

Implementation of Social Intervention Policies in Nigeria: (A Survey of Economic Planning Commission and Ministry of Human Capital Development and Poverty Reduction in Enugu State).**Iloh Angela Ugo & Olewe Benard O. (Ph.D)**Dept. of Public Administration, Enugu University of Science
And Technology (ESUT)**Abstract**

The study assessed implementation framework of Social Intervention Policies (Social Safety Nets) in Nigeria with a focus on the national cash transfers programme vis-à-vis the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) and the N-Power Programme within the mandate of the two ministries in Enugu State. The social intervention policies were also referred to as social protection policies. The main crux of the study to find out how this action of the government to provide a means of livelihood for the poorest poor and the vulnerable in order to give them a sense of livelihood or belonging and also give hope and jobs to the unemployed. The programme is a national programme going on in all the states of the federation. However, for the purpose of this work two MDA's are selected- Economic planning commission Enugu and Ministry of Human Capital Development and Poverty Reduction, since the programme is within their mandate. The rationale for this write up was based on the importance of poverty eradication, vis-à-vis the objectives of MDGs and SDGs for UN countries. This is because a nation where more than half of its population is poor and unemployed can never boast of enhanced social and economic development. The theoretical framework adopted was the livelihood Portfolio theory by Chris de Neubourg and Maslow, theory of needs to x-ray social intervention as a function of government and importance of basic needs satisfaction to give the poorest poor a sense of belonging in the society. The method adopted for the research was a descriptive type and analysis was based on the desk research work and the data collected from the field. It was found out that the framework for implementation exists from federal to the grass root level of government, but lacked proper authority and responsibilities at the state and local government level,. Also problems like institutional capacity, poor coordination and supervision, poor service delivery and infrastructure, low value of the cash transfers, etc hindered the effectiveness of its objectives. Based on the findings, recommendations were made on the way forward for a goal oriented national cash transfer programme; that the government should improve institutional capacity, proper coordination and supervision of social service delivery and infrastructure at all levels of government /the social sector, adoption of proper monitoring and evaluation method, etc.

Keywords: implementation framework, social intervention Policy, CCT and N-Power.

Introduction

Background of Study

Social Intervention Policies are policies made by Government in order to alleviate the sufferings of the citizens especially the poor and the vulnerable in the society to enhance their social well being, that is, to give them social and economic protection. They are also called Social Protection Policies. These “consists of policies and programmes are designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour market, diminishing people exposure to risks and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risks, such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disabilities and old age”(www.enwikipedia.com).

In pursuit of social and economic welfare of citizens, world leaders in the year 2002, September, gathered at United Nations (UN) headquarters, New York and came up with eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and made Poverty Eradication Number One programme. This shows the importance of poverty eradication in the society in order to enhance social and economic development, thereby increasing Gross Domestic Production (GDP) and per capita income of citizens. Recently the sustainable development summit was held by UN member States on 25th September, 2015 in order to adopt the Sustainable Development Goal to end poverty in the next 15 years, that is, 2030. The SDGs has 17 goals of which poverty eradication is still Number One(1). This shows the importance of poverty eradication towards enhancing social and economic development in any country.

In Nigeria, so many poverty eradication programmes/policies have been put in place in order to pursue this Number One(1) MDGs and SDGs objective. In fact, a social protection strategy policy note was developed in 2005 and re-engineered and revised in 2013/2014 to address the poor and vulnerable in the country (NSSNP, 2016): right from NAPEP in 2007; to vision 2020, to cash transfers programmes and N-Power that is still on in 2017. Most of these poverty eradication programmes are sponsored by World Bank through UNICEF, UNDP, DIFID, WHO, etc., in collaboration with state government to strengthen its importance. According to Umar and Tafida (2015) the need for good government is essentially linked to the growing thirst for an improved and qualitative living standard and a secured environment. Recently, Nigeria government under the pilot-ship of Ex-President Goodluck Jonathan regime introduced the National cash transfer programmes. The present administration also continued with the Cash Transfers in fulfillment of vision 2020, SDGs and MDGs to empower the poorest poor household, youth employment, girl-child education, Primary health care (PHC), etc.

Enugu State is not left out in the programmes. In 2011 the Conditional Cash Transfer programme took off in Enugu State under Governor Sullivan Chime administration and it is still on in this present regime of Governor Ifeanyi Ugwuanyi known as National Cash Transfer Programme (NCTP). The programme are controlled and supervised by the Federal Government. The social protection programmes within the scheme of national cash transfer programmes are;

- a. Conditional Cash Transfer, for the poorest
- b. Homegrown School Feeding Programme, for Primary School Children
- c. Government Entrepreneurship and Empowerment programme (GEEP), for Widows and Market women.

d. N-Power for unemployed Graduates

All these programmes are going on in Enugu State and are under the mandate of various ministries, namely, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender and Social Development, Economic Planning Commission and Human Capital and Poverty Eradication. This study is focused on the Conditional Cash Transfer and N-power programmes, organized and supervised by the state ministry of Human Capital Development and Poverty Eradication and Economic Planning Commission. According to former Governor, of Enugu State in his forward speech on the Economic Plan. EN.4; Vision: 2020, “the four-point agenda of my administration provided the basis for developing the state”, and these programmes are some of them.

In early 2016 International Labour Organization (ILO) is estimating unemployment rate of Nigeria at 13.9% with citizens per capital income at less than \$1.400 (NBS) 2016). Also according to Young A. (2016) in the last quarter of 2016, National Bureau of statistics in Vanguard news states about 112m Nigeria live in below poverty line out of 167m”. In line with this, Enugu State government therefore initiated Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programme in 2011 to equip the people with new means of livelihood, education, good water supply, health (medical facilities), good roads, etc., and the N-power in 2016 to reduce unemployment and inter-generational poverty. It is therefore, the concern of this study to assess this policy of implementation, the purpose of the programme and its impact on the poorest poor and unemployed within the mandate of the two ministries under the study.

