His Excellency, Muhammadu Buhari
GCFR
President, Commander - In - Chief of The Armed Forces
Federal Republic of Nigeria

His Excellency, Prof. Yemi Osinbajo
SAN, GCON
Vice President,
Federal Republic of Nigeria
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National Social Investment Office NSIO

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Investment in social protection is imperative to secure any recovery or growth gains. Nigeria has large gaps, and has issues around capacity. If Nigeria is to achieve the goal of being a top economy by 2030, we need strategic plans to support the most vulnerable. Nigeria has large deficits, and has issues around capacity. Investment in social protection is imperative to secure any recovery or growth gains.

Attempts

Social Protection Programmes in Nigeria since 1990.

No comprehensive and synchronized Policy in place for social protection even at the implementation of Federal Government driven efforts to address fundamental issues of identification, poverty, governance and partner coordination and alignment. Unreliable mechanisms for targeting beneficiaries and failed attempts at monitoring, evaluation and accountability. Weak synergy between social protection and economic recovery and growth planning. Weak mechanisms for targeting beneficiaries and failed attempts at monitoring, evaluation and accountability. Weak synergy between social protection and economic recovery and growth planning.

In the Past, there have been efforts to address fundamental issues of identification, poverty, governance and partner coordination and alignment. Unreliable mechanisms for targeting beneficiaries and failed attempts at monitoring, evaluation and accountability. Weak synergy between social protection and economic recovery and growth planning.


Investment for Recovery and Growth
The National Social Investment Office (NSIO)

Objective Leadership and Proactive Monitoring and Evaluation

Strategic Framework

A sustainable and long-term vision for social investment is built and implemented.

Proper coordination and synergy amongst key ministries, departments, and agencies, as well as with States and LGAs.

Elimination of duplication of roles and responsibilities.

Standard delivery mechanisms.

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

The National Social Investment Programmes were created to overcome the failures of the past and to ensure the values and vision of the current administration for graduating its citizens from poverty through capacity building, investment, and direct support.
Our Delivery Approach for the Social Investment Portfolio

Central Coordination
NSIO is a central office for the coordination of social programmes, for delivering the Social Investment Portfolio.

Digital First Approach
The National Social Investment Office has designed a holistic approach, and delivery from biometric identification, direct payment to beneficiaries, tools for monitoring and grievance reporting. Through this approach, we achieve scale.

Sharing Resources and Lessons Learnt for Continuous Improvement
We are sharing resources such as operational roles. For example, Agents for last mile pay-out, enumerators, and technology.

Partnering with States & LGAs
NSIO is a central office for the coordination of social programmes. We are acting as a role model and sharing best practices with the other teams.

Leveraging Existing Capacity within MDAs
We are leveraging existing capacity by working with several Ministries, Departments and Agencies. This position was adopted to run the programmes in a lean and cost-effective manner.

Addressing the Gaps and Challenges of the Past
Our Delivery Approach for the Social Investment Portfolio

Leveraging the Gaps and Challenges of the Past
The National Social Investment Office has designed a holistic approach for delivering the Social Investment Portfolio.

Central Coordination
NSIO is a central office for the coordination of social programmes. Consequently, working with the States, LGAs, and the communities directly affects faster and more impactful penetration at the grassroots. Furthermore, in recognition of the constitutional mandate of the States in the spheres of education, health, and agriculture, State Governors are requested to designate one Focal Person to supervise, coordinate and publicize the activities of all our programmes. For each programme, the State trains and selects the agents, coordinates and publicizes the activities of all our programmes. For each programme, the State trains and selects the agents, coordinates and publicizes the activities of all our programmes.

