

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING

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***Abstract:** Social science is an academic discipline concerned with society and the relationships among individuals within a society. The social sciences are a group of academic disciplines that study human aspects of the world and examine society and how people interact and develop. Human Capacity Building is well related to Social Sciences because it is concerned with human aspect. This study therefore provides answers to the following questions using secondary data: What are we trying to achieve by engaging in human capacity building? How do we engage in human capacity building? And what is best practice design and delivery for human capacity building? The objectives of the study are thus to examine the goal of human capacity building, identify the processes involved and steps to be taken for proper human capacity building. This paper also provides the location of some sites for human capacity building in Nigeria. Human Capacity Building as a concept is related closely to education, training and human resource development and in addition, these efforts can be academic or non-academic in origin as well as formal or informal in nature. This is related to the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Europe and those located in Nigeria.*

Keywords: Human Capacity Building Social Science Nigeria

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INTRODUCTION

Before discussing the main subject matter of this paper it is necessary to explain what is meant by the key words and the relationship between Social Science and capacity building and the various aspects of capacity building. This will help us to understand the main ideas put forward in this paper. From Wikipedia; Social science is an academic discipline concerned with society and the relationships among individuals within a society. It includes Business Administration, economics, political science, psychology and sociology etc. Social Science is a generic term covering the scientific study of man. It is a discipline or branch of science that deals with the socio-cultural aspects. It is, in its broadest sense, the study of society and the manner in which people behave and influence the world around us. It tells us about the world. Degree in Social science is a powerful academic foundation that provides the holder with the opportunity to develop skills that employers value in employees. The social sciences as the study of human society and of individual relationships in and to society are a group of academic disciplines that study human

aspects of the world and examine society and how people interact and develop as a culture. Capacity building is concerned with improving our ability to learn and adapt through change (Macadam, et al. 2004). Thus, Human Capacity Building is well related to Social Sciences because it is concerned with human aspect. There have been studies on human resource development and the previous authors believed that the changes in risk and disaster determine the context of the decisions on the scope, orientation, content and strategic parameters of future capacity building and human resource development. This study therefore provides answers to the following questions: What are we trying to achieve by engaging in human capacity building? How do we engage in human capacity building? And what is best practice design and delivery for human capacity building? Therefore this paper is trying to examine what can be done to improve what we do and how we do it? Using theoretical analysis and secondary data.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Social Science

According to Dr. MKM Zafar, (2012) Knowledge of the social science can help us improve our societies because we study how people put their societies together to help us create better societies. Social Sciences are all about an objective study (science) of people and their interactions. Thus, it is important to study social sciences because they are about what it means to be human. If we want to improve our lives, choices, groups, institutions and societies we need to understand how they work? Why they exist? And how they have functioned in the past? Additionally, through a tap more into Social Studies we can look at the successes and failures of situations in the past to gain an understanding of how to better the future. The social sciences can provide insight into all types of social situations such as work place relationships, interactions with strangers, cultural differences, and so on. Some Views about Social Sciences show that; studying social sciences means to acquire more knowledge; help us to know the mystery of the society and improve our interactions with each other. Additionally, the social sciences are the most important science in our life because human being is the element who lives within a society which takes the great part in the social sciences.

MEANING OF CAPACITY BUILDING

There are various definitions given to the concept of Capacity Building by various authors. Capacity building happens when you start building a business, non-profit organization, or society and when your actions increase your productivity. In generic terms, according to Allan(1999) capacity building refers to a process by which individuals and organizations strengthen their ability to delimit, structure and understand as well as determined social, economic and environmental problems, to identify and mobilize resources in order to overcome them, and to maximize opportunities for sustainable improvements in the standard of living of the population. This is determined by the capacity of people to construct policy information, infrastructure and institutions, to train and educate human resources and to facilitate the participation of stakeholders in the decision-making process (UNCED, 1992).

From the perspective of the World Bank this process involves three levels or components: individual knowledge and skills; institutional capabilities; and, the development of rules, procedures and understandings that people, societies and institutions can hold and work by. So, according to Allan (1999), the final objective of capacity building is to: contribute to a continuous and sustainable increase in the overall levels of development of the host society and to improvement in the standards of living of its members.

