry. By aligning the different data sets available in the states to the SSR, a more sustainable structure of disaster-preparedness is now established, thanks to the project intervention.

A17.5.6. Specific interventions related to public finance management

The project indirectly contributed to improved public financial management in the area of social protection. By investing in a singly registry which has the ability to track different programmes and their expenditure through secured software, the double dipping, duplication and misuse of funds used for income support (including relief) and health insurance are reduced through establishment of memorandum of understanding between national social safety net coordinating office and national health insurance scheme, socialization of social registry by state operating coordination unit with contributory health insurance management agencies in project locations. Putting a solid system in place for these purposes with wide coverage in the country additionally has the potential to attract further investments from different national and international stakeholders for continuing improving social protection. Moreover, users will not have to invest in locating beneficiaries and registration and ensure quick impact when needed, creating significant economies of scale.

A17.5.7. Complementarity with the EU Delegation's interventions and on-going and future Budget Support Programmes

The overall lines of the EU international framework in Nigeria have outlined the thematic area in its current 2021-2027 multi-annual indicative programme, which include social protection under the human development sector. The EU in the strategic document, demonstrate commitment in its specific objective one to improve the social protection through contributing to poverty reduction by supporting Government's efforts to implement the national social protection framework in selected states and improving its effectiveness through e-governance. The ILO's achievement through this project has shown the critical need for sustained technical support to government at the federal (NASSCO) and subnational level. The results of the project align with the EU objective to ensure that the social registry becomes a gateway for social policies and in contributing to increased access in health and education by the poor and vulnerable households.

A17.5.8. Synergies with other social protection interventions and strategic partnerships with other development partners

The project leveraged ongoing EU funded project implemented by Save the Children International and Mercy Corps in Yobe State and Food and Agricultural Organization in Adamawa who were critical in facilitating the activities of the social protection technical working groups. This coordination platforms are supported by national social safety net coordinating office through socialization of the national social registry to the partners for utilization and mining of beneficiaries for their programme intervention in other to eliminate double dipping.

The partnership between NASSCO and SOCIEUX+, provided opportunity for supports which resulted in: (i) strengthened NASSCO's awareness-raising strategy to effectively engage with local

communities in response to the health and social impacts of Covid-19; and (ii) strengthened capacity of NASSCO's staff on database management of poor and vulnerable households in shock-responsive social protection programming.

A17.5.9. Overall budget analysis

Budget were segregated into human resource, travels, equipments and other items such as workshops and training costs, production of national social registry operational manual and engagement of international consultants. Implementation agreement with national social safety net coordinating office. From the budget of USD 197,301.82, the planned and actual budget analysis has the following breakdown:

- The human resources with items including national officer, international staff and national consultant had initial budget of USD 110, 237 has actual of USD 134,237.82 showing increase of over USD 34,000 expenditures.

- The estimate for the travel project staff revealed that funds budgeted for this item is underutilized, this is largely due to restriction form lockdown and COVID-19 restriction in the country, therefore over USD 8,500 was not spent, from the USD 9,564 in the budgeted. While only half of the funds was spent for repairs and maintenance of equipment for the project. This means that USD 3,000 was budgeted and USD 1,500 was expended throughout the lifecycle of the project.

- Other expenses account for the largest funds in the project. These include release of funds to national social safety net coordinating office for the implementation agreement, delivery of workshop and training for implementing partners which resulted to USD 65,695 as against USD 56,500 as budgeted. USD 40,000 from this amount was provided to national social safety net coordinating office for running cost and payment of two project staff, responsible in delivering of project milestones.

▶ **Self-evaluation results** (mandatory section for projects up to USD 500,000 in lieu of a separate evaluation report)

Efficiency – *How optimally were the resources and inputs (e.g. funds, expertise, time, etc.) used to produce results? Do the expected project results justify the costs incurred? To what extent did the project leverage resources (financial, partnerships, expertise) to promote gender equality and non-discrimination?*

The resources-both financial and humans were adequately efficient in delivery of the project. ILO leveraged expertise within the organization who have support similar project/programmes in other countries. The Management Information System Specialist on Social Protection provided guidance to the national social safety net coordinating office's staff on digital social protection, while the project officer led in management of the resources and funds in compliance with policies and procedures of donors

ILO had entered implementation agreement with national social safety net coordinating office, with term of reference which resulted to recruitment of two project staff. They demonstrated expertise and supported in achievement of the project outcome and key milestone like the interoperability framework.

> The key achievement justified the amount of funds and time expended in the project. Generally the project promoted generally equality and non-discrimination in the recruitment of staff for the project at ILO and NASSCO level.