Statement of Problem

Poverty in Nigeria remains significant despite economic growth in the past few years. With the incidence of economic recession, social & political crises in most states Nigeria. Poverty rate has increased due to prices of oil/gas products has been on the increase making life more difficult for the poor. The National Cash Transfer Programme (NCTP) initiated by the Federal Government is to alleviate the burdens of recession and social crises on the poorest poor and unemployed in the country thereby enhancing social and economic development. The National Social Safety Nets Coordinating Office (NASSCO/ (2016), holds the view that social intervention policy is necessitated because despite the strong economic performance more than 58 million Nigerians are considered poor. Also that inequality in income in Nigeria has been on the increase. The relatively high and stable economic growth in recent years has not translated into diversification of the source of labour income for poor families. These programmes of N-Power and the Conditional Cash Transfers is taken up by some state governments to ensure that people at the abject poverty level can be provided with food, shelter education, medical facilities, etc. Therefore, how far the programme has gone to transform the livelihood of the poorest poor, the vulnerable and the unemployed in Enugu State is a serious concern of the study.

Objectives of the Study

The over-riding objective of this study is to assess social intervention policy in Nigeria with a focus on the National/Conditional Cash Transfer Programme and N-Power programme of implementation in Enugu State.

Among other objectives are;

1. To determine the main purpose of the CCT and N-Power programmes in Enugu State.
2. To assess the impact of the programmes on improving livelihood and reducing vulnerability of the poorest poor in the society
3. To recommend the framework for implementation of the programmes by the ministries that will enable it achieve the stated objectives.

1.4 Hypotheses:

- H₀₁: The main purpose and mandate of the CCT and N-Power programme have not been achieved.
- H₀₂: The social intervention programmes – CCT and N-Power have not helped to meaningfully reduce poverty and vulnerability in Enugu State.
- H₀₃: The framework for implementation was not well developed to achieved its stated objective

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.

Conceptual Review:

Social Intervention Policy (Social Safety Nets)

Social intervention is an action which involves the policies of the government or an organization in social affairs. These policies are made to protect the vulnerable the indigents and poor in the society and to improve their well being and welfare. (www.wikipedia, 2017). In Nigeria these are national government policies adopted to attack inter-generational poverty and provide employment and means of livelihood to the suffering masses.

The Social Intervention Programmes by the recent government are:

- _ Conditional Cash Transfer programme (CCT)
- _ Homegrown school feeding programme
- _ Government Enterprises and Empowerment programmes (for windows, unskilled and artisans i.e., non-graduates, unemployed) (GEEP)
- _ N-Power; for graduates Unemployed. (NNSSNP, 2016)

These kinds of social protection/intervention policies are attracting the attention of many governments around the world in order to reduce poverty and vulnerability. According to Holmes et al, (2011) “ around the world, social protection/ intervention are increasingly attracting government attention and donor resources, with an eye to reducing poverty and vulnerability”.

This is to say that social intervention programme of governments have the main objectives of improving the wellbeing and welfare of its citizens; for reduction of poverty thereby breaking the circle of intergenerational poverty.

Social Protection:

Social protection policies therefore consist of policies and programs designed to reduce, poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risks, such as unemployment exclusion, sickness, disability and old age (Wikipedia, 14/05/2017). On the other hand UN Research Institute for Social Development see it as a measure for preventing, managing and overcoming situation that adversely affect people's wellbeing (www.unrisd.org 15/05/2017). The above two are the same in terms of purpose and objective, all policies meant to reduce poverty, vulnerability, that is, to enhance economic and social wellbeing of the citizens through government efforts or an organization.

According to International Labour Organization, it is associated with a range of institutions, norms (policies) and programmes aimed at protecting workers and their household from contingences (factors) threatening basic living standard (Armando, 2010). Social protection can be grouped into three categories; Social insurance, social assistance and labour market regulation.

However, in developing countries, e.g. Nigeria, social protection has a strong focus on poverty reduction, that is to say, it has come to be describe as a policy frame work for addressing poverty and vulnerability. Therefore, it's a key component of development as a kind of insurance policy against poverty and a tool for delivering social justices as well as means of promoting inclusive development.

Further, according to the FAO-Policy Brief (2008) there are four (4) types of social protection.

1. **Protective Social Association:** This is for the poor e.g disability benefits and old age pension.
2. **Preventive Measure:** To reduce poverty such as food for work scheme, school feeding programmes as well as safe-guard health, e.g. ART and prevention of mother to child transmission programmed (PMTCT)
3. **Promotion Income:** Equipping youth and unemployed skills and vocational and agricultural training enhancing microcredit opportunities for life empowerment.
4. **Transformative:** Addressing of social inequity and exclusion through awareness campaigns stigma reduction, developing policies and laws to protect OVC (Orphan and Vulnerable Children). E.g. rights of inheritance protection of rights of inheritance.

Targeting methods: There are four (4) primary categories of targeting methods:

1. **Geographic Method;** if the poor are lonant rated in a particular village, districts or regions giving everyone within those areas access to social protection maybe an effective method of transferring resources to the poor for example, the eight (8) states announced by theNigeria Federal Government that are receiving cash transfers are based on geographical speed of the poor.
2. **Prox-means Testing (PMT).** By this method the government collects anemographic and assets data from household and uses it to predict income or consumption. This may not give the exact number of the poor because the question raised in the card may not give correct details or assets.

3. **Self-targeting:** This method is where the poor are allowed to apply but some criteria's or barriers are put in place to reduce the number. But the question is that can it be effectively done because it runs some substantial risk. According to Alatas et al (2015) and Christian (2014), if it is effectively done, it will screen out the rich.