Capacity is the combination of people, institutions and practices that permits countries to reach their development goals. Capacity building is investment in human capital, institutions and practices (World Bank 1998). Capacity building is the process of developing competencies and capabilities in individuals, groups, organisations, sectors or countries which will lead to sustained and self-generating performance improvement." AusAID 2004

THE PURPOSE OF CAPACITY BUILDING

According to Stig ENEMARK (2003) Capacity building is essentially about change. Change that enables individuals, organizations, networks/sectors and broader social systems, to improve their competencies and capabilities to carry out functions, and more effectively manage the development processes over time. Capacity building is a 'strengths' or 'asset based' approach to development. As stated by Rick and Rebecca (2007); the concept of capacity building emerged during the 80's in an effort to capture and describe an aggregate of many of the ideas and lessons from past development activities. Capacity building went on to become the central purpose of technical cooperation during the 90's. The term capacity building means the same thing as capacity development or capacity strengthening and what impacts it aims to achieve are varied based on Stakeholders which have different, dynamic and often multiple purposes (Rick and Rebecca, 2007). Some of them include:

- Improving Development Project Implementation, Results and Accountabilities;
- Prompting Societal and Democratic Change; and
- Improving Development Organizations' Sustainability, Autonomy, Integrity, Independence and Resilience

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED,1992) which encompasses human, scientific, technological, organizational and institutional resources and capabilities recognized that a fundamental goal of capacity building is to enhance the abilities of stakeholders to evaluate and address crucial questions related to policy choices and different options for development. To Wikipedia Community Capacity building (CCB), also referred to as capacity development is a conceptual approach to development that focuses on understanding the obstacles that inhibit people, governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations from realizing their developmental goals while enhancing the abilities that will allow them to achieve measurable and sustainable results.

FORMS OF CAPACITY BUILDING

Based on the composition of UNCED, the forms of capacity building are: community capacity building, Human capacity building, Organizational capacity building and Institutional capacity building could be identified as vocabulary for international development during the 1990s. Infrastructure development has been considered "Economic Capacity Building" because it increases the capacity of any developed or developing society to improve trade, employment, economic development and quality of life. It is also true that where institutional capacity is limited, infrastructure development is probably constrained.

Community Capacity Building

This is defined as the process of developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, abilities, processes and resources that organizations and communities need to survive, adapt, and thrive in the fast-changing world (Philbin, 1996). From United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Community Capacity building (CCB), also referred to as Capacity development, is a conceptual approach to development that focuses on understanding the obstacles that inhibit people, governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations from realizing their developmental goals while enhancing the abilities that will allow them to achieve measurable and sustainable results. Community capacity building often refers to strengthening the skills, competencies and abilities of people and communities in developing societies so they can overcome. Community capacity building is much more than training and includes the Human resource, Organizational, Institutional and legal framework development levels.

Organizational Capacity Building

This is another form of capacity building that is focused on developing capacity within organizations like Non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It refers to the process of enhancing an organization's abilities to perform specific activities. An Organizational capacity building approach is used by NGOs to develop internally so that they can better fulfill their defined mission. Kaplan Allan (2000), a leading NGO scholar argues that to be effective facilitators of capacity building in developing areas, NGOs must participate in organizational capacity building first. Steps to building organizational capacity include: Developing a conceptual framework; establishing an organizational attitude; developing a vision and strategy, developing an organizational structure and acquiring skills and resources

Institutional Capacity Building

This is focused on developing and fostering an environment for the use of Earth observations to enhance decision making. This includes building policies, programs and organizational structures in governments and organizations aimed at enhancing the understanding of the value of Earth observation data and products.

Infrastructure Capacity Building

This is related to the hardware, software and other technology required for accessing, using and developing earth observation data and products for decision making.

Human Capacity Building

According to Web definitions means Transforming community approaches to social and environmental problems by assisting them in being competent around skills. According to intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO) capacity building strategy, Human capacity building refers to the education and training of individuals to be aware of, access, use and develop Earth observation data and products.

