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## 5.3 PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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The following challenges were identified by the review:

- ✍ The actual percentage of IGR generated in the state in 2010/2011 is far below the estimated target of 22%.
- ✍ The deviation from budget estimates on Health is quite worrisome since health's status is an indicator of human development.
- ✍ The percentage allocation to agriculture is too small considering the fact that Ekiti State is traditionally agrarian.
- ✍ The practice of making the Accounting Officers of the MDAs responsible and accountable for any action taken in public procurement either in compliance with or in contravention of the law is not a good practice. An accounting officer that did not initiate or participate in the award of contract should not be made responsible for the failure of its execution.
- ✍ The Fiscal Responsibility Commission is not functioning effectively in the state.
- ✍ There are conflicts in the roles and schedule of duties of the two Ministries directly involved in the management and supervision of donors' projects/programmes in the state.

The following recommendations were also made:

- ✍ The budget manual of the state and/or

in the auditors' report should be prepared in such a way as to reflect the provisions of the SPRM

- ✍ The Government should diversify sources of IGR and not overly dependent on taxation.
- ✍ Allocation of funds to agriculture should be increased.
- ✍ The Government should intensify efforts on capacity development in the state.
- ✍ The Accounting Officers of the MDAs should be incorporated into the process of public procurements to enhance their accountability.
- ✍ There should be adherence to constitutional provisions in inter-governmental fiscal provisions.
- ✍ The Government should strengthen and empower the Fiscal Responsibility Commission to improve its effectiveness.
- ✍ The Government should strengthen the mechanism and capacity for budgeting process to reduce the gap between the Budget estimates and Actual expenditures.

Based on the challenges and the recommendation stated above, interventions are therefore required in two areas namely: capacity building and policy enforcement. Details of required interventions are contained in the Log frame below:

## LOG FRAME: PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

ACTIVITIES	REQUIRED ACTIONS	INPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ONGOING INITIATIVE	TIME - FRAME		IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	COST	comment
						BASE LINE	PLAN				
1. Conduct Capacity Building for Finance, Account Planning and Revenue Collection Officers in all MDAs	Build Capacity of Officers on Budget Preparation	Identification of Officers in charge of Budget preparations in all MDAs	No of Officers identified and no with Capacity Built	No of Officer Trained on annual basis		2013	2013	2013-2015	MBEP MOF	50M	
2. Conduct interactive sessions/meeting with MDAs responsible for projects implementation and procurements	MDAs with huge projects/procurement identified for regular meetings/briefing	BPP Procurement law/STB guideline and MTEF Document	No of contract procurement processed by STB	% increase in the rate of issuance of clearance to MDAs for payment by BPP	STB meeting and Budget Monitoring Meeting	2013	2013	2013-2015	BPP MBEP All Relevant MDAs	10m	
3. Provide interjection and direct relationship between MTSS/MTEF and Budget on Annual Basis	MTSS/MTEF (2013-2015) document	MTSS initiatives for each year	MTSS/MTEF Reflected in the Budget	Variance between MTEF and Budget for each year	MTSS MTEF Revised Budget Estimate	2013-2015	2013	2013-2015	MBEP MOF OTSD		
4. Enhance the effectiveness of Fiscal Responsibility Commission by conducting of workshops for Staff and Officers of other Relevant MDAs	Deployed Officers with relevant experience and pre-requested knowledge to the Fiscal Responsibility Commission	No of Officers/Officials with relevant experience from other MDAs deployed to Fiscal Responsibility Commission (FRC)	Working relationship between FRC and other MDAs and status/categories of FRC Staff	Publication of FRC Staff list with their working experience	Staff Assessment for potential identification among Civil Servant	2013	2014	2013-2015	MBEP FRC Estab. CSC And other relevant MDAs		

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## 5.4 HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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### **This review identified the following as gaps:**

- The Civil Service is mostly inefficient and ineffective. The recruitment process is not fully transparent. Promotion is not based on performance only, but on such other factors as clannishness, religion, club membership and alumni connections. The civil service is overstaffed in terms of quantity, yet deficient in terms of quality and mix.
- Record keeping practice is outdated and uncoordinated. In the MDAs, a lot of unnecessary documents are preserved and cluster offices. At the same time, vital records are inaccessible. Available data are not usually analysed and stored to produce information in a standard and useable form. There is still a lot of secrecy with regard to public information.
- The quantity and quality of training is inadequate. Without training need analyses (TNA), the wrong people may be trained for the wrong reasons. Training, if not based on TNA may not achieve desired objectives.

### **The challenges in the State Civil Service are enormous and complex.**

- Office accommodation and infrastructure in the civil service is very poor. Directors share offices with their secretaries and clerks. Generators stand in the corridors and the noise they

produce make the offices uncomfortable. Toilet facilities are lacking.

- The attitude of workers to work is very poor. Commitment is lacking in the workforce.
- Informal and personal relationships appear to override professional relationships. 'Connection', instead of performance seems to determine prospects and progress in the Service.

### **The following recommendations were also made:**

- There is need to restructure the public service: reduce the number of MDAs, expand where necessary, down-size to reduce redundancy in the service. These include all those with declining productivity on account of age, ill health etc.
- Organise Staff Skills Audit to determine the skills- gap in the service and the rational utilization of existing capacity.
- Update the technology and operations and update and enforce the laws and regulations to minimize bureaucratic bottlenecks that promote corruption in the civil service.
- Intensive and continuous capacity development should be undertaken, starting from the top and progressively to the lowest level to re-orientate the workforce. Such trainings should cover ICT, improved work-ethic, and record-

management. The training should be based on proper Training Need Analyses to identify areas of deficiency.

- Staff performance assessment systems and results in place and such assessment should be used and seen to be used for advancement in the service.

Based on the above challenges and recommendations, the State Programme of Action on this sector which cut across policy issues, resource allocation and capacity building is presented in the log frame below:

## LOG FRAME: HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

ACTIVITIES	REQUIRED ACTIONS	INPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ONGOING INITIATIVE	TIME - FRAME		IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	COST	Comments
						BASE LINE	PLAN				
1. Re assess the Public Service between 2013 & 2014	Restructuring of the <u>State Public Service</u> shedding off redundant staff	Merging some MDAs with others personnel	Efficient virile and effective service	Peer review of MDAs report			2013-2014	2013-2014	State Exco. & OTSD		
2. Comprehensive Staff Audit across all public Service including all the 16 LGAs.	<u>Conduct Survey</u> Establish a data bank for the <u>data and report</u> Engage consultants.	Logistics for Survey, Survey instruments, personnel	Availability of baseline data, Availability of information for planning and implementation of developmental activities	Reports of the data bank	Biometric exercise for e-payment of salary		2013-2014	2013-2014	Estabs.	N15m	
3. Review of Civil Service Commission Regulations and Civil Service Rules	Production of abridged version of the regulations and Rules	Human, Materials Resources	Reflection of realities of time and incorporation of new initiatives	Availability of the documentary evidence of the Regulations and Rules	Review on going		2012		CSC, Estabs.	N10m	
4. Capacity building on ICT, project planning and management.	Develop the capacity of Senior and intermediate staff on ICT and PPM.	Financial resources facilitators, workshop materials.	Effective Service delivery observed	Report on training			2012		Estabs	N20	
5. Establishment of Staff Development Centre in the State	Engage Consultant for modalities and methodologies		Staff Development Centre Establishment	Date of Commencement of Preliminary activities	Nil	2014	2014-2015	2014-2015	OTSD MBEP Office of Establishment		
<b>TOTAL</b>										<b>45M</b>	

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## 5.5 EDUCATION SECTOR

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### 5.5 STATE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR EDUCATION SECTOR

The report identified the following challenges:

- The level of provision for and enrolment in technical and vocational education is far below the expectation of The National Policy on Education.
- The level of computer literacy among teachers in primary and secondary schools is still low.
- The number and quality of staff in the EMIS is inadequate compared to the volume and scope of data to be processed.
- The Inspectorate Department lacks functional vehicles to coordinate an effective and quality assurance system
- The SBMCs exist but there is no record or report of their activities. There is no evidence of their orientation or training for the duties they are expected to execute.
- The work environment in terms of office space, electricity, toilet facilities and catering is very inadequate.
- Level of teacher development and incentive is very low
- Record keeping formats in the schools and education system needs to be more functional.

The following recommendations are made in anticipation of taking the education sector

to a higher level

- A package of incentives to get more students interested in vocational and technical education should be put in place, such as: a scheme for Full or partial scholarship or immediate employment for graduates of technical schools as maintenance officers in primary and secondary schools.
- A program of training in computer literacy for teachers in primary and secondary schools should go side by side with the distribution of the computers.
- More core professionals should be employed for the EMIS and the unit should be re-organized into ministry, parastatals, primary and special education, secondary and technical, others.
- Functional vehicles should be provided for Inspectorate and Planning Research and Statistics Department
- The SBMCs should be empowered through workshops/seminars to perform its roles in full.
- The work environment can be improved through better use of available office space, by centralized electricity generation, provision of toilet and recreational facilities.
- Teacher development and incentives system should be given a priority in order to attract and retain quality teachers to drive the education sector agenda.
- The format for data collection should be

reviewed and redesigned to generate needed and functional data, while systems that generate irrelevant data are discarded.

- Recruitment of more education officers (Inspectors) to strengthen the sector.

Based on the above challenges and recommendations, the State Programme of Action on this sector which cut across policy issues, resource allocation and capacity building is presented in the log frame below:

## LOG FRAME: EDUCATION SECTOR

ACTIVITIES	REQUIRED ACTION	INPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ONGOING INITIATIVES INCLUDING DONOR ACTIVITIES SUCH AS SGA, SEAT AND SAVI (THESE ARE NOT TO BE COSTED)	TIMEFRAME		IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	ESTIMATED COST IN NAIRA (NOTE THAT NOT ALL ACTIVITIES REQUIRED COSTING)	COMMENT
						Baseline	plan				
1. Strengthening school Based Management Committee (SBMC) in schools for participation and improving school effectiveness	(i) Constitution of SBMC in all schools  (ii) revision of SBMC guidelines processing of Budget for SBMC funding  Disbursement of fund for SBMC  Training workshops for SBMC members	- SBMC manual provided  - Committee members inducted & trained  - Fund disbursed  - School development plans	Parents and the community now has voice in improving school effectiveness and management	List of schools with functional SBMC  Computer data-base of school names - Signatory for withdrawals and bank account for all school SBMC.	- Constitution of SBMC in schools  - inclusion of the activity in World Bank State Education Programme Investment Project Disbursement linked indicators	60% of SBMC functioning	2011 making the SBMC functional	2013 – 2014  Revision of guidelines for SBMC Disbursement of fund for at least 40% of the SBMC	MOE  SUBEB		World Bank already working with Ekiti State on this
2. Organizing induction course for teaching and non-teaching staff and Youth Corpers	Selection of teachers to participate Selection and invitation of facilitators. The production exercise & action	Teaching and non-teaching staff inducted	Teaching and non-teaching staff able to adapt to new working environment	The list of teachers inducted		Approval for recruitment of 1096 teachers requested	1096 to be inducted	2012 – 2014	Teaching Service Commission	N40m	
3. Grant of loans at approved rates and on the basis of first come, first served to teachers 2013 -2015	Identification of beneficiaries and disbursement	Amount of loan released to the beneficiaries	Teachers are well motivated	List of Beneficiaries	List of prospective beneficiaries are already compiled	1400 teachers are to benefit	3000 would have benefited by 2014	2012 – 2014	Teaching Service Commission	N500m	
4. 20% of teachers basic salary to be given as rural allowance to teachers	* Compilation of the list of rural teachers .  * Needs – based deployed	Payment of the rural allowance to teachers	Teachers posted to rural areas accepts their posting, leading to improved	Through rural/urban distribution list	Government is already working in collaboration with World Bank	Policy formulation in progress	All teachers in rural areas are to benefit	2012 – 2014		N2.736 B	Partnership with world Bank



