

**Good governance and the role of
monitoring and Evaluation culture
in Ebonyi State, Presented at 1st
National evaluation
conference, Abuja**

MRS JANE UGO AJAH
ODO STEPHEN IDENYI & ANOKE CHARITY I
EBONYI STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
08037788031, 08036794591

ABSTRACT

- This paper assessed the M&E and data situation in Ebonyi state from 1996 when the state was created till date and its impact on governance .
- It further evaluated the development effort of the state and the constrains resulting from paucity of data in the State.
- Consequently it considers the current effort by the present administration in Ebonyi state and the emerging revolution in M&E and data management, culminating in the development of Zero draft Ebonyi state development plan(SDP), ten sectoral medium term sector strategy(MTSS) according to the identified ten sectors in the state and state draft M&E policy awaiting EXCO approval within few months of this current leadership.
- This paper aligns with the ideology that for the overall state and national development ,result based budgeting ,result based planning ,result based monitoring and evaluation and consequently its product SDP and MTSS is inevitable.

- This work also recommends continued partnership between Ebonyi state government and donor agencies ,NGOs, CBOs.
- And also the integration of Ebonyi state local government system in the planning process so as to ensure that Ebonyi rural communities constituting over 60% of Ebonyi population is not left out of the planning process through corporate planning
- The paper concludes that development in Ebonyi state must represent the whole gamut of change by which an entire social system, turned to the diverse basic needs and desires of individuals and social groups within that system moves away from a condition of life widely perceived as unsatisfactory toward a situation or condition of life regarded as materially and spiritually better .

INTRODUCTION

- The relationship between good governance, monitoring and evaluation in the context of Ebonyi state development efforts cannot be overemphasized.
- The current issues of poverty, consumption pattern, debt sustainability ,corruption, accountability among others plays critical role in the effort to translate government plans into concrete and impactful programmes.
- Hence the need to appreciate the fact that Result Based Management, driven by Result Based M&E is critical for better service delivery, transparency and accountability and has become a permanent planning and development strategy in Ebonyi State

- Ebonyi state which was created in October, 1996 has prepared two development plans, EB-SEEDS in 2006 and Ebonyi state vision 20:20:20 developed in December, 2009.
- However, the state could not achieve the set targets on both plans, necessitating the emergence of the current 2015 Ebonyi state development plan.
- This plan is important at this critical time when the economy of the Country have nosedived and result based plans are needed for the growth of the state economy and realisation of government development agenda.

- The term “good governance” is unsettled in its meaning. Through the 1980s and 1990s, donor countries and institutions tended to make aid conditional upon reforms in the recipient country, which was found largely ineffective in encouraging real policy changes. More recently, donors, such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the United Nations, are increasingly insisting upon performance and good governance as a prerequisite for aid, a practice called “selectivity.” This is a means of requiring a recipient state to demonstrate the seriousness of its commitment to economic and social reforms. There are no objective standards for determining good governance: some aspects include political stability, the rule of law, control of corruption, and accountability. High levels of poverty and weak governance are linked, making selectivity difficult to implement. For reforms to succeed, domestic support, ownership, and commitment are crucial, as are the recipient's cultural context and history.

- **Monitoring** is the activity of collecting, recording, analysing, communicating and using information for the purpose of decision making and management control.
- The **primary role** of monitoring is to provide the information by which the managers of an intervention (policy, programme, project, etc.) can identify and solve implementation problems, and assess progress and achievements in relation to what was originally planned.

- **Evaluation** provides periodic assessments of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of an intervention in the context of its stated objectives.
- The **two main roles** of evaluation are: a) to provide accountability for what has been delivered and achieved (often referred to as summative evaluation) and b) to identify necessary modifications in ongoing or future intervention design (often referred to as formative evaluation).

- Since assumption of office, and upon the realization that good governance requires result based planning and monitoring and evaluation which depends on availability of quality data, the current administration has funded two comprehensive surveys in Education and health sector. The outcome of this exercise is already assisting the state in critical decision making in this sectors.

The Issues

- According to the National Bureau of Statistics, at the end of 2012, Ebonyi State has 73.6 per cent poverty rate in the country.
- This means that more than 73 percent of Ebonyians lives on less than \$1 a day (less than N197 per day)

Poverty rate by states

1. Lagos ----- 8.5%
2. Osun ----- 10.9%
3. Anambra ----- 11.2%
4. Ekiti ----- 12.9%
5. Edo ----- 19.2%
6. Imo ----- 19.8%
7. Abia ----- 21.0%
8. Rivers ----- 21.1%
- *. FCT (Abj) ----- 23.5%
9. Kwara ----- 23.7%
10. Akwa Ibom ----- 23.8%
11. Delta ----- 25.1%
12. Ogun ----- 26.1%
13. Kogi ----- 26.4%
14. Ondo ----- 27.9%
15. Enugu ----- 28.8%
16. Bayelsa ----- 29.0%
17. Oyo ----- 29.4%
18. Cross River ----- 33.1%

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*** National Avg ----- 46.0%*

- 19. Plateau ----- 51.6%
- 20. Nassarawa ----- 52.4%
- 21. Ebonyi ----- 56.0%
- 22. Kaduna ----- 56.5%
- 23. Adamawa ----- 59.0%
- 24. Benue ----- 59.2%
- 25. Niger ----- 61.2%
- 26. Borno ----- 70.1%
- 27. Kano ----- 76.4%
- 28. Gombe ----- 76.9%
- 29. Taraba ----- 77.7%
- 30. Katsina ----- 82.2%
- 31. Sokoto ----- 85.3%
- 32. Kebbi ----- 86.0%

- STATES<-->POVERTY RATE

33. Bauchi ----- 86.6%

34. Jigawa ----- 88.4%

35. Yobe ----- 90.2%

36. Zamfara ----- 91.9%

REGIONAL AVERAGES

1 = South West - 19.3% Poverty (+ Average)

2 = South South - 25.2% Poverty (+ Average)

3 = South East - 27.36% Poverty (+ Average)

4 = North Central - 45.7% Poverty (+Average)

5 = North East - 76.8% Poverty (- Average)

6 = North West- 80.9% Poverty (- Average) **Damn!!**

Sources

The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index by the U.N

GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPEMENT

- The terms growth and development are not the same. The distinction between them are:
 - ✓ Economic growth refers to a rise in national or per-capita income and product.
 - ✓ Economic development, in addition to a rise in per-capital income, implies foundational changes in the structure of the economy.

- Prof. Dudley Seer (1969) posed the basic question about the meaning of development clearly when he asserted; The questions to ask about a State/Country's development are ;
 - What has been happening to poverty?
 - What has been happening to unemployment?
 - What has been happening to inequality?

- If all three of these have declined from high levels, then it is a period of development for the economy concerned.
- If one or two of these central problems has been growing worse, especially if all the three have, it would be strange to call the result 'development' even if per capita income doubled

Elements of Developments

- Developments rides on five wheels. These are
 - Human resources
 - Natural resources
 - Capital formation, and
 - Technology.
 - Entrepreneurship and Innovations

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