4. **Community Based Method or Testing.** In this method, the community members choose who in their locality are needy. This method could bring on better local information on who is poor and also the community's perception as to what determines poverty in their location. An advantage is that it may make the programme politically popular. Enugu State CCT social workers adopted this method in 2011 and 2013 in targeting the poor (official report 2015).

However according to Alatas et al (2012) the method that will be adopted depends on goal, purpose, context, institutional capacity, budget targets, etc.

2.5 What is Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT): These are grants or financial assistances provided to the poor or the vulnerable in the society. According to the statement of the co-coordinator on poverty eradication programme Enugu State: "Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) are grants provided to targeted poor household on the condition that they engage in human capital investments". Usually the grants are designed to enhance standard of living, enhance education at least to primary and junior secondary schools, enable the poor attend and utilize public basic health care facilities, etc. The programme is always designed in Nigeria to reach the poorest and most marginalized citizens.

Conditional cash transfer (CCT) programme according to Wikipedia Dictionary aim to reduce poverty by making welfare programme conditional upon the receiver's action. That is to say the transfer of money, for which the person or household receiving the money has to do something in return. These programmes in Nigeria is funded from the Debt Relief Fund for Global Development World Bank, United Nations to enhance achievement of the 1st Millennium development Goals. Some of its programmes is supervised and funded by DIFD and UNICEF.

Types of Conditional Cash Transfers in Nigeria

There are two main cash transfer being implemented in Nigeria. These include conditional cash and other small. Scale cash transfer like-child savings scheme in Bayelsa State and disability allowance in Jigawa. In Enugu State in 2009 – 2013 the child health and maternal health care scheme was on.

The Main Goal/ Objectives of CCTs in Enugu State

The main goal of CCT in Enugu State is to reduce vulnerability of the core poor and elimination of intergenerational poverty through the promotion of economic and human capital development. Other objectives are;

- i. To increase primary school enrolment and retention up to JSS III.
- ii. To increase the access of the core poor to institutional health facilities.
- iii. To promote increase in economic capital of the core poor.
- iv. To increase the number of small enterprises setup in the state.

CCT Programme Framework of Implementation

The federal government of Nigeria initiated the National Cash Transfer Programmes with the sole objective of reducing poverty level and enhancing the efficiency of labour market (creating employment opportunities and empowerment of the unemployed).

The 1st phase of this programme in Nigeria was funded in some states by the Debt Relief fund from World Bank. This programme was executed at the discretion of the various chief executives of the states. The present phase, the federal government is responsible and selected eight (8) states as first beneficiaries. The states are: Bornu, Sokoto, Kastina, Talaba, Kwara, Kebbi, Jigawa and Ebonyi State, Kogi State was included at least making a total of nine (9) states already implementing the programme as the time of this write up (Victor Ahuma-Young et al 2016). The programme was mapped out to provide job for about 500,000 unemployed youths, and already about 200,000 youths as at November 2016 are to start work by December 1, 2016. The employees are to work as: Teachers, Agric and health workers, “of the 200,000 first batch, 150,000 of them would teach, 30,000 would work in the Agric sector and 20,000 in health delivery, covering the three specific programme assignment. The paid volunteer programme will be for two 2 years and the selected graduates will serve in the immediate communities.

“The programme is made to accommodate university, polytechnics and colleges of education graduates only.

The transfer of cash is to be co-ordinated at every level of government: federal, State and Local government with a coordinator as the director of programmes; under the control and supervision of a ministry or commission; like Economic Planning Commission and Ministry of Human Capital Development and Poverty Reduction.

Levels of Operation: Functions/Responsibilities

The transfer of cash is to be coordinated at every level of Government,

- At the Federal level NASSP officials at the National Social Safety Net coordinating office (NASSCO)
- At the state level, they have the state operation coordination Unit (SOCU) with operation officer in charge of the unit.
- At the Local government level the programme have officers who are known as Enumerators and Community Development Officers (CDOs) (CCT,PIM (2016).

What is N-Power?

The N-Power programme is a social intervention policy made by the federal government to provide job opportunities for the teaming unemployed youths in Nigeria. This was also to reduce social and economic dependence among young graduates of this nation. The programme emerge as a fulfillment of 2015 campaign promises of the ruling party-APC, by President Mohammodu Buhari. The programme started in less than one year of regime. According to Vanguard news release of 21/11/2016; “Recall that the N-Power volunteer corps is an attempt by President Muhammadu Buhari’s administration to invest in the human capital development of Nigeria. Citizens particularly the youths. It is also an innovative means to enhance public services that are short of man-power in the area of basic education agric. and primary healthcare”.

The objectives of N-Power are.

1. To reduce the rate of unemployment in the country.
2. To bring about a system that would facilitate transferability of employment that is, entrepreneurial and technical skills
3. To bring solution to ailing public service and government diversification policy in some economic and social sectors, example-education, agric. And primary healthcare. In the agric. Sector it is aimed at achieving self-sufficiency by giving farmers relevant advisory services to boost agricultural products.

N-POWER PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The n-power policy being a programme of the federal government is solely supervised, coordinated and implement through the ministry of labour and productivity and senior special assistant to the president on job creation and employment, Mr. Afalabi Imoukhuede

Each of the federal state of Nigeria have a focal person, from the economic planning commission, either the executive secretary or the permanent secretary of the commission. The economic planning commission in each state is the implementing and coordinating MDA. The commission coordinates and supervises the activities of the ministry in charge of the three sectors that are the priority sectors for the programme, and they are: health (ministry of health), education(ministry of education), and Agric (ministry of agriculture).

A committee is also set up in the state from these MDAs. The committee in the state is made up of the commissioners or chief executive of the MDAs or their representatives and officers from national orientation agency (NOA). The supervisors reports back to their chief executives. The mode of operation\implementation is the same in Enugu state.