## LOG FRAME: EDUCATION SECTOR

posted to rural area 2013 – 2015	program developed with criteria and procedures made ready  * Implementation of the programme		performance of teachers and students									
5. Computerization of Teaching Service Commission	Award of contract for the computerization  Installation of the software, Networking and website creation	Amount of money released. Software installed	Computerized service. Teachers get easy access to the commission through TSC Website.  Information within the commission and to the outside world is enhanced leading to faster and more effective Services.	The software and website for TSC available	Proposal already presented and being considered by TSC	No software & website presently	Computerization and website creation completed by 2013	2012 -2013			N1.5 m	
6. Capacity building for teachers and Education Officers	* Conduct of Teachers Need Assessment Training/Workshop for teachers and  * No of teachers to be trained * Amount of fund required	Regular training of teachers leading to motivation for effective service delivery	Improvement in  - Effective teaching of students in the school	- Through WAEC/NECO results  * Teachers Development Needs Assessment  - List of teachers trained	Some teachers are already been trained even in ICT	2012 3,000 teachers to be trained 2014	2013 5,000 to be trained	2012 - 2014	TSC		N60m	
7. To provide 70,000 laptops for students in year 2013-2014	Provide computer on every students desk by 2014	i. procurement of 35,000 computer sets yearly in 2012 and 2014 for students.  ii. Re-training 1,000 teachers as	All students in public schools are able to learn with computer by 2014  Teachers are able to teach students using ICT	Total number of students, teachers education officers and Administrators that are ICT compliant.	Some laptops are already proposed and distributed to students and teachers	2012 – 14,000 laptops supplied while 9696 distributed to students	The distribution and the supply are on-going	2012 – 2014 Every students would have gotten a laptop	MOE, Ministry of Finance , TSC, SUBEB, BTVE		4.13b  8m	

## LOG FRAME: EDUCATION SECTOR

		<p>trainers in year 2013</p> <p>iii. Retraining 16,500 teachers by the trainees 1,000 teachers in 2013</p> <p>iv. Training 400 Education Officers/Administrators in 2013</p>								4m	
8. Purchase of 20 vehicles for monitoring of schools	Procurement of project vehicles	Amount of fund released for purchased of 20 vehicles	Effective monitoring of schools	List of vehicle purchased		No serviceable vehicle for school inspection 2012	2012, 2013, 2014	2011 - 2014	MOE	100m	
9. Increase enrolment in Government Technical Colleges.	<p>A). Enlighten the populace through sponsored programme on both electric and print media.</p> <p>B). Given free admission and free boarding to students who opt for technical and business education.</p> <p>C). Admission examination into technical colleges to be conducted the same time with senior secondary schools.</p> <p>D). Develop entrepreneurial curriculum skills</p>	<p>A). Seeking Governor's approval.</p> <p>B). Seek for release of funds</p> <p>C). Production of jingles, postal's and handbills.</p> <p>D). Conduct of examination&gt;</p> <p>E). Admission of Students.</p>	<p>A). Majority of populace is aware of what technical education entails.</p> <p>B). Admission into technical colleges increased</p>	School enrolment statistics collected and published quarterly.	Proposal for the action required being considered	Low enrollment in technical colleges	60% investment in enrollment	2013 - 2015	BTVE	N1b	



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## 5.6 HEALTH SECTOR

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The following challenges were identified during the assessment exercises:

- Without donor driven funding, it would be quite hard to provide the quality of care envisioned in the EKSSHDP unless government increases the percentage of state budget allocated to health and subsequently released.
- There is mal-distribution of staff and repositioning as programme officers had resulted in inadequacies at the frontlines and an over bloated manpower at the headquarters level.
- Despite ongoing efforts, a significant proportion of deliveries in the State are still being attended by unskilled birth attendants outside health facilities. Data reported for the free health programme showed that only 15% of women accessing antenatal care at the designated facilities delivered in those facilities.
- The funding gap left by the exit of the German Leprosy Relief Agency support for TBL programme will be a great challenge for the execution of the programmes detailed in the EKSSHDP
- The difficulty in aligning traditional health practitioners with the goal of the health system and how to monitor and streamline their activities.
- The problem of data validation and utilization and the issue of incorrect and changing denominators used to measure programme performance
- The existence of vertical programmes

with different data management and M&E systems is a major contributor to cases of data conflict.

- Civil society and communities have limited access to information about the performance, strategic direction and policies of the Ekiti State Health system
- The contribution of the Private Sector to Health care delivery is not readily quantifiable due to poor data rendition from that sector.
- Decline in implementing Quality assurance systems such as PCQA and COPE since the exit of PATHS.

Recommendations made to address the challenges stated above include:

- Government should increase funding and timely release allocated funds to the health sector.
- Local and international resource mobilization should be embarked upon by identifying and mapping local and international development partners (including local CBOs) through the PPP unit of the SMOH.
- The beneficiary capacity of LGA's should be built to enable them act on data rather than training staff on data gathering alone
- The virile Ekiti civil society community should be actively engaged and encouraged to facilitate the setting up of an independent health sector watchdog
- Ekiti State should select packages to implement rather than implementing

specific stand alone items or narrower aspects of a programme

- Health data should be harmonized through the Health Data Consultative Forum with the active involvement of Private Practitioners and Development Partners.
- Denominators for programmes needs to be set at the beginning of the year and should be kept constant for the year under reference except in specific nationally mandated or technically evident cases
- Local Governments should be encouraged to "own their data" with the Medical Officer of Health saddled with stewardship responsibilities
- All programme data being submitted to national authorities or development partners should be routed through the Health Management Information System unit for harmonization.
- A responsive health system must necessarily bring the traditional health practitioners within the ambit of the system where positive engagement is possible. Seeing them as part of the system is the only way that a meaningful regulation of their practice could take place. This regulation should use both peer led internal regulatory and ministry of health led regulatory mechanisms. Keeping them completely out of the

health system does much harm than good (State JAR Report 2011).

- The state should fast track the process of accessing the National Health Insurance Scheme and community-based social health insurance for its citizenry.
- There is a need to strengthen systems for 'getting research into standards and practice' (GRISP) as envisaged in the SSHDP through proper engagement with the local and international research community to harness research evidence.
- Beyond the facility health committees, the State should seek avenues of engaging the larger communities on emerging health issues through 'village square meetings' or 'town hall meetings, by piggy-backing on community days, publishing community health news and other strategies described in the SSHDP.
- A comprehensive Behaviourial Change Communication (BCC) package is required to improve uptake of maternal health services and other health services.

Based on the challenges and recommendations above, the State Programme of Action on this sector which cut across policy issues, resource allocation and capacity building is presented in the log frame below:

## LOG FRAME: HEALTH SECTOR

ACTIVITIES	REQUIRED ACTION	INPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ONGOING INITIATIVES	TIMEFRAME		IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	ESTIMATED COST (IN NAIRA)	COMMENTS
						Baseline (2012)	Plan (targets)				
1. Enact laws on regulation of standard of health care based on existing rules and regulations	(i) Harmonise existing laws and guidelines (ii) Prepare draft law (iii) Organise 3 validation meetings with stakeholders (iv) Send draft law for EXCO consideration (v) Forward law to EKHA for enactment	No of meetings held with stakeholders	Ekiti Health law formulated and operational (Yes/No)	Minutes of meetings	Law on regulation of private practice already drafted		2013	2013-2014	SMoH	5M	
2. Inaugurate and support the conduct of quarterly meetings of the Health Sector Advocacy Group	(i) Draw up TOR for HSAG (ii) Inaugurate group (iii) Support independent conduct of HSAG meeting	ToR available? (Yes/No)	Independent Health Sector Report Available (Yes/No)	TOR, HSAG members list, Annual HSR	Compilation of names of CSOs		2013	2013-2015	SmoH	48M	
3. Capacity-building on operational planning and data utilization in PHC management	Training of PHC managers on data use and development of annual work plans in 3 groups	No of managers trained	No of LGAs with operational plans consistent with state SSHDP and policy priorities, % of Health managers trained on leadership & mgt	Attendance sheets, Training reports	Operational plan framework and tools developed		2013	2013	SmoH and others	15M	
4. Build capacity on MNCH intervention linkages and carry out MNCH week programmes	(i) Organise 1-day training for HF focal persons on MNCH linkages (ii) Implement biannual MNCH weeks	No of commodities distributed	U5 malaria prevalence, Vit. A uptake, U% underweight prevalence	Training reports, MNCH week reports	MNCH weeks are currently being carried out	2013	2015	2013-2015	SPHC DA	220M	MNCH are currently being supported by donors

## LOG FRAME: PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

5. Conduct Health Data Consultative committees at Facility and LGA level	(i)Develop and circulate TOR for LGA and facility HDCC	No of LGAs/facilities with constituted HDCC	% of facilities tilizati data for decision-making	HDCC meeting extracts	Nil	2013	2015	2013-2015	SmoH , SPHC DA	71.3M	
6. Publish and circulate annual semi-permanent data document	(i)Obtain programme indicator denominators (ii)Liaise with office of population activities to obtain disaggregated population figures (iii) Publish hard copies of semi-permanent data as well as web copies	No of copies of document distributed	% of programmes using approved denominators	Published document	Integration meeting with programme officers	2013	2015	2013-2015	SmoH	4.5M	
7. Review health policy to define (i)the minimum stewardship role of LGAs in financing and ownership of PHC programmes, (ii)the role and regulations guiding Traditional medicine	(i)Information gathering (ii)Engagement of facilitators (iii)Drafting and review meetings (iv)Adoption of final draft by EXCO (v) Preparation of relevant sections for enactment(vi)Publication	No of review meetings held	Policy document available? (Yes/No)	Draft and tilizati policy document	Nil	2012	2014	2013-2014	SmoH	18M	2005 draft policy was not adopted by EXCO
8. Organise annual PHC forum for LGA chairmen, Supervisors for Health and Medical officers of Health	(i)Develop a concept note (ii)Select secretariat (ii)Mobilise members (iii)Inaugurate forum (iv)Convene annual meetings	% of expected membership involved	No of resolutions implemented	Reports of annual meeting	Nil	2012	2015	2013-2015	SmoH , SPHC DA	30M	
9. Develop and publish Ekiti State Health Data collection protocol and Memorandum of Understanding	(i)Convene pre-development technical meetings (ii)Organise 1-day non-residential development workshop with M&E and programme officers (ii)Circulate draft for comments (iii) Publish and circulate tilizati document (Present to PHC forum for signing of MoU	No of participants in development workshop	No of HFs complying with data reporting requirements	Reports of development workshop	Integration meeting with programme officers to present the concept	2012	2013	2013	SmoH	2.8M	

