

37. Country profile: Nigeria



1. Development profile

Nigeria is the most populated country in Africa, with a population of 148 million, nearly half (47%) of West Africa's population. The population is made up of at least 200 ethnic groups, who speak 500 indigenous languages and practice two major religions – Islam and Christianity.¹ This diversity causes frequent ethnic and religious tensions. The most recent elections, occurring in 2003 and 2007, were marked by irregularities and violence; however, the country is enjoying its longest period of civilian rule since its independence from Britain in 1960.²

Nigeria has the second largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa and accounts for 41 percent of the region's GDP.³ The economy is over-dependent on oil, which accounts for 97.5 percent of export revenues, 81 percent of government revenues⁴ and 40 percent of GDP.⁵ However, oil revenues have declined in recent years due to unrest in the Niger Delta region, and the agricultural sector is growing in importance, growing at a rate of over 7 percent per year and contributing 42 percent of GDP in 2008.⁶ In 2003, the Government deregulated fuel prices and privatised the country's 4 oil refineries; both measures were in line with IMF's suggestions and the country earned debt relief amounting to \$30 billion USD.⁷

The Nigerian government "continues to face the daunting task of reforming a petroleum-based economy, whose revenues have been squandered through corruption and mismanagement, and institutionalizing democracy".⁸ Long acknowledged as one of the most corrupt nations in the world,

¹ *Country Brief: Nigeria*. (2010, September). Retrieved from World Bank: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/NIGERIAEXTN/0,,menuPK:368906~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:368896,00.html>

² *Nigeria*. (2010, January 15). Retrieved from United States Government, Central Intelligence Agency: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ni.html>

³ *Country Brief: Nigeria*. World Bank.

⁴ Nwaokoro, J. (2009). Beyond Legislation: A Contract Alternative to Legislating Local Content in Nigeria. *International Trade Law Journal* 18(1), 42-54.

⁵ Adeoye, Y. and D. Alfred. (2010, May 3). *Oil Still Accounts for 40 Percent GDP, 80 Percent Foreign Exchange- Federal Govt*. Retrieved from AllAfrica.com: <http://allafrica.com/stories/201005040001.html>

⁶ FAO. (2009). *Pathways To Success: Success Stories in Agricultural Production and Food Security*. Retrieved from Food and Agricultural Organization: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/newsroom/docs/pathways.pdf

⁷ Aluko, F., & Arowolo, D. (2010, April). Foreign Aid, the Third World's Debt Crisis and the Implication for Economic Development: the Nigerian Experience. *African Journal of Political Science and International Relations* 4(4), 120-127.

the government has recently made efforts to fight corruption through fiscal reforms and transparency initiatives.

Nigeria boasts huge reserves of human and natural resources, and unlike many sub-Saharan African nations, it has “the potential to build a prosperous economy, reduce poverty significantly, and provide the health, education, and infrastructure services its population needs”.⁹ Unfortunately, “decades of military rule, coupled with a patronage-based political system, have undermined Nigerian governance structures, resulting in flawed democratic processes, with a lack of accountability and limited capacity at all levels of government”.¹⁰ The country has yet to realise this potential and has some of the poorest human development indicators in the world: it was ranked 154th out of 179 countries on the 2008 HDI; seventy-two million people live on less than \$1 USD per day; one in five children dies before the age of 5; and 8 million children of primary school age are not enrolled in school.¹¹ At least 3 million people are infected with HIV/AIDS, which is the second largest number in any country in the world.¹² Gender equality is a problem, and northern Nigeria has some of the worst rates for maternal mortality and girls’ primary school enrolment in the world.¹³ The social structure is marked by huge wealth disparities: despite the nation’s substantial oil revenues, the wealthiest 10% of the population has 32.4% of the wealth while about 70% of people live below the poverty line.¹⁴

However, Nigeria has made some progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): growth of its non-oil economy doubled to 7 percent annually;¹⁵ international reserves reached \$53 billion USD in 2008;¹⁶ the foreign debt crisis was mitigated;¹⁷ and an ambitious bank consolidation programme is strengthening the financial sector and improving its ability to provide credit to the private sector.¹⁸ Nigeria is a leading nation among pan-African organisations such as the African Union (AU), the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).¹⁹

⁸ *Nigeria*. US Government, CIA.