The N-power scheduled officers under the focal person carries out the field work on supervision and verification exercise of the applicants. This was done in Enugu State in the three (3) senatorial zones to ensure that applicant meet up with the registration requirement, the national orientation agency (NOA) in the L.G.A ensures awareness of the programme in the various zones and local government areas.(source. Economic Planning Commission Enugu)

Recently through the initiative of the minister for finance Kemi Adeosun, N-power tax officers was initiated about 3,700 applicant to be employed within a projection of 7,000 unemployed graduates to be mobilized. As at July 14th 2017, 27 N-power tax officers have been commissioned to commenced duties (Daily Trust, 15th July 2017).

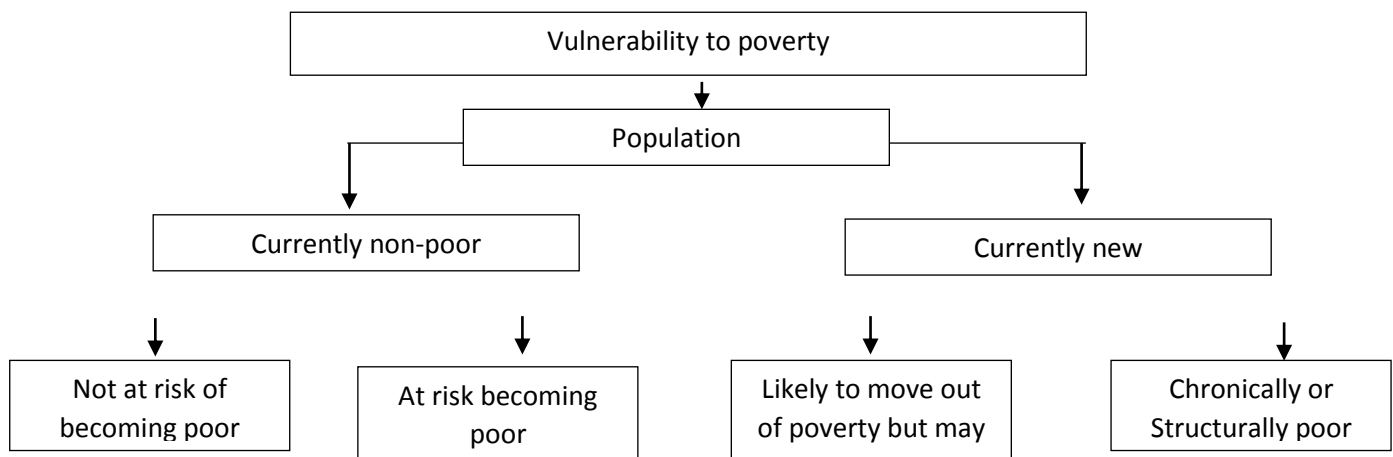
Criteria for employment into N-Power Programme

1. Age: the applicant must not be less than 18years and not more than 35years of age.
2. Qualification: all applicant must be a graduate, that is B.SC or HND with specialization in different filed.
3. Test or attitude test. The applicant need to meet up with the minimum pass requirement and other required qualities.
4. The applicant must be willing to serve or be deployed in his\her community or push him\her interest beyond his or her comfort zone to develop all the skills needed to be the best

Concepts of Poverty and Vulnerability

The concepts of poverty and vulnerability have come to stay in welfare discourse. Though, the two are interrelated, they do not necessarily mean the same. While poverty is a static concept dealing with those that are poor at that point in time (i.e., analyzed at a point in time), vulnerability is a dynamic concept that concerns not only those that are poor now but those that are likely to become poor or more out of poverty at a future date. Hence poverty is an ex ante measure of conditions of living.

Difference between poverty and vulnerability



Source: NNSSNP, Generic Manual (2016)

Poverty therefore, is a multidimensional social phenomena influenced by a wide range of factors, therefore; poor people include lack of access to income earning and productive activities and to essential social services.

However, Copenhagen Declaration of 1995 shed more light on what really constitute poverty when it asserts that: Poverty has various manifestations including lack of income and productive resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihood it is characterized by hunger and malnutrition, ill health, limited or lack of access to education and other basic services, increase mortality from illness homelessness and inadequate housing, unsafe environments, social discrimination and exclusions.

According to Adejor (2006) poverty can be manifested in history, poverty of intellect and poverty of ideology. In any case the deprived are usually poor. There are insufficient income, inadequate food intake, lack of basic health care, education and skills, ignorant and fundamental human rights and access to information. In the content of this paper poverty is viewed as inability of one lacking supply of basic needs that is unable to afford basic needs for live sustainability.

Causes of Poverty and Unemployment in Nigeria. (a) Political Instability and (b) Social Environmental Unrest

Poverty breeds fast where socio political and environmental unrest is prominent because of economic insecurity, According to Eliminado D. O. et al (2006)“Poverty can be reduced drastically if the prevailing social and political conditions are conducive for foreign investments”. Inflow of foreign investment cannot materialize in an environment of political and economic instability. According to Maduagwu (2000) officially Nigeria is politically an unstable country. As his paper put it — “from the far north where forces campaigning for sharia seems to have majority of the governors in agreement, the south-east where the outlawed Biafra currency has become a medium of exchange and where the Movement for Actualization of Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) hold away, to the south-west where the Odua Peoples Congress (OPC) had been championing a violent form of ethnic nationalism, right down to the Niger-Delta area where the youths are in a virtual state of rebellion restlessness and promising hell fire to oil prospecting companies”. The trend has been to pull away not to pull together till date. What all these means is that meaningful investment cannot hold and investors are not safe. According to an adage “money is coward it does not go where it is not safe”. Therefore, how can poverty not bread speedily irrespective of any government programme.

Other causes of poverty and unemployment which stems down development are: bad governance, low productivity, unemployment (because of low industrialization), high population growth rate without equitable means of sustenance from the economic plan, poor human resources development plan, poor educational system, poor rural and urban infrastructural facilities self-aggrandizement of stakeholders, etc.