## LOG FRAME: PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

<b>10.</b> Implement NHIS-FSP and CBHIS	(i)Seek EXCO approval (ii)Make presentations to Labour and Civil Society (iii)Conduct study tour and actuarial studies on CBHIS (iv)Develop CBHIS model (v) Make subsidy payments for both schemes	Total amount spent by government	% of population accessing health care through health Insurance scheme	CBHIS blueprint, Actuarial and Study tour reports	Visit to Rwanda for NHIS-MDG supported CBHIS, Technical support from NHIS being solicited	2012	2015	2013-2015	SmoH	750M	
<b>11.</b> Establish a 'getting research into standards and practice' (GRISP) and reactivation of ethical review committee in the State Ministry of Health	(i)Development of State GRISP framework, (ii)Capacity-building, (iii)Designation of schedule officer(s) to the unit (iv)Develop and circulate TOR for ERC (v)Convene monthly ERC meetings	No of officers working on Research for Health	No of research evidence translated into policy	Annual GRISP report	Nil	2013	2015	2013-2015	SMOH	30M	A health researchers forum is also expected to come on stream in 2013
<b>12.</b> Establish health information desks at all community day venues in Ekiti State	(i)Map community days (ii)Develop advocacy package (iii)Set up desks in identified community days	No of communities identified	% of communities reached partnering on health programmes	Advocacy package	Nil	2013	2015	2013-2015	SmoH, SPHC DA	15M	
<b>13.</b> Publish and disseminate quarterly community health watch bulletin	(i)Set up editorial team (ii)Gather inputs and publish in local language	No of health issues disseminated	% of communities reached partnering on health programmes	Copies of Bulletin	Nil	2013	2015	2013-2015	SmoH, SPHC DA	12M	
<b>14.</b> Develop and implement comprehensive BCC strategy in support of FMCH programme and other maternal health initiatives	(i)Develop BCC strategy (ii)Produce engagement tools (ii)Conduct social marketing of tools	No of BCC materials produced	% of in-facility deliveries among women attending 4+ ANC visits	Copies of BCC materials disseminated	Approval being sought	2012	2015	2013-2015	SmoH	15M	
<b>15.</b> Establish PPP unit in Ministry of Health and Review Ekiti State Health PPP policy	(i)Engage facilitators to review PPP policy (ii) Organise review meetings to validate draft (iii)Obtain approval for PPP unit	Policy documents available (Yes/No)	No of PPP initiatives attracted into the Health Sector	Final and Draft policies	Nil	2012	2013	2013	SmoH	1M	



## LOG FRAME: PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

<b>16.</b> Develop 5-year Health financing strategy to diversify funding of health programmes	(i)Obtain approval to produce document (ii)hold strategy sessions (iii)Produce and market final document	No of hours of strategy sessions conducted	% of health expenditure from non-public sources	Draft and tilizati strategy document	Health accounts unit functional	2013	2015	2013-2015	SmoH	4M	
<b>17.</b> Provide counterpart funding for TBL programme	Seek Mr. Governor's approval		% of TBL funding from State Govt.	Programme reports		2012	2015	2013-2015	SmoH		
<b>18.</b> Scale-up PMTCT service delivery to more health facilities	(i)Capacity building for new sites (ii) Purchase of drugs	No of drugs procured	No of clients accessing PMTCT services	Service Registers		2013	2015	2013-2015	SmoH	25M	
<b>19.</b> Organise public enlightenment and sensitization programmes on correct use of LLINs	(i) Organise monthly enlightenment campaigns throughout 2013	No of communities reached	% of population using LLINs correctly and consistently	Photographs		2013	2014	2013-2014	SmoH	6M	
<b>20.</b> Implement robust malaria vector control	(i)Baseline entomological survey (ii)Indoor residual spraying programme for identified households	No of households surveyed	% malaria prevalence	Activity report	Nil	2013	2014	2013-2014	SmoH	53M	
<b>21.</b> Develop rosters for mandatory inclusion of LGA programme officers on clinical shifts	Obtain approval to include programme officers on duty rosters	No of HWs rostered		Duty rosters	Efforts ongoing	2013	2013	2013	SPHC DA	No Cost	
<b>22.</b> Construction of Life-saving skills training centre	(i)Obtain approval (ii)BPP vetting(iii)Advetisement and award	No of buildings awarded	% level of completion	Letter of Award		2013	2014	2013-2014	SPHC DA	350M	
<b>23.</b> Create opportunities for retraining of lecturers and Nurse tutors in educational institutions.	Obtain approval to retrain instructors	No of tutors/instructors exposed to capacity-building programmes	Enhanced knowledge base of trainers	Training completion report		2014	2015	2014-2015	CHS&T,	63.5M	
<b>24.</b> Engage 150 skilled practitioners including Peri-operative & anesthetic nurses, X-ray technicians and tutors	Obtain approval to engage health professionals	No of Health professionals engaged	% increase in HRH/population ratio	Vacancy adverts	Nil	2013	2013	2013	SmoH, HMB	120M	



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## 5.7 ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

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### Challenges

- Indiscriminate burning of forest reserve by Cattle Rearers and Hunters
- Over grazing of Forest Reserves by cattle Rearers
- Encroaching of forest reserves by hump planters
- Illegal felling and fishing
- Indiscriminate dumping of waste, especially into drains remains a challenge
- Dearth of manpower is a big challenge
- Absence of diagnostics laboratory and lack of environmental/polution monitoring equipment
- The mechanism for collecting data and monitoring achievement of the targets appears weak and non-robust
- Relevant national policies, laws, regulations and guideline are yet to be domesticated
- Wastes are not yet quantified and characterized throughout the State
- Refuse disposal equipment are insufficient
- Low percentage of forest cover
- Information on impact studies and environmental audit is lacking
- Absence of waste sucking vehicles in the State.
- Lack of meteorological equipments and standard station.

### Recommendations

- Provision of enough vehicles for patrol

- work
- Encouragement of private tree growers for forest regeneration programmes
- Embark on effective monitoring of forest reserves
- Domesticate all relevant national policies, laws, regulations and guidelines
- Enact and enforce legislations against all manners of building on drains/flood channels, bush burning
- Embark on more Erosion control project across the state
- Embark on dredging and maintenance of the major drains and channels
- Procure and deploy relevant refuse disposal equipment
- Embark on more integrated waste management facility under PPP arrangement
- Establish functional data bank on all aspects of the environment
- Initiate/encourage waste-to-wealth activities and programmes
- Embark on public enlightenment campaign on environmental matters
- Embark on aggressive forestation programme and green bell restoration
- Establish a functional Analytical data bank
- Procure more environmental monitoring equipment
- Establish mechanism for collecting baseline data and monitoring achievement of the targets
- Commence conduct of relevant impact studies
- Embark on regular environmental audit
- Produce regular state of environment report (SOE)

- Establish/enhance community participation in the management of the environment Participatory Environmental Management Initiatives.
- Provision of standard meteorological station.

Based on the challenges and recommendations above, the state Programme of Action on this sector which cut across policy issues, resource allocation and capacity bulding is presented in the log frame below:

## LOG FRAME: ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

ACTIVITIES	REQUIRED ACTIONS	INPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ONGOING INITIATIVE	TIME -FRAME		IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	COST	COMMENTS
						BASE LINE	PLAN				
Enforcement of Environmental laws	To engage 1000 Environmental sanitation marshal	Engagement of 1000 Environmental sanitation marshal	Enforcement of Environmental Law at the grass root enhanced	Reports on monthly environmental sanitation exercise in the state.	Enforcement coverage limited to 2 local governments.	-	2013	2013	Min. of Environment	240M	
Establishment of Mobile Court	To Establish additional 5 no environmental sanitation mobile courts in the State	5no Environmental sanitation mobile courts established.	Enforcement of Environmental Law at the grass root enhanced	Reports of the Survey and data analysed. Documentary evidence of the survey.	One mobile environmental sanitation court already covering Ado and Ikere (LGA)	-	2013	2013	Min. of Environment	26M	
Enforcement of Sanitation Law	To fund the activities of Environmental Sanitation task force [ Kick force ] (Against Bad Acts KABA)	Funding the activities of Environmental Sanitation task force in Ekiti achieved.	Enforcement of Environmental Sanitation Law at the grass root enhanced	Documentary evidence in reports in the Min. of Environment.	Funded from the tilliz files generated	-	2013	2013	Min. of Environment	20M	
Provision of Accurate Environmental Data In Ekiti State.	Construction of building to house the Environmental Data Management Centre. Purchase of essential Equipment & tools for the centre.	Environmental Data Management Centre established.	Environmental Data on the State Captured	Report of the survey and Data analysed	Data on the Environment now readily available in Ekiti State	-	2013	2013-2014	Min. of Environment	100M	
	To conduct Environmental Research Studies in Ekiti State	Conducted Environmental Research Studies in the State	Topical Environmental issues identified and studied	Report of the survey and Data analysed used for policy formulation.	Environmental issues promptly addressed in Ekiti State	-	2013	2013-2014	Min. of Environment	24M	
Recruitment of staff in critical areas of Environment Sector.	To recruit core professionals & Technicians in the Environmental Sector eg Health officer, Geologist ,etc	Recruitment of Environmental Sector achieved.	Implementation of Policies and Laws effectively implemented		Qualified professional in place. Prompt policy implementation achieved in the State	-	2013	2013	Min of Environment SEPA ESWMA	80M	

## LOG FRAME: ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Provision of befitting accommodation, furniture & office equipment	- To increase the number of room/s office space for workers - To purchase and distribute office equipment and light tools to workers	Provide more office space  Purchase office equipment light tools - Adequate funding	Adequate Accommodation provide	Situation Report in the offices	Movement to a new office apartment		2012	2013-2015	Min. of Env. Contractor	40M	
Establishment of a Game Reserves	Establishment of a game Reserve.	Game Reserve established in Ekiti State.	Adequate funding	Non in Ekiti State	Seminal on Climate Change etc.		2012	2013-2015	Min. of Env. Contractor	400M	
Produce, distribute & disseminate all existing laws in environmental sector.	To produce, distribute and disseminate all existing laws in simple English & Yoruba languages.	Produced/distribute all Environmental laws in Ekiti State. To distribute to all the local govt. areas & other stake holders	Funds sensitization materials  Advertisement in village/Town meetings	Increase in environmental cleanness  Increased awareness & Decrease in Waste Placement in unauthorized Places	Declining waste in tilization places - Clean Environment	Advocacy on public Health cleanness Advocacy on Climate Change Initiative	2013	2013-2015	Min. of Environment  House of Assembly	20M	
Provision of Tools and Equipmen t	To purchase 100 no Compactor/Dino trucks, 40no Tippers & some light tools.	Adequate funding, contractors.	Efficiency and effectiveness in waste management in Ekiti.	Clean environment assured.	Waste management activities in 2 L G A.		2013		Min of Environment ESWMA	1.2B	

## LOG FRAME: ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Park and Garden Establishment.	To Establish Park and Garden for relaxation.	Survey of land, development of park and garden	Place of relaxation made available		-		2013	2013-2015	Min of Environment	40M	
Establishment of meteorological station.	Survey of Land & construction of perimeter fencing	Survey of land, Construction of perimeter fencing.	Accurate sourcing of Weather data made available.				2013	2013-2015	Min of Environment	60M	
Conduct of advocacy/Publicity programmes on Environmental issues.	Advocacy Programme on Environmental issues eg climate change Forest control.	Purchase of laboratory equipments.	Awareness on environmental issues created in the State.				2013	2013-2015	Min of Environment.	10M	
Control of Real and Strayed Animals in Ekiti State.	Purchase of 5no hillox vehicles	Production of jingles, fliers and hand bills on environmental issues.	Strayed animals removed from the street in Ekiti State.				2013	2013-2015	Min of Environment	40M	
Environmental Monitoring for Pollution Control	Survey of Existing Industries with/with out EIA.	Officers of the Agency	Data on existing industries	Inspection	Nil	Nil	All L.G.A.s of the State	2013	Min of Environment, SEPA		
	Environmental Auditing of Industries survey of GSM Telecommunication Base Stations	Officers & Laboratory equipment	Increased compliance with EIA by industries	Inspection	Nil	Nil	All L.G.A.s of the State	2013-2015	Min of Environment, SEPA	5M	
Inventory of degraded/ derelict land	Survey of degraded area	Officers of the Agency, Office of Surveyor General	Data & maps on degraded areas.	Inspection	Nil	Nil	Ado & Ijero L.G.s	2013-2015	Min of Environment SEPA	15M	
Construction & Equipping of Reference Laboratory	Construction purchase of equipment installation	Staff suppliers/consultants	Existence of Laboratory. Existence of reliable data.	Inspection	Site selection and preparation	12 months	Laboratory with basic equipment (air quality testing)	2013-2015	SEPA	50M	
<b>TOTAL</b>										<b>2.3B</b>	

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## 5.8 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

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The following are the challenges were identified by the SSAR in this sector:

- ✍ Mechanisable agricultural lands are inadequate. A large proportion of merchandisable agricultural lands are government farm settlements. Privately cleared arable land are very limited
- ✍ The irrigation potentials in the State ,needed to improve agricultural production, have not been well developed.
- ✍ Storage facilities in the state are grossly inadequate.
- ✍ There is a continuous decline in the number of farmers, coupled with ageing of the farming population (which ranges between 48 and 70 years) are responsible for the low performance and productivity in the sector.
- ✍ Low extension delivery services due to low extension farmers ratio.
- ✍ Inadequacy of Processing Facilities .
- ✍ Agricultural produce marketing uncertainty
- ✍ Poor budgetary allocation and actual releases to the sector.

