



NATIONAL SOCIAL REGISTER AS A VERITABLE TOOL FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE FROM KATSINA-ALA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, BENUE STATE, NIGERIA

Iortule Terkura Solomon^{*}, Ker Godwin and Hiam Aondoawase

Department of Economics, College of Education, Katsina-Ala, Benue State, Nigeria.

^{*}Corresponding Email Address: terkuraiortule@gmail.com; Tel.: 07061833078

Cite this article:

Iortule, T. S., Ker, G., Hiam, A. (2025), National Social Register as a Veritable Tool for Social Protection and Educational Development: Evidence from Katsina-Ala Local Government Area, Benue State, Nigeria. African Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development 8(1), 1-14. DOI: 10.52589/AJESD-P4L4CJLB

Manuscript History

Received: 19 Nov 2024

Accepted: 5 Jan 2025

Published: 15 Jan 2025

Copyright © 2025 The Author(s).

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0), which permits anyone to share, use, reproduce and redistribute in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

ABSTRACT: *The study assessed the impact of the National Social Register as a veritable tool for social protection and educational development: Evidence from Katsina-Ala Local Government Area, Benue State, Nigeria. The study adopted cross-sectional survey design. The population of the study consisted of 43,360 households. A sample of 396 respondents were used for the study, employing multistage sampling techniques. Questionnaires alongside interviews were employed for data collection. Data was analyzed using charts, frequencies, percentages and chi-square test. The findings of the study show that 6752 households were captured in 9 council wards that were captured in NSR out of the 12 council wards in the study area. Then, 439 households benefited from social protection programs informed of cash transfer. The study established that social protection intervention programs that the poor and vulnerable households benefited from significantly improve their level of income. Furthermore, the findings of the study also show that social protection intervention programs that the poor and vulnerable households captured in NSR benefited from have a significant impact on the educational progress of their children in the study area. The study concluded that the National Social Register (NSR) is a veritable tool for social protection and educational development in the study area. Therefore, the study recommended that governments at all levels in Nigeria should commit their resources in strengthening the process of building the NSR given that accurate data is necessary for social protection programs, development policies and planning as well as educational development.*

KEYWORDS: National social register, Veritable tool, Social protection, Educational development.



INTRODUCTION

Social protection encompasses strategies and intervention programmes formulated for persons and families (households) to overcome hardship in the course of life and live a better life of self-worth (National Social Protection Policy for Nigeria, NSPPF, 2014). The objective one of the Social Protection Policy which is social assistance and social care directly deals with assisting those living in abject poverty and most susceptible to poverty comprising young, disabled and older people in achieving a better condition of life (Federal Republic of Nigeria, FRN, 2021). The approaches targeted at achieving the objective one of Social Protection Policy are to provide free school meals to all students in government owned primary schools, scholarships, learning material, uniforms and cash transfers for students from the poorest families and disabilities among others (FRN, 2021).

Consequently, the policy measures highlighted above have a direct link with educational development in Nigeria if they are effectively achieved. As Obeza (2023) noted, poor enrolment of children in school is the key problems facing the educational system in Nigeria. This situation has affected the educational development in Nigeria given that educational development entails progress in Nigerian education which is determined by the number of Nigerian children enrolled at different levels of education. The factors identified as militating against educational development in Nigeria according to Ahmad, Shehu and Mahmoud (2019), and Obeza (2023) are poverty, level of income of parents, educational status of parents among others. Poruțiu and Prilă (2021) acknowledged that poverty can affect education attainment and health status of households. Therefore, the starting point of any good policy for addressing the effect of poverty on education has to be ascertaining the actual number of poor and vulnerable households in order to fashion out programmes that can take such households out of extreme poverty. As The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank (2018) rightly put, authentic data is critical for execution of any programme.

The above scenario is responsible for the World Bank partnering with countries throughout the world in recent times to assist them in having authentic data for the poor and vulnerable households for effective planning and intervention for poverty reduction programmes. The United Nations (2022) stated that for the effective implementation of poverty reduction programs, countries need to have accurate data especially for poor and vulnerable households for effective coverage, inclusiveness and implementation of such programs. For instance, Malawi is one of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa that has a comprehensive social register (Kathy, Colin, Chipu, Boban, Elijah & Anita, 2018).

In Nigeria, there are so many assumptions concerning the figure of poor and vulnerable households in Nigeria (Dauda, 2019). These assumptions necessitated the idea of having an authentic National Social Register (NSR) for poor and vulnerable households in Nigeria through the intervention of the World Bank (The World Bank, 2023). The National Social Register (NSR) contains data on living conditions of households through registration for the purpose of identifying those households that are eligible for social protection programs (Kathy, Colin, Chipu, Boban, Elijah & Anita, 2018). By implication, the NSR contains data on potential households eligible for social intervention programmes and supports (National Social Safety-Nets Coordinating Office (NASSCO), 2020).

The key aspects required in the process of creating National Social Register is Geographic, Community Ranking, Community Based Targeting (CBT), and Proxy Mean Testing (PMT).



