

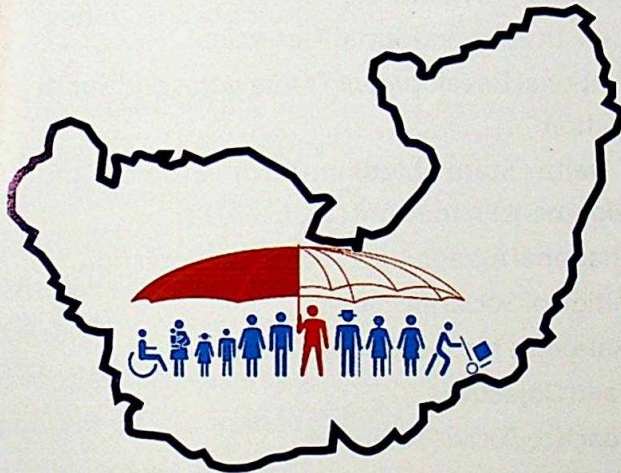


DELTA STATE SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY



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DELTA STATE **SOCIAL PROTECTION** **POLICY**



DELTA STATE GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING
ASABA

2018

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ACRONYMS

ANC	Antenatal Care
AU	African Union
BODFOW	Business Development Fund
CBHIS	Community Based Health Insurance Scheme
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CBT	Community Based Targeting
CDGP	Community Development Group Program
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSWYE	Community Service, Women and Youth Employment
DRF	Drug Revolving Fund
DSCHS	Delta State Contributory Health Scheme
DTSP	Delta State Social Protection Policy
DSMTDP	Delta State Medium Term Development Plan
DTSPSC	Delta State Social Protection Steering Committee
DSCPS	Delta State Contributory Pension Scheme
DV 20:2020	Delta Vision 20:2020
ECCDE	Early Childhood Care Development and Education
FHI	Family Health International
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
IDPs	International Development Partners
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LEMA	Local Government Emergency Management Agency
LGA	Local Government Area

MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs-DRG	Millennium Development Goals Debt Relief Grant
MIS	Management Information System
MPR	Monetary Policy Rate
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprise Development
MSS	Midwives Service Scheme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NIMC	National Identity Management Commission
PLWHA	People Living with HIV and AIDS
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SPA	State Priority Agency
SSPS	State Social Protection Strategy
SP	Social Protection
SUBEB	State Universal Basic Education Board
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
WOFFEE	Women Fund Economic Empowerment

FOREWORD

Vulnerability in terms of poverty, health and illiteracy were identified at the time Delta State was created on the 27th August, 1991 as the critical challenges confronting the new State. This was the first time that the Government and the people of Delta had initiated a holistic approach to mitigating different forms of vulnerabilities and closing the inequality gap in a bid to ensure universal inclusion of all Deltans. This policy is anchored on the Delta State Medium Term Development Plan (2015) and also embedded in the Delta State Vision 20:20:20.

Considerably, while appreciable levels of success have been attained in the area of education, there is still much to be done in the area of economic and social vulnerability with 56% of Deltans trapped in a long-term chronic and intergenerational vicious cycle of poverty (Delta State Poverty Profile, 2014). Delta State has continued to pursue effective health sector policies resulting in significant improvement in the state's human development status, and the achievement of the health sector MDGs. Some of the policies, programmes and interventions being implemented include: the Health Sector Reform Programme (HSRP); Free Maternal Healthcare Programme; Safe Motherhood; Child Survival Strategies; HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (ATM); and Delta State Strategic Health Development Programme (DSSHDP). In terms of physical structures, and health institutions there are a total of 725 primary health care centres in Delta State, serving a population of about 5.1 million, that is, about one primary health care centre per 7000 persons. Also, in terms of number of health workers per population, Delta State is doing better than the national level. Considerable progress has also been recorded in renovating, equipping and furnishing hospitals and health centres in the State.

However, there are still gaps in the delivery of health services to the people. A major challenge in this respect is making the health centres functional to the people and communities. The constraints and challenges include:

- Weak health system characterized by inadequate numbers and mal-distribution of the health workforce,
- Inadequate equipment and weak system or their repair and maintenance, and inadequate health financing,
- A dysfunctional referral system for patients from the PHC facilities to the secondary and tertiary facilities,
- Inadequate logistics for conducting regular supervision, and
- A dearth of reliable, timely and accurate information for planning, monitoring and evaluating health programmes. (Delta State Medium Term Development Plan (DSMTDP p. 77) 2016-2019).

In order to address the above gaps, there is need for strengthening the State's social security system to help protect Deltans from social and economic challenges by providing various social protection services such as retirement pensions, health insurance, maternal and child care, employment creation, disability coverage, family support and other social interventions.

The Delta State Social Protection Policy (DTSP) was developed to address the potential aforementioned social and economic shocks. This policy is a giant stride by the State Government to mitigate poverty and the vulnerability among all Deltans to economic, social and natural shocks and stress. The policy will enhance access to social welfare services for people with disabilities, vulnerable persons, the aged poor, the ex-lepers, poor widows, internally displaced persons, monetary poverty, the unemployed and self-employed who need financial cushion against shocks in the

future.

The DTSPP recognises and will build on the existing social protection initiatives such as free education for children in public primary and secondary schools, Delta State Scholarship and Bursary Award Scheme for tertiary institutions, school feeding programme, health insurance, orphans and vulnerable children programme, support for aged persons, cash transfers and the youth empowerment programme. The broad focus of this policy is to ensure that all interventions are driven towards the attainment of a decent standard of living by all vulnerable persons in Delta State.

Social protection interventions are provided by various stakeholders including Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), private sector, communities, households and other non-State actors. Through the DTSPP, the Government of Delta State is reviewing existing social protection strategies, programmes and activities with a view to promoting coordination and synergy among stakeholders that have operated in isolation in the past. This will further minimize duplication of efforts and conflicts among stakeholders.

This policy highlights the most effective principles and arrangement for financing social protection in Delta State. The implementation of the DTSPP will certainly require enormous financial resources and all stakeholders will work in collaboration to help mobilise these resources and actively participate in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes that will be orchestrated by this policy. I believe this policy will chart a path for inclusive growth, sustainable development, and prosperity for all Deltans.

The DTSPP was developed through a participatory process that involved widespread consultations and the participation of stakeholders drawn

from MDAs, NGOs, CSOs, LGA Women Leaders, LGA Youth Leaders, media, academia, etc. thereby ensuring ownership by the people of Delta State. I thank those who made inputs through their organizations and institutions. I am highly indebted to our development partners, especially UNICEF for their financial and technical support in driving the entire process.