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

**National Social Safety Net Programme (NASSCO)****
- National Cash Transfer Programme (NCTP)

**N-Power - Job Creation Programme (N-Power)**
- N-Power Junior Entrepreneurship Hubs (NASSCO)
- N-Power - Community Social Development Project (CSDP)
- N-Power Safety Net Programme (NASSCO)

**National Home Grown School Feeding Programme (NHGSFP)**
- Direct Beneficiaries: 12,887,207

**National Cash Transfer Programme (NCTP)**
- Target: 2.5 million petty traders and micro, small and medium enterprises

**Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme (GEEP)**
- Target: 1 million poorest households

**National Social Investment Office (NSIO)**
- By the Vice President, Steering Committee Chaired

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

**Target:**
- Graduate Category: 500,000
- Non-Graduate Category: 100,000
- 8 Regional Innovation Hubs
- 1,000,000 N-Power Junior Pupils
- 2.5 million petty traders and micro, small and medium enterprises
- 1 million poorest households
- 12 million children
- 2.5 million petty traders and micro, small and medium enterprises
- 1 million poorest households
- 12,887,207 National Home Grown School Feeding Programme (NHGSFP)
- 2.5 million petty traders and micro, small and medium enterprises
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- 1 million poorest households
- 12,887,207 National Home Grown School Feeding Programme (NHGSFP)
National Social Investment Programmes

Strategic Objectives

- Promote access to financial services and increase rate of financial inclusion
  - By capturing identities for proper planning
  - By bringing into visibility those who have never before been registered on any platform

- Stimulate productivity and growth, especially in our rural communities
  - Developing market linkages
  - Providing affordable credit for MSMEs thereby increasing business revenue and
    - Feeding programme
  - Eradicating malnutrition in school-age children by establishing sustainable school

- Reduce rate of youth unemployment linking interested volunteers to address
  - Existence of gaps
  - Reduce the role of youth unemployment, linking interested volunteers to address
  - Raise the quality of the index
  - Increase access to education and health services, as well as empowering vulnerable

- Reduce inequality and wide disparities
  - Economic shocks
  - Providing access to targeted funds, thereby improving household ability to absorb
  - Increase the poor and vulnerable households with access to income/ livelihood by

Secondary Beneficiaries

44,588,628

Direct Beneficiaries

12,887,207

comprising doctors, farmers, family members, employees of loan beneficiaries, poor and vulnerable households members, etc.
Ministries, Departments and Agencies at the Federal and State Level

**Partnerships**

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

- National Youth Service Corp (NYSC)
- Sensitization

- Team led by IITA for nutritional content
- National Primary Healthcare
- Federal Ministry of Health
- Health Services

- National Bureau of Statistics
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture
- National Automotive Design and Development Council
- Federal Ministry of Labour
- Palmoil Utilisation

- Federal Ministry of Defence
- National Orientation Agency (NOA)
- Federal Ministry of Education
- National Orientation Agency (NOA)
- Education

- National Orientation Agency (NOA)
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture
- Agriculture

- Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning
- National Planning Commission

- Federal Ministry of Labour
- National Orientation Agency (NOA)
- Employment Skills Acquisition

- Federal Ministry of Trade and Industry
- National Orientation Agency (NOA)
- Monitoring

- National Orientation Agency (NOA)
- Federal Ministry of Education
- Evaluation

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

- National Orientation Agency (NOA)
- Federal Ministry of Education
- Beneficiary Verification

- National Orientation Agency (NOA)
- Federal Ministry of Education
- Enumeration

Volunteer and Employment Programme

- Placement Skills Acquisition

- Paymaster Support
- Identification Fund Management

- Career Pathway (CIP)
- Nigeria Labour Management Commission
- Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)
- Investment Bank of Nigeria (INSEB)
- Ministry of Industry Trade and
Partnerships

Various Donor Agencies and Private Sector Partners
‘The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have too little; it is whether we provide enough to those who have too little. It is not just ethically right, it is economically justified.

Franklin Delanor Roosevelt
Specifically, if the income share of the top 20% (the rich) increases, then the GDP growth actually declines over the medium term, suggesting that the benefits do not trickle down.