The processes involved in this exercise are capturing the actual poor and vulnerable households in the register for social intervention programmes. The data collection format for NSR requires households' data on demographic, employment and labour market characteristics, education, health and disability information, assets, living/dwelling characteristics, consumption and expenditure data, social network, geospatial and so on. The enumerators are properly trained in the data collection process and they are given the tablets or devices to move from one household to another and administer the computer-based questionnaire using the above data collection format.

Given the processes mentioned above, it is clear that the data collection for the creation of NSR for poor and vulnerable households have various types of data that can be useful in getting an accurate understanding of economic well-being, educational level and living conditions of households in Nigeria which is necessary for planning purposes and educational progress inclusive. In addition, the use of NSR for social protection intervention programmes such as free school meals to all pupils in public primary schools, scholarship, learning materials, uniforms and cash transfers to poor and vulnerable households may have direct impact on educational development in Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

The high poverty rate in Nigeria has become a point of concern by the Nigerian government which led to adoption of social protection interventions as an important approach in lessening the poverty level among deprived households in the country (The World Bank, 2022). For the effective implementation of social protection interventions programmes, the International Development Association (IDA) allocated and approved credit of US\$500 million on June 7, 2016 for the purpose of National Social Safety Net Project in Nigeria and it became effective on October 3, 2017 (The World Bank, 2022). The intervention by IDA was complemented by the Abacha root of US\$322.5 million recovered from the Swiss Government (The World Bank, 2022).

Accordingly, the Nigerian government embraced the beautiful agenda of creation of NSR in order to have a ready-made register for effective implementation of social protection programmes such as free school meals, tuition and learning materials for poor and disabled households and children, cash transfer given to the disadvantaged households among others. One could then expect that such interventions may go a long in having a great impact on educational development especially in rural areas like Katsina-Ala Local Government Area of Benue State, Nigeria which constituted the essence of this study.

Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the research project were to:

- i. Identify the number of communities that have been captured and those yet to be captured in the NSR in each of the council wards in the study area;
- ii. Determine the number of households that have been captured in NSR in each of the council wards in the study area;



- iii. Find out the number of poor and vulnerable households that are captured in the NSR that benefited from social protection programs from each of the council wards in the study area;
- iv. Identify the types of social protection intervention programs that the poor and vulnerable households captured in the NSR benefited from;
- v. Find out whether the social protection programs intervention that the poor and vulnerable households benefited from improve their level of income; and to
- vi. Determine whether the social protection programs intervention that the poor and vulnerable households benefited from have an impact on the educational progress of their children.

Research Hypotheses

The study postulates that:

H₀₁: Social protection programs intervention that the poor and vulnerable households benefited from do not significantly improve their level of income.

H₀₂: Social protection intervention programs that the poor and vulnerable households captured in NSR benefited from have no significant impact on the educational progress of their children.

Significance of the Study

The outputs/results of this research project are expected to have impact within the context of social, economic and educational benefits. Socially, the findings of this research project may assist government and other partners of social protection interventions in the future to realize that social welfare issues are central in development discourses and policy formulation. Economically, the findings of this research project may assist in realizing the nexus between social interventions, poverty and economic development. Educationally, the findings of this research project may bring to the light the importance of having accurate data for social protections and educational development in Nigeria.

LITERATURE REVIEW

National Social Register

The National Social Register (NSR) is a database of poor and vulnerable households (PVHHs) in the country for various social intervention programmes (NASSCO, 2020). Anshuman and Subhakanta (2020) explained that NSR is a document that housed data for main issues; outreach, intake, registering, and determining of all households qualified for social intervention programmes. By implication, NSR contains information on deprived and susceptible households that are targeted for social protections (Apera, Amba, Modasola, Murtala, Abdullahi, Kabir & Nongo, 2021). The four targeting approaches used in building the NSR are Geographic targeting approach which encompasses ranking of Local Government Areas (LGAs) in accordance with the poverty level ranging from 30% poorest and subsequently 50% as well as 20% poorest Local Government Areas (NASSCO, 2020). The Community Based



Targeting approach determines the acceptable criteria of identifying the deprived and members of the households prone to poverty in a community (NASSCO, 2020). Finally, Proxy Means Test (PMT) ranked households according to the magnitude of poverty into docile and those fall around one to six docile are qualified to benefit from the Cash Transfer and they are included in the National Beneficiary Register (NBR) (National Social Safety Nets Project (NASSP), 2019).

Social Protection

Social protection is the concept that embraces all the poverty reduction programmes put in place to improve the lives of the poor and vulnerable households by different concern group(s) or government(s) (Holmes, Akinrimisi, Morgan & Buck, 2012). According to Imran, Yavala and Edward (2022), social protection aims at reducing economic shocks and susceptibility of the underprivileged in the country. Consequently, National Social Safety-Net Programme entails a fusion of social protection strategies and interventions targeted at changing the narrative of underprivileged or destitute by improving their level of income for better condition of living (NASSP, 2019). The Save the Children International (2015) maintained that social protection is the combination of strategies or approaches geared towards improving the standard of living of the disadvantaged individuals and households.