I wish to thank the Honourable Commissioner and Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Economic Planning, the Social Protection Technical Working Group, and the Delta State Social Protection Steering Committee (DTSPSC) for their efforts in preparing this document.

Senator Dr. Ifeanyi Arthur Okowa
Governor of Delta State.

PREFACE

Delta State Social Protection Policy (DTSP) follows from the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP). It consists of policies and strategies designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient job creation projects and programmes for youth empowerment; reducing exposure to social risks and vulnerabilities; enhancing the capacity of Deltans to manage economic and social risks such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability and old age, thereby supporting wealth for all Deltans and promoting a life of dignity for all her citizens.

The DTSP articulates prioritized policy projects of Government directed towards protecting and helping the poor and vulnerable. For effective and successful implementation of social sector programmes a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach is adopted. The policy provides short, medium and long term measures. It takes into cognizance existing social protection programmes, gender mainstreaming, the aged and other programmes that might evolve across sub-sectors in the future. The policy follows a life cycle approach to address vulnerabilities and risks that people face at various life stages. One of the fundamental principles of the DTSP is universality which ensures that all Deltans have the right of access to social protection programmes or schemes on a non-discriminatory basis, especially for disadvantaged and marginalized individuals, groups, communities etc. Where there is targeting and registration, emphasis is placed on transparency and downward accountability.

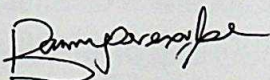
The DTSP framework also includes the four levels of social protection minimum package that can be categorised under Protective, Preventive, Promotive and Transformative policy measures.

For effective coordination, the DTSP clearly specifies the roles and

responsibilities of all stakeholders in a well-designed institutional framework. The key stakeholders are the Federal, State and Local Governments, Civil Society Organisations, the private sector, and international development partners. The policy will be financed majorly by the State Government, Local Government, communities with support from the development partners.

In conclusion, the Delta State Government invites all stakeholders, the legislative and the international community to provide support to the DTSP for its effective implementation within the State's short, medium and long term development plans.

Lastly, I am grateful to UNICEF for their financial and technical support which enabled us to develop and produce this policy. Also, a special acknowledgement goes to contributory MDAs, Academia, CSOs, the private sector and indeed all stakeholders involved in the development of this policy document.



Dr. Barry Pere Gbe

Honourable Commissioner

Ministry of Economic Planning.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Delta State Social Protection Policy (DTSP) is a document designed to show the commitment of the State to the effective mobilisation and efficient utilisation of State resources to improve the quality of life of its citizens. It contains the background, justification, definition, objectives, guiding principles and policy measures required to establish / strengthen the Social Protection system in the state. The DTSP has been developed using a bottom-up approach. It has benefited from the insights of wide consultations with stakeholders and experts.

The policy is premised on the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) which under the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Chapter 2 (Sections 16 & 17) provides the basis for the provision of social protection in the country. The policy also emphasises the direct application of international agreements ratified by Nigeria. These include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) -Article 22 UN Convention on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), UN Convention on Rights of the Child (UNCRC) - Article 26, and ILO conventions, and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981).

For purposes of this Policy, social protection is defined as:

A mix of policies and programmes designed for individuals and households throughout the life cycle to prevent and reduce poverty and socio-economic shocks by promoting and enhancing livelihoods and a life of dignity. The overarching goal of the DTSP is therefore to establish a gender-sensitive and age-appropriate framework which ensures a minimum social protection floor for all Deltans for a life of dignity.

Policy Objectives

The overarching objective of the policy is to reduce poverty and ensure a life of dignity and prosperity for all Deltans. Specific objectives have also been outlined in this document.

The policy is based on the principles of political economy, universal basic needs, citizenship, human rights, social control, redistribution and social inclusiveness.

Government shall implement a transformative social protection framework, which takes into consideration both economic and social forms of vulnerabilities.

The framework includes four levels of social protection provision which consist of the protection of household consumptions through assistance programmes, prevention of households from falling into (or further) poverty through health insurance and risk pooling programmes, promoting households' ability to engage in productive activities to increase income, and addressing social inequalities and discriminations through promoting gender equity and child rights.

Government shall ensure that no citizen falls below the minimum level of social and economic wellbeing, security and dignity enshrined in a Social Protection Floor. The policy will be implemented based on the prioritisation of intended beneficiaries based on their levels of vulnerability and risk in the short term and progressively expand coverage in the long run to accomplish the principles of universality.

Government is committed to sustainable funding, using appropriate mechanisms that provide predictable and institutionalised funding for social protection within its resource envelop and will solicit additional support from other partners such as development partners, donors, civil society and the private sector.

The policy measures are classified into 8 categories as follows:

Education and Health services

1. Free school meals will be provided to all pupils in public primary schools;
2. All children and adults living with disabilities have access to free health care, education, and required special services and assistive devices;
3. Free health care services for pregnant women, poorest lactating mothers, children under-5, the aged (65 years old and above) and people living with disabilities; and
4. Equitable access to the Delta State Contributory Health Scheme (DSCHS).

Social Welfare and Child/Adolescent Protection

1. Health services, emotional support, and counselling for victims of child labour, child abuse, child rape and human trafficking.
2. Rehabilitation of alcoholics, drug addicts, renounced cult members and school drop outs.
3. Free tuition fees, scholarship, learning materials, uniforms and cash transfers to children from poor households and children living with disabilities.

Social Welfare for Women Protection

1. Empowerment of women in agriculture, women living with HIV/AIDS.
2. Protection against wife battery/ domestic violence
3. Protection against harmful practices against widows (FIDA, GPI, CWYE and WPSN).

Social Housing

1. Decent and affordable housing for the homeless such as ex-lepers, destitute, and the aged.

Livelihood Enhancement and Employment:

1. Public Works Programmes for Youths, persons with disabilities and the unemployed;
2. Provide support for sustainable livelihood through skills training, access to land, inputs for smallholder farmers, youth and women empowerment through access to loans for the establishment of micro, small and medium enterprises.

Social Insurance Schemes:

1. Contributory and non-contributory pensions available to Deltans over 60 years old and
2. Payment of insurance premium for farmers to absorb economic shock against natural disaster.

Social Assistance:

1. Cash transfer to poor mothers who give birth to triplets and above, food grants for poor families, poor orphans, poor widows, ex-lepers and the aged.
2. Provision of cash and materials to victims of natural disasters.
3. Rehabilitation services to repatriated girls and street children.