⁹ *Country Brief: Nigeria*. World Bank.

¹⁰ *Nigeria*. (2010). Retrieved from Department for International Development, United Kingdom: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/where-we-work/africa-west--central/nigeria/>

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Nigeria*. US Government, CIA.

¹⁵ FAO. (2009).

¹⁶ Bertelsmann Stiftung (2009). *BTI 2010 – Nigeria Country Report*. Retrieved from Bertelsmann Transformation Index: http://www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/fileadmin/pdf/Gutachten_BTI2010/WCA/Nigeria.pdf

¹⁷ Aluko and Arowolo (2010).

¹⁸ IMF. (2006, May). *Nigeria: First Review Under the Policy Support Instrument*. Retrieved from International Monetary Fund: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2006/cr06180.pdf>

¹⁹ *Nigeria*. US Government, CIA.

Socioeconomic indicators²⁰	
Population (millions)	151.3
GNI per capita, PPP (current USD)	\$1,940
GDP (current USD) (billions)	\$212.1
GDP composition by sector (%)	Agriculture - 31 Industry- 41 Services- 28
GDP growth rate (%)	8.3
Percent below poverty line (%)	34.1
Inflation (%)	14.4
GINI index	42.9
Adult literacy rate (%)	72.0
Life expectancy (years)	48
Child dependency ratio	77.7
Elderly dependency ratio	5.8
HIV prevalence (%)	3.1
Overseas development aid per capita (current USD)	\$49
Net official development assistance 2005 (USD Millions)	\$6.437
Remittances as % of GDP	6.7
2009 Human Development Index (HDI) Ranking	158/182

2. Vulnerability analysis

2.1 External shocks

The global financial crisis has led to a collapse in commodity prices, particularly oil prices, which has resulted in a revenue contraction and declining capital inflows into the economy. This caused a de-accumulation of foreign reserves and pressure on the foreign exchange rate. The capital market downturn has also led to divestment by foreign investors with attendant tightness and possible second round effects on the balance sheet of banks by increasing provisioning for bad debt and decreasing profitability. The Minister of Finance has said that Nigerian banks remain able to withstand the shocks.²¹

2.2 HIV/AIDS

The HIV prevalence rate in Nigeria is estimated at 3.6%, and Nigeria has the second-largest number of people in the world living with HIV, second only to South Africa.²² The epidemic in Nigeria is

²⁰ Data drawn from: *World Development Indicators* (2009). Retrieved from World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>. *Human Development Report 2009* (2009). Retrieved from the United Nations Development Programme: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2009/>

²¹ Soludo, C.C. (2009, January). *Global Financial and Economic Crisis: How Vulnerable is Nigeria?* Speech delivered to Central Bank of Nigeria. Retrieved from the Central Bank of Nigeria: www.cenbank.org/OUT/SPEECHES/2009/GOVADD-21-1-09.PDF

²² UNGASS (2010, March). *United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) Country Progress Report: Nigeria*. Retrieved from UNAIDS: http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2010/nigeria_2010_country_progress_report_en.pdf

complex and varies widely by region. In some states, the epidemic is more concentrated and driven by high-risk behaviours, while other states have more generalized epidemics that are sustained primarily by multiple sexual partnerships in the general population. Youth and young adults in Nigeria are particularly vulnerable to HIV, with young women at higher risk than young men.²³