Below are some of the recommendations to address the above highlighted challenges:

- ✍ Increase budgetary allocations to the agricultural sector.
- ✍ To improve and release budgetary allocations timely and promptly, since agricultural activities are time bound.
- ✍ Allocate more land to agricultural production; involve the private sector in

agricultural production through PPP arrangements and mechanise the agricultural production process.

- ✍ Processing and storage facilities should be provided to add value to produce and thus earn more income for the State and its farming populace.
- ✍ Create marketing channels that are effective and efficient.
- ✍ Employ and train more extension agents to improve on the Extension-farming ratio.
- ✍ Develop the irrigation potentials of the state and thus, encourage and expand dry season farming while reducing dependence on rain-fed agriculture.
- ✍ Provide soft agricultural credit to farmers at very low interest rate (preferably one digit) and with flexible repayment regime.
- ✍ The Tractor Hiring unit (THU) should be revitalized and adequately equipped to provide easy access to mechanisation services by the farmers; and the current rates charged should be made more affordable to farmers.
- ✍ The AGRO- MET Stations under the Agro-Climatological unit of the Ministry should be re-equipped, over-hauled and rehabilitated; modern equipment should be provided to replace the obsolete ones while new stations should be built in LGA's where they do not exist.
- ✍ All the existing veterinary Hospitals and Clinics need total renovation and



rehabilitation in order to enhance services provided to the populace. Based on the challenges and recommendations above, the State

Programme of Action on this sector which cut across policy issues, resource allocation and capacity building is presented in the log frame below:

## LOG FRAME: AGRICULTURE SECTOR

ACTIVITIES	REQUIREMENTS	INPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ON GOING INITIATIVES	TIME FRAME		IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	COST	COMMENTS
						Baseline	Plan				
To make Ekiti State a world leader in tree crops (cocoa and Oil palm) production by expansion of land under tree crops cultivation and rehabilitation of old plantations.	<p>(1) Establish ment of Tree crop plantations, rehabilitation of old and moribund ones.</p> <p>(2) Production of Cocoa and Oil Palm seedlings.</p> <p>(3) Private Cocoa farmers' associations will be involved in Cocoa seedling production.</p>	<p>(1) Raise 3,000,000 cocoa seedlings.</p> <p>(2) Establishment of 1,500 ha cocoa plantation.</p> <p>(3) Rehabilitation of 30,000 ha cocoa plantation.</p> <p>(4) 1,000,000 Oil palm seedlings.</p> <p>(5) 6,000 ha of Oil palm plantation.</p> <p>(6) Produce 330,000 hybrid cocoa pods from the seed garden.</p> <p>(7) Train 1,500 cocoa farmers.</p> <p>(8) Distribute subsidized agrochemicals to 10,000 farmers.</p>	<p>By 2014-2015</p> <p>(1) 3,000,000 cocoa seedlings will be raised.</p> <p>(2) 1,500 ha, new cocoa plantation and</p> <p>(3) 30,000 ha will be rehabilitated</p> <p>(4) 1,000,000 Oil palm seedlings will be raised.</p> <p>(5) 6,000 ha Oil palm plantation will be established</p> <p>(6) At least 1,500 cocoa farmers must have been trained by FBS</p> <p>(7) 330,000 hybrid cocoa pods must have been produced from the seed garden by manual pollination.</p>	<p>By 2015, there will be</p> <p>(1) Increase in hectare of land under cocoa plantations and output will increase to about 30,000 Mt</p> <p>(2) increase in hectare of oil palm plantations and output in the state</p> <p>(3) 1,800 persons to be engaged in cocoa business and</p> <p>(4) 7,200 people to be engaged in oil palm enterprise.</p>	Acquisition of 150,000 seedlings of cocoa for the 2012 planting season.	Baseline	Plan 2013-2015	3 years	Ministry of Agric	<p>(1) cocoa seedlings – N75,000,000;</p> <p>(2) oil palm seedlings – N75,000,000</p> <p>(3) cocoa seed garden development – N15,000,000</p> <p>(4) Farmers business School – N15,000,000</p> <p>(5) Cocoa Agrochemical (GES) N621,283,200</p> <p>(6) Cocoa plantation establishment and maintenance : N321,570,000</p> <p>(7) Oil palm plantation establishment : N520,800,000</p> <p>(8) Provision for two (2) Hilux Pickup project vans N20,000,000</p>	

<p>Youth commercial Agriculture Production (Y-CAD) Programme,</p>	<p>Reduce youth unemployment by employing and training 20,000 Youths with 35% female participants by 2014</p>	<p>2000 commercial youth farmers engaged by year 2013 and 2,000 in year 2014 8,000 youths engaged in year 2013 and 8,000 youth engaged in year 2014</p>	<p>Food security through increase in food production. Cocoa, palm oil and palm kernel yield to be boosted by year 2015. Eradication of poverty and hunger. Establishment of more Agro Allied industries in the state. Industrialization of rich area of the state.</p>	<p>% Increase in the number of youth employed. % increase in food and Tree production and processing. % increase in available processing centre. % reduction on youth restiveness</p>	<p>Training is going on for participants in the programme</p>	<p>2013 – 2015</p>		<p>2012 – 2014</p>	<p>Ministry of Agric</p>	<p>N4M</p>	
<p>Development of value change for cassava, rice, oil palm and cocoa.</p>	<p>To expand the production and processing capacity of cassava, rice, oil palm and cocoa in the state</p>	<p>Develop post harvest and processing sector. Develop incentive for private sector and direct foreign investment in Agric. Develop Agro business facilities through private-public partnership that will be driven by incentive introduce modern and cutting edge technology in farming.</p>	<p>Establishment of more Agro Allied industries in the state. Industrialization of rich areas in the state. Increase in hectareage of land under cultivation for crop production.</p>	<p>% increase in IGR from agricultural production % increase in available processing centre % increase in food and Tree crop production and processing</p>	<p>Successful drive for private sector investment in Agriculture. Commitment from both international and indigenous institutions including ; Dutch Agriculture Development &amp; Trading company for establishment of high quality cassava flour processing factory, Vegefresh Nig. Ltd – take over moribund Orin cassava plant for upgrading of the plant from 10 tonnes to 60 tonnes per day production under PPP arrangement</p>	<p>2012-2014</p>		<p>2012-2014</p>	<p>Ministry of Agric</p>	<p>Over N150,000,000</p>	<p>Work in progress.</p>

<p>Developing the state irrigation potentials to enhance dry season production.</p>	<p>Acquisition and survey of Land around the existing Dam for the irrigation Project.</p> <p>2. Visibility study/Working document for the irrigation project.</p> <p>3. Provision of necessary infrastructure. 3.Dregling of existing dams</p> <p>4. Installation of irrigation scheme</p>	<p>To survey 2,000 ha of land for irrigation project.</p> <p>To commission the engineering drawings and bill of quantities for diligence and expertise in the execution of the project. To execute the project.</p>	<p>2,000 ha of irrigated land by 2013 and another 2,000 ha by 2014.</p> <p>Developed irrigation system put in place by year 2013. All year round farming system.</p>	<p>% increase in agricultural activities in the dry season.</p> <p>2. % increase in agricultural output all the year round.</p> <p>3. % increase in IGR in agricultural activities.</p>	<p>Land acquisition around the existing dams.</p> <p>2. Crop enumeration/ compensation.</p> <p>3. Perimetral survey of the land acquired.</p> <p>4. Land clearing.</p>		<p>2013-2015</p>	<p>2013-2015</p>	<p>Ministry of agriculture</p>	<p>N600 million</p>	<p>The three senators in the state have concluded arrangement to use their constituency allowance for the project.</p>
<p>Existence of policies that ensure a modernizing agriculture and industrial development.</p>	<p>To develop a workable policy framework for private sector driven modernized agricultural administration produced</p>	<p>An agricultural investment blueprint to promote private sector driven commercial mechanized agriculture investment in the state, developed .</p> <p>Agro-industrial Master plan for the state developed .</p> <p>SME development strategy developed</p>	<p>State policy framework for private sector driven modernized agricultural in place.</p> <p>Agric investment blueprint and Agro-industrial Master Plan available to guide and facilitate transition to modernized agricultural practice within the state that will facilitate increase agricultural output and rural development.</p>	<p>Effective policy framework and investment blueprints in place to support agricultural development.</p>	<p>A consultant for the job engaged</p>		<p>2012</p>	<p>4.9 months</p>	<p>MANR PLANNING.</p>	<p>N8M</p>	<p>Enabling policies and investments for trade and investments to stimulate businesses in the rural economy that is competitive in domestic, regional and international markets.</p>

Provision of essential agricultural inputs to farmer, in partnership with the private sector, at subsidized rates.	Procure and sell fertilizers, agro-chemicals, hybrid seedlings and seeds to farmers to boost their production.	Quantity and quality of inputs distributed to farmers each planting season.	Tonnage of inputs that actually got to the farmers for utilization.	Tonnage of arable crops produced at the end of each planting season.	Fountain agricultural marketing agency is responsible for sales of agric input		2013-2015	2013-2015	Fountain marketing agency	N60 Million	
Provision of agricultural credit facilities for farmers in the state, through the multi-purpose credit Agency and peasant farmer development.	To empower indigenous farmers through creating access to credit facilities	Amount appropriated for release to farmers, in the budget, as loans at very low interest.	Number of farmers that benefit from the facility and amount actually released.	Records kept by the agency and expected increased agricultural outputs.	N15,000,000 was budgeted for agricultural loan this year.	2012	2013-2015	2013-2015	Multi-purpose credit agency and peasant farmer development.	N500 Million	
<b>TOTAL</b>										<b>2.9B</b>	

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## 5.9 INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

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Some of the challenges identified in this sector include:

1. MDAs are not adequately funded and the capacity of officers was inadequate to monitor and evaluate the numerous projects which are going simultaneously.
2. Delays in payment processes from the relevant MDAs after due approval has been given.
3. Inadequate supply of portable water, unavailability of water Master Plan, Water Sanitation law and water guideline in the State.
4. Problem of electricity distribution, particularly to rural communities.
5. Low compliance among public servants to the use of ICT due to non-existence of relevant law and facilities.
6. Delay in disbursement of funds for timely project implementation

The following recommendations were also made:

1. Increase peoples' access to portable water, and ensure quick passage of water sanitation laws in the State.
2. Intensify efforts on the on-going electrification projects to improve electricity supply in the State, particularly in the rural communities.
3. All MDAs should be well connected to ICT facilities for effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery.
4. The government needs to identify priority projects for funding in order to have value money rather than allocating funds to too many projects at the same time.
5. The State needs a Master Plan for infrastructural development. MDAs that belong to the Infrastructural sector should be encouraged produce a common work plan for projects in order to ensure that they are delivered collaboratively and at the same time avoid duplication of efforts
6. Following the establishment of Public Private Partnership (PPP) Office in Ekiti State, the government should therefore domesticate the infrastructure concession and regulatory commission (ICRC) Act of 2005.