Educational Development

Educational development refers to the enhancement of the work of colleges and universities, frequently with a focus on effective teaching and learning (Practice of Educational Development (POD) Network, 2023). Amundsen and Wilson (2012) considered educational development as actions which aimed at enhancing teaching. In this research project, the educational development encompasses the academic development which means helping students develop to their fullest potential by using their skills and knowledge to perform in school now so that they may also perform professionally in the workplace later on in life. In Nigeria, United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) (2018) attested that Nigeria has the biggest number of out-of-school children in the world. It is projected that one in every five out-of-school children around the globe is in Nigeria. Even though basic education is legally free and compulsory in the country, about 10.5 million children aged 5 to 14 years are out of school. However, one of the major challenges in the Nigerian education system is inadequate funding which led to low quality of education in the country (Obeza, 2023).

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework for this study is individual deficiencies theory and the vicious circle of poverty: The individual deficiency theory is based on the ideas and works of Le Blanc (2002). The theory postulated that the root cause of poverty is an individual's deficiency. That is, the individuals are responsible for their poverty situation (Vehe, Ijuo & Iortyom, 2020). Iortule and Hiam (2024) submitted that if individuals develop a sound mindset and are hardworking, with the assistance given by the government in form of stipend they can be able to overcome the problem of poverty. This has justified the reason while Bradshaw (2005) blamed individuals in poverty for their own problems given that with harder work and better choices, the poor could have avoided or remedy their problems.



In terms of the vicious circle of poverty, the theory was formulated in the early 1950s by Ragnar Nurkse and the theory suggested that poverty is a circular constellation of forces tending to act and react upon one another in such a way as to keep the poor country in a state of perpetual poverty (Jhingan, 2007; Gisaor, 2021). For instance, a poor man may not have enough to eat, being underfed his health may be weak, being physically weak, he cannot study, his working capacity is low, which means that he is poor, which in turn means that he will not have enough to eat.

Significance of National Social Register to Government and other Aid Organizations

The strategies to improve the condition of living of the helpless segments of societies have been the target of many countries (Anshuman & Subhakanta, 2020). However, the most difficult aspect is identifying those who belong to the helpless segment of the society for poverty eradication interventions. Interestingly, NSR has become an essential tool that can be used to meet the aforementioned challenges (Lindert, Andrews, Msowoya, Paul, Chirwa & Mittal, 2018). This is because the NSR can help in determining the individuals and households eligible for social protection interventions (Chirchir & Farooq, 2016). Casey (2017) said that information gathered on the living status of households is very important for identifying poor and vulnerable households for poverty reduction programmes. Ana (2014) corroborated that authentic information generated about the households that are living below poverty line is necessary in relying on such information for effective social assistance programmes.

As rightly observed by Apious (2023), as the world becomes increasingly data-driven, it is important to recognize the value of data collection in developing countries. For instance, by collecting data on poor and vulnerable households, governments and aid organizations can better target their resources to areas with the greatest need, such as regions with high rates of poor and vulnerable households. That is, good data collection describes the trend and magnitude of poverty and the vulnerability of the households in the country (Oxford Policy Management, 2023). Apera et al. (2021) concluded that gathering information on deprived and helpless populace can facilitate the formulation of appropriate programmes in addressing the issue of poverty in the country.

National Social Register, Social Protections and Development of Education in Nigeria Nexus

The quest for education and challenges in the education process has led to the lingering problem of poor enrollment of children in schools in Nigeria (Oyekan, Ayorinde & Adenuga, 2023). Therefore, Menendez, Ramesh, Baxter and North (2016) agitated for all-inclusive strategies. One among the strategies may be the use of NSR which may enable the government to identify communities without educational institutions such as primary schools; secondary schools and tertiary education as well as out of school children from poor and vulnerable households since such information is captured in the NSR.

Similarly, given that NSR usually ranked households based on their poverty status, identifying the poor and vulnerable households is very important for effective intervention in the areas of social protection programmes (Petter, 2023). Thus, if there is a comprehensive national social register that captures the poor and vulnerable households, it will be easier for the government and other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to identify such households for social interventions that may take such households out of poverty. Oyekan, Ayorinde and Adenuga

(2023) concluded that cash transfer would be a nice approach that will serve as an incentive for children enrolment in schools leading to educational development as shown in Figure 1.

