The National Social Register (NSR) is a database of poor and vulnerable households in Nigeria. The register is built using a combination of three targeting mechanisms:

01 GEOGRAPHIC TARGETING
Uses a poverty map for each state to provide a basis for the classification, ranking and selection of participating Local Government Areas (LGAs).

For every state, the process starts from the poorest LGAs in terms of resources, amenities, infrastructure, etc.

02 COMMUNITY BASED TARGETING
The community identifies, validates and selects specific members of that community to be enrolled into the NSR.

03 PROXY MEANS TEST
Is a scientifically proven process used to rank households based on different economic, educational, asset and social parameters.

It is used to list households from the poor to the poorest for targeted interventions.

The test is used to determine eligibility for the Conditional Cash Transfer.
A Memorandum of Understanding is signed with participating states.

Agreement is made on the registration rollout plan. Registration is done on a scale of 30%, 50% and 20% of the total LGAs in the state.

Participating states set up a State Operations Coordinating Unit, which recruits and trains Community Based Targeting teams.

National Social Safety Nets Coordinating Office (NASSCO) carries out pre-sensitization visits to community leaders.

NASSCO organizes sensitization, mobilization and engagement with communities.

During community engagement, the community is divided into homogenous groups (men, women and youth) for Focus Group Discussions.

Each group suggests criteria for identifying poor and vulnerable households and a consensus is reached by the community on the harmonized lists.

The harmonized households identified by the community are enumerated and their data is captured in the State Social Register which is sent to NASSCO.

NASSCO validates and approves the data for acceptance into the National Social Register.