In contrast, an increase in the income share of the bottom 20% (the poor) is associated with higher GDP growth. The poor and the middle class matter the most for growth via a number of intertwined economic, social and political channels.

IMF: ‘Causes and Consequences of Income Inequality: A Global Perspective’ (June 2015)
Objectives and Focus

The programme aims at providing a targeting structure for developing a community-based targeting approach and data for identifying the poor and the vulnerable households. This is done through:

- Poverty mapping: Mapping the poor and vulnerable households based on the available data.
- Community based targeting: A practical and inclusive method for identifying the poorest households.
- Proxy means test: A method to rank the households according to their means.
- Vulnerable: A method to identify the most vulnerable households.
- Poverty mapping: Community-based targeting, a practical and inclusive method for identifying the poor and the vulnerable households.

A combination of the 3 methods provides the basis for payments, since the data is captured on the devices utilized by the enumerators. These coordinates are necessary and pertinent for the State Governments intent on graduating their citizens out of poverty. The National Social Safety Net (NSSR) is continuously being developed in all the States currently. The programme aims at providing a targeting structure for developing a community-based targeting approach and data for identifying the poor and the vulnerable households. This is done through:

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As at the end of June 2019, we had 1,123,775 households figures of clean data comprising 4,311,112 individuals from 32 States, from which all cash benefits are paid out. Each of these states has its own State Coordinating Office, with State Coordinating Officers having been appointed and enumeration has started. These coordinators are necessary and pertinent for the State Governments intent on graduating their citizens out of poverty. The National Social Safety Net (NSSR) is continuously being developed in all the States currently. The programme aims at providing a targeting structure for developing a community-based targeting approach and data for identifying the poor and the vulnerable households. This is done through:

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The National Cash Transfer Program is designed to deliver timely and accessible cash transfers to beneficiary households, thereby improving household consumption. The program also aims to:

- Increase utilization of health and nutrition services.
- Improve school enrollment and attendance.
- Improve environmental sanitation and management.
- Improve household consumption.
- Improve financial and asset acquisition.

An additional N5,000 Top Up is given to beneficiaries, linked to their proven participation in selected activities focused on human capital development and sustainable environments, through adherence to specified conditions determined by the Zone and the State. The conditions, also referred to as responsibilities, are health, education, nutrition, and self-sustaining livelihoods. The grant is also given for the maintenance of households, focusing on human capital development.

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Reaching Out to Our Poor and Vulnerable. One Household at a Time

Objectives and Focus

The National Cash Transfer Program
To ensure that beneficiaries establish a sustainable means of livelihood, Healthy Life, and sanitation information, transfer facilitators visit beneficiaries weekly to provide capacity building on life skills and basic manual knowledge as well as nutrition, hygiene, livelihood, and savings groups. By training Cash Transfer Facilitators for feedback and outreach of the programme, they are continuously supported to reach out to the poor and vulnerable, household at a time.

The National Cash Transfer Programme
National Home Grown School Feeding Programme is feeding 9,817,568 pupils in 32 states across Nigeria. It has empowered 106,074 cooks.
The main objective of the NHGSF Programme is to provide one nutritious balanced meal each school day to 12 million pupils in classes 1 to 3 in our public primary schools.

Target

The National Home Grown School Feeding Programme, initially designed to target 5.5 million pupils, aims at feeding 12 million school children. The programme exceeded its initial target by 50% as of June 2018.

End Goal

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

Number of States: 32
Number of Pupils: 9,817,568
Number of Cooks: 106,074
Number of Schools: 53,629

As part of the value chain, the programme also empowers the cooks and school children in Nigeria while tackling early year malnutrition.