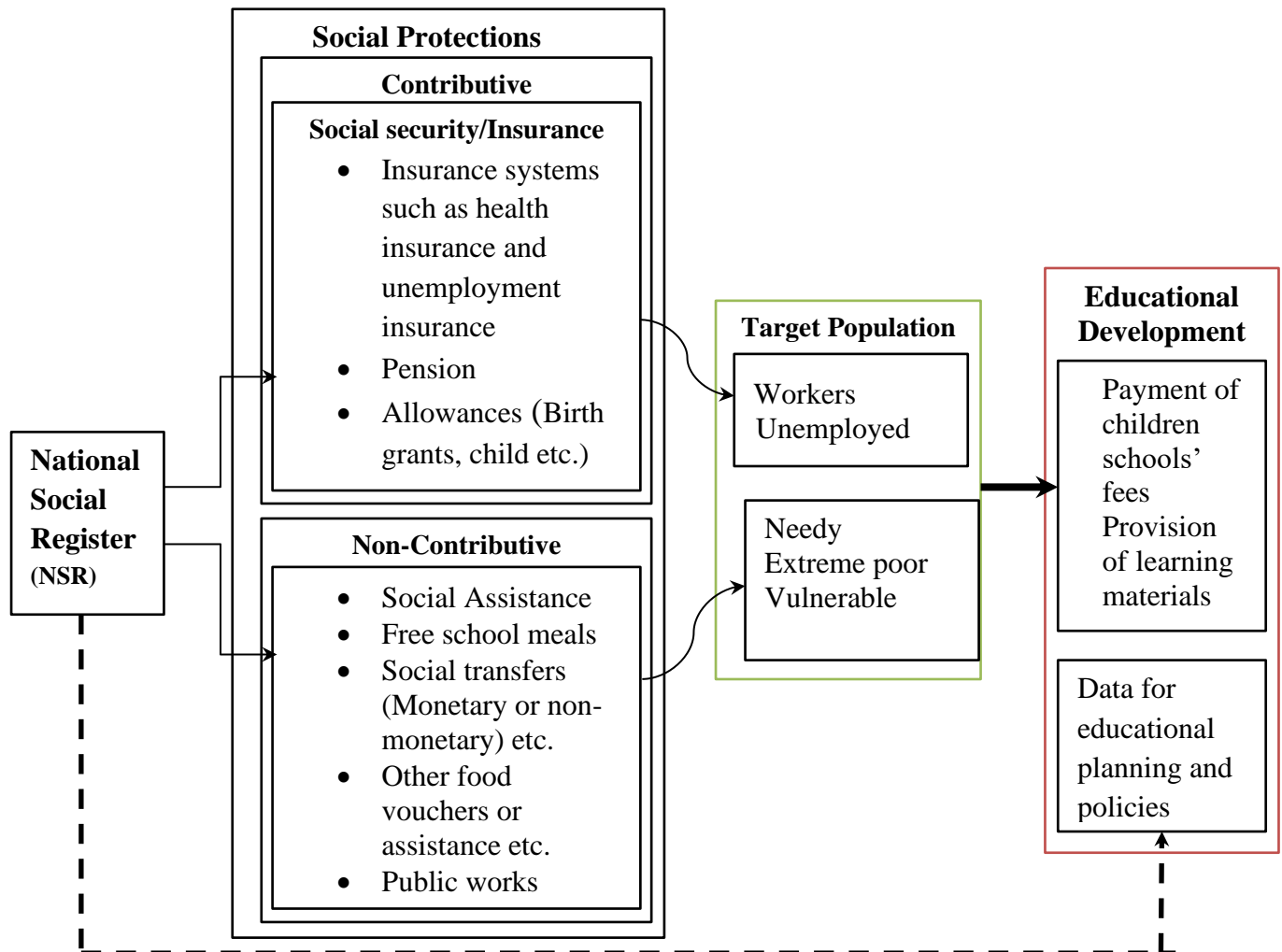


Figure 1: Schema for Conceptual Framework for National Social Register, Social Protection and Educational Development

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a cross-sectional survey research design. The justification of employing the research design was that certain information was collected at a single point in time. The study was conducted in Katsina-Ala Local Government Area of Benue State, Nigeria. The Local Government Area has a population of 224,718 people (NPC, 2006). The population of the study comprises about 43,215 households in more than 250 communities in the twelve (12) council wards in Katsina-Ala Local Government Area of Benue State, Nigeria.

A sample of 396 respondents was drawn for the study using Yamane (1967) sample size determination formula. Multi-stage sampling techniques were adopted for the study. The questionnaires alongside interviews were used as instruments of data collection. Two scholars'



in humanities and social sciences have done the face validation of the instrument. The data collected from the pilot study was calculated using Cronbach Alpha techniques and the reliability index was between 0.50 to 1, then, the instrument was considered reliable for use in the research project since for a scale to be considered reliable, it should have an alpha value of 0.50 to 1.

The data was collected mainly from primary sources such as the use of a structured questionnaire alongside interviews and secondary sources such as office records. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as charts, frequencies and percentages as well as chi-square test was used to test the hypotheses formulated at 0.05 alpha level of significance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