Based on the challenges and recommendations above, the State Programme of Action on this sector which cut across policy issues, resource allocation and capacity building is presented in the log frame below:

### LOG FRAME: INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR WATER SUB-SECTOR

ACTIVITIES	REQUIRED ACTIONS	INPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ONGOING INITIATIVE	BASELINE PLAN		IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	COST	COMMENTS
						2011	2012 2013 2014				
Increase water coverage area in the State to 80% by 2014	4.9	Rehabilitation of Headworks, Egbe, Itapaji & Ero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of 250km distribution pipelines</li> <li>Construction of 80km mains pipelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ekiti State become more accessible to potable water</li> <li>Percentage of Household connection increased</li> </ul>	Monitoring & Evaluation  Data collection	Construction of 5 Nos water treatment plant  Turn Around Maintenance of Ureje Dam  MDGs-CGS 2011 Water Projects	4.15	12 months	2012-2013	Ekiti State Water Corporation and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs Office)	1B
	4.10	Laying of additional distribution pipelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of 25km Ductile Iron pipelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in water borne diseases</li> </ul>	4.16		12 months	2012-2013	} 2B		
	4.11	Laying of additional Mains pipelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement of Water Treatment Chemicals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment opportunities enhanced</li> </ul>	4.17		12 months	2012-2013			
	(iv) Extension of pipelines (Ductile Iron pipeline, mild steel pipes & UPVC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective Rehabilitation of the schemes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement in Revenue Generation</li> </ul>	4.18	12 months		2012-2013				
	4.12	Construction of New Treatment Plant at Itapaji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electrification of the schemes &amp; Booster Stations e.g. supply of Transformers, concrete poles etc Generators etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.</li> </ul>	4.19		12 months	2012-2014			500M
	4.13	Construction of additional Booster Stations along Ikere & Ado Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Toilets &amp; Hand washing facilities in Schools &amp; Health Centres</li> <li>Construction of 5 Nos. mini water schemes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.</li> <li>Improved service delivery</li> </ul>	4.20		12 months	2012-2013	60M		
					4.21		18 months	2012-2014	50M		
					4.22		(a) 24months	2012-2014	150M		













## SPOA FOR INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SUB-SECTOR

ACTIVITIES	REQUIRED ACTIONS	INPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ONGOING INITIATIVE	TIME - FRAME		IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	COST
						BASE LINE	PLAN			
1. To establish ICT Facilities with proper linkage to MDAs and Public by 2014.	<p><b>Application Software</b></p> <p>1. Procurement of Servers, Mkrotik Radio (Indoor and Outdoor)</p> <p>2. Provision Mast and Network Cables Purchase of 1,000 Laptops.</p> <p>3. Installation of licensed application packages and antivirus.</p> <p>4. Purchase of 250 Blackberry device.</p> <p>5. Procurement of banded 500 printers for MDAs</p> <p>6. Procurement</p>	<p>1. Improved Productivity &amp; Services delivery in MDAs</p> <p>2. Implement: • E-document system</p> <p>• To put in place ICT Policy &amp; Regulations by 2013</p> <p>• Education Management Information System (EMIS)</p> <p>• Safe City Programme</p> <p>• Network Infrastructure Support</p> <p>• Digital Ekiti/Broadband Programme</p>	<p>All MDAs connected to the internet.</p> <p>ICT Training for 300 officials carried out.</p> <p>ICT Infrastructures harmonize. To link the DATA Centre to erected Mast.</p> <p>1,000 Laptops purchased and installed License procured and installed.</p> <p>50C printers procured and procurement of 100 ipad for top government officials.</p> <p>25 Megabyte Bandwidth subscription for Internet access.</p> <p>• Provision of Fibre Optics for LAN/WAN Infrastructure</p>	<p>Increase accesses to internet Infrastructure and increase Paperless communication on within MDAs Reduction in the usage of Clone and unauthorized system in government establishment Durability of Computer facilities secured.</p> <p>To facilitate training programme purchase easy access to state License procured and</p>	<p>Number of staff with ICT facilities.</p> <p>No of laptops purchased Effective &amp; efficient service delivery.</p> <p>Investors are attracted to the state. Enhanced employment.</p> <p>IGR Processes Automated.</p> <p>Robust database for Ekiti Citizens. Established opportunities.</p>	2011	2012 2013 2014	2011-2014	DICT, BIPU	480M

480M	11B																													
SUB TOTAL	INFRASTRUCTURE																													

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## 5.10 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND PROTECTION

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Some of the challenges identified in this sector include:

- Generally, in all the MDAs concerned with citizen participation, social inclusion, protection and issues around legislative and executive relationships, the working condition of the staff were very inadequate
- The major problem militating against increased performances and productivity of staff is with respect to inadequate professional staff to effectively manage some professional desks in the MDAs.
- There is also a dire need of office equipment and working tools such as, generating set, computers, photocopiers, furniture, vehicles, office accommodation and funding for the activities of the MDAs is grossly inadequate.
- There is low impact of the laws on violence against women and the child rights at the grassroots levels.
- All the MDAs most especially the MoWA and Job Creation Agency have no Zonal/LGA offices at the grassroots this made it impossible for some of the initiatives to have the desired impact at the grassroots level.

### **Recommendation**

The following recommendations were also made:

- In line with the above, there is need for adequate budgetary provisions for the MDAs to establish Zonal/LGA offices, provide necessary working equipment such as computers, photocopiers and vehicles.
- Importantly, recruitment of qualified professional staff, provision of good working conditions and office accommodation coupled with necessary tools to work with will not only boost staff morale but will increase productivity.
- Further, the MoWA and Job Creation Agency should at least create Zonal offices so as to allow implementation to be spread to the LGAs.

In case of MoWA, the zonal family courts could also double as the zonal offices. There is also the need to continue with all the current programmes as well as introducing new strategies to publicise and implement the laws on violence against women and child's rights.

Based on the above challenges and recommendations, the State Programme of Action focuses on resource allocation, capacity building and policy issues as presented in the log frame below:

## LOG FRAME: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND PROTECTION

ACTIVITIES	REQUIRED ACTIONS	INPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ON GOING INITIATIVES	TIMEFRAME		IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	COST	COMMENTS
						BASE-LINE	PLAN				
Conduct Baseline Survey on situation of women, children, people with disability and other vulnerable groups in all the 16 LGAs	Sensitisation, Meetings, advocacy, prepare instruments and conduct survey	Number of meetings held, number of advocacy materials, survey instruments, personnel	Availability of baseline data  Availability of information for planning and implementation of activities	Reports of the survey Analysed data Documentary evidence of the survey			2013	2013	MoWA	N20M	Baseline for future assessment
	Publicise the report										
	Establish a data bank for the data and report										
	Engage consultants										
Conduct Needs assessment of all unemployed women, youths, people with disability and other vulnerable groups in the State	Sensitisation, Meetings, advocacy and conduct survey	Logistics for meetings, advocacy materials, survey instruments, personnel	Availability of baseline data on needs assessment  Availability of information for planning and implementation	Reports of the survey and data analysed Documentary evidence of the survey			2013	2013	MoWA MoL&P JC&EA	N15M	Basis for meeting their needs
	Publicise the report										
	Establish a data bank for the data and report										
	Engage Consultants										
Enact and domesticate laws on equal opportunity for employment of the disabled and adherence to 30%appointment of women in key positions	Advocacy and sensitization programme for stakeholders and policy makers	Human, materials resources	Improved representation of Women in key positions Increase access to employment by women, the disabled and other groups	Availability of the Laws Documentary evidence of establishing of the law Report showing compliance against baseline	Capacity assessment of civil servants including females  Provision of equipments and working tools for some disabled		2014	2013-2014	MoWA HoASC	N10M	
	Production and distribution of abridged version of the Laws										
	Sponsorship of radio and T.V programmes to publicise the laws										
	Purchase and Distribution of equipment and provision of grants to beneficiaries										
Strengthen the women centres	Publicise the centres	Human and material resources and cash grants, Equipment	Increase in the No of women centres, enrolment and employed women	Number of equipment			2013	2013-2014	MoWA	N100M	



**LOG FRAME: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND PROTECTION**

	Resuscitate the women centres			Number of centres							
	Provision of additional equipment at the centre			Number of intakes and graduates from the centres							
	Recruitment of capable and qualified facilitators										
Establish family courts in all the 16 LGAs	Establish additional 10 family courts in LGAS	Financial resources Facilitators, workshop materials, Equipment for office, Human resources	Improved information and access to the court  Attitudinal change observed	Number of family courts established Report of training	6 Zonal courts already established		2014	2013-2015	MoWA		N100M
	Sensitise the public on the mandate of the court										
	Develop the capacity of Judges and Magistrates on provision of CRL and Child Justice Administration										
	Establish Zonal offices										
Produce , distribute and disseminate the laws on Women and child 's rights	Prepare and produce simplified versions	Funds, sensitisation materials, meetings	Increased awareness created Increased access to facilities Copies of laws adequately disseminated	Reports, minutes Records showing increase in cases treated against baseline	Abridged copies of the law available  Partnering with PACTS and MSH on vulnerable children  Children parliament in existence		2013	2013-2015	MoWA		N10M

## LOG FRAME: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND PROTECTION

	Distribute to all the 16 LGAs											
	Carry out sensitisation											
	Monitor awareness and compliance with the laws											
Increase in Budgetary allocation	Advocacy visits to Budget office, law makers, policy makers etc	Meetings, Advocacy materials, visits to budget office, policy and opinion leaders	Increased budgetary provisions and releases for MDAs	Actual Releases against previous years	Assessment of budget performance of MDAs  Monitoring of MDAs work plans by OTSD		2013	2013-onwards	MoWA MoL&P JC&EA	N200,000		
Increase access to credit facility for women, physically challenged and other vulnerable groups	Create awareness programme for assessment of micro credit facility for rural women physically challenged  Provide counterpart fund to be assessed as revolving loans	Human and materials resources Grants	Reduction in poverty rate  Increased No with access to credit facility	Report of activities against baseline	Empowering of 1,600 women in all the LGAs		2013	2013 onwards	MoWA	N2M		Continuous process
Implementation of various laws on women and child's rights at the 16 LGA levels	Develop simplified copies Produce and distribute copies Embark on awareness creation to publicise the laws Monitor compliance and usage	Visits, advocacy, meetings, radio and V jingles	Increased awareness, Increase in right attitudes Reduction of cases against women and children	Assessment of performance or compliance  Monitoring report of distribution, sensitisation and access to facilities			2013	2013-onwards	MoWA			Continuous process
Harmonisation and clarification of roles	Visits to relevant MDAs Meetings to clarify roles and responsibilities	Meetings and visits Human resources	Improved understanding and sensitisation on roles of individuals / MDAs	Report of visits Meetings			2013	2013-2014	MoWA MoL&P JC&EA	-		

