



## Terms of Reference For a research on impact of IFFs on Nigeria.

### 1. Introduction

Poverty has become a major development problem in Nigeria. The World Poverty Clock report released in 2018 shows Nigeria has overtaken India as the country with the most extreme poor people in the world. The struggle to lift more citizens out of extreme poverty is an indictment on successive Nigerian governments which have mismanaged the country's vast oil resources through incompetence and corruption. This development already threatens the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which targets ending extreme poverty by 2030.<sup>1</sup>

The 86.9 million Nigerians now living in extreme poverty represents nearly 50% of its estimated 200 million population. As Nigeria faces a major population boom, it is projected to become the world's third largest country by 2050 and its problem will likely worsen.

Poverty and hunger have remained high in rural areas, remote communities and among female-headed households and these cut across the six geo-political zones, with prevalence ranging from approximately 46.9 percent in the South West to 74.3 percent in North West and North East. The Niger Delta is where almost all of Nigeria's oil comes from, but the region remains one of the poorest in the country.<sup>2</sup> The situation has become worse with the outbreak of COVID 19 pandemic.

Nigeria's poverty level is also directly linked with Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs). Illicit Financial Flows have been characterised as a fundamental development problem, the impact of which is significantly amplified in Nigeria and further exacerbating poverty.

Despite the commitments in the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Agenda to reduce and eventually eliminate IFFs, there is not yet firm agreement on conceptual and definitional issues related to illicit financial flows.

Nigeria is one of the 10 largest countries for IFFs in the world, according to the Global Financial Integrity report, losing some US\$15.7 billion annually. (GFI, 2018); Nigeria lost an estimated

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<sup>1</sup> <https://punchng.com/number-of-poor-nigerians-rises-to-91-million-world-poverty-clock/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/africa/2015/03/nigeria-poverty-niger-delta-150305014819233.html>

US\$157.5 billion to IFF between 2003 and 2012 (GFI 2014). Given this development, Nigeria is unable to meet its budgetary obligations to its citizens.

ANEEJ is committed to poverty eradication and as such is currently implementing a project, entitled *Enhancing Social Protection Programme in Nigeria (ESPPIN)*, specifically aimed at strengthening Social Protection Programmes in Nigeria and advocate for the implementation of SIPs in five states of Nigeria with support from Bread for the World, Germany.

## **2. The project**

The ESPPIN project is being implemented by Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice (ANEEJ) in five states of Edo, Delta, Bayelsa, Ekiti and Anambra States.

## **3. Project Goal**

The goal of the project is to advocate for reforms in support of the implementation of Social Investment Programmes in Nigeria.

The project objectives are as follows:

- To create awareness on Social Investment Programme in Nigeria and assess the impact of its implementation in line with 4 SDG Goals and targets.
- To build the capacities of Government, CSOs and Media to engage and monitor the implementation of SIPs
- Advocate for Legal and Institutional reforms which support implementation of Social Investment Programmes by the Federal/State Governments by 2023

## **4. Purpose of the Consultancy**

The purpose of this consultancy is to carry out a research on the impact of Illicit Financial Flows on Nigeria

Specifically, the research should take a look at the problem in the past ten years and provide advocacy entry points for Civil Society and how it can be used to support advocacy for the implementation of Social protection programmes in Nigeria with particular reference to the ESPPIN project states of Anambra, Bayelsa, Delta, Edo and Ekiti.

## **5. Methodology**

ANEEJ expects that key elements and methodology of the research will include:

- Desk Review
- Key Informant Interviews (KII)
- Use of virtual meetings virtual meetings is encouraged given Covid-19 pandemic

## **6. Outputs**

- Report of research on the impact of Illicit Financial Flow on Nigeria.

## **7. Consultant experience**

The consultant for this task would need to meet the following criteria:

- At least 5-7 years of proven experience in subject matter especially in an NGO setting.
- Have Understanding of Illicit Financial Flows globally and Nigeria in particular
- Have Good understanding of Social Protection Programmes in Nigeria
- Clear, effective communicator in English.

## **8. Remuneration**

Remuneration for the research is negotiable and is applicable in the industry.

## **9. Timeline for delivery**

A draft report is expected to be submitted two months after the date of signing of contract.

## **10. Submission process**

Interested consultant should send soft copies of their application to [procurement@aneej.org](mailto:procurement@aneej.org) on or before 22 February, 2021