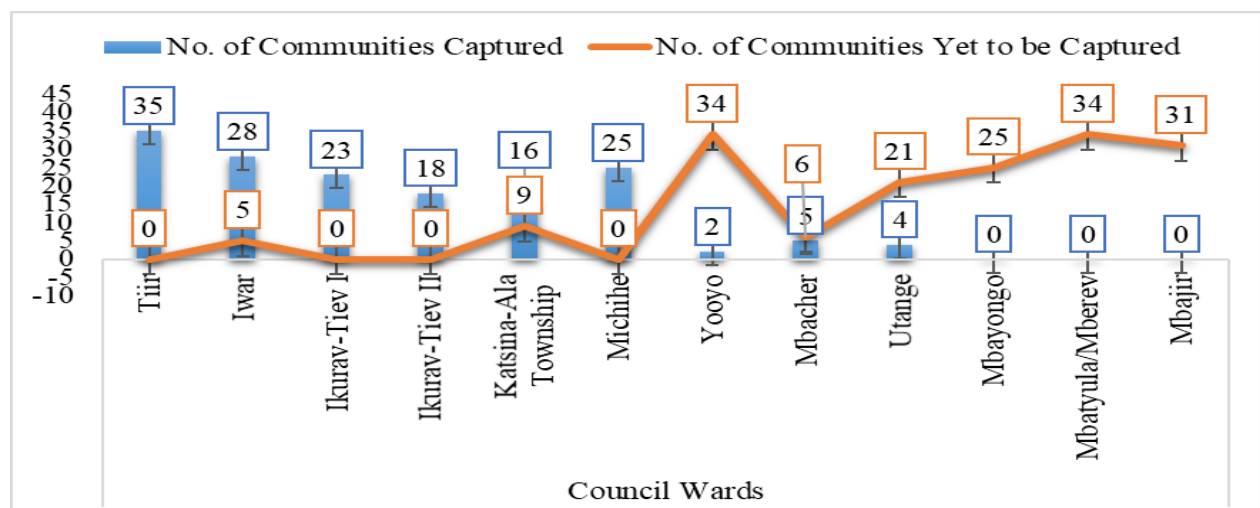


Figure 2: Number of communities that have been captured and those yet to be captured in the NSR in each of the council wards in the study area

Source: *SOCU Office Records, 2024*

The Figure above shows that all the communities in Tiir, Ikurav-Tiev I, Ikurav-Tiev II and Michihe were captured in the National Social Register (NSR) with the corresponding 35, 23, 18 and 25 communities. Notwithstanding, a good number of 28 communities and 16 communities were captured in Iwar and Katsina-Ala Township council wards with remaining 5 communities and 9 communities respectively. However, only 2 communities from Yooyo, 5 communities from Mbacher and 4 communities from Utange were captured with remaining 34, 6 and 21 communities yet to be captured accordingly. Nonetheless, none of the communities were captured in Mbayongo, Mbatyula/Mberev and Mbajir respectively.

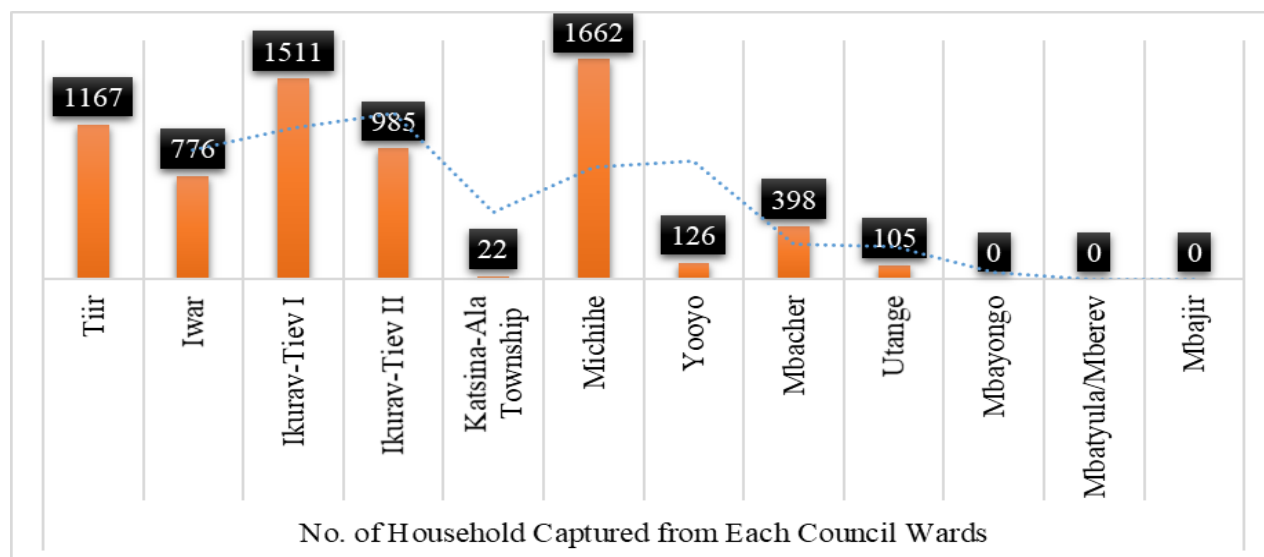


Figure 3: Number of households that have been captured in NSR in each of the council wards in the study area

Source: *SOCU Office Records, 2024*

From Figure 3 above, the council wards of Michihe, Ikurav-Tiev I and Tiir have the highest number of poor and vulnerable households that were captured in the NSR with 1662, 1511 and 1167 households accordingly. The council wards of Ikurav-Tiev II, Iwar and Mbacher followed with the total number of 985, 776 and 398 households respectively. Nevertheless, Yooyo, Utange and Katsina-Ala Township council wards have the lowest number of the households captured in the NSR with the corresponding figure of 126, 105 and 22 households captured. Unfortunately, none of the households were captured from Mbayongo, Mbatyula/Mberv and Mbajir council wards. By implication, the total number of poor and vulnerable households captured in NSR in Katsina-Ala Local Government Area is 6752 households.