2.3 Foreign aid and remittances

Nigeria receives more in remittances than any other sub-Saharan African country, with \$3.3 billion USD being received in 2007.²⁴ In 2007, \$9.221 million USD in remittances was sent to Nigeria. Average remittances per person were \$62 USD, compared with the average of \$26 USD for Sub-Saharan Africa.²⁵ Nigeria depends on remittances for 5.6 percent of its national income.²⁶ Official Development Assistance (ODA) represents about 1.2 percent of GDP, which translates into about \$14 USD per person.²⁷

2.4 Political instability

Regional ethnic, religious and economic differences exacerbate the already huge burden that Nigeria's large population places on its finances, and contribute to political instability. In particular, the Northern region is overwhelmingly poor and Muslim, while the Southern region is mainly rich and Christian.²⁸ Further, "governance, fiscal policy and the distribution of oil revenues are the critical factors in maintaining stability in Nigeria".²⁹ From the standpoint of international security, Nigeria is still "a critical litmus test of international intervention and the sustainability of an African state".³⁰ Misgovernance, political patronage, corruption, and the unequal distribution of oil revenues greatly exacerbate these issues.³¹

²³ *Nigeria: HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis*. (2010, September 1). Retrieved from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID): <http://nigeria.usaid.gov/programs/hivaids-and-tuberculosis>

²⁴ IRIN. (2008, November 11). *West Africa: Remittances Set to Fall in 2009*. IRIN Humanitarian News and Analysis. Retrieved from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs: <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=81410>

²⁵ UNDP. *Nigeria Human Development Report 2008-2009*. Retrieved from United Nations Development Programme: <http://web.ng.undp.org/nhdr/index.shtml>

²⁶ *Data Profile: Nigeria*. (2010). Retrieved from World Bank: http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/ddpreports/ViewSharedReport?&CF=&REPORT_ID=9147&REQUEST_TYPE=VIEWADVANCED

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Bakrania, S. and B. Lucas. (2009, July). *The Impact of the Financial Crisis on Conflict and State Fragility in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Issues paper, commissioned by AusAID through the Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC). Retrieved from GSDRC: <http://www.gsdr.org/docs/open/EIRS6.pdf>

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Shiv Bakrania and Brian Lucas. "The Impact of the Financial Crisis on Conflict and State Fragility in Sub-Saharan Africa." Birmingham University: International Development Department, UK. 16 December 2009. <http://www.idd.bham.ac.uk/news/news/2009/09/impact-of-the-financial-crisis-on-conflict-and-state-fragility.shtml>

3. Monitoring and evaluation

The Federal government of Nigeria does not have a monitoring and evaluation unit; however, the Monitoring & Evaluation Network Nigeria (MENN) listserv was established in 2004. The MENN aims to “provide a platform for interested individuals, organisations and institutions to share knowledge, opportunities, experience and other resources in M&E [monitoring and evaluation]”.³² It is also “an informal medium to support capacity building, strengthening and dissemination of monitoring and evaluation information in Nigeria”.³³

4. Social assistance programmes overview

*All currency conversions are based on 17th February 2010 rates.

- 1 NGN = 0.00653 USD
- 1 EUR = 1.369 USD
- 1 GBP = 1.57161 USD³⁴

Programme # 1: social insurance	Programme name	Old Age Pension³⁵
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on insured’s contributions, plus interest accrued. ▪ At retirement, the insured can either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Purchase an annuity, ○ Receive periodic payments on a monthly basis, calculated according to life expectancy, ○ Receive periodic payments on a quarterly basis, calculated according to life expectancy. ○ Receive a partial lump sum, as long as sufficient funds remain in the individual account to purchase an annuity or fund periodic payments. ▪ Guaranteed minimum pension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ value set by the government, based on a recommendation by the National Pension Commission. ○ paid at retirement to members who have contributed for at least 20 years.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Federal public-sector employees (including military), ○ public-sector employees in the federal capital territory, ○ private-sector employees at firms with five or more workers. ▪ Voluntary coverage:

³² MandENigeria. (2004, September 21). Yahoo Groups Group Information Page. Retrieved from Yahoo Groups: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/MandENigeria/>