Objectives and Focus

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Number of States: 32
Number of Pupils: 9,817,568
Number of Cooks: 106,074
Number of Schools: 53,629
MarketMoni, FarmerMoni and TraderMoni

Give a woman credit

She, her husband, her children and her extended family will eat for a lifetime
Objectives and Focus

The Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme (GEEP) aims to provide financial support and training to businesses at the bottom of the financial pyramid. This initiative targets small and medium enterprises and farmers, with a focus on women-owned cooperatives. The programme aims to provide access to finance and sustainable financial inclusion to businesses at the bottom of the financial pyramid.

Target

- Micro-enterprises
- Small and medium enterprises
- Farmers
- Women-owned cooperatives
- Youth

Activities

- Provision of loans
- Training and capacity building
- Market development
- Facility development
- Advocacy and awareness creation

Implementation

- The programme is implemented through a network of aggregators and agents.
- Loans are provided at an interest rate of 10%.
- Successful applicants must have a business location.

Eligibility Criteria

- Applicants must have a business location.
- Successful applicants must have a business location.
- Membership in a cooperative or association is mandatory.
- The leadership of the cooperative must assure credibility and timely repayment.
- Successful applicants must be paid directly.
- Aggregators and agents are required to recover the loans.

Benefits

- Access to finance
- Sustainable financial inclusion
- Training and capacity building
- Market development
Ger0oni is a loan programme created specifically for petty traders and artisans across Nigeria, enabling them to access the following:

- **Ger0oni Loan (Agro) 4.212 Farmers have accessed the loan**
- **TraderMoni 172 Farmers have accessed the loan**
- **MarketMoni 330.568 Farmers have accessed the loan**

The latest numbers for GEEP are:
- Female 54.3% and youth below 35 years of age 46%.

The GEEP data can be desegregated as follows:

- With the PYM becoming compulsory only after paying back the first loan (with the PYM), becoming compulsory only after paying back the first loan is a phone to receive and transaction with the money, and a bank account is not necessary.
- With TraderMoni, you do not need to belong to a cooperative, all you need is a phone to receive and transaction with the money.

The Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme (GEEP) is a programme created specifically for petty traders and artisans across Nigeria, bringing exclusive benefits from the banks of industry.

**Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme**

Providing Access to Finance and Sustainable Financial Inclusion
N-Power changed them to skilled, employed and optimistic citizens
and it harder to get jobs and start to feel defected
Young people who stay unemployed for a long time

- N-Power Creative
- N-Power Health
- N-Power Build
- N-Power Junior
- N-Power TECH
N-POWER Job Creation and Youth Employment

Objectives and Focus

N-POWER is the employability and enhancement programme of the Federal Government of Nigeria, aimed at improving the skill-endowment of the nation's youth. After the period of training, they are placed as interns for 9 months, through a close collaboration with CORBON, NADDC, and NIHOTOUR.

As at August 2018, 500,000 Graduates verified, deployed and currently being paid, with 26,000 non-graduates either in training or serving as interns.

For Graduates: 26,000 in the N-Build, Automobile, Hospitality and Tourism categories, are given device with relevant content for continuous learning to facilitate them to successfully implement the selected vocations and enable them take ownership of their lives.

For non-graduates: 2,000 in the Agriculture, Health, Hospitality and Technology (Hardware and software) categories have been or are currently being trained. N-Power volunteers are given device with relevant content for continuous learning to facilitate them to successfully implement the selected vocations and enable them take ownership of their lives.

N-Power is the employability and enhancement programme of the Federal Government of Nigeria, aimed at improving the skill-endowment of the nation’s youth.

Programme strictly targeted at unemployed youth. 100% of them are between the ages of 18 and 35, being a disabiliy, 70.72% male, 29.28% female, and 7.7% persons living with disabilities.

Across all the categories of N-Power volunteers selected, there are currently being paid, with 26,000 non-graduates either in training or serving as interns.

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100% of them are between the ages of 18 and 35, being a disabiliy, 70.72% male, 29.28% female, and 7.7% persons living with disabilities.
Objectives and Focus
The Federal Government has introduced the Every Child Counts Education Policy to revolutionize digital literacy, functional literacy, and innovative skills acquisition, school-to-poly to eradicate digital illiteracy.