Challenges of Cash Transfers In Nigeria/Enugu

The implementation of cash transfers in Nigeria/Enugu has been challenged by some factors that have limited the achievement of its set objective, as follows:

1. Limited institutional capacity.
2. Lack of effective monitoring and evaluation (M & E) system to support the cash transfer at all levels of government.
3. Poor coordination and supervision of the various coordinating units and their officers (CUO).
4. Poor service delivery and infrastructure facilities.
5. Poor mechanism for accountability and transparency in the public sectors.
6. Data Capturing Problems. Biometric identification, ICT errors leading to wrong capturing.
7. Low value of the cash transfers from the stand point of economic recession increasing the standard of living in the country.

Theoretical Framework

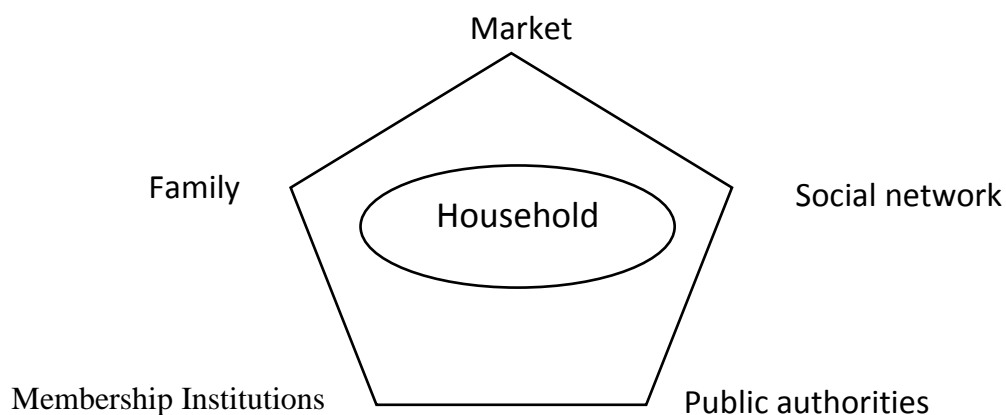
For emphasis on this paper write up, the theories of Chris.de Neubourg, “Livelihood Portfolio Theory of Social Protection”, and Abraham Maslow’s “Theory of Needs”, were adopted. The idea is on the fact that government and organization whether private or public has a role to play towards provision of basic needs of individual and society to improve their well-being; social

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interventions policy like (CCT and N-power) are made to reduce poverty, and vulnerability, improve employment status and thereby enhance economic and social development.

The Livelihood Portfolio use the basic assumption that individuals and households are to maximize income overtime in other to face the risk of becoming poor in future because household may not be able to provide for their needs in future and to prevent this risk household are to sooth their consumption over time and set aside part of their income/ resources to finance future consumption. When it happened that there is a lack, household cannot provide their basic needs. They (household) can seek alternative funding for their expenditure. This simply means that at a stage where household cannot provide for themselves government can assist them.

Livelihood theory adopts a welfare pentagon that represent five core institutions household use to satisfy current and future need in a given society as follow; -Family, market , social networks, membership institution and public authorities as thus;



Source: Chris de Neubourg (2002)

The welfare pentagon is a central and distinctive element in the social risk management approach. The Social Risk Management framework is formulated to analyze the role and scope of public intervention as foremost, but not exclusively that of public social protection policy (de Neubourg) (2002) and de Neubourg and Weigand (2000).

Household use the institution of the welfare pentagon in their livelihood strategy in order to generate income and also to smooth consumption; labour market, products market and capital markets allow household to trade and exchange in order to secure resources to satisfy the main needs at a certain moment.

In this perspective the assumption is that it is the function of the government to develop the social intervention policies activating on the welfare pentagon factors to facilitate for the wellbeing of the poor and vulnerable in the society and also generate employment opportunities in order to develop the social economic sector of the country. It is through this, that the basic needs of the poor in the society will be provided, which will give them a sense of belonging and living in the society. (Maslow Abraham)

Empirical Review

Andrew Onwemele (2015) carried out a research on Escalating Poverty in Nigeria, Appraising Institutional Framework for Poverty Reduction. He is of the opinion that the existing framework on intervention programmes in Nigeria requires overhauling; because it is in the light of poor institutional framework that despite all efforts towards poverty reduction by government, the impact of the programme towards supply of social service delivery is low. That, the programme has been besieged by poor targeting of intervention projects to reach the poor and also none involvement of beneficiaries.

Adigin G. T., Awoyemi et al, (2015) carried out a research analyzing poverty situation in Rural Nigeria and he is of the view that despite the “huge revenue derived from oil, poverty is still on high level. The study employs shapely decomposition approach to address the paradox of whether economic growth in Nigeria reduces poverty or not. It examines growth and redistribution factors to change on poverty. The analysis was based on NLS5 data of 2004 to 2010 from NBOS. The result is that “decomposition changes poverty growth and redistribution components indicate that both the growth and the redistribution were poverty reducing but at different magnitudes indicating that low income and inequality income worsen poverty level in Nigeria.

Ugo Okoli, Laura Morris and Ado Muhammad (2014) carried out a survey research on conditional cash transfer schemes in Nigeria; potentials gains for maternal and child health service uptake in a national pilot programme. The paper describes the use of a CCT programme to encourage use of critical MNCH services among rural women in Nigeria in 37 primary health care facilities (PHCS) in nine Nigerian states by payment of N5,000 if they attend antenatal care (ANC) delivery and postnatal care. The result was that the number of rural women for the health services uptake from 2013 April showing that CCT intervention have significant effect on health service uptake.

Chikeleze (2015) carried out an investigation on poverty alleviation through government intervention in entrepreneurship development and he opined that “poverty has a lot of negative implication on the individual, the economy and the society at large”. The paper revealed the causes of economic poverty to include global resource distribution slave trade, education and overall shortage of resources that are necessary for the well being and survival of the citizens. The paper recommended the use of entrepreneurial activities has significant effects in managing future economic poverty in Nigeria.