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ OANDA. *Currency Converter*. <http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/>

³⁵ Table drawn from US Government: U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Retirement and Disability Policy. *Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Africa, 2009*. “Nigeria”. <http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2008-2009/africa/niger.html>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ for some excluded categories of workers, under specified conditions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exclusions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public-sector employees in state and local governments, ○ judges, ○ diplomats, ○ noncitizens covered by an equivalent programme in another country, ○ self-employed persons, ○ the clergy, ○ private-sector employees at firms with fewer than five workers, ○ employees within 3 years of retirement.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age 50 or older. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employees in certain categories of employment may retire before age 50. ▪ Employment must cease. ▪ Not payable abroad.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From the insured person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7.5% of gross salary (2.5% for military personnel).³⁶ ○ Additional voluntary contributions possible. ○ No maximum earnings for contribution calculation purposes. ○ In addition, pension fund administrators may charge up to 100 naira (\$0.66 USD) a month and up to 2% of assets per year for administrative fees. ▪ From the employer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7.5% of gross salary (12.5% for military personnel). ○ No maximum earnings for contribution calculation purposes. ○ Employers must also finance life insurance policies for their employees, guaranteeing a lump sum equal to at least three times the employee's annual earnings.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First law: 1961 (provident fund). ▪ Current law: 2004 (Pensions Act).
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal Ministry of Labour: carries out general supervision. ▪ National Pension Commission: regulates, supervises, and provides licenses to pension fund administrators (PFAs). ▪ Pension fund administrators: administer individual accounts. ▪ Trustfund Pensions Plc: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ is overseen by a tripartite board; ○ administers all contributions previously paid to the Nigeria Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF); ○ administers contributions of workers excluded from individual accounts ○ administers benefits for people who became eligible before the implementation of, or who are excluded under, the 2004 law; ○ competes with other PFAs to administer individual accounts for new entrants to the workforce.

³⁶ Gross salary includes basic salary, housing allowances, and transportation allowances.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As of June 2009, all former contributors to the NSITF who are covered by the new individual account system are permitted to transfer their accumulated contributions from the Trustfund Pensions Plc to other licensed PFAs.
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Programme # 2: social insurance	Programme name	Disability Pension³⁷
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on the insured's contributions, plus interest accrued. ▪ The insured may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Purchase an annuity, ○ Receive periodic payments on a monthly basis, calculated according to life expectancy, ○ Receive periodic payments on a quarterly basis, calculated according to life expectancy, ○ Receive a partial lump sum, as long as sufficient funds remain in the individual account to purchase an annuity or fund periodic payments. ▪ Not payable abroad.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Federal public-sector employees (including military), ○ public-sector employees in the federal capital territory, ○ private-sector employees at firms with five or more workers. ▪ Voluntary coverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ for some excluded categories of workers, under specified conditions. ▪ Exclusions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public-sector employees in state and local governments, ○ judges, ○ diplomats, ○ noncitizens covered by an equivalent programme in another country, ○ self-employed persons, ○ the clergy, ○ private-sector employees at firms with fewer than five workers, ○ employees within 3 years of retirement.
Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The insured must be assessed with a disability and deemed incapable of working. ▪ The disability may be reassessed every 2 years by the medical board or a qualified doctor at the insured's request. 	

³⁷ Table drawn from US Government: U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Retirement and Disability Policy. *Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Africa, 2009*. "Nigeria". <http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2008-2009/africa/niger.html>