Implementation
Every Child Counts
N-POWER Junior
To Foster a Future for our Young Citizens where Creativity and Innovation Find Expression

Every Child Counts

Implementation:
Implementation has commenced in the first term of the September 2019 Session.
- Instructional classes scheduled to commence in the first term of secondary schools across the 6 geo-political zones.
- Project implementation has commenced in 12 primary and secondary schools across the 6 geo-political zones.

Instructional classes scheduled to commence in the first term of the September 2019 session.

Update
Trained:

Project implementation has commenced in 12 Primary and Secondary schools across the 6 geo-political zones.

Implementation:
- The programme will be administered during regular school hours and not as an after-school programme.

Instructional classes scheduled to commence in the first term of the September 2019 session.
- 3,000 N-Power Volunteers selected and trained.

Through the N-Power programme, we are redirecting practical, creative and innovative skills to drive the economy.

N-Power Junior
To Foster a Future for our Young Citizens where Creativity and Innovation Find Expression

Every Child Counts
N-Power: Innovation Hubs

In partnership with the Enterprise Development Center (EDC) of the Pan Atlantic University (also known as the Lagos Business School) has been concluded for hosting the Nigeria Climate Innovation Centre (NCIC). The NCIC was launched by Vice President in August 2018 as part of the World Bank’s Clean Technology Program (CTP), aimed at tapping into growing clean technology market opportunities and to commercialize and scale up innovative private sector solutions to climate change.

The NCIC has an initial focus on supporting 10 green power busNESS.

Through the Innovation Hubs Program, the Federal Government provides a widening ecosystem of innovation that includes business incubators, innovation platforms, and technology hubs around the country.

Nigeria: Climate Innovation Centre

Partnerships and stakeholder engagements have been ongoing with entities such as CISCO Nigeria, General Electric, Lagos Innovation Garage, Facebook, Google Nigeria, Oracle Nigeria, and others.

The North West Hub would be spread across the States of Kano, Katsina, and Kastina, with a focus on the agro-allied, dairy and livestock industries, and addressing conflicts and security challenges. The North West Hub will support businesses in these areas.
There is an established humanitarian hub in Adamawa State to encourage technology-related ideas on humanitarian challenges in collaboration with the ICRC and the Adamawa State Government. The Hub is currently incubating 12 Start-Ups.

1. Nutrition and Food Security
2. Early Recovery and Economic Security
3. Camp Coordination and Management
4. Education
5. Health
6. Protection - Gender Based Violence

The South West Hub

In the South West, the Akure Tech Hub pitch competition was launched in February 2018. The final pitch sessions by 25 companies in Akure was held on the 30th of August 2018, with the top 10 companies having been given start up funds and incubated at the Premier Hub, Akure.

The South South Hub

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

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

North East Humanitarian Hub

The South East Hub

The South East call for applications received more than 2000 applications as part of the Start Up Nigeria project (www.startupnigeria.ng), in partnership with Genesys Hub in Enugu. Funds have been generated (as revenue), as well as convertible business leads in the South East, with the 10 Startup companies having already employed an average of 4 people within the one-month incubation period. The Startup Nigeria Program has a total combined followership of 10,000 across our social media platforms in just 2 months.
General Challenges in the Delivery of Social Benefits

Programme beneficiaries by exploiting unreported fees from them:
- Attempts to exploit the low literacy and poverty levels of some

Exploitation of the Vulnerable:
- Purchase process
  - A few attempts at racketeering around farmers-categories food
  - Unresponsive and unmoderated State and LGA officials
- Bankeries in their payments
  - Attempts by State officials to short-change field officers and
- State and LGA operatives
  - Influenzs not timely escalated
  - Remoteness of the locations where beneficiaries reside, so
- Poor connectivity and internet access for technology-aided timely
  - No access to media
  - Lack of awareness/publicity due to diverse and huge territory

PAYMENTS, MONITORING AND COMMUNICATION
- Framework provided for the purpose
  - Non-compliance with MoU, guidelines or
  - State delays, attempts at politicization or
- Lack of private sector engagement.
- Delays and insufficient fund releases.