Alabi, T. (2014), carried out a survey analysis on, Youth Unemployment and Crime Control: Analysis of Nigeria Experience, and is of the opinion that; Sub-saharan African population is characterized with young people at an average of about 53% of the total population. He finds out that, Youth unemployment is a global problem to both developed and developing countries, but is like developing countries are not taking the threat seriously like the developed countries. Nigeria government therefore, seem not to be making enough effort towards providing enough social security to abate and salvage the ugly situation of its effect.

Summary of Review

Social intervention programme is an action which involves policies of the government or an organization in the social sector affairs. It is governmental efforts to increase social service delivery to reduce the sufferings of the poorest poor, the vulnerable and unemployed in the society. It is either referred to as social safety nets or social protection policies. The main purpose was to reduce poverty and enhance employment opportunities in Nigeria. Social intervention policies were developed into five types to create a positive effect on the suffering citizens lives, see section 1, paragraph 3. For emphasis on this paper, the CCT and N-Power programme were reviewed and it was found out that there are so many types of CCT. These programmes are follow-up of the MDGs and SDGs as a United Nation country to eradicate poverty by the year 2020 and 2030 respectively. The framework for the implementation of the programmes are at all levels of government and are operational. However, a lot of challenges are besieging the success of the programme. The empirical reviews made indicated that since 1980 till date, efforts have been made by successive government to reduce poverty and vulnerability but poverty and unemployment is still on the increase due to some factors. Example, Andrew Onwuemele (2015) and Adigin, et al, Ugo Okoli et al (2014), Chikeleze (2015), and Alabi T.(2014), holds their views that why the programmes are not effective are due to poor institutional capacity/framework, poor distribution of resources, non-involvement of the beneficiaries and corrupt practices of the public officials. Therefore, efforts should be made by the government to salvage the ugly situation.

METHODOLOGY

Research design

This research is a survey descriptive design .

Source of Data Collection

The source of data was mainly secondary sources; as data were collected from: journals, books, newspapers, government publication, monographs and website publications. While the sources of primary data utilized was mainly oral interview, questions drafted by the researcher to the scheduled officers at the Ministry of Human Capital Development and Poverty Reduction and Economic Planning Commission, Enugu as they are the study area and candidates of N-Power CCTs programmes, to determine the framework for implementation, objectives and impact so far.

Instruments for Data Collection

The instrument for data collection were mainly documentation and interview instruments.

Sampling Method

The sampling method was purposive (non-probability sampling technique). The researched decided to utilize this method in order to have a free hand to interview the officers responsible for the programme and the beneficiaries.

Sample Population

The sample population constitute only the schedule office from both MDA's, CCTs and N-power beneficiaries who were on training course of about nine hundred and eighty six(986) in number.

Sample Size

The sample size was arrived at through Taro Yamani formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where n = Sample size

N = Population = 986

e = Margin of error = 0.05

$$n = \frac{986}{1 + 986(0.05)^2} = \frac{986}{1 + 986(0.0025)}$$

$$\frac{986}{1 + 986(0.0025)} = 287$$

Sample Returned

Within the sampled size determine about thirty five (35) beneficiaries could not be captured for interview, therefore, the total number used for data analysis was two hundred and fifty two (252).

Quota/Sample group

Schedule Officers	6
N-Power beneficiaries	68
CCT beneficiaries	178
Total	252

Method of Analysis

The method of analysis was mainly theoretical, percentage frequency analysis and Chi-square statistical tool:

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum(O - E)^2}{E} \sim X^2(K - 1)df$$

Where O = Observe frequency

$$E = \text{Expected frequency} = \frac{1}{K} \times \frac{TR}{1}$$

K = Number of Classes (group value)

X² = Critical Value of Chi Square distribution

At K – 1 degree of freedom (level of significance = 5%)

DATA PRESENTATION & ANALYSIS, DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Data Presentation and Analysis

The data collected were presented on chi-square statistical tools based on frequencies and percentages of responses and theoretical interpretation.

Hypothesis Analysis

1. H₀: The main purpose and mandate of the CCT and N-power programmes have not been achieved.

The extent which the programmes has been achieved the purpose

Responses	Value	Frequencies	Relative Frequency (%)
To a very great extent	VGE = 5	25	10
To a great extent	GE = 4	30	12
To a little extent	LE = 3	85	34
To no extent	NE = 2	102	40
I don't know	DK = 1	10	4
	TOTAL	252	100