<p>Finance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From the insured person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7.5% of gross salary (2.5% for military personnel).³⁸ ○ Additional voluntary contributions possible. ○ No maximum earnings for contribution calculation purposes. ○ In addition, pension fund administrators may charge up to 100 naira (\$0.66 USD) a month and up to 2% of assets per year for administrative fees. ▪ From the employer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7.5% of gross salary (12.5% for military personnel). ○ No maximum earnings for contribution calculation purposes. <p>Employers must also finance life insurance policies for their employees, guaranteeing a lump sum equal to at least three times the employee's annual earnings.</p>
<p>Legal framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First law: 1961 (provident fund). ▪ Current law: 2004 (Pensions Act).
<p>Administrative framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal Ministry of Labour: carries out general supervision. ▪ National Pension Commission: regulates, supervises, and provides licenses to pension fund administrators (PFAs). ▪ Pension fund administrators: administer individual accounts. ▪ Trustfund Pensions Plc: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ is overseen by a tripartite board; ○ administers all contributions previously paid to the Nigeria Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF); ○ administers contributions of workers excluded from individual accounts ○ administers benefits for people who became eligible before the implementation of, or who are excluded under, the 2004 law; ○ competes with other PFAs to administer individual accounts for new entrants to the workforce. ▪ As of June 2009, all former contributors to the NSITF who are covered by the new individual account system are permitted to transfer their accumulated contributions from the Trustfund Pensions Plc to other licensed PFAs.

³⁸ Gross salary includes basic salary, housing allowances, and transportation allowances.

Programme # 3: social insurance	Programme name	Survivor Pension³⁹
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Benefit: 100% of the balance of the deceased's individual account, plus lump sum from employer-sponsored life insurance policy. ▪ The survivor may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Purchase an annuity, ○ Receive periodic payments on a monthly basis, calculated according to life expectancy, ○ Receive periodic payments on a quarterly basis, calculated according to life expectancy. ○ Receive a partial lump sum, as long as sufficient funds remain in the individual account to purchase an annuity or fund periodic payments. ▪ Not payable abroad.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Federal public-sector employees (including military), ○ public-sector employees in the federal capital territory, ○ private-sector employees at firms with five or more workers. ▪ Voluntary coverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ for some excluded categories of workers, under specified conditions. ▪ Exclusions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public-sector employees in state and local governments, ○ judges, ○ diplomats, ○ noncitizens covered by an equivalent programme in another country, ○ self-employed persons, ○ the clergy, ○ private-sector employees at firms with fewer than five workers, ○ employees within 3 years of retirement.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For survivors to receive the benefit, the deceased must have been eligible for either the old age pension or the disability pension at the time of death. ▪ Eligible survivors: the deceased's spouse and children or persons named by the deceased. ▪ In the absence of a spouse and children, the pension is paid to the next-of-kin or the administrator of the deceased's estate.
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From the insured person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7.5% of gross salary (2.5% for military personnel).⁴⁰ ○ Additional voluntary contributions possible. ○ No maximum earnings for contribution calculation purposes. ○ In addition, pension fund administrators may charge up to 100 naira (\$0.66 USD) a month and up to 2% of assets per year for administrative fees. 	

³⁹ Table drawn from US Government: U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Retirement and Disability Policy. *Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Africa, 2009*. "Nigeria". <http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2008-2009/africa/niger.html>

⁴⁰ Gross salary includes basic salary, housing allowances, and transportation allowances.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From the employer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7.5% of gross salary (12.5% for military personnel). ○ No maximum earnings for contribution calculation purposes. Employers must also finance life insurance policies for their employees, guaranteeing a lump sum equal to at least three times the employee's annual earnings.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First law: 1961 (provident fund). ▪ Current law: 2004 (Pensions Act).
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal Ministry of Labour: carries out general supervision. ▪ National Pension Commission: regulates, supervises, and provides licenses to pension fund administrators (PFAs). ▪ Pension fund administrators: administer individual accounts. ▪ Trustfund Pensions Plc: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ is overseen by a tripartite board; ○ administers all contributions previously paid to the Nigeria Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF); ○ administers contributions of workers excluded from individual accounts ○ administers benefits for people who became eligible before the implementation of, or who are excluded under, the 2004 law; ○ competes with other PFAs to administer individual accounts for new entrants to the workforce. ▪ As of June 2009, all former contributors to the NSITF who are covered by the new individual account system are permitted to transfer their accumulated contributions from the Trustfund Pensions Plc to other licensed PFAs.