### LOG FRAME: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND PROTECTION

	Develop capacity development plan		Increased capacity personnel	Availability of capacity development plan			2013		MoWA & ESTAB	5m	
	Train staff in areas identified including the use of ICT		Improved performances	Report of staff performance of roles							
Provision of befitting accommodation, furniture and office equipment	Increase the number of rooms/ office space	Financial resources Contractors		No of additional office space against previous no			2013	2013-2014	MoWA & GAD	„	
	Purchase and distribute relevant office equipment, furniture etc			No and availability of furniture and equipment							
Continuation of Youth Empowerment Scheme	Establish centres to connect youths in LGAs	Human, Financial resources Consultants	Reduction in youth unemployment rate Increased access to employment Reduction in crime rate and poverty rate	Records showing increase in No against baseline  Performance report of the state	Some youths have been employed and deployed		2013	2013-onwards	JC&EA		Continu ous process
	Regular audit of youths employment with skills/ MDAs										
	Monitor utilisation of funds given to youths										
	Establish and implement strategies to avoid duplication, leakages and waste										
Continuation of Social security scheme for the aged	Increase No of beneficiaries and target aged with disability	Human and financial resources	Improved well being of adults Improved confidence in government	Performance report of activities			2013	2013-2014	MoL&P	2.4Billion	Continu ous process
<b>TOTAL</b>										<b>2.9B</b>	
<b>SPOA GRAND TOTAL</b>										<b>30.5B</b>	

\*B. Billion Naira

# ANNEXES

## ANNEXES 1: Ekiti State Ministries, Commissions, Departments and Agencies by Number of staff

S/n.	MINISTRIES	No of Staff
	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	604
2.	Ministry of Commerce, Industries and Cooperatives	289
3.	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	884
4.	Ministry of Housing and Environment	71
5.	Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Development	388
6.	Ministry of Health	352
7.	Ministry of Information and Civic Orientation	191
8.	Ministry of Justice	98
9.	Ministry of Physical, Urban and Regional Planning	178
10.	Ministry of culture, Arts and Tourism	76
11.	Ministry of Integration and Intergovernmental Affairs	23
12.	Ministry of Youths and Sports	63
13.	Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender Emp. and Social Dev.	134
14.	Ministry of Works and Transportation	557
15.	Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs	93
16.	Ministry of Employment, Labour and Human Capital Dev.	16
17.	Ministry of Special Duties	14
18.	Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning	69
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4100</b>
	<b>STATUTORY COMMISSIONS</b>	
1.	Civil Service Commission	76
2.	Local Government Service Commission	N.A
3.	Hospital Management Board	130
4.	Teaching Service Commission	44
5.	State Independent Electoral Commission	150
6.	Judicial Service Commission	N.A
7.	House of Assembly Service Commission	51
8.	Ekiti State Pension Commission	52
	Ekiti State Pension Board	28
9.	Auditor General of State	117
10.	Auditor-General of Local Governments	N.A
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>648</b>
	<b>DEPARTMENTS/BUREAU</b>	
1.	Bureau of Information Communication and Technology	18
2.	Bureau of Land Services	N.A
3.	Bureau of Statistics	38
4.	Bureau of Infrastructure	24
5.	Bureau of Tourism	48
6.	Bureau of Public Procurement	39
7.	Bureau of Transformation and Strategy	N.A
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>167</b>

<b>AGENCIES</b>		
1.	ADP/FADAMA	332
2.	Micro Credit Agency	74
3.	Ekiti Enterprise Development Agency	20
4.	Adult and Non-Formal Education	52
5.	Teachers Service Commission	N. A.
6.	SUBERB	848
7.	Scholarship Board	19
8.	Schools Enterprise	26
9.	Board of Technical and Vocational Education	395
10.	Education Trust Funds	16
11.	Library Board	29
12.	State Environmental Protection Agency	23
13.	Waste Management Board	44
14.	Housing Corporation	N. A
16.	Signage and Advertisement Agency	18
17.	Hospital Management Board	N. A
18.	Central Medical Store/ Unified Drug Revolving Fund	42
19.	Primary Health Care Dev. Agency	32
20.	College of Health Science and Technology	N.A
21.	University Teaching Hospital	N.A
22.	Gov't. Printing Press	N.A
23.	Broadcasting Service of Ekiti State	N.A
24.	Law Review Commission	N.A
25.	Office of the Surveyor General	43
26.	Urban Renewal agency	19
27.	Sports Council	N.A
28.	Women Development Centre, Igede	N.A
29.	Children Home	N.A
30.	Rehabilitation Centre	N.A
31.	EKCSDA	N.A
32.	Job Creation Agency	14
33.	FAMA	62
34.	Peasant Farmers settlement	N.A
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,108</b>
	<b>GOVERNOR'S OFFICE</b>	
1.	Cabinet and special services	46
2.	Office of Establishment and Training	N.A
3.	State Action Committee on AIDS	15
4.	Staff Loan Scheme	31
5.	Political and Economic Department	22
1.	DEPUTY GOVERNOR's OFFICE	105
2.	State Emergency Management Agency	92
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>311</b>

\* N.A, at the time of writing this report, the data are not available

## ANNEX 2 - SPRM REPORT OF SURVEY

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Ekiti State is one of the six States created in October 1, 1996 with Ado Ekiti as the State capital. The State lies between Longitudes 4°45' and 5°45' East of the Greenwich meridian and Latitudes 7°15' and 8°5' North of the Equator. This implies that the State is within the Tropics. It is bounded in the North West by Kwara, in the North East by Kogi, in the South by Ondo and in the West by Osun States.

The State enjoys tropical climate with two distinct seasons, the raining season (April to October) and dry season (November to March) with annual slight variations of between 1400cm and 1500cm per annum and with relatively high humidity.

It has tropical forest in the South and Guinea Savannah in the North. The land area is 5,805.843sqkm with the population figure of 2,398,957 by 2006 population census and an annual growth rate of 3.1%.

Ekiti people are culturally homogenous and they speak a dialect of Yoruba language known as Ekiti. As one of the current thirty six States of the Federation, it is a statutory member of the Nigeria Governors' Forum (NGF), a coalition of the elected Governors in the country whose strategic objectives are to:

- ✍ Provide a forum for Governors' to discuss issues of mutual interest/national and state concern, share experiences, techniques and good practice and where appropriate reach a

consensus; and to present NGF and governors stand-point and views in discussion with Federal and other institutions/organizations both national and international;

- ✍ Act as a link between state governors and governmental and non governmental institutions on matters affecting governance and service delivery;
- ✍ Provide a vehicle for States to work together in areas of joint or mutual interest and support the development and implementation of coordinated solutions;
- ✍ Play a significant and influential role in dispute resolution at national, state and local government levels;
- ✍ Develop and implement a system of peer review at State level in order to encourage efficient and effective delivery, improved governance and enhanced development performance; and
- ✍ Develop an efficient and effective NGF Secretariat that is able to manage the day-to-day affairs of the NGF and provide specific technical support in a range of areas to States.

The purpose and overacting objective of developing and implementing a system of peer review at the State level is to assist Federating States in Nigeria to accelerate the pace of their development through periodic reviews of progress in the implementation of their development policies, plans and programmes.

Through participation in the peer review process of the NGF, State governors are

expected to learn from their counterparts about innovative and goal practice they could adopt and adopt in their respective States.

Towards this end, Ekiti State government decided to carry out its State Peer Review Mechanism (SPRM) process which was kick started in November, 2011 with a 2-day sensitization workshop in Ado Ekiti.

Towards the production of a comprehensive report about the State, the lead consultant for the State Peer Review Mechanism process considered it necessary to carry out a survey aimed at generating information from the public on government service delivery through the progressive improvement of policies, planning, budgeting and public service reform, hence the decision to conduct this survey titled "survey on Assessment of socio-economic Development in Ekiti State". The survey is aimed at generating complementary information in addition to the submissions and reports from relevant Ministries/Department/Agencies (MDAs)

### **1.2 Objectives of the Survey**

The major objectives of the survey are to:

- ✍ Ascertain the level of adequacy of socio-economic development and facilities provide in the state.
- ✍ Assess the process of policy formulation, program me implementation and project execution by the state government.
- ✍ Ascertain the degree of citizens' participation inclusiveness and right protection in the implementation of government programme.

- ✍ Ascertain the level of transparency in human resources management by the state government.

- ✍ Assess level of compliance of the people with environmental issues

- ✍ Provide basic Statistical data and information as a uniform template on the basis of which healthy competition among states and interstate comparisons can be made.

### **1.3 Scope and Coverage**

The survey designed to cover five (5) thematic areas incorporated in the peer review process. They are:

- ✍ Policy and Strategy
- ✍ Public Finance Management
- ✍ Service Delivery
- ✍ Citizen Engagement and Participation
- ✍ Monitoring and Evaluation
- ✍

These are integrated into the core service delivery sectors of Health, Education, Agriculture, Economic, Environment as well as infrastructure including ICT.

The survey covered about thirty five (35) Stakeholders, such as: Farmers congress, Artisans, Iyalajes/Iyalojas and Conference of Nigeria Political Parties (CNPP). See Annex III.

### **1.4 Survey Sponsorship**

The State Peer Review Mechanism was conducted by the Ekiti State Government through the Ministry of Integration and Inter-governmental Affairs, which engaged the services Professor Okey Onyejekwe of LARENWAND Limited, to produce the State Self Assessment Report and the State Programme of Action.

The consultant collaborated with the State Bureau of Statistics to conduct the survey which report is hereby packaged.

### 1.5 Organization of the Survey Report.

The survey report layout consists of five different chapters. Chapter one covered to the subject matter while the second chapter treated the survey methodology. Data presentation, covering all the thematic areas and core sectors of socio-economic development was dealt with in chapter three while chapter four covered summary, conclusion and recommendations. The last chapter which is chapter five covered annexes of the survey instrument and other documents such as statistical tables, the questionnaire and list of stakeholders covered by the survey.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Survey Design

The exercise was a State wide survey, though, with due consideration to time and cost constraints, nine Local Governments

were selected out of which twenty seven (27) political wards were further selected to represent the whole state for the statistical investigation. In other words, the survey exercise covered all the three senatorial districts in the State with a total of twenty seven (27) out of 177 political wards canvassed across the whole state

### 2.2 Sample Design

A multi- stage stratified sampling was used for selection of a representative sample for the survey. Specifically, a two-stage sample design was used. The first stage was the selection of three (3) local governments from each of the three senatorial districts while the second stage was the selection of three political wards from each of the selected local government areas. The sampling units in the two stages were done through simple random selection without replacement.

Based on the selected procedure, the following tables of selected local governments and wards were produced.

**Table showing selected local governments and political wards canvassed**

S/N	SENETORAL DISTRICT	LOCAL GOVT.	WARD
1	EKITI CENTRAL	Ado Ekiti	Ado B ( inisa,) Ado J ( Okesa) and Ado L ( Igbehin)
		Ijero	Ijero ward B,Ipoti ward B and Iloro / ijurin ward B
		Efon	Efon II, Efon V & Efon VIII
2	EKITI NORTH	Oye	Isan/Ilafon Ilemeso, Oye II and Ire I
		Moba	Otun I Igogo II and Ikun I
		Ido/Osi	Ifaki I, Ayetoro II and Ido I
3	EKITI SOUTH	Ekiti South West	Ilawe II Ogotun I and Igbara Odo II
		Ekiti East	Omuo Oke I, Kota II and Ilasa I
		Ikere	Atiba/Aafin, Oke Osun & Afao/Kajola



### 2.3 Survey Instrument

A well structured questionnaire covering all the variables of interest (ref to the scope and coverage of the investigation) was designed and used for collection of information from respondents. The questions are drawn in accordance with the thematic areas of assessment. The questionnaire consists of sixty items categorized into eleven (11) sections. The sections include: General Information, Policy and Strategy, Economic Development, Public Finance Management and Human Resources Management. Others are Education, Health, Environment, Agriculture, Infrastructure and Citizens Participation & Social Inclusion.

Also, a training manual was designed to explain the survey procedure as well as the items of the questionnaire.

### 2.4 Training

A one-day training workshop, presided over by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Integration and Inter-governmental Affairs was organized to discuss the modalities, logistics and organization of the survey fieldwork. These were presentations on the questionnaire as well as the manual of instruction for the fieldwork.

### 2.5 Pretest

The pretest was designed to test the adequacy of the survey instruments (questionnaire and manual), administration of questionnaire and logistics arrangements in preparation for the actual fieldwork.

It was carried out in Odo Community, Ado Local Government where residents had earlier been contacted and sensitized about the exercise. In the pretest the questionnaire were administered to twelve

(12) different Stakeholders.

Challenges encountered during the exercise include:

- ✍ Mis-interpretation of some question in the process of translation.
- ✍ Non compliance of guidelines.
- ✍ Time consumption in the process of explanation of questions and
- ✍ Complaints by most of the respondents that similar exercises had always been carried out without any positive impact on the lives of the people.

The pretest was followed by a revision exercise where all the challenges as well as other logistics for the fieldwork were discussed and resolved before the commencement of the actual survey.

### 2.6 Organisation of the Fieldwork

The one-day fieldwork was carried out simultaneously in all the twenty seven (27) wards canvassed for the survey. The survey team for each of the 27 wards was made up of two enumerators and one team leader while a supervisor was assigned to each of the nine local governments. Furthermore, there were three senatorial coordinators, each coordinating a senatorial district all of whom were coordinated by a general coordinator at the centre. Each team of enumerators was assigned to administer questionnaires to the respondent stakeholders at designated centers already arranged in collaboration with the local government Community Development Officers. Towards this end, advocacy and sensitization visits had been carried out in the affected local governments.

## 2.7 Data Capture and Processing

Preliminary scrutiny and editing of completed questionnaire were carried out by team leaders, supervisors and coordinators. The final scrutiny by a team of scrutiny officers was also done at the survey secretariat.

Data entry was carried out by data processing officers at the secretariat and processed electronically to generate about fifty analysis tables for the report writing.

## 3.0 DATA PRESENTATION

### 3.1 Policy and Strategy

From the analysis, 46% of the respondents claimed to be involved in the formulation and adoption of government developmental plans concerning their communities while the remaining 54% declared that they were not usually involved. By implication therefore, majority of the stakeholders are not usually involved in the formulation and adoption of government developmental plans.

As regards the mechanisms put in place by the government for stakeholders to make their input into government developmental plans, 38% of those usually involved asserted that the mechanisms were good, 28% said they were very good, 24% of the respondents said the mechanisms were averagely okay. However, 10% of the stakeholders involved in formulation and adoption processes said that the mechanisms for their involvement in developmental plans were poor

On developmental priorities of the people, twelve options were to be ranked in

descending order from 1 to 12. The priorities include employment, electricity, education, access to clean water and health care facilities. Others are road project, food security, good governance, social inclusiveness and clean environment.

**(a) Access to Clean Water:** Out of the total number of respondents, 11% claimed that access to clean water was most important to them while 6% each ranked it as second and third respectively on their priority list. 11%, 16%, 12% and 7% selected clean water as their 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> on priority list while 8% did not have it on their priority list at all.

**(b) Clean Environment:** This is of highest priority to 19% of the total number of respondents. Also, 19% considered clean and sustainable environment as the least on their priority list while 8% did not give it any priority.

**(c)** Education was of highest priority to 16% of the stakeholders, average priority to 6% and of no priority to 10% of the total number of respondents.

**(d) Electricity:** 6% of the respondents considered provision of stable electricity supply to be above all other options. 6% also took it as of average priority to them while only 1% did not consider electricity as having any position in their first twelve priorities.

**(e) Employment:** 6% and 44% considered employment generation as their 1st and 2nd priorities respectively. 3% acknowledged it as their average priority

while 9% considered it as of no priority to them.

**(f) Food Security:** Out of the total number of respondents, 14% preferred mostly food security to any other developmental project. Out of the twelve rankings, 10% and 14% considered it as 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> highest priority to them while 2% had it as their least priority. However, 9% of the people did not have it on their list at all.

**(g) Good Governance:** 14% of the respondents declared that good governance was their topmost priority compared to other developmental priorities while as insignificant as 3% believed that good governance was of least priority. However, 6% did not regard good governance as a priority at all.

**(h) Health Care:** The survey result shows that 8% of the population prioritized provision of health care service as their topmost priority. 7% and 16% said provision of health care service was not their 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> priorities respectively while 7% believed that provision of health care service was of no importance at all as far as their priority list was concerned.

**(i) Road:** 8% of the respondents did not make provision of good roads their priority while 10% prioritized it as topmost on their list of projects. The highest number of respondents (17%) had it as their average priority.

**(j) Security:** 15% of the stakeholders believed that providing a secured environment was the most important

project that the government should concentrate on while 8% believed that ensuring the security of lives and property is of least importance.

**(k) Social Inclusiveness:** 18% of the respondents believed that social inclusiveness as government developmental programme should be topmost on priority list while 17% of the population said social inclusiveness is of no priority to them. However, 13% had it as their least priority.

**(h) Others:** 27% of the stakeholders believed that provision of other infrastructure other than the listed ones would be their highest priority while about 55% declared that no other infrastructural projects fell within the twelve priority items listed as far as they were concerned.

The survey also covered means by which people make their opinions known about government policy and strategy. It was observed that 31% usually used media approach, 28% were used peaceful protest, 2% used violent protest, and 25% used suggestion box in making their opinions known. The remaining 14% were used to other means different from the options mentioned above. Such options include influencing those in the corridor of power, reporting to community leaders and phone calls to authorities concerned.

### **3.2 Economic Development**

As regards government assistance to support people on their economic activities, 33% claimed that they receive such assistance on occasional basis, 15% receive it regularly while as high as 49% of the

people do not usually receive such assistance at all. However, only 1% did not know whether any assistance existed.

For those who have received such assistance from the government, 20% claimed to have received cash while 14% received supplies (equipments and materials). However, 64% have received both cash and supplies while the remaining 2% received other assistance such as training and orientation courses.

On the level of support received so far by those who have enjoyed one assistance or the other from the government, the highest proportion (32%) said the assistance received was not adequate, 28% claimed that the assistance received was averagely okay while 16% agreed to have received adequate support from the government. However, 24% could not assess the level of satisfaction received from such support.

Concerning the level of economic development, the survey analysis shows that 39% of those interviewed said the level economic development was average, 14% believed that it was very good, while 19% said the economic development level was good. However, 25% assessed the level as poor while 1% of the respondents were indifferent.

On the assessment of the level of security for economic development, 26% observed that there was no security, the highest percentage (36%) said the level of security in their environment was inadequate, about 34% declared that security was adequate, while 4% claimed to be indifferent. In other

words, more than 60% was not satisfied with the security level of business environment

### **3.3 Public Finance Management.**

On whether people usually have input into government fiscal planning, 30% answered in the affirmative while as high as 70% claimed not to be involved in any form. This shows that only few stakeholders do have input into government fiscal planning. For those having involvement in it, 15% was only at collection stage, 10% at the stage of submission of priority list while the remaining 7% was at the stage of target/objective setting. It can therefore be deduced that majority of the people do not participate in government fiscal planning.

The result of whether women are given equal participation with men at Fiscal Planning Forum, the analysis shows that 53% claimed that women did not have equal participation with men while 47% participated. This shows that a little less than half of the women have equal participation with men at fiscal planning forum.

Also, from the result of the analysis, 42% of the vulnerable people were participating at fiscal planning forum while 58% was not. From this, one can conclude that less than half of the vulnerable people do participate at government fiscal planning forum.

On access to government fiscal information by the people, 57% said they did not have access, while 43% said they did not have access to information. This implies that less than half of the population has access to

fiscal information.

Out of those who had access to fiscal information, the analysis shows that 74% of the people had it through media, 6% through the internet, 8% through visit to MDAs while the remaining 12% assess fiscal information through other means.

Access to budget document by stakeholders in the State was not encouraging as 48% did not have access to it at any stage. At the preparatory stage, about 2% had access while 3% had access at budget presentation stage and as high as 47% access it at implementation stage. It clear quite insignificant number of people (2%) contribute to budget preparation in the State.

Concerning the stage at which people have knowledge about government's plans to execute project in their communities, 19% of the respondents said they were aware of such projects at the decision stage, while 37% said they were aware at implementation stage and 10% at monitoring stage. However, 7% of the people did have knowledge of project execution at all stages while 27% was not usually carried along at all in any of the project execution stages mentioned above, which implies that about two third of the people was usually carried along in one or more of the stages of project execution.

Information on payment of tax was known to only 7% of the tax payers at tax decision level, 61% usually got information about how more tax they would pay at the point of collection while 19% of taxable adults

neither had any information about tax payment nor paid any tax.

On access to information on distribution and allocation of funds by the State to Local governments, only 12% of the respondents said they had such access while 88% said they lacked access. However, only 15% had access to information on distribution and allocation of funds by the Federal Government to the state while 85% did not have access. Hence, we can logically conclude that less than 15% of the stakeholders use to have information on budget distribution and allocation either from the Federal or State government.

### **3.4 Human Resources Management**

From the analysis, it was revealed that 24% of the people were not sure whether government was transparent or not in its recruitment processes into the public service, 41% of the people assessed the processes of recruitment as far from being transparent, 13% claimed that the process was somewhat transparent and 22% said that government was actually transparent in the process of recruitment into the public service.

On whether merit and qualifications are used in the recruitment process into the public service, 21% agreed that it was always used, 12% said it was used most of the time, 43% claimed that merit and qualification were sometimes used while the remaining 6% did not know if merit and qualifications were applied in recruitment or not. It can be concluded therefore that majority of the people agreed that recruitment into the public service was more

often based on merit and qualifications.

As to whether people are aware of existing government institutions for expressing dissatisfaction on government performances, 69% of the respondents denied ever being aware while 31% said they were aware of the existence of such institutions.

### **3.5 Education Sector**

In the overall assessment, 38% of the total number of respondents said that schools in their communities were not adequate while 62% of them claimed that they did not have problem of inadequate schools.

The challenges facing the education sector were ranked from 1 to 6 in descending order by respondents. Concerning accessibility to the education facilities, it was most challengeable to 38% of the people, 15% ranked accessibility as second on priority list, 17% as third, 13%, 5% and 6% as 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> respectively while 8% did not have it on their lists.

On the challenge being posed by inadequate infrastructure, 10% did not care about it at all while 14%, 31%, and 21% had it as 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> respectively on their lists. Others are 13%, 6% and 5% of the respondents having it respectively as 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> on their various priority lists.

Also, on challenges being posed by non-availability of ICT facility, 6% each had it as 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> priorities, 12%, 15% 36% took it as 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> respectively on their lists, 8% had it as 6<sup>th</sup> while 17% did not have it on their topmost six priorities.

Availability of qualified teachers was 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> priorities respectively on the lists of 24%, 26% and 20% of the people interviewed, 10% of them had it respectively as 4<sup>th</sup>, 6% as 5<sup>th</sup> and 5% as 6<sup>th</sup> priorities while 9% of the people did not at all consider to be among their six priorities.

The need for involvement of parents in decision making in the education sector was of most paramount to 8% of the people. However, 9% 15% and 32% had it as 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> priorities respectively. It was 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> on the priority lists of 32% and 5% respectively.

### **3.6 Health Sector**

From the analysis, 50% of the respondents declared that they had adequate health care facilities in their communities while the remaining 50% disagreed with the view. We can infer from here that health care facilities in the State are adequate on an average level.

Though, there are health care facilities, yet 59% of the stakeholders declared that only few of the available ones in their communities had access to safe water and sanitation, 16% of the people said that all the health care facilities in their communities had access to safe water and sanitation while the remaining proportion of 25% claimed that none of the health care facilities in their area enjoined availability of safe water and sanitation.

From the analysis, 71% of respondents said they did not have client/patient feedback mechanism at all levels of health facility while 29% claimed that they had feedback

mechanism.

On participation in Health Insurance Scheme, we found out that as high as 79% of the stakeholders did not participate in any insurance scheme while only 21% of them did participate. Generally speaking from the analysis, most people do not appreciate the health insurance scheme despite its numerous advantages. This orientation can be changed through more sensitization.

The proportion of people that regularly participated in Health Information, Communication and Advocacy in their communities was 46%, 46% did participate occasionally while 35% did not usually participate in any Health Information, Communication and Advocacy in their communities at all.

On the involvement of people in the Health Management System, 35% claimed to be involved while as high as 65% of the people said they were not involved.

Analysis on those that have enjoyed one free health care programme and/or the other in the last three (3) years shows that 7% each benefited in General Health Care and Free Eye Glass programmes, 28% enjoyed Immunisation programme, 12% benefited in Free Drug while 46% enjoyed some other free health care programmes.

### **3.7 Environment.**

Means of waste disposal, protection of environment and availability of environmental court are examined in this section.

Out of the several alternative means of

disposing waste materials, 44% of people used dump site, 22% used refuse bins provided by the government and 12% of the population dumped wastes in the drainage. Those who usually burnt their wastes accounted for 19% while 3% of the people used all the means mentioned above.

From the analysis, 75% of those who used refuse bins claimed that the bins were not regularly evacuated 25% claimed otherwise. This implies that at least three quarter of the refuse bins provided by the government were not regularly evacuated.

In an attempt to know whether dump sites are protected to avoid diseases and infections, 54% of the respondents claimed that dump sites in their environment were not protected while 46% said that dump sites in their environment were usually protected.

Considering availability of environmental court, 45% of the respondents declared that they had environmental court to prosecute offenders while the remaining 55% declared that such courts did not exist in their communities.

### **3.8 Agriculture**

This section takes care of forest conservation facilities and farmers' access to agric extension services.

From the analysis, 15% of the respondents declared that they regularly had access to agriculture extension services while about 32% claimed to enjoy occasional services from the extension workers. However, 53%, according analysis had no access to the

services.

For those who answered yes for the existence of conservation facility, 33% of them said that the facilities were protected while the remaining 67% submitted that the facilities were not protected.

### **3.9 Infrastructure**

From the analysis, 61% of the respondents declared that road projects were embarked upon in their communities from 2010 to date. 19% enjoined electricity project and 12% enjoined building project in their areas. Other projects apart from those mentioned above were executed in areas covered by 8% of the population from 2010 to date.

In project implementation, 61% of the respondents declared that they were involved at planning stage, 19% were carried along at the execution stage, 12% were involved in project implementation at maintenance stage while the remaining 8% were carried along at all stages of project implementation. On maintenance of government projects through communal efforts towards sustainability by the people, only 6% had the culture while the whole lot of 94% lacked communal maintenance culture.

### **3.10 Citizen Participation, Social Inclusion and Protection**

Questions covered by this section are on women and vulnerable people's representation in decision making, violence against women and girls as well as citizens' welfare among others.

Concerning representation by women in public decision making, 72% admitted that women were adequately represented, 9% submitted that women were not adequately represented while 19% were not sure whether they were adequately represented or not.

Considering the most common method by which women are identify for key positions in their communities, 50% of the respondents said such women are chosen by merit, 21% said it was by popularity and 23% claimed that women were chosen by personal recognition. Only 4% of the people believed that choices were haphazardly done while 2% could not precisely know how women were selected foe key position in their environment.

In decision-making, 36% submitted that citizens with disability were adequately represented, 40% believed they were not, while the remaining 24% were not sure of how adequate such citizens were represented.

About cases of violence against women and girls, 5% said there used to be such cases, 28% said that such cases occurred only occasionally while as much as 67% claimed that there were no reported cases of violence against women and girls in their communities, which generally implies that serious cases of violence against women and girls are not common.

On police-community relations, 66% said it existed in their communities while 34% of the respondents claimed there was no police-community relations committee in



their communities.

Government's care about the welfare of the people were affirmed to be always in place by 28% of the respondents, 48% declared that government sometimes cared about the welfare of the citizens, 14% said the government never care about citizens' welfare and 9% could not say whether such care existed or not.

#### **4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

##### **4.1 Conclusion**

The survey on the assessment of socio-economic development of the State brought into limelight most contending issues on the government policy and strategy, approach to economic development, public finance and human resource management. It revealed important issues on developmental aspects concerning key sectors such education, health, environment, agriculture and infrastructure. It also beamed its search light on the level of citizens' participation, social inclusion and protection.

Observations from the survey results show that less than half of the stakeholders were usually involved in the formulation and adoption of development plans and that only one tenth of those being involved claimed that the mechanisms being used were poor. On development priorities, access to clean water ranked 1st to 6th on the lists of about 60% while the same item ranked 7th to 12th positions on the priority lists of the remaining 40%. Employment

was also of very high priority as 63% of the people ranked it from 1st to 3rd on their lists while it fell within 4th and 12th of the remaining 37%. Electricity was also of high priority of stakeholders because it ranked between 1st and 4th to 55% of the respondents compared with the remaining 45% that ranked it between 5th and 12th positions on their lists.

Government support to people on economic activities was low as less than half of the people claimed to receive such assistance either regularly or occasionally, even though only 16% of those who received such support were adequately taken care of. Only 33% of the people also perceived the level of economic development in the State as good, a situation which is below expectation.

On public finance management, stakeholders input into government fiscal planning was at 33% level. Participation by women in fiscal planning was averagely okay, but that of the vulnerable people was a little below average. Also, only 43% of the stakeholders had access to fiscal planning information and as low as 7% of people were carried along at all levels of government plans to execute projects. The survey also revealed that only 16% of the respondents usually had knowledge about allocation of fund by one government to the other.

Transparency in the recruitment process into the public service was rated by 35% to be in place either perfectly or not while 41% adjudged the process as non-transparent. More than half of the people believed that merit and qualifications were either fully or

sometimes used as basis for recruitment into the service.

Educational institutions were fairly adequate as over 60% were satisfied about the number of schools available in the state. On the ranking of challenges in the education sector, inaccessibility to the facility ranked between 1st and 3rd to more than two third (70%) of the people, inadequate infrastructure ranked between 1st and 3rd to 66%, problem of qualified teachers ranked between 1st and 3rd to 70% and challenges of ICT facility ranked between 1st and 3rd to 24% of the stakeholders.

In the health sector, not more than half of the stakeholders claimed adequacy of health care facilities as one quarter of the people claimed that health facilities in their communities had access to save water and sanitation. Feedback mechanism on health services was very low as less than one third of the users claimed to have the feedback process in place. Also, participation by people in health insurance scheme was very low at 21% while above half of the people had participated in free health care programme in the last three years.

On the means of disposing waste materials, 22% used government refuse bins as against other means being used by 78%. Also, only one quarter of the available refuse bins were regularly evacuated into dump sites which were claimed by 54% as not being protected. Environmental courts were also provided to cover less than half of the State population.

Extension services on agriculture were received either regularly or occasionally by less than half of the stakeholders while only 33% of the conservation facilities in the State were protected.

On infrastructural facilities, about 60% of the population claimed that road projects topped government agenda from 2010 to date; this is followed by electricity and building projects. Less than one tenth of the stakeholders were involved at all stages of projects implementation while people also lacked communal maintenance culture on government projects in their environment.

Considering citizens' participation, social inclusion and protection, 72% claimed that women were usually involved in decision making, 50% submitted that women were chosen to key positions on merit and that people with disability were not well represented in decision making. However, there were very few reported cases of violence against women and girls while police-community relations committees were available in most places. However, most people observed that government always or sometimes cared about the welfare of the citizens.

#### **4.2 Recommendations**

Based on various observations from the survey, the following are very critical to improvement in the socio-economic development of the State:

✍ Government should make effort to improve on the involvement of Stakeholders in the formulation and adoption of development plans.

✍ Mechanisms used in involving the

stakeholders should also be improved upon.

- ✍ Developmental priorities should be ranked in the following descending order: Employment, Education, Electricity, and Health care, Access to clean water, Good government, clean environment, Road, Security and Social inclusiveness.
- ✍ Efforts should be made to increase participation by stakeholders in fiscal planning. Involvement of more vulnerable people and women in fiscal planning forum should also be achieved.
- ✍ Fiscal planning information has to be made more accessible to reduce all claims of ignorance by the stakeholders.
- ✍ Effort should be stepped up to carry along people at all stages in the execution of projects. This will encourage people to claim ownership of and sustain such projects.
- ✍ Information about allocation of fund from one tier of government to the other should be readily available to the people.
- ✍ Merit and qualifications are used in public servants recruitment but machinery should be put in place to increase transparency in the process.
- ✍ Though there are fairly adequate educational institutions in the State, the sector has challenges ranked in the following descending order of importance; Accessibility to educational facilities, availability of qualified teachers, adequate infrastructure and involvement of parents in decision making,
- ✍ Though, the number of health institutions is averagely okay but effort needs to be made to provide save water and sanitation for the health institutions.
- ✍ Client/patient feedback mechanism should be institutionalized in the health sector to achieve improvement in health service delivery.
- ✍ More refuse bins have to be provided by the government to minimize dumping of refuse in unauthorized places.
- ✍ Available refuse bins should also be regularly evacuated to avoid diseases.
- ✍ There is need for establishment of more environmental courts to try offenders.
- ✍ Agriculture extension services should be increased to cover more farmers especially in the rural areas.
- ✍ Stakeholders should be more involved in project implementation and communal maintenance of the projects to enhance sustainability.
- ✍ There is need for more involvement of people with disability in government decision making.
- ✍ Though, many people claimed that the government is responsive to their welfare, but effort should be increased towards addressing the above recommendations in order to gain more confidence from the governed.

### Annex 3: Ekiti State Executive Council

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	Dr. Kayode Fayemi	Governor
2.	Mrs. Funmilayo Olayinka	Deputy Governor
3.	Barr. Dayo Akinlaja	Attorney-General & Comm. For Justice
4.	Mr. Babajide Arowosafe	HC Agriculture and Natural Development
5.	Mr. Debo Ajayi	HC Economic Planning and Budget
6.	Otunba Remi Bodunrin	HC Commerce and Industries
7.	Alhaji Seidu Ayodele Jinadu	HC Culture, Arts and Tourism
8.	Dr. (Mrs.) Eniola Ajayi	HC Education, Science & Technology
9.	Mr. Dapo Kolawole	HC Finance
10.	Prof. Olusola Fasubaa	HC Health
11.	Mr. Paul Omotoso	HC Housing and Environment
12.	Hon. Funminiyi Afuye	HC Inform and Civic Orientation
13.	Mrs. Bunmi Dipo-Salami	HC Integration, Intergovernmental Affairs
14.	Mr. A Wole Adewumi	HC Labour Productivity, Human Capital Development
15.	Chief Dayo Fadipe	HC L.G, Community Development
16.	Arch. Ebun Awoyemi	HC Physical, Urban and Regional Planning
17.	Dr. Wole Olugboji	HC Special Duties
18.	Mr. Sola Adebayo	HC Works, Transportation
19.	Mrs. Fola Richie Adewusi	HC Women Affairs, Social Dev. Gender Empowerment
20.	Chief Folorunso Olabode	HC Youth, Sports and Social Development
21.	Mr. Biodun Oyebanji	Head, Office of Transformation, Strategy and Delivery
22.	Mr. Olalekan Faromika	SA/DG Bureau of Public Procurement
23.	Mr. Segun ologunleko	SA, Bureau of Tourism Development
24.	Chief Goerge Akosile	SA, Chieftaincy Matters
25.	Mr. Kayode Jegede	SA, Infrastructure, Public utilities
26.	Mr. Remi Olorunleke	SA/DG, Land Matters
27.	Mr. Tolulope Dare	SA, Legal Matters
28.	Hon. Oladapo Karounwi	SA, Legislative Affairs