Chi square stats = 130.02381

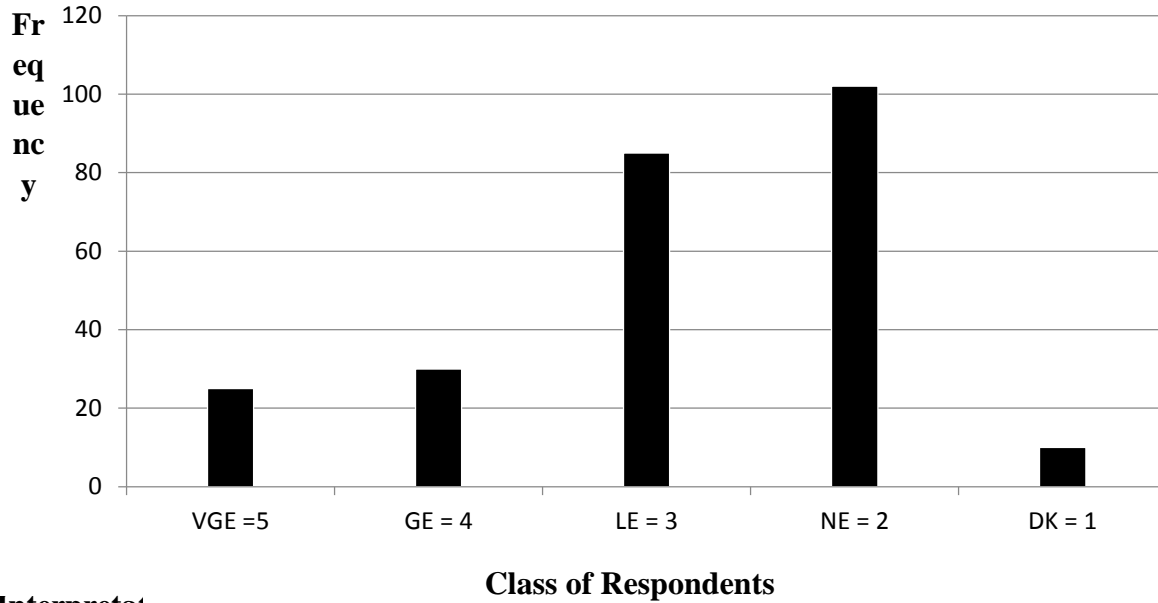
p-val = 0.00

Decision – Reject H₀

Conclusion - The programs has achieved the same purpose based on my sample

The Extent to which the programme has achieved its purpose

Frequency



Interpretat

From the analysis in testing whether purpose and mandate of the CCT and N-power was achieved the p-value was less than 5% level of significant indicating that the programme has achieved some of the purposes for which it was established and therefore the null hypothesis (H₀) was rejected and alternate hypothesis (H₁) was accepted.

2. H₀:The social intervention programmes CCT and N-power have not helped meaningfully to reduce poverty and vulnerability in Enugu State

The extent the programme have meaningfully improved livelihood of the vulnerable and poorest poor

Responses	Value	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
To a very great extent	VGE = 5	18	7
To a great extent	GE = 4	20	8
To a little extent	LE = 3	142	56
To no extent	NE = 2	60	24
I don't know	DK = 1	102	5
Total	TOTAL	252	100%

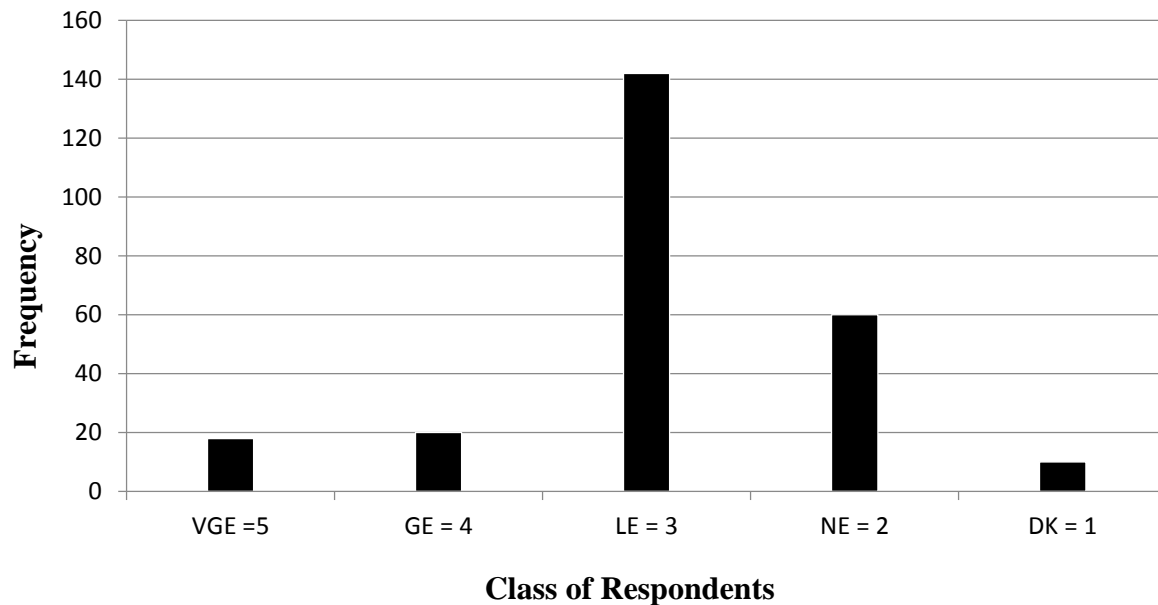
Chisquare stats = 236.73016

p-val = 0.00

Decision – Reject H₀

Conclusion - The social intervention programmes have meaningfully improved the standard of the poorest poor and vulnerability in Enugu State based on my sample.

The Extent the programme have meaningfully improved the livelihood of the vulnerable



Interpretation:

From the testing of H_0 2, the p-value is less than the 5% level of significance indicating that the programme have helped some beneficiaries to a little extent, even though by the raw or ordinary data collected it has not meaningfully reduced poverty and vulnerability considering the percentage level of beneficiaries to the entire population.

3. H : The implementation framework of the programmes are not well developed to achieve the stated objective.

The extent to which the implementation framework has achieved the stated objective

Responses	Value	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
To a very great extent	VGE = 5	28	11
To a great extent	GE = 4	20	8
To a little extent	LE = 3	120	48
To no extent	NE = 2	80	32
I don't know	DK = 1	4	2
Total	TOTAL	252	100%