OVERVIEW OF HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING

The overall goal of human capacity building is to tackle problems related to policy and methods of development, while considering the potential, limits and needs of the people of the country concerned. The UNDP outlines that capacity building takes place on an individual level, an institutional level and the societal level. This is the Individual level in Community capacity-building which requires the development of conditions that allow individual participants to build and enhance existing knowledge and skills. It also calls for the establishment of conditions that will allow individuals to engage in the process of learning and adapting to change. National capacity building support should concentrate on risk reduction management, including preparedness planning, particularly at the local levels. Human Capacity Building addresses the preparation of the required coastal actors to carry out Capacity Building for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Europe. It should focus on building an individual's Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes, while at the same time expanding and strengthening the network of individuals by building teams or cadres of ICZM experts across the European region and, potentially, institutions which will significantly improve the practice of coastal management. The scope and complexity of Capacity Building for (ICZM) programmes are directly dependent on the available capacity in terms of human resources. Human Capacity Building has been discussed in several forums in Europe. Among the interpretations and suggestions presented, the following states that: ICZM represents a new management paradigm for the coastal professionals and a new way of thinking for the scientists. Therefore, Human Capacity Building efforts need to be made in two areas:

- a. To educate and train a cadre of new coastal professionals in the concepts, skills, knowledge and attitudes needed for ICZM; and
- b. To re-orient existing coastal professionals entering the ICZM field through single disciplines and sectors

FORMS OF HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING EFFORTS

There are different types of Human Capacity Building efforts depending on the coastal actors or target populations, namely: Education, Training, Professional Development and Public Awareness. Thus, Human Capacity Building as a concept is related closely to education, training and human resource development. In addition, these efforts can be

academic or non-academic in origin as well as formal or informal in nature: Formal Capacity Building includes education, training and professional developments which are important means used to contribute to Human Capacity Building, which addresses the preparation of the required actors to carry out ICZM. Informal Capacity Building addresses the creation of structures and networks which allow access to information on ICZM and builds understanding of corresponding concepts and methodologies in stakeholders who would not seek education and training through formal routes. These structures and networks also create significant extra capacity for knowledge increase amongst ICZM practitioners themselves. Also, with the introduction of new information technologies in education, a number of learning are based on computer as tools being developed alongside ICZM programmes. Nevertheless, according to the abovementioned review, although face to face teaching is still the main method of delivering ICZM related courses, the percentage of distance-learning and e-learning courses is increasing

Education and Training: There are different definitions for both education and training based Human Capacity Building in relation to ICZM courses. The following definitions are used:

- Education refers to teaching of fundamental knowledge on a certain disciplinary field; while
- Training refers to teaching of vocational or practical knowledge that relates to specific useful skills.
- Human resource development also, the process of equipping individuals with the understanding, skills and access to information, knowledge and training that enables them to perform effectively

Thus, education differs from training fundamentally in the type of knowledge being taught. Nevertheless, there are other relevant differences such as the length of the courses (long educational courses vs. short training courses), or the target population (training courses usually focus on professionals that need to be introduced to new techniques, tools or skills in order to adapt to their changing working environment). Professional development refers to the enhancement of personnel working in ICZM related fields by providing them with new Skills, Knowledge and Attitudes for performing new tasks strictly related to the ICZM policy cycle. (This is also related to capacity building needs associated to ICZM cycle) This includes Continuous Professional Development (CPD) activities for new and existing coastal professionals.

Capacity Building in Nigeria NACETEM capacity: In Nigeria we have the following

1. Diploma in Technology Management programme is one of the instruments put in place by NACETEM to carry out its capacity building mandate in the area of Nigeria
2. National Power Training Institute of Nigeria (NAPTIN)
3. NGO JOB IN NIGERIA: Health Partners International Vacancies Health Partners International Vacancies: M&E Capacity Building Officers. Vacant POSITION: Management and M&E capacity Building Officer: x3. Background:

4. NEPC – Capacity Building – NEPC – Nigerian Export Promotion
5. Some of the capacity building programmes executed by the Council are: Export Clinics; Capacity Building for Trade Promotion Officers; Maitama, Abuja, Nigeria
6. Providers of human capacity building in Nigeria are located in some states in Nigeria like: Abia, Abuja, Kogi, Kaduna, Lagos, Osun

CONDITIONS FOR HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING

According to Rick and Rebecca (2007); the three most important factors to consider in human capacity building for something to happen and capacity building to take place are the:

1. Motive (the reason), we need to make sure there is sufficient motive
2. Means (the methods), there must be appropriate means and
3. Opportunity (the occasion to implement). Also there must be enough opportunity

Experience has shown that in many political cultures around the globe, one of the most important aspects of ICZM is the involvement of multiple stakeholders in the planning and implementation process to create public awareness. Many of the most successful examples of ICZM highlight the involvement of local stakeholders as a key factor in their success. However, the majority of people who should be involved (key stakeholders) are not specialists in ICZM. The best practice design and delivery for human capacity building and how we can improve what we do and how we do it are:

By allowing for proper exercise acquired as Transferring skills to an individual will only be effective when those skills can be exercised. Also, for this to occur there must be support from an employer and colleagues to practice these new skills and, they must be integrated into role profiles, operational procedures and policies within an organisation, institution and/or sector. Barriers to entry for institutions to contribute to the development of end user applications can be lowered through the provision of toolkits, libraries and application development environments tailored to specific needs and contexts. Necessary human resource development can be facilitated through the provision of institutional support and education and training Promoting the development and use of open source software which is an important tool that lowers barriers to entry in developing value added Earth observation software applications for local, national and regional information needs as well as building on existing efforts and drawing on networks of open source developers, use and archiving of Earth observation data and products; Identifying existing and related open source activities and developing collaborative open source projects to address identified gaps should foster the development of technical skills and leverage local knowledge. Capacity building is about improving our ability to learn and adapt through change (Macadam, *et al.* 2004). Given the current context facing rural industries (e.g. long-running droughts; uncertainty and complexity associated with climate change; access to resources like water and people; and changing consumer

preferences) improving how we adapt through these conditions for resilient and sustainable industries can be seen as a priority investment for governments, research and development organisations and rural industries themselves.

The Key Processes Involved In Making Human Capacity Building (HCP)

To prevent international aid for development from becoming perpetual dependency, developing nations are adopting strategies provided by the organizations in the form of capacity building. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was one of the forerunners in developing an understanding of community capacity building or development. To engage in human capacity building we need to specify the outcomes of the human capacity building we are trying to engage in. If they are well defined and if all human capacity building elements are operating well, if the those involved are continually informed by best practice principles, and if there are indicators of progress and useful techniques then the program will run smoothly and achieves its intention. Also, there is need to capitalize on the different experience of different industries and people in different roles that are participants could relate with people that had similar issues. There is also need for Mentoring, built into the project to support participants in using the learning from the program in an ongoing way in their own projects or work. The objective for the mentoring was to help participants put their plans into action after the program; this is to support their development as 'capacity builders'. Relationship with self: being aware of one's identity, strengths and limitations; having the humility to be open to learning and change. For human capacity building to be achieved there must be support from an employer and colleagues to practice these new skills and, they must be integrated into role profiles, operational procedures and policies within an organization, institution and/or sector. Also, It is important that volunteers are cognizant of the broad concept of capacity building in all their undertakings. It is also reasonable to assume that many of the policies, procedures and attitudes required to support learning activities are in place, it cannot be taken for granted that these structures and attitudes are in place in the overseas context in which volunteers are working. In their role as 'facilitators of change' volunteers must be conscious of the factors that may enable or inhibit community change initiatives and identify where they might be able to provide the most effective influence.

Thus, the major principles involved are: Skills transfer, mentoring, coaching, observation, apprenticeships, praxis, and supervision

1. Relationship with others; earning legitimacy from outside for organisations this comes from constituencies; for leaders, it comes from followers. It also involves collaboration with others.
2. Complex Human Systems — Organisations operate within complex living systems that is; operating in diverse cultures and contexts so, capacity building is about reshaping, these systems.
3. Human Motivation — Capacity building is a people-centred process which is fuelled by human motivation.

Also, individual, organisation or society is a complex, living system with uncertain and unpredictable situation where we can only disturb what will happen. Capacity building involves working purposefully at the edge of uncertainty — observing and making sense of emerging events and adapting confidently to change when it is appropriate.