Programme # 4: social insurance	Programme name	Work Injury⁴¹
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employer-liability system. ▪ Normally involves insurance with a private carrier
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Temporary disability benefit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monthly benefit is paid for up to 24 months. ○ Beneficiaries receive 100% of basic pay for 6 months, 50% for the next 3 months, and 25% for the next 15 months. ▪ Permanent disability benefit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the insured is assessed with a total disability, a lump sum is paid equal to 54 months of earnings. ▪ Constant-attendance allowance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions, a lump sum equal to 25% of the permanent

⁴¹ Table drawn from US Government: U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Retirement and Disability Policy. *Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Africa, 2009*. "Nigeria". <http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2008-2009/africa/niger.html>

	<p>disability benefit is paid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partial disability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A percentage of the total disability lump sum is paid according to the assessed degree of disability. ▪ Workers' medical benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Medical benefits include medical care, hospitalization, medicines, appliances, and transportation. ▪ Survivor benefit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A lump sum is paid equal to 42 months of earnings minus any temporary disability benefit already paid to the deceased. ○ Courts determine how the lump sum is split among the survivors.
Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Manual workers and non-manual employees (including government employees) with earnings below a ceiling. ▪ Exclusions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agricultural employees or handicraft employees of commercial enterprises that employ fewer than 10 workers, ○ Casual workers, ○ Self-employed persons, ○ family workers.
Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employer: The total cost is met through the direct provision of benefits or the payment of insurance premiums
Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First and current law: 1942 (workmen's compensation), with 1957 and 1987 amendments.
Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal Ministry of Labour enforces the law. ▪ Courts participate in the adjudication of benefits and settle disputed benefit claims. ▪ Employers may insure against liability with private insurance companies.

Programme # 5: conditional cash transfer	Programme name	In Care of the Poor (COPE)⁴²
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The first large-scale conditional cash transfer in Africa, COPE provides cash transfers, skills training and micro-enterprise start-up funds to qualified poor households. ▪ A pilot project in 12 provinces and the federal capital, introduced in December 2007, reached approximately 12,000 households.
	Programme objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alleviate hardship among the extremely poor. ▪ Develop human capital. ▪ Break the intergenerational transmission of poverty. ▪ Cope with strains in the economy.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conditional grant. Beneficiaries must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ enrol and keep children in school; ○ fully participate in all free government basic healthcare programmes (e.g. free immunization). ▪ Monthly: basic income guarantee (BIG): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ is paid monthly to mother and designated household member, through microfinance agencies and local community banks. ○ is intended to help beneficiaries meet day-to-day needs. ○ amount paid per month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N1,500 (\$9.95 USD) to households with one child, ▪ N3,000 (\$19.90 USD) to households with two or three children, ▪ N5,000 (\$33.16 USD) to households with four or more

⁴² Table drawn from:

Niño-Zarazúa, M., A. Barrientos, D. Hulme and S. Hickey (2010). *Social Protection in Sub-Saharan Africa: Getting the Politics Right*. Retrieved from European Report on Development, European University Institute: <http://erd.eui.eu/media/2010/Hulme.pdf>

Oladiji, S. (2010, May). *Promoting Best Practices: Perspectives from Non-Nigerian Experiences*. Powerpoint presentation delivered at Conference on the Status of Child Rights in Nigeria, "Children's Rights at a Cross-Road: Realizing Rights for the Nigerian Child", Ilorin, Kwara State, 24-25 May. Retrieved from International Federation of Women's Lawyers (FIDA) Committee on the Protection of Children's Rights: <http://fidachildprotect.com/docs/Presentation%20at%20Kwara%20State%20workshop%2025th%20May%202010.pdf>

Welfare Deal for Nigeria's Poor. (2007, December 11). Retrieved from BBC News: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/7137969.stm>