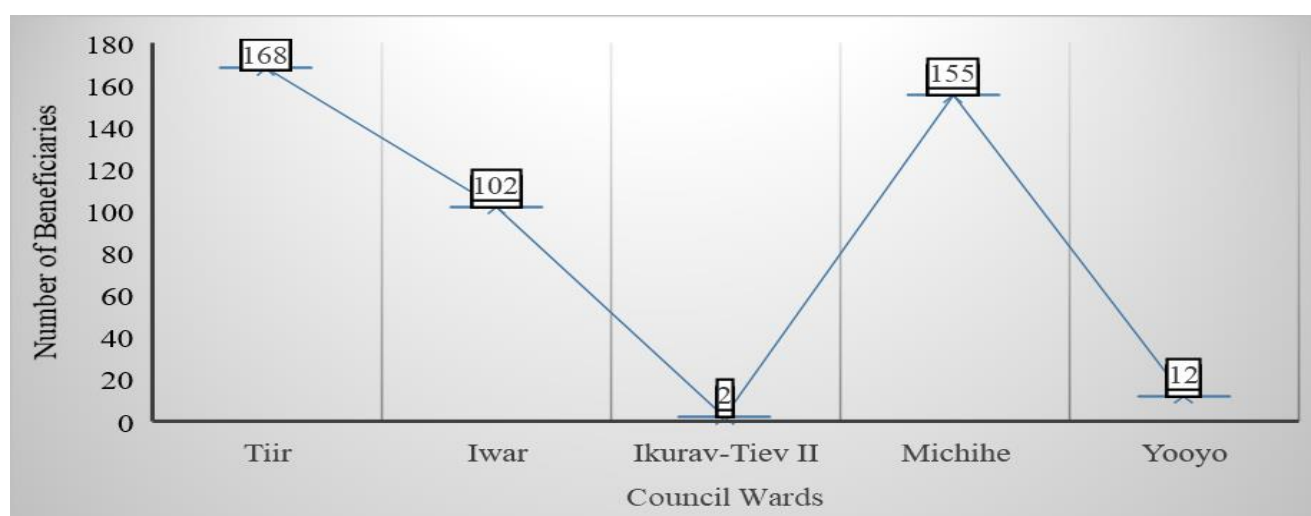


Figure 4: Number of poor and vulnerable households captured in the NSR that benefited from social protection programs in the study area

Source: *SOCU Office Records, 2024*



The data from Figure 4 above revealed that only 439 households in five council wards have so far benefited from social protection programs using NSR in the study area. Among them were Tiir with the highest number (168) of beneficiaries, followed by Michihe with 155 beneficiaries and the Iwar with 102 beneficiaries. However, Yooyo and Ikurav-Tiev II have the least number of beneficiaries with the total number of 12 and 2 beneficiaries respectively.

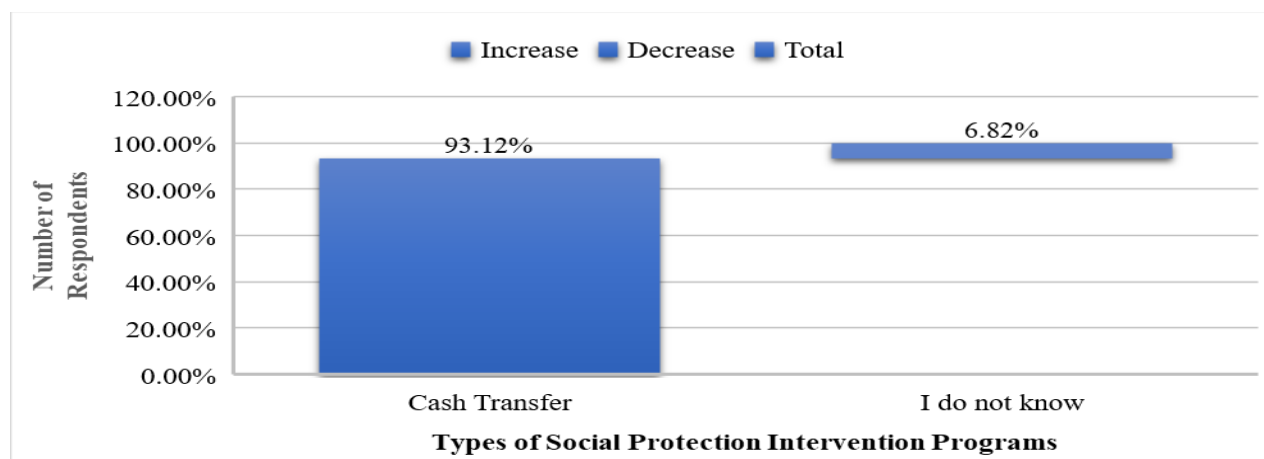


Figure 5: Types of social protection program interventions that the poor and vulnerable households captured in the NSR benefited from

Source: *Field Survey, 2024*

Figure 5 shows that 93.12% of the respondents totaling 369 indicated that the type of social protection intervention programs that the households benefited from through the use of NSR was cash transfer whereas 6.82% of the respondents accounting for 27 do not know the types of social protection intervention programs that the poor and vulnerable households benefited from.