Consequently, good practice capacity building involves the staff of the organisation. Thus, Human capacity building recognises that change is as much about unlearning bad habits as cultivating new behavior and a process that seeks to replace a set of cultural dispositions, Human capacity building is of the view that Individual and organisational behaviour are influenced by rational thinking and intellect, but also by emotion and even faith. Also good capacity building practice consciously engages peoples' emotions as previous literatures by Praxis pointed out: 'there is a link between emotion and motivation to act', and also 'it is sometimes enough to engage with peoples' emotional experience as a key factor in individual and organisational development'. Self-awareness for individuals and organisations is essential in promoting change. We do not change unless we realise and accept where we are. Thus, Self-awareness is seen as a critical first step in change. Capacity building has to bring hope and inspire people to change. Capacity building will not occur without hope and trust. So, as evidence from Praxis Paper confidence building is a prerequisite for capacity building. Listening and facilitation of dialogue that aims firstly to awaken individuals and groups to the possibility of doing something and second to re-establish trust, cooperation and solidarity as the basis for collective action. Values were taken as most important for change as a desire to align their behaviour with their values is what drives capacity building. Capacity building should not be compartmentalized into simply changing individual human behaviour there must also be change in organisational systems and structures.

Achievement from Efforts in Human Capacity Building

So, when it is Human Capacity building it concentrates on Human Resources Development (HRD) which means improving and keeping up to standard the quality of an organisation's human resources. This covers aspects such as how people develop and put into practice knowledge, skills, attitudes and motivation in their day-to-day work within the organization.

Participants reported a range of impacts and outcomes from their involvement in the project including:

- improved team work in projects;
- more engagement with stakeholders in projects leading to better participation and greater results;
- greater confidence in human capacity building efforts;
- better quality skill and performance through well executed engagement strategies and design, and evaluation of projects;

- using their experience to train others in capacity building; and more motivated extension teams; (Ruth Nettle1 et al, 2010)
- The enhancement of personnel working in Management in related fields by providing them with new Skills, Knowledge and Attitudes for performing new tasks strictly related to the ICZM This includes Continuous Professional Development activities for new and existing professionals.

From Nigeria

Director-General of Nigerian Copyright Commission (NCC), Mr. Afam Ezekude, has affirmed the Commission's commitment to boosting the capacity building skills of its staff through regular training programmes in accordance with its copyright protection vision and mission statements. Represented by the Director, Public affairs, Sir Charles Olisaeloka Obi, the Director-General stated this while declaring open an in-house training of selected staff members on Research Methodology as a Tool for Curbing Piracy, organised by the Planning Research and Statistics Department of the Commission on July 24, 2012 in Abuja. According to him, human capacity building remained a key strategy in the Commission's drive towards actualizing its road vision to harness the potentials of creativity for national development. He quoted the relevant strategy of the NCC as, "Strengthen human resource and institutional capacity for better service delivery; Maintain a policy of strategic engagement with stakeholders". The Director-General stressed that research was essential in addressing the challenges of any organisation, especially in policy formulation, execution, and progress assessment. He pointed out that the training had come at an appropriate time to enrich their skills and urged the participants to maximize its benefits by being attentive and asking relevant questions. It was stressed that the training needs to be taken seriously as it helps in building capacity of participants in carrying out duties they are assigned. In his presentation, the guest Lecturer, Dr. Omojola Moses Olubayo, Deputy Director and Head of Chemicals Division, Raw Materials and Research and Development Council, stated that proper application of research methods and methodology could be used to check piracy of Intellectual Property. The use of method of research has over the years proved to be proficient in fighting or addressing challenges like piracy as there were software designed to address the piracy challenge and other challenges in the creative industry. The training for staff of the newly formed department which he said would open up new opportunities and promote mutually beneficial synergy to strengthen institutional capacities and enhance service delivery to the very important creative industries. The DG said the training is designed to acquaint officers of the Department with the economic importance of the creative industries and encouraged participants to take full advantage of the opportunity provided by the training.