Legislation and Regulation

1. A legal framework that specifically protects women against female genital mutilation;
2. Effective implementation and enforcement of the Child Rights Law.

3. Finalise and implement the proposed bill on domestication of the CEDAW.

Targeting and Registration

The DTSP is for all Deltans because of the progressive approach to social protection, initial selection of beneficiaries of programmes will be done through targeting following international best practice.

Graduation and Exit

A key goal of the DTSP is to ensure a minimum standard of living and a life of dignity to all Deltans. Intended beneficiaries like the vulnerable disabled and the elderly will be sustained in the programmes as long as the person is poor. Nevertheless, the DTSP also includes policies intended to lift individuals and families out of poverty, encourage them to find employment and engage in productive activities to earn their own livelihoods. These beneficiaries, as they approach graduation from these programmes, will be linked up to other complementary interventions to further enhance their social and economic capacities.

Coordination and Integration

The interventions will be delivered in a coordinated manner to ensure that all stakeholders are engaged and have clearly defined roles and responsibilities. To achieve coordination, government shall establish a coordination mechanism made up of state and non-state actors. Government MDAs and partners involved in social protection will adhere to international best practices in financial management procedures and audit processes. Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting processes will be improved in line with regional and international guidelines and indicators for the purpose of comparing progress made in different sectors.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Effective Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems shall be put in place

for the number of projects and programmes to be implemented in the plan and the magnitude of their cost, which demand proper monitoring to ensure successful execution in order to achieve stated targets. In addition, proper monitoring is necessary to ensure that government obtains commensurate value for money spent.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is therefore necessary for effective management and accountability in implementing the plan. Project and programmes in the plan will be monitored and evaluated to assess delivery on targets, identify difficulties, ascertain problem areas, recommend remedial actions as well as effectiveness, efficiency, cost, relevance and impact based on defined objectives. A monitoring framework will be developed for the implementation of the policy.

Government has already established structures to support M&E in Delta State. This consideration provides a single framework that provides the platform for assessing any programme implemented in the interest of the public.

M&E is crucial as it ensures that implementation of the plan remains on course and that expected deliverables are achieved in a transparent, cost effective and timely manner that meets standard.

Performance Measurement, Efficiency, and Sustainability

The DTSP will generate evidence based data through various implementing MDAs and non-state actors quarterly. Under the coordination of the Ministry of Economic Planning, generated data shall be used and presented in a score card as an input into the overall Delta State Social Protection Report. This will also help to provide detailed view of programmes performance. The information collected through the scorecard will support performance-based monitoring, budgeting, planning and coordination among implementing MDAs. In terms of efficiency and sustainability, Government shall build sufficient capacity of

implementing staff and ensure ownership and the financial sustainability of social protection programmes.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Social protection has recently become a veritable instrument in the African development agenda and countries in sub-Sahara are increasingly deciding that social protection is no longer a luxury that they cannot afford and Nigeria has embraced this agenda. Delta State, one of the thirty six states of the federation has also embraced it. Delta State is endowed with sufficient human and material resources required to support rapid socio-economic development and guarantee sustainable livelihood for its people. Delta State is one of the major producers of oil and gas in Nigeria. The State is located in the oil-rich Niger Delta region of Nigeria, providing about 30% of Nigeria's total oil and gas output. Similarly, the gas reserves account for an estimated 40% of the national total gas reserves of 150 trillion cubic feet. The State has 25 Local Government Areas (LGAs). According to the 2006 census, the State had a population of 4,098,391. At a population growth rate of 3.2%, the estimated population as at 2015 was 5,441,651 with a land area of 18,050 km², the population density was 228 persons/km². The main ethnic nationalities are the Urhobos, Igbos, Ijaws, Isokos and Itsekiris, reflecting the rich cultural diversity of the people.

The demographic structure is characterised by an active, young and thriving population (15-59 years) of about 64% while less than 15 years old make up 34% of the population. Even though oil and gas accounts for the bulk of the statutory revenues, the agriculture and informal sector account for the bulk of employment and livelihood of the people (Delta State Medium Term Development Plan 2016-2019).

The performance of the State's economy in 2015 did not vary much from

the performance of the national economy. This is in view of the fact, that the State's economy is oil and gas dependent. Oil and gas accounts for about 80% of the State's total revenue. However, the projected growth rate in 2015 is 3.38 %, as against over 6% achieved in the preceding year. Delta State's poverty profile indicates that average poverty rate based on head count is 56% (Arbitrage Consult, 2014). Also on the average, households of 2-4 accounted for 52%, whilst 5-8 accounted for 48% of poverty levels in the State. Measured by a mean household of five, the per capita income was about N302 or equivalent of USD2.00 per day. Comparatively this is slightly less than the national poverty index of 62% implying that poverty in Delta State is lower than the national poverty rate. Similarly, the hunger index is 13%, which is half of the national hunger index (27%), indicating that food security level in Delta State is higher than the national food security level.

The unemployment/underemployment rate stood at 27.2% in 2014, while income inequality in the South-South zone, measured by Gini coefficient, was put at 0.43. This was slightly lower than the national average of 0.45 (NBS). Overall performance in this regard remains unacceptably low. This is a low growth rate when compared to the National average. As it is common throughout the world, this economic growth has not translated into improved general wellbeing of the citizens as there is no substantial reduction in poverty, inequality and vulnerabilities (Delta State Medium Term Development Plan 2016-2019). The high poverty and unemployment rates especially among the youth have often been associated with youth restiveness leading to insecurity activities, gas flaring, pipeline and gas assets vandalism with consequential damage on the economy.

Thus strengthening social protection in Delta State provides opportunities for engagements with communities for sustainable peace and security of oil assets in the State.

To mitigate these challenges, there have been interventions at national and state levels, particularly those aimed at addressing the issues of poverty and unemployment. Delta State Vision 2020 (2011-2020) identified the need for social safety net programmes and to evolve and strengthen social safety net programmes covering the unemployed, youths, aged and those with special needs. Government has also recognised that its spending on the social sectors has not been sufficiently prioritised. These programmes which run essentially as social assistance projects are limited in scope, implemented on ad-hoc basis and lack the coordination and continuity due mainly to the absence of a policy framework to guide the implementation of social protection in Delta State. However, the State is being supported by development partners in the area of establishing the Social protection systems and processes as well as building human resource capacities for effective coordination, monitoring and implementation of social protection programmes in the State.

A draft Delta State Social Protection Policy (DTSP) has now been developed using a bottom-up approach. It has benefited from the insights of wide consultations with stakeholders and experts. It seeks to place within the reach of Deltans the maximum benefits of social protection.