A17.5.10. Lessons learned and good practices

Engagement of stakeholders who are implementing social protection in the projection provided opportunity for increase learning of the data elements within the humanitarian setting. Interaction with technical working group is helpful for additional knowledge of the context of social protection activities and social registry socialization with social protection actors is critical for mining of data for beneficiaries.

Identification of complementary registries/databases held by other ministries/trade unions/ grass-root organization. Mapping of humanitarian beneficiary database for integration on unified registry for beneficiaries and rapid response registry for Adamawa and Yobe states have been concluded. Engagement meetings with relevant stakeholders on harmonization of databases with unified registry for beneficiaries and rapid response registry of Adamawa and Yobe states were held. Borno state though not part of this project but had officially approached the ministry for humanitarian affairs and disaster management for assistance towards harmonization of its unified registry for beneficiaries and rapid response registry databases. NASSCO was directed to take this on especially as the same partners that are working in Borno are also in Adamawa and Yobe states.

A17.5.11. Visibility & Communication

As highlighted in the developed communication and visibility strategy for the project, result of the project were communicated to stakeholders through the development partner's platform (DPG)- a forum for all social protection actors in the country at the national level, co-chaired by EU delegation and UNICEF. NASSCO and ILO are members of the platforms, as such, key achievements were presented with acknowledgement of the funding support of EU. These updates were aimed at socializing the development partners on the national social registry and the need for mining for their programme interventions on poor and vulnerable households.

Trainings, seminars, review meetings, project monthly and bi-weekly meetings presented opportunity and platforms for creating visibility of the donor's support to Nigeria's government on strengthening and expanding the national social registry for shock-responsive registry.

Knowledge management product developed have been uploaded in ILO webpage for visibility. This is in addition to shared information on the social media pages of ILO and NASSCO before the banned of twitter in Nigeria. Below are photos and handles for details.

Today we launched a partnership with the European Union and ILO towards expanding and utilizing the National Social Register as part of Nigeria's shock response and social protection infrastructure #SocialProtectionforAll

NASSCO, EU, ILO Collaborate To Expand Social Registry

(https://www.independent.ng/nassco-eu-ilo-collaborate-to-expand-social-registry/)

(https://twitter.com/EUinNigeria/status/1326121526337409024)

A17.5.12. Conclusions and Recommendations (Mandatory section for projects up to USD 500,000 in lieu of a separate evaluation report)

Conclusions and recommendations from the self-evaluation		
Conclusions[5]	The national social registry is strengthened as an effective management information system for social protection and MOU was signed between national social net coordinating office and national health insurance scheme.	
Recommendations[6]	1. Key achievement and learning should be scale-up to other states in the country by national social safety net coordinating office with support from international labour organization	**Responsible entity:** NASSCO and ILO
		Priority (*high, medium, low):* High
		Resources *(high, medium, low, NA):* High
		Timeframe *(long-, medium, short-term):* Long-term
	2. Facilitate resource mobilization for increase funding of digital social protection programme	**Responsible entity:** ILO
		Priority *(high, medium, low):* High
		Resources *(high, medium, low, NA):* High
		Timeframe *(long-, medium, short-term):* Long-term

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[5] Conclusions should synthesize the main findings into statements of merit and worth. As such, judgments need to be fair, impartial, and consistent with the findings.

[6] Recommendations should follow from conclusions; link to lessons learned; and describe a time-frame (short-, medium-, long-term), the degree of priority (high, medium, low), who is called upon to act and acknowledge whether there are any resource implications.

▶ Annex A17.A1. Project risk register[7]

Risk Identified	Mitigating Measures	Additional risk response[8]	Change[9]	Impact[10]
Second wave of COVID-19	Provide technical support remotely (virtual) and prepare for scenarios of strict lockdown as well as eased lockdown	Creation of virtual platforms for project deliverable	Decrease in the total level of risk	The increase in the cases for COVID-19 and with need to adhere to WHO protocol of social distancing, will impact in physical engagement of stakeholders at the national and state level considering its technical assistance approach

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[7] Use the existing project risk register for filling in this table.

[8] Outline any additional mitigating measures or any change in the planned mitigating strategy and provide a rationale.

[9] The change column summarizes any change in the identified risk as a result of the corrective/mitigating measures.

[10] Outline the impact on project objectives once the mitigating measures were put in place.

▶ Annex A17.A2. Knowledge products of the project

List of knowledge products, technical reports and studies produced by the project. All documents listed here will be attached to the progress report and should be uploaded to the website www.socialprotection-pfm.org and the ILO social protection country page.