Nigeria Human Capacity Building

The Council, in her bid to realize the desired developmental goal has evolved several conceptual approaches to overcome identified inhibitors to export development and promotion activities. The capacity building programme organised by the Council is

geared towards enhancing the skills, competencies and abilities of the Stakeholders' in the Industry to produce measurable and sustainable results. To realize efficiency, the capacity building effort of the Council is structured and segmented to meet the needs of the different players in the Export Industry. Some of the beneficiaries are the staff, Government Agencies, Organised Private Sector (OPS) and other members of the exporting communities. Some of the capacity building programmes executed by the Council are: Export Clinics, Capacity Building for Trade Promotion Officers, Export Skills Acquisition Programme (ESAP), Computer Literacy and Proficiency, Export for Beginners Seminars, New Exporter Development Programme (NEDP), Costing & Pricing for Export, Export Planning, Export Logistics and several other. These programmes are organised at different intervals to equip Participants across the nation. Registered Export will seek more information from the Enquires or information Desk on how to benefit from the Programme (please see contact for details).

Problems in Capacity Building

In most developing and transition countries there is a lack of institutional capacity to address land administration issues in an adequate and sustainable way. Many donor projects have been established to respond to these problems the response which is not simple due partly to the complex nature of the land administration paradigm, and the lack of emphasis on long-term capacity building measures towards developing sustainable institutional infrastructures. In any land policy it is generally understood that security of land tenure, efficiency of land markets, and effectiveness of land use control are crucial components. The activities relies on some form of land administration infrastructure which permits the complex range of rights, restrictions and responsibilities to be identified, mapped and managed as a basis for policy formulation and implementation. There are two key aspects in building such land administration infrastructures: first the establishment of the appropriate land administration system itself; and secondly ensuring that there is a sustainable long-term capacity of educated and trained personnel to operate the system in both the public and private sectors. In many developing and transition countries this second aspect of human resource development and the lack of emphasis on building sustainable institutional infrastructures with clear responsibilities of governance are the weakest link. When a project is established to create land administration infrastructures, often with the support of organisations such as the World Bank, the United Nations or individual country aid agencies, it is critical that capacity building is a mainstream component of the project.

The issue of capacity is critical and the scale of need is enormous, the link between needs and supply is weak.

There is a lack of realistic funding.

There is need for support for change.

Training institutions are isolated – communications are poor.

Development of teaching materials is inefficient.

Alternative ways of capacity building are not adequately recognized.

Another essential mechanism for capacity building is partnership development. Partnerships give a local NGO access to: knowledge and skills; innovative and proven methodologies; networking and funding opportunities; replicable models for addressing community needs and managing resources; options for organizational management and governance; and strategies for advocacy, government relations and public outreach.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

From the study, it is confirmed that human capacity building is necessary for human resource development which is an important aspect of economic development of any nation.

Recommendation

Considering the problem in human capacity building, the following steps are suggested for economic development in developing countries generally. Although, Nigeria is having some institutions for human capacity building the government should also take steps for human resource development by taking the following steps:

- There is need for government to assist in making realistic funding available for the training by meeting the need for support for change.
- Adequate communications should also be made available about location of training institutions and necessary steps to be taken to create awareness for the interested people.
- The lack of adequate capacity building in the Power Sector has led to deficiencies in supply people should be welcome to the National Power Training Institute of Nigeria.
- There should also be development of teaching materials efficiently to meet peoples' needs.

When a project is established to create land administration infrastructures, often with the support of organisations such as the World Bank, the United Nations or individual country aid agencies, it is critical that capacity building is a mainstream component of the project. The capacity building aspect should be addressed up front, not as an add-on. In this context there is a whole range of capacity building and human resource development principles and options to be considered. To address some of these hindrances corporations collaborated to co-invest in a research initiative known as the Cooperative Venture for Capacity Building (CVCB) to improve capacity building for innovation in rural industries in Australia. The role of the CVCB was to develop a program that focused on enhancing the understanding of learning, improving organisational arrangements to support rural human capacity building, and inspiring innovative farming practices. Its partner members were: Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation; Australian Wool Innovation; Cotton Research and Development Corporation; Dairy Australia; Grains Research and Development Corporation; Grape and Wine Research and Development

Corporation; Horticulture Australia Limited; Land & Water Australia; Meat & Livestock Australia; Murray-Darling Basin Commission; Sugar Research and Development Corporation; and the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. Nigeria can also try to copy this from the country for proper economic development of the country. The World Health Organisation has commended Nigeria's handling of the ebola virus disease outbreak in the country and also urged it to provide expertise and build the Africa needs to approach human development in the areas of health, education and social protection as part of a holistic solution to social development.

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