Meyer, J. (2008). *In Care of Nigeria's Poor: Lessons From Africa's Giant on Using Cash Incentives to Change Behaviour, Fight Poverty and Build Wealth*. Retrieved from New America Foundation: http://www.newamerica.net/events/2008/care_nigerias_poor

ServantLeader News. (2009). "Our Attention is on Poverty": Dr. Magnus Kpakol. Retrieved from the Consulate-General of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Johannesburg: <http://www.nigeria.co.za/pages/News-View.aspx?v=t&ID=3da3132f-6d73-405b-8909-e7463acebde7>

Mbakwe, S. (2009, February 28). *Nigeria: Re – There Goes Kpakol Again*. Retrieved from AllAfrica.com: <http://allafrica.com/stories/200903020895.html>

Ayaga, T. (2009, November 3). *Nigeria: Poverty, Napep and Adamawa State*. Retrieved from AllAfrica.com: <http://allafrica.com/stories/200911031242.html>

Fiszbein, A., N. Rüdiger Schady and F.H.G. Ferreira. (2009). *Conditional Cash Transfers: Reducing Present and Future Poverty*. World Bank Publications.

		<p>children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lump sum: Poverty Reduction Accelerated Investment Money (PRAIM): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ is paid in the 7th month. ○ is meant to enable beneficiaries to start a business or invest in a business venture, to sustain themselves after leaving the programme. ○ is derived from a compulsory monthly saving of about N7,000 (\$?? USD) per month. ○ Amount: N84,000, or about \$557 USD. ▪ Beneficiaries graduate from the programme after 12 months.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pilot programme reached about 12,000 households in 12 states and the federal capital. ▪ Targets extremely poor households with school-aged children, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ households headed by poor women, ○ households headed by poor aged people, ○ households that include the physically challenged, ○ households with vesico vaginal fistula (VVF) victims, ○ households with HIV patients, ○ households with lepers.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$70 million USD set aside for pilot programme. ▪ Paid for with funds released by the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administered by the National Poverty Eradication Programme.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30,000 children remained in school that would have dropped out.

Programme# 6: Social Insurance	Programme name	The Health Insurance Fund⁴³
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A collective health insurance programme, funded by the Dutch Ministry of Development Cooperation, which subsidizes insurance premiums for previously uninsured people with low incomes. ▪ The Health Insurance Fund aims to increase access to basic health care through risk pooling, donor support, co-payments, and utilization of both public and private health care providers.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide thousands of low-income Nigerians with access to inexpensive, basic healthcare. ▪ To generate more demand for prepaid health schemes, which will improve investment opportunities in local health provision capacity. ▪ To facilitate the enforcement of quality standards by focusing on health care output, and relating provider payment to provider performance.

⁴³ Table drawn from *The Health Insurance Fund*. (n.d.) Retrieved from PharmAccess Foundation: <http://www.pharmaccess.org/Default.asp?Page=213>

Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collective health insurance: insurance scheme is offered to groups, not to individuals. ▪ Part of premium is subsidised, but beneficiaries must still contribute a co-payment. ▪ Health care provided must meet an agreed level of quality; the insurance fund provides grants for medical upgrading of the provider network. ▪ Insurance schemes cover basic health care and include treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.
Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6 years.
Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targets informal sector workers. ▪ Initially, 40,000 local market women and dependents in Lagos. ▪ A farming community of 75,000 in Kwara state.
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$131 million USD. ▪ Funded by Dutch Ministry of Development Cooperation.
Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dutch Ministry of Development Cooperation oversees the scheme. ▪ Funding goes to the private insurer Hygeia. ▪ Local Health Maintenance Organisations (HMOs) are responsible for implementation at country level. ▪ In collaboration with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pricewaterhouse Coopers: financial and operational due diligence, ○ Lexence: Legal frameworks, ○ Loyens & Loeff: tax advice, ○ Amsterdam Institute for International Development: operational research.
Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Independent agencies.