Title of the product or report	Type of product (working paper, brief, technical report, video, capacity building content, etc.)	Published/not published
Progress Report	EC-DEVCO_Progres s report_Approach 2	Not published
Training on Shock-Sensitive Gender and Inclusive Social Protection Programme for Staff of Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development	Capacity building content Capacity Building Content_ILO_NASSC	Not published
Communication and Visibility strategy	Communication and Visibility Strateg	Not published

▶ Annex A17.A3. Communication and visibility

Include relevant documentation, photo, web link, multimedia or information that may contribute to a better understanding of project progress, and demonstrate good communication and visibility of the project.

Communication
and Visibility Strateg

PRESS RELEASE

NASSCO in Collaboration with the European Union and the International Labour Organization Works Towards a Shock Responsive Social Protection Framework in Nigeria.

The National Social Safety Nets Coordinating Office (NASSCO) in cooperation with the International Labour Organization and the European Union is launching the project: "Strengthening and Expanding the National Social Registry (NSR) as a shock-responsive social protection system in Nigeria".

Designed for an initial period of 12 months, the project brings a suite of technical support packages, funded by the European Union. The technical assistance to NASSCO and the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development is aimed at maximizing utilization and operability of Nigeria's National Social Register to reach vulnerable populations dealing with the economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and situations requiring humanitarian assistance and social protection.

The partnership between the Ministry, ILO and the EU comes at a crucial time in which Nigeria is taking large steps to fortify social protection. The economic impact of the pandemic has severed incomes and hurt businesses around the country, stretching social protection systems and mounting pressure on the government to come up with temporary income support. It has further emphasized the urgent need to have a comprehensive database in place to coordinate and harmonize all social protection interventions of federal, state and development partners.

Strengthening the NSR is the central feature of this project. Currently, Nigeria's National Social Register (NSR) holds 4 million poor and vulnerable households nationwide and provides a gateway for the poor to access basic income support. The NSR links to the Unified Register of Beneficiaries (URB) with records of internally displaced persons and will soon host a large data subset in the form of a Rapid Response Register that will target 2 million urban households impacted Covid-19. Nonetheless, the database still shows gaps in coverage and a limited flexibility. These challenges need to be addressed in order for the NSR to live up to its potential as a main vehicle for immediate relief and longer-term income support.

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▶ Annex A17.A4. Emerging good practice

Country	Nigeria
Title of the practice	**Consolidation and Harmonization of Complementary databases**
Summary – Briefly describe the good practice, including results and the support provided by the SP&PFM Programme (1 paragraph)	The project supported NASSCO MIS team to harmonize and consolidate existing database of internally displaced persons and vulnerable groups across all the humanitarian, early recovery and development programs in Yobe and Adamawa State into the existing Unified Registry of Beneficiaries.
Context – Describe relevant elements of the context and the preconditions of practice (the starting point)	Inadequate coordination of programme intervention for the poor and vulnerable households due to non-utilization of social registry.
Good practice – Present the practice/experience, explaining the actors involved, the innovative methods/working methodology, the step-by-step to achieve the results	Identification of complementary registries/ databases held by other ministries/ trade unions/ grass-root organization. Mapping of humanitarian beneficiary database for integration on URB/RRR for Adamawa and Yobe states have been concluded. Engagement meetings with relevant stakeholders on harmonization of databases with URB and RRR Adamawa and Yobe states were held. Borno state though not part of this project but had officially approached the Ministry for humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management for assistance towards harmonization of its RRR/URB databases. NASSCO was directed to take this on especially as the same partners that are working in Borno are also in Adamawa and Yobe states.
Main results – Briefly describe the results already achieved	Development of process flow for defining linkages between the URB and RRR database as a sub-set of the NSR has been developed by the NASSCO team. Some select communities in Adamawa and Yobe have been identified to conduct a pilot of the integration of migrated HHs in the IDPs into the NSR. Drafting of step-by-step protocol for the harmonization of other database from partners in the humanitarian and social protection space.
Success factors – List the factors that contributed to the success of the practice (bullet points)	• Engagement with social protection actors at the subnational level who are. • Review of the databases used by social protection actors in the project locations.
Challenges – List the main existing challenges (bullet points)	The project was unable to complete the activities that will strengthen NSR system as interoperability framework due to lack of funding.

Country	Nigeria
Lessons learned – Indicate up to 3 lessons learned from this experience that could be useful for other countries (more general than success factors)	Engagement of stakeholders who are implementing social protection in the projection provided opportunity for increase learning of the data elements within the humanitarian setting. Interaction with technical working group is helpful for additional knowledge of the context of social protection activities. Social registry socialization with social protection actors is critical for mining of data for beneficiaries.
Next steps	Scale up learning to other states in northern states in line with EU multi-annual indicative programme for 2021-2027.