Hypothesis One (H₀₁): Social protection programs intervention that the poor and vulnerable households benefited from do not significantly improve their level of income

Table 1: Social Protection Intervention Programs that the Poor and Vulnerable Households Benefited

S/N	Responses	Observed Freq.	Expected Freq.	Percent (%)	Df	χ^2	P-value
1	Yes	176	132.0	44.4	2	54.061	.000
2	No	156	132.0	39.4			
3	Undecided	64	132.0	16.2			
	Total	396		100.0			

Source: *Field Survey, 2024*

Table 1 above shows the Chi-square (χ^2) value of 54.061 with P-value of .000. Therefore, given that the P-value of .000 is less than 0.05 alpha level of significance, the null hypothesis one was rejected. This means that social protection programs intervention that the poor and vulnerable households benefited from do significantly improve their level of income in the study area.



Hypothesis Two (Ho2): Social protection intervention programs that the poor and vulnerable households captured in NSR benefited from have no significant impact on the educational progress of their children.

Table 2: If Social Protection Intervention Programs that the Poor and Vulnerable Households Captured in NSR Benefited from Has Impact on the Educational Progress of their Children

S/N	Responses	Observed Freq.	Expected Freq.	Percent (%)	Df	χ^2	P-value
1	Yes	170	132.0	42.9	2	49.879	.000
2	No	160	132.0	40.4			
3	Undecided	66	132.0	16.7			
	Total	396		100.0			

Source: *Field Survey, 2024*

Table 2 above reveals the Chi-square (χ^2) value of 49.879 with P-value of .000. Since the p-value of .000 is less than 0.05 alpha level of significance, the null hypothesis two was rejected. This implies that social protection intervention programs that the poor and vulnerable households captured in NSR benefited from have a significant impact on the educational progress of their children in the study area.

The result in Table one showed that social protection programs intervention that the poor and vulnerable households benefited from do significantly improve their level of income in the study area. This result is in tandem with the findings of NASSCO (2016) and NASSP (2019) that National Social Safety-Net Programme necessitates a fusion of social protection strategies and interventions targeted at changing the narrative of underprivileged or destitute by improving their level of income for better condition of living. In the same vein, a study carried out by Save the Children International (2015) concluded that social protection is the combination of strategies or approaches geared towards improving the standard of living of the disadvantaged individuals and households.

The results in Table two revealed that social protection intervention programs that the poor and vulnerable households captured in NSR benefited from had a significant impact on the educational progress of their children in the study area. The findings reinforced an earlier finding by Oyekan, Ayorinde and Adenuga (2023) that social protection intervention programmes such as cash transfer would be a nice approach that will serve as an incentive for children enrolment in schools leading to educational development.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In line with the findings of the study, the study concluded that the National Social Register (NSR) is a veritable tool for social protection and educational development in the study area. This is because NSR serves as a platform for social protection intervention programs that the poor and vulnerable households benefited from and do significantly improve their level of income in the study area. At the same time, social protection intervention programs that the poor and vulnerable households captured in NSR benefited from had a significant impact on the educational progress of their children in the study area. Therefore, the study recommended



that governments at all levels in Nigeria should commit their resources in strengthening the process of building the National Social Register given that accurate data is necessary for social protection programs, development policies and planning as well as educational development.

REFERENCES

- Ahmad, A., Shehu, S. & Mahmoud, Z. (2019). Factors affecting development of education in Nigeria. In: T. Umar, ed., multifarious issues in Nigeria today: Multidisciplinary approaches, 1st ed. Akure: Science and Education Development Inst., Nigeria
- Amunden, C., & Wilson, M. (2012). Are we asking the right questions? A conceptual review of the educational development literature in higher education. *Review of Educational Research*, 82(1): 90–126.
- Ana, R. (2014). *Why better data is the key to tackling poverty*. Retrieved from <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2014/10/better-data-key-tackling-poverty/>
- Anshuman, U. & Subhakanta, M. (2020). *Role of social registry in poverty elimination*. Retrieved from https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-69625-6_100-1
- Apera, I., Amba, D., Modasola, B., Murtala, M., Abdullahi, L., Kabir, A. & Nongo, S. (2021). National social register: An approach to social protection and poverty reduction in Nigeria. *Radical Statistics Newsletter Issue*, 129(1), 29 – 44.
- Apious, C. A. (2023). *Unlocking the value of data collection in developing countries*. Retrieved from <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/unlocking-value->
- Bradshaw, T. K. (2005). Theories of poverty and anti-poverty programmes on community development. *Journal of Community Development Society*, 38(1), 4-25
- Casey, H. (2017). *Poverty reduction and data collection*. Retrieved 26th May, 2024 from <https://borgenproject.org/data-collection>
- Chirchir, R. & Farooq S (2016) Single registries and social registries: clarifying the terminological confusion. *Pathways' Perspectives on social policy in international development*, Issue (23)
- Dauda, R. S. (2019). The paradox of persistent poverty amidst high growth: the case of Nigeria. In Kanbur, R., Sandbrook, R & Shaffer, P, *Immiserising growth: When growth fails the poor*. UK: Oxford University Press.
- Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN) (2021). Revised draft national social protection policy. Abuja: Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning
- Gisaor, V. I. ((2021). Selected NGOs and poverty reduction in Makurdi Local Government Area of Benue State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Community Service & Engagement*, 2(3), 32-47.
- Holmes, R., Akinrimisi, B., Morgan, J. & Buck, R. (2012). *Social Protection in Nigeria: Mapping programmes and their effectiveness*. Retrieved from ODI/UNICEF Nigeria. <https://cdn-odi-production.s3.amazonaws.com/media/documents/7582.pdf>
- Imran, U. S., Yavala, C. & Edward, G. G. (2022). Empirical analysis of social protection programme as an imperative strategy for alleviating poverty in Nigeria. *Zamfara Journal of Politics and Development*, 3(3), 1-10
- Jhingan, M. L. (2007). *Advanced economic theory*. New Delhi, India: Vrinda Publication(s)
- Kathy, L., Colin, A., Chipso, M., Boban, V. P., Elijah, C., & Anita, M. (2018). Rapid social registry assessment: Malawi's Unified Beneficiary Registry (UBR). Retrieved from <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/363391542398737774/pdf/132144-NWP-P162379-Rapid-Social-Registry.pdf>