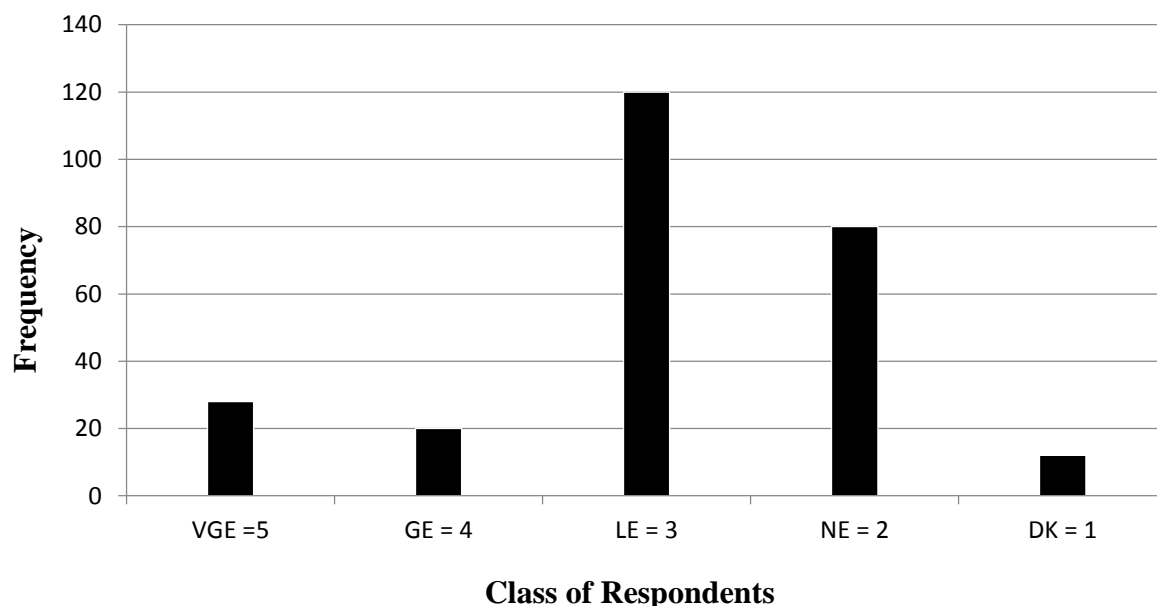
Chi square stats = 184.50792

p-val = 0.00

Decision – Reject H_0

Conclusion - The framework for implementation achieved the stated objective based on my sample

The Extent to which the framework for implementation achieved the state objective



Interpretation:

The calculated value (the p-value) is less than the 5% level of significant therefore the H_0 (null hypothesis) is rejected and the alternate hypothesis (H_1) is accepted indicating that the framework for implementation achieved some of the objectives for which it was established.

Summary of Findings

This study on the social intervention policies (Social Safety Nets) was made with a special intention to find out its purpose, the impact on the livelihood of poorest poor and the vulnerable, and assessing the framework for the implementation of the programme . The literature reviewed and field research revealed that;

1. The purpose of the programmes was not achieved to a very great extent.
2. That the objective, set was primarily to improve economic and social development of the poorest poor and unemployed youths, thereby achieving the Sustainable development

Goals (SDGS) of hence increasing GNPP and per capital income of citizens have not improved the livelihood of the poorest poor , vulernable and unemployed youths in the society.

3. That the framework for implementation of the National Cash transfer and N-power have not reduced poverty and unemployment to a reasonable level.

However, it was x-rayed that a lot of challenges are depriving the programmes from achieving the set objectives like, limited institutional capacity, poor service delivery and infrastructural facilities, poor coordination and supervision, poor monitoring and evaluation techniques, Bio-metric problems, low value of the cash transfers, political and social crisis, e.g., Boko Haram attacks, etc.

Conclusion

National Social Intervention Programme (safety Nets), are positive means of improving the lives of the poorest poor and the vulnerable in the society and also a means of giving jobs to the teaming population of unemployed youths. It was revealed from the literature so far that the programme is a function of the government whereby the government had to utilize and react on some factors in the economy and society to provide social protection for its citizens (W. Livelihood Portfolio Theory, 2002). The study was a descriptive and case study type. The data collected revealed that social intervention policies exists but the impact was not much felt on the livelihood of the poorest poor, vulnerable and unemployed, the implementation framework was not efficient. Therefore, the government should improve on the institutional framework and capacity building in order to achieve the objectives of the programmes; thereby achieving the MDGs and SDGs by the year 2020 and 2030.

Recommendations

Considering the data collected and literature reviewed in the course of this write-up the researcher has the following recommendations to proffer:

- (1) To improve the means of livelihood of the poor, the vulnerable and the unemployed, the government should create enabling environment to promote: increased value of the cash transfer; improved co-ordination and supervision of the various levels of government activities on National Cash Transfer; improved institutional capacity; and, improved monitoring and evaluation (M&E).
- (2) The framework for implementation should be reviewed to integrate the beneficiaries' representative especially, on the process of targeting. .
- (3) The government (F.G.) should ensure proper bio-metric identification system so that the correct beneficiaries will receive cash transfers. Also, enhanced institutional framework of implementation and capacity building at the second and third levels of government.

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APPENDIX

ACRONYMS

CBT	-	Community Based Targeting
CBTT	-	Community Based Targeting Team
CCT	-	Conditional Cash Transfer
CGS	-	Conditional Grants Scheme
COPE	-	Care of the People
DFID	-	Department for International Development
CDO	-	Community Development Officer
LGA	-	Local Government Area
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDA	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
SDG	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SPARC	-	State Partnership Accountability, Responsiveness and Capacity
EPC	-	Economic Planning Commission
NOA	-	National Orientation Agency
SOCU	-	State Operations Coordinating Unit
SSN	-	Social Safety Net
NASSCO	-	National Social Safety Nets Coordinating Office
NASSP	-	National Social Safety Net Programme
SR	-	Social Registrar
NOA	-	National Orientation Agency
SSRB	-	Social Register of Beneficiaries
SRP	-	Social Register of the Poor
NSSNP	-	Nigeria National Social Safety Nets Programme
KDN	-	Key Development Needs

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- ILO - International Labour Organization
- FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization
- BPL - Below Poverty Level
- PMTCT - Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
- NBOS - National Bureau of Statistics
- OVC - Orphans and Vulnerable Children