General Challenges

The NSIO targets communities and beneficiaries with a focus on the poor and the vulnerable, unemployed youth and seeks to support

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Achievements

1. Social Investment Roadmap
   Following the success of the Social Investment programmes, the lessons learned and the strategy documented in the National Social Protection Policy, we have commenced the process of designing a roadmap for institutionalizing sustainable delivery towards clearly defined socio-economic and poverty alleviation targets, as well as a comprehensive strategy for the next 5 years. A roadmap for institutionalizing sustainable delivery towards reducing poverty and eradicating socio-economic and poverty alleviation targets, as well as improving the visibility of those who have never existed, making for proper planning.

   Data collected by the Conditional Cash Transfer Programme

   2. Financial Inclusion
      We are driving financial inclusion by facilitating identification through the National Identification Number (Biometric Identity) database at NIC. The bank verification number (biometric identity) of beneficiaries

   3. Social Inclusion
      The National Identification Number (Biometric Identity) is also linked to the National Identification Number database, allowing for the recognition of beneficiaries and ensuring they are visible to those responsible for their planning.

   4. Social Investment Roadmap
      Government agencies in addressing the needs within their mandate of access roads to the community’s economic and social assets, as well as the providers of infrastructure and services for the delivery of basic human needs, have made strides in the field of social investment. The process has also begun for setting targets towards reducing poverty and improving service delivery towards clearly defined socio-economic and poverty alleviation targets, as well as improving the visibility of those who have never existed, making for proper planning.

   5. Social Investment Roadmap
      Learning lessons from and documenting in the National Social Protection Policy, the strategy for the success of the Social Investment Programme is the

   National Social Investment Office, 2018
5. Unemployed Graduates Database

Achievements

5. Unemployed Graduates Database

The N3o2 portal, having processed over 20 applicants, hosts a database of unemployed graduates seeking employment and as such provides a veritable platform for engaging graduates for the country; private and public sector alike, with data providing details of qualifications, experience, and interests of the graduates, enabling employers to quickly identify potential candidates for employment. The N-Power portal, having processed over 2.5m applicants, hosts a database of unemployed graduates seeking employment, and as such provides a verifiable platform for engaging graduates for the country; private and public sector alike, with data providing details of qualifications, experience, and interests of the graduates, enabling employers to quickly identify potential candidates for employment.

6. Leveraging the Support of the Community to Monitor Programs

We have engaged CSOs through action and as third-party monitors in the role of ensuring that the programs are effective and are meeting their objectives. We have also convened BSN, the National Economic Summit Group, to monitor and report on the disbursements in the cash transfer component of the N-Power Program. The African Network for Economic and Environmental Justice, also comprising over 100 monitors, is monitoring the N-Power Program, while the National Economic Summit Group, working closely with the government, is conducting impact evaluations in the country, to ensure that the programs are meeting their objectives.

7. Advocacy and Communication

With the support of the UNICEF, we have developed a business case for social protection in Nigeria as a means to ensure long-term funding and sustainability. We have also adopted a communication strategy that helps drive advocacy across the country through various channels, including print media, radio, as well as other communication channels.

Advocacy and Communication

around the country.

7.5. N-Power monitors, working under the National Economic Summit Group, are also conducting impact evaluations in the country, for the purpose of enhancing the programs, as they expand. We are working to set up a volunteer platform to monitor and report on the disbursements in the cash transfer component of the N-Power Program. The African Network for Economic and Environmental Justice, also comprising over 100 monitors, is monitoring the N-Power Program, while the National Economic Summit Group, working closely with the government, is conducting impact evaluations in the country, to ensure that the programs are meeting their objectives.

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