- Le Blanc, M. (2002). The offending cycle, escalation and de-escalation in delinquent behavior: A challenge for criminology. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 26(1), 53-83.
- Lindert, K., Andrews, C., Msowoya, C., Paul, B. V., Chirwa, E., & Mittal, A. (2018). *Rapid social registry assessment: Malawi's unified beneficiary registry*. Social Protection and Jobs Discussion paper; no. 1803. World Bank,
- Menendez, A., Ramesh, A., Baxter, P., & North, L. (2016). Accelerated education programs in crisis and conflict (No. 36; The Pearson Institute Discussion Paper). NORC at the University of Chicago
- NASSCO (2020). *Who we are*. Retrieved from <https://nassp.gov.ng/about-us/>
- National Population Commission (NPC) (2006). *Priority table: Household size and characteristics*. Retrieved from <http://www.kwarastate.gov.ng/statistics/population/householdsizeandcharacteristics.php>
- National Poverty Eradication and United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDPF) (2022). The experience of Nigeria. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/wpcontent/uploads/sites/22/2022>
- National Social Protection Policy for Nigeria (NSPPF) (2014). Update on National Social Protection Policy for Nigeria. Retrieved from <https://nationalplanning.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Update-on-National-Social-Protection-Policy-For-Nigeria.pdf>
- National Social Safety Nets Project (NASSP) (2019). Project implementation manual. Retrieved from <https://nassp.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2020/04>
- Nurske, R. (1953). *Problem of capital development in underdeveloped countries*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Obeza, E. L. (2023). The quality of educational development in Nigeria. *International Research Journal of Educational Research*, 14(2), 1-3. Retrieved from <https://www.interestjournals.org/educational-research.html>
- Office of State Operations Coordinating Units (SOCU) for National Social Safety-Net Coordinating Programmes, Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria
- Oxford Policy Management (2023). *How data could save the SDGs: Three approaches to ending extreme poverty*. Retrieved from <https://www.opml.co.uk/blog/how-data->
- Oyekan, K., Ayorinde, A., Adenuga, O. (2023). The problem of out-of-school children in Nigeria. Retrieved from https://doi.org/10.35489/BSG-RISE-RI_2023/058
- Petter, S. (2023). *Towards an adaptive social registry in Malawi*. Retrieved from <https://socialprotection.org/discover/blog/towards-adaptive-social-registry-malawi>
- Poruțiu, C. D. & Prilă, M. I (2021). *The great challenge of the 21st century – poverty eradication across the world*. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.47743/jopafll-2021-20-18>
- Practice of Educational Development (POD) Network (2023). *What is educational development?* Retrieved from <https://podnetwork.org/>
- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank (2018). Data for development: An evaluation of world bank support for data and statistical capacity. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- The World Bank (2022). National Social Safety Nets Project (P151488). Abuja: Federal Republic of Nigeria, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development



The World Bank (2023). Implementation completion and results report. Retrieved from <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099083123102046475/pdf/BOSIB032d7b59b0a3086ec048d85f522c89.pdf>

The World Bank Group (2024). Poverty. Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview>

UNICEF (2014). All Children in School by 2015: Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children: regional report. West and Central Africa. Retrieved from <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000228081>

UNICEF (2018). Evaluation report: The out-of-school children initiative (OOSCI).

United Nations (2022). Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/>

Vehe, B. M., Ijuo, O. A. & Iortyom, E. T. (2020). Micro-scale enterprises and poverty reduction in Makurdi local government area of Benue State. *International Journal of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences*, 6(6), 223-233. doi:10.20469/ijhss.6.20001-6

Yamane, T. (1967). *Statistics: An introductory analysis* (2nd ed.). New York: Harper and Row