1.2 The Constitution and Social Protection

The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) under the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Chapter 2 (Sections 16 & 17) provides the basis for the provision of social protection in the country. The basic principles include the State's obligations to:

- (i) secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every citizen on the basis of social justice and equality of status and

- opportunity; 16, 1 (b);
- (ii) provide suitable and adequate shelter, suitable and adequate food, reasonable national minimum living wage, old age care and pensions, and unemployment, sick benefits and welfare of the disabled are provided for all citizens; 16, 2 (d);
 - (iii) ensure that all citizens have the opportunity for securing adequate means of livelihood as well as adequate opportunity to secure suitable employment; 17, 3 (a) and
 - (iv) ensure that provision is made for public assistance in deserving cases or other conditions of need. 17, 3 (g).

1.3 The National Development Frameworks and Social Protection

The NSPP is formulated in the context of, and taking into account the aspirations included in the national development framework:

1. optimizing human and natural resources to achieve rapid economic growth; and
2. translating that growth into equitable social development for all citizens with improved living standards.

1.4 The Delta State Medium-Term Growth and Development Framework (2016–2019)

The objectives of the Delta State framework articulates plans to:

1. Enhance wealth and job creation for all Deltans but targeted more at unemployed youths between the ages of 18-35.
2. Substantially reduce poverty among Deltans and inequality among women and girl child.
3. Promote gender equality among women and girl child.

These policies consider social protection goals as congruent with national and State development aspirations whereby expenditures on social protection are necessary investments in people. Accordingly, the existing policies provide the framework not only to address the vulnerabilities of the poor, but also measures for mobilising assets and capabilities of individuals, households and communities for sustainable human development and to provide all Deltans a life of dignity.

1.5 International Agreements and Social Protection

The NSPP and DTSP draw inspiration from International Agreements and Conventions to which Nigeria is signatory and have direct bearings on social protection, notably:

- (i) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) which enshrines right to social security;¹
- (ii) The African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1981) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1999) which advance social protection with the human rights approach;
- (iii) The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) specifically emphasises children's rights to social protection;²
- (iv) The UN Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1995;
- (v) The African Union (AU) Livingstone Transformative Agenda(2006) which incorporates the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and

¹ Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security while Article 25: Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being for himself and of his family.

² Article 26 of the UNCRC states that "States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law."

- (vi) ILO Conference on Social Protection Floor Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202) recommended that member States establish and maintain social protection floors as a fundamental element of their national social security system.

The Delta State Social Protection Policy considers social protection as both a right and an empowerment instrument and therefore provides the framework for all stakeholders to work together to fulfil the fundamental rights of citizens as endorsed nationally and globally.

1.6 Definition of Social Protection

In the context of this policy, Social Protection shall mean:

A mix of policies and programmes designed for individuals and households throughout the life cycle to prevent and reduce poverty and socio-economic shocks by promoting and enhancing livelihoods and a life of dignity.

1.7 The Rationale for Social Protection Policy

The Delta State Government recognises the increasing relevance of social protection in engendering citizens' rights to a life of dignity and promoting human and economic development. During the last decade in particular and among developing countries, social protection has emerged as a viable policy framework employed globally to address poverty, social and economic vulnerabilities, inequality and exclusion, and other threats to sustainable development. Recognising that economic growth alone is insufficient to bring about the transformation needed in the State, Government seeks to adopt a balanced framework that promotes inclusive growth, equality and security as well as ensure a life of dignity.

1.8 Goal and Objectives

1.8.1 Goal

The overarching goal of the DTSP is to establish a gender-sensitive and

age-appropriate framework to ensure a minimum social floor for a life of dignity and prosperity for Deltans.

1.8.2 Objectives

To achieve this goal, the specific objectives of the Policy are to:

- (i) Reduce poverty among the poor and people vulnerable to being poor;
- (ii) Empower the poor and people vulnerable to economic shocks;
- (iii) Advance human capital development to ensure a life of dignity;
- (iv) Provide guiding principles for managing/sustaining social protection projects and programmes;
- (v) Promote meaningful platform aimed at social stability, equity and growth inclusiveness;
- (vi) Ensure Deltans have access to basic social services and infrastructure;
- (vii) Enhance social welfare and improve food security and nutrition;
- (viii) Create and support decent employment and sustainable livelihood;
- (ix) Protect individuals and households from shocks that can make them fall into extreme poverty; and
- (x) Foster synergy and coordination among all social protection intervention agencies.

1.9 Approach to Social Protection

The DTSPP adopts a lifecycle approach which has the following major features:

- (I) All individuals pass through a life cycle with different stages of life defined by age brackets, as follows: 0-5, 6-14, 15-24, 25-64 and

- above 65 years;
- (ii) Social protection interventions are age-appropriate and recognize the need to arrest the build-up of risks and vulnerabilities throughout the life cycle. Therefore, the interventions will be designed to systematically target all stages of life such that the socio-economic situation in one phase does not transmit to the next phase and cumulative benefits are achieved across generations; For example, for children below 5 years, social protection interventions will help to improve access to nutrition and health care while for children above 6 years, interventions may help in improving access to education. For adults, interventions will help improve skill acquisition and capacity to earn income as well as to address old age vulnerabilities.
 - (iii) Social protection interventions will be designed to address multi-dimensional and crosscutting issues as well as temporary and structural deprivations, shocks and vulnerabilities; and
 - (iv) The guiding principles for social protection include prohibition of discrimination and unfair treatment of citizens due to their age.

1.10 Guiding Principles: The Political Economy of Social Protection

Social protection is influenced by the political economy of the country. The DTSP has been developed within some established principles as accepted by Government. The principles are as follows:

1.10.1 The Principle of Redistribution

The Principle commits to the redistribution of resources to progressively reduce the gaps in inequality using important means of resources redistribution and provision of non-market services and opportunities to ensure social order and stability. In this direction, Delta State Government

shall reduce poverty through job and wealth creation social schemes currently being implemented under Youth Agricultural Entrepreneur Programme (YAGEP), Skills Training and Entrepreneurship Programme (STEP), Graduate Employment Enhancement Programme (GEEP), Micro-credit scheme and other forms of social transfers and support services.

1.10.2 The Principle of Universal Basic Needs

This Principle states that all humans have universal prerequisites for successful and critical participation in social life. Human needs are the universal preconditions for participation in social life. Government therefore affirms the right of every Deltan in the satisfaction of their basic needs, especially, in the areas of education, health, food security and employment.

1.10.3 The Principle of Citizenship

The Principle stipulates that the purpose of the State is for the good of the citizens. All citizens, without distinction of status or class or gender, should be offered some minimum standard of living in relation to an agreed range of services. Government shall, through its relevant agencies, carry out citizenship-related activities to ensure effective delivery of services to the populace as its duty towards its citizens.

1.10.4 The Principle of Human Rights

Social and economic rights guarantee the right to life, the opportunity to learn and obtain capacities to improve the standard of living, and to experience a life of dignity. Social protection rights are included in the Constitution as well as in international agreements and conventions that Nigeria is a State Party to. This means that all Nigerian citizens are supposed to enjoy the benefits of an integrated social protection system which should be properly established and publicly funded.

1.10.5 Principle of Social Inclusiveness

Social Inclusiveness demands that increasing provision be made for economic, social, political and cultural opportunities for citizens' participation in the normal activities of their society without stigma or discrimination. Government will use social protection to enhance social inclusion especially of the most vulnerable and excluded populations.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF EXISTING SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES

2.0 Background

Delta State in attempt to address Social Protection issues have some laws among which are:

- (i) Free and Compulsory Education law of 2004
- (ii) The Child Rights Law of 2008
- (iii) Delta State Contributory Pension Scheme
- (iv) Delta State Contributory Health Commission Law 2015.

These various policies adopted a life-cycle and gender sensitive approach by recognising both economic and social risks including job discrimination and harmful traditional practices. They present a social protection response organised around three main themes: social assistance, social insurance and child protection.

In Delta State Vision 20:20:20, the State Government believes that the provision of education, healthcare delivery services and other social amenities are critical for rapid and sustainable economic development. The State has various social sector programmes such as healthcare, education and empowerment initiatives aimed at achieving accelerated development.

Although, there are many interventions on-going in form of social protection, the lack of an overarching social protection policy at the State level limits the implementation of social protection. Moreover, programmes organised on social protection to date have been narrowly conceptualised as they focused largely on conditional cash transfers and health financing mechanisms. These programmes have taken the form of ad hoc, small-scale and State-led programmes, with little inter-sectoral

1.10.5 Principle of Social Inclusiveness

Social Inclusiveness demands that increasing provision be made for economic, social, political and cultural opportunities for citizens' participation in the normal activities of their society without stigma or discrimination. Government will use social protection to enhance social inclusion especially of the most vulnerable and excluded populations.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF EXISTING SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES

2.0 Background

Delta State in attempt to address Social Protection issues have some laws among which are:

- (i) Free and Compulsory Education law of 2004
- (ii) The Child Rights Law of 2008
- (iii) Delta State Contributory Pension Scheme
- (iv) Delta State Contributory Health Commission Law 2015.

These various policies adopted a life-cycle and gender sensitive approach by recognising both economic and social risks including job discrimination and harmful traditional practices. They present a social protection response organised around three main themes: social assistance, social insurance and child protection.

In Delta State Vision 20:20:20, the State Government believes that the provision of education, healthcare delivery services and other social amenities are critical for rapid and sustainable economic development. The State has various social sector programmes such as healthcare, education and empowerment initiatives aimed at achieving accelerated development.

Although, there are many interventions on-going in form of social protection, the lack of an overarching social protection policy at the State level limits the implementation of social protection. Moreover, programmes organised on social protection to date have been narrowly conceptualised as they focused largely on conditional cash transfers and health financing mechanisms. These programmes have taken the form of ad hoc, small-scale and State-led programmes, with little inter-sectoral

linkage or State coordination. These include:

- i. Free maternal health
- ii. Free U-5 health
- iii. Care of the destitute
- iv. Emergency relief to those in economic and other difficulties
- v. Care of the aged without dependant
- vi. Skill empowerment for target unemployed youths
- vii. Care for people living with HIV/AIDS
- viii. Provision of disability friendly access to facilities and services.

Current Social Protection Programmes

In developing the DTSP, it is imperative to review existing social programmes. Taking a look at the current social protection programmes in the State indicates that a number of actors are involved in the funding and implementation of activities. These include Government, donor agencies, international NGOs and Civil Society Organisations. Majority of the programmes fall under social assistance-type programmes, with a few in-built social insurance and social equity programmes such as:

- (i) Contributory Health Insurance Scheme sponsored by Delta State Government.
- (ii) Pension Schemes for retirees sponsored by Delta State Government.
- (iii) Skill empowerment programme sponsored by international agencies such as UNDP, SEEFOR by World Bank.

The existing State social protection programmes cover a range of broad interventions which includes the following:

- (I) Job Creation e.g. the Graduate Employment and Entrepreneurial

- Programme (GEEP), Youth Agricultural Entrepreneurs Programme (YAGEP), Skills Training and Entrepreneurship Programme (STEP);
- (ii) social insurance programmes e.g. Contributory Health Scheme, Contributory Pension Scheme;
 - (iii) social assistance and welfare programmes e.g. payment of bounties to women who give birth to triplets and above, payment of stipends to cured ex-lepers, treatment and rehabilitation of destitutes, 5% employment of employable persons to persons living with disabilities;
 - (iv) micro, small and medium finance programmes e.g. business support credit, micro retailers credit, agricultural credit, smart vocational and technical credit, leather works credit, cottage industry development credit;
 - (v) child protection programme such as Delta State Home-grown School Feeding Programme, domestication of child rights law 2008 in Delta State e.g. child adoption, survival and development interventions;
 - (vi) Health programmes e.g. health insurance scheme, free medical health for children under 5, free maternal health care services from pregnancy till delivery;
 - (vii) Youth Empowerment/Skill Acquisition e.g. Graduate Employment and Entrepreneurial Programme (GEEP), Youth Agricultural Entrepreneurs Programme (YAGEP), Skills Training and Entrepreneurship Programme (STEP);
 - (viii) Conditional cash transfer e.g. payment of stipends to cured ex-lepers;
 - (ix) Community empowerment social protection programmes e.g. community development self help project such as building of

town halls, market, educational block anchored by ICDP, SEEFOR/Ministry of Women Affairs;

- (x) Gender sensitive social protection programmes e.g. harmful practices against women such as female genital mutilation.

2.1 Reform Measures for Social Protection Programmes

Gender Mainstreaming

Progress on gender equality is recognized as a critical factor. Hitherto, the social protection agenda has generally been presented in terms of categories of poor and excluded social groups, differentiated according to age, health status and relationship to formal labour markets. Social protection measures will be designed to respond to different gender-specific categories of risk, which include:

- i. health risks (e.g. maternal and infant mortality, disease);
- ii. life-cycle risks (e.g. childbearing, divorce, widowhood);
- iii. household economic risks (e.g. increased expenditure for social obligations such as marriage and funerals);
- iv. social risks (e.g. exclusion, domestic violence, crime); and
- v. natural disaster (e.g. flood, earthquakes).

Gender will be mainstreamed into all aspects of policy and programme design and implementation, including targeting, linkages with complementary services, institutional arrangements, awareness-raising, and monitoring and evaluation. Issues that enhance the livelihoods and life of dignity in reproductive rights of men and women will also be prioritized.

Multi - Sectoral Approach

The social sector components are inter-related. Population growth affects

the demand for agricultural produce, education and health services. Education enhances appreciation for health and population programmes, healthy pupils are likely to learn more. Successful implementation of social protection programmes depends on development in other sectors such as infrastructure and agriculture. The underlying causes of malnutrition are poor access to health services, sanitation and inadequate caring practices. Good governance is needed to bring together all these sectors and identify their different roles, priorities and institutional requirements. The increase in the communication link between personnel in these sectors will facilitate a multi sectoral approach to development. Government will ensure that Deltans participate in a stable and growing economy, with an improved delivery of social services that is realistic, resources based and consistent with the State development plans and aspirations.

CHAPTER 3

POLICY MEASURES

3.0 Minimum Package of Protection

Government shall implement a transformative social protection framework, which takes into consideration both economic and social forms of vulnerabilities. This will be based on a framework whereby social protection promotes social equity and inclusive growth. The framework includes four levels of social protection provisions:

1. Protective: (supporting households' income and consumption, which includes social assistance programmes such as cash transfers, support for aged and people with special needs, in-kind transfers, fee waivers to support access to basic and social services);
2. Preventive: (to avoid households from falling into or further into poverty, e.g. health insurance programmes, subsidized risk pooling mechanisms);
3. Promotive: (enhancing household's ability to engage in productive activities and increase incomes, for instance through public works employment schemes, agricultural inputs transfers or subsidies); and
4. Transformative (addressing social inequalities and discrimination, which include, for example, core social protection programmes which tackle gender inequality and promote child rights).

Government shall ensure that no citizen falls below the minimum level of social and economic wellbeing, security and dignity enshrined in a Social Protection Floor. Based on constitutional provisions and international benchmarks, this Social Protection Floor for Delta State shall be a minimum essential level of social rights, services and facilities that all

citizens should enjoy as explained in section 3.2.

3.1 Prioritization and Progressive Realization of Policy Measures

The purpose of the social protection system envisaged in this Policy shall be oriented towards a long-term vision, with a perspective of twenty years, drawing on evidence and experiences from international and federal government social investment programmes such as N-power, Home-Grown School Feeding Programme, Graduate Employment and Entrepreneurial Programme (GEEP) which show that comprehensive and sustainable social protection systems cannot be built in the short term. To achieve medium and long term objectives of the DTSSP will take time and substantial resources. Against this backdrop, the policy actions and plans will be rolled out in three overlapping phases: short, medium and long terms.

In the short and medium terms, the Policy will develop institutional frameworks and allow the implementing MDAs to administer interventions that will be scaled up or expanded in the long run to engender universal coverage within the context of priority interventions.

In the long run, the DTSSP shall establish minimum standards of coverage for all Deltans to be progressively realized. The State and the LGAs will be able to implement and achieve these minimum standards at their own pace within 20 years. Also, Delta State will have the flexibility to give priority to one or another element; as not all of the interventions need to be addressed at the same time. Moreover, the State can implement additional measures if so desired as the DTSSP only establishes the minimum. This Policy embraces and supports other Government initiatives on pensions and social insurance.

3.2 Short, Medium and Long Term Measures

3.2.1 Short and Medium Term

Government will provide a Basic Minimum Social Protection package in the short to medium term. For the short term measures, attention will be focused on the prioritized areas of interventions and in achieving these, the policy objectives and strategies discussed below will be applied to guide the implementing MDAs.

Policy Objectives

1. Poor pregnant women and children under 5 have access to free essential health care
2. Family/child transfers aimed at facilitating access to nutrition, education and health care for the poor.
3. Targeted income support for the poor and unemployed in active age groups, especially through cash-for-work and other labour intensive programmes; and
4. Citizens in old age category (above 65 years old) and people with disabilities enjoy housing / income security through pensions, cash transfers, and grants to ensure their income is not below the national poverty line.

3.2.2 Long Term

With regards to the long term measures, Government through implementing MDAs will plan its strategies in accordance with the provisions in the United Nations Social Protection Floor (UN-SPF), which guarantees a universal minimum package that adopts a life-cycle approach. The UN-SPF consists of the following elements: access to education and essential health services; income security through family or child benefits; unemployment benefit; and income security in old age (non-contributory pension).

In the long term, Government will be committed to sustainable funding, using appropriate mechanisms that provide predictable and institutionalized funding to social protection. Government will also make concerted efforts to secure funding from partners such as NGOs, INGOs and other development partners. For Delta State to achieve the objectives of the DTSP, some policy measures, policy objectives, and strategies which are described below, will have to be put in place.

The policies below describe the minimum interventions to provide a social protection floor to all Deltans.

3.2.2.1 Education and Health Services

Policy measure 1: Provision of school feeding

Free meals will be provided to pupils in primary 1 -3 in public primary schools.

Policy objective: Improve food security, nutrition and schooling for children particularly in the poorest households.

Policy measure 2: Free tuition fees, Scholarship, learning materials, uniforms and cash transfers to children from poor households and children living with disabilities.

Policy Objective: To encourage and support enrolment and completion for intended beneficiaries in basic and senior secondary education through reduction of social and financial barriers.

Policy measure 3: All children and adults living with disabilities have access to free health care, education, and required special services and assistive devices.

Policy Objective: Progressive realization of universal access to health and education opportunities for people with disabilities.

Policy Measure 4: Free health care services for pregnant women, lactating mothers, children under-5, the aged (people over 65 years old)

and people living with disabilities.

Policy Objective: Progressive realization of universal health care for all citizens.

Policy Measure 5: Increasing access to Contributory Health Insurance Scheme (HIS), Delta State Contributory Health Scheme (DSCHS), Community Based Health Insurance Scheme (CBHIS), or other social health insurance schemes.

Policy objective: Progressive realization of universal health care for all citizens.

3.2.2.2 Social Welfare and Child Protection

Policy Measure 6: Health services, emotional support, and counseling to victims of child labour, child abuse, child rape, human trafficking, leprosy, destitution, Female Genital Mutilation and HIV/AIDs.

Policy Objective: To promote the welfare of the vulnerable and healthy development of the child, especially victims of abuse, exploitation and violence as well as to contribute to the establishment of a legal and institutional framework for social welfare and child protection.

3.2.2.3 Social Housing

Policy Measure 7: Decent and affordable housing for the homeless, the monetary poor, the aged and families living in overcrowded and unhealthy conditions.

Policy Objective: Improve access to housing for the extreme poor, the aged and people living in poor housing conditions.

3.2.2.4 Livelihood Enhancement and Employment

Policy Measure 8: Unemployment insurance and non-cash unemployment benefits to job seekers.

Policy Objective: To enhance the income and livelihoods of the

unemployed.

Policy Measure 9: Public Works Programmes for Youths and the unemployed.

Policy Objectives: To enhance the income, livelihoods and employability of young persons and others vulnerable to economic shocks.

Policy Measure 10: Provide support for sustainable livelihood through skills training, access to land, inputs for smallholder farmers, affirmative action for youth and women's employment, and access to micro and small enterprises and finances.

Policy Objective: To enhance the income and livelihoods, earning capacity and create opportunities for enhanced livelihoods and a life of dignity.

Policy Measure 11: Provide affordable child care services for children under 5 to enable parents to engage in productive activities.

Policy Objective: Improve participation of parents in the employment and productivity sector of national development.

3.2.2.5 Social Assistance

Policy Measure 12: Contributory and non-contributory pensions available to all citizens over 60 years and above.

Policy Objective: Enhance livelihoods and income, and a life of dignity for the elderly.

Policy Measure 13: Provide cash transfers to families and cash for work schemes which are activated at the onset of emergencies.

Policy Objective: Enhance resilience, protect and enhance support for communities and households vulnerable to shocks of human-made and natural disasters.

Policy Measure 14: Cash and food grants for poor families, orphans, street children, mothers of triplets and above, widows, disables and others

vulnerable to harmful traditional practices.

Policy Objective: Reduce poverty, hunger and starvation in households and individuals that are labour-constrained and at risk of falling into extreme poverty.

3.2.2.6 Traditional Family and Community Support

Policy Measure 15: Support existing family and community-based mechanisms and systems for the intended beneficiaries to respond to shocks and extreme poverty.

Policy Objective: Strengthen community solidarity and family resources and assets for support and care for the intended beneficiaries

3.2.2.7 Legislation and Regulation

Policy Measure 16: A legal framework that specifically protects intended beneficiaries including children through inheritance rights and birth registration.

Policy Objective: Strengthen existing legal framework to protect and promote the welfare of women and children.

3.3 Targeting and Registration

One of the fundamental principles of the DTSP (Chapter 1) is universality. The DTSP establishes a social protection floor for all Deltans. Thus, many of the interventions and policies explicitly promote universal coverage (e.g. health insurance for all Deltans). However, due to resource constraints, some individuals, families, and groups may need to receive special attention (e.g. scholarships for children from poor families). Universality will be pursued through progressive realisation. In this case, Delta State will exercise the flexibility of establishing her own targeting schemes to identify intended beneficiaries. The State will conduct targeting of beneficiaries for various programmes using international best practices and lessons learnt.

3.4 The Single Register System

In order for the DTSP and programmes to be effective, a regular and reliable registration and tracking system will be put in place. The services of the National Identity Management Commission (NIMC), the Delta State Contributory Health Commission (DSCHC), and the Central Office of Statistics, State Bureau of Statistics and Department of Monitoring and Evaluation under Ministry of Economic Planning will be required in this regard. The single register will be updated periodically to ensure the reliability of the data. The database will provide the necessary information for ensuring that resources go to the intended beneficiaries. A single registry that links the different registers for different programmes will be pursued.

3.5 Graduation and Exit

A key goal of the DTSP is to ensure a minimum standard of living and a life of dignity to all Deltans. This means that some policies and interventions will be sustained for as long as the intended beneficiaries need them (e.g. a disability benefit will terminate as soon as the beneficiary is empowered, pension for the elderly will be maintained all through their old age). Nevertheless, the DTSP also includes policies intended to lift individuals and families out of poverty, encourage them to find employment and engage in productive activities to earn their own livelihoods. It is therefore, expected that the intervention programme shall empower beneficiaries with productive capacity to participate in other programmes for a period of time to develop and sustain their basic livelihoods. During the latter stages, beneficiaries will be linked up with other complementary programmes to further enhance their social and economic capacities.

3.6 Effectiveness of Social Protection

While current social protection interventions have targeted and benefited

the “active poor” or the “working poor”, it has made little impact on a large number of poor (and perhaps growing number) population. The impact of having an “un-reached” excluded intended beneficiary is such that these groups will forever be trapped in the inter-generational cycle of poverty which will jeopardize the achievements of national poverty reduction and development goals.

CHAPTER 4

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.0 Coordination and Integration

This social protection policy will be delivered in a timely, harmonised, and effective manner. There will be inclusive processes soliciting the inputs of all stakeholders with clear resolve and assignment of roles and responsibilities for policy making, implementation and regulation. Sustained partnerships will be developed between a diversity of stakeholders including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Partners will commit to a common set of standards for financial management, targeting of beneficiaries, reporting as well as monitoring and evaluation. All partners will implement programmes under the framework of this policy.

To achieve policy coordination, the State Government shall establish an institutional framework that will effectively and efficiently oversee the social protection policy across the State. The social protection technical working group will also be a key platform for enhancing partner coordination.

The Social Protection Steering and Technical Committees shall be committed to ensure that:

1. the DTSPP mainstreamed into national, state plans and the budgeting system; and
2. There is effective coordination of state and non-state actors entrusted with implementation of social protection programmes.

In terms of integration, the social protection system will be designed in a way that ensures social protection services are integrated, to effectively and efficiently address multi-faceted vulnerabilities. Government MDAs and partners involved in social protection will commit to a harmonized set

of financial management procedure, audit process, advancement, monitoring and evaluation and reporting processes, consistent with state, national, regional and international guidelines and indicators for the purpose of comparing progress made in different sectors, among others.

4.1 The Key Stakeholders and Roles

The major stakeholders that will ensure the effective implementation of DTSP include the State and Local Governments as well as Civil Society Organizations, the private sector, and international development partners. The detailed responsibilities of each stakeholder are specified below;

4.1.1 The State Government

The State Government shall:

- (i) provide leadership in all aspects of implementing the policy;
- (ii) provide enabling environment;
- (iii) review Social Protection Policy;
- (iv) ensure timely and adequate discharge of financial obligations;
- (v) seek national/international cooperation and collaboration towards the success of the Policy;
- (vi) enhance the capacities of local governments for effective implementation of the Policy; and
- (vii) provide funding for the implementation of the programme.

4.1.2 The Local Government Areas (LGAs)

The LGAs are to be involved in the implementation of the policy at the local government level and provide counterpart support. They are also expected to be involved in mobilization, sensitization and to participate in the monitoring and evaluation process.

4.1.3 Traditional Rulers/Community Leaders

Implementing MDAs shall ensure the Involvement of community level governance structures in delivery of the social protection services in LGAs and communities shall support effective programme implementation and build community confidence in collective action.

4.1.4 Civil Society Organisations and Community Based Organisations

Civil Society Organisations including CBOs are important in the monitoring and evaluation of the DTSP. These organisations are accountable to their constituents who are mostly the beneficiaries of social protection programmes. They shall work through their respective LGAs as partners to ensure that the policy achieves the intended objectives, support transparency and accountability mechanisms on the social protection process, and improve communication and information sharing to inform people about their rights and obligations. They will be expected to support policy and programme development through evidence-based research.

4.1.5 International Development Partners (IDPs)

Delta State Government shall collaborate extensively with IDPs in the implementation of the policy. The specific functions of IDPs shall include:

- (i) systems strengthening through provision of technical assistance;
- (ii) Research and logistic support;
- (iii) Sharing lessons from global experience;
- (iv) Capacity building at all levels for sustainability and;
- (v) Making financial commitments for effective policy delivery.

4.2 Regulation and Dispute Resolution

The implementing MDAs shall have in place complaints and grievance mechanism to handle all matters relating to complaints, disputes, fraud

and fraudulent practices.

4.3 Institutional Development

Institutional development is considered to be critical to the achievement of the implementation of the DTSP. Therefore, Government and partners shall invest in developing the capacities of institutions for a sustainable social protection at all levels of Government and across MDAs.

The scope and nature of capacity building and institutional support shall be based on needs assessment of the capacity of all relevant institutions that will be involved in the policy and implementation of social protection interventions. Institutional capacities will be built to manage processes such as targeting, monitoring, management of beneficiary registers, as well as payment systems.

An action plan in line with the objectives of the state institutional development strategy will outline the necessary actions to improve the capacity to deliver the social protection. This will include, but not limited to the following:

- (i) Plans to adequately provide resources to key departments responsible for administration of on-going social protection programmes with trained staff, ICT equipment and vehicles;
- (ii) Technical assistance for mentoring relevant staff of implementing agencies by development partners; and
- (iii) Training modules and process manuals shall be developed for guidance on the administration of social protection programmes.

4.4 Financing

This policy aims to ensure that Social Protection interventions are effectively and sustainably financed from a range of sources but with clear understanding that the Government shall provide the bulk of the funding. The Government shall provide resources from the State annual budget to

support this policy according to the needs and based on affordability of social protection programmes. The Ministry of Economic Planning will coordinate the budgeting process for social protection across the MDAs as part of its statutory mandate. Non-state actors including the private sector, employers, workers, development partners, community groups, and voluntarily organisations will augment these resources based on need assessment.

This policy proposes that the Government shall develop strategies that prioritise the funding of social protection interventions and review the relative share of funding from the Government, development partners and other stakeholders. It also commits the Government to improve the targeting of social protection beneficiaries, reducing administrative cost, and improving the management of funds allocated for social protection.

4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Effective Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems are important for providing evidence on the impact of projects and programmes. Government recognises the importance of an effective M&E system as a tool for learning from past experiences and improving service delivery while also demonstrating results as part of accountability to key stakeholders.

Government will strengthen and support the existing M&E system in the State for effective implementation of policies and programmes. These considerations provide a framework that has the platform for assessing any programme implemented in the interest of Deltans. Therefore the existing State's M&E framework will apply to the DTSP.

The Nigerian Constitution defines the responsibilities of the three levels of government and supports a degree of autonomy for the State Governments in relation to the Federal Government. The Local Governments operate as autonomous entities of the State Governments,

with their existence and source of revenues guaranteed by the Constitution. The arrangements and structures for M&E therefore, cover the Federal and State levels. The Ministry of Budget and National Planning is responsible for the overall coordination of National M & E across all levels of government. In Delta State, the coordination is domiciled in the Ministry of Economic Planning.

4.6 Management Information System

The Government recognises the need to establish an information system to manage social protection in the State. This system would make it possible to document result of the various interventions and schemes inform key stakeholders about the status and effectiveness of social protection programmes and generate political support for sustaining and expanding social protection programmes. The Government shall develop a single Management Information System (MIS) to: (i) harmonise and consolidate the current range of fragmented schemes, and (ii) increase the ability of social protection initiatives to scale up their operations quickly in response to crisis. The responsibility for the collection and management of data will remain with the stakeholders implementing the various social protection programmes. The Delta State Social Protection Steering Committee will also help these stakeholders to develop or refine their own information management systems. Meanwhile, the State Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (SIMES) will include specific indicators for monitoring and evaluating social protection programmes.

4.7 Performance Measurement

For the DTSP to be effective, evidence shall be provided to the extent that the intended beneficiaries are reached. Towards this end, a scorecard will be generated on the DTSP by the relevant MDAs such as Monitoring and Evaluation Department and the State Bureau of Statistics under the Ministry of Economic Planning. This will be used as an input into the

overall State Social Protection Reports and also provide a detailed impact assessment.

The scorecard shall be applied to each of the policy measures described in Chapter 3. The information collected through the scorecard will support performance-based monitoring, budgeting, planning and coordination among implementing MDAs.

Outcome of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) measure the progress towards the national and State development objectives in the different strategic sectors in line with the State/National Vision 20:20:20 and Delta State Strategic Development Plan (2015). The structure of the scorecard caters for short and medium term targets, hence periodic evaluation will be undertaken to provide an understanding of the performance of the various policies and interventions.

4.8 Reviews

The DTSP shall be reviewed every 5 years to ensure it is responsive to emerging issues and challenges, and to address fundamental challenges identified in the M&E process. The Delta State Social Protection Steering Committee (DTSPSC) shall facilitate the review of the Policy. All key stakeholders shall be involved in the review to ensure that their views, perspectives and concerns are collected and considered in the process.

References

Delta State Midterm Development Plan

Delta State Vision 2020 (2011-2020)

Okowa Plus

Convention and Elimination of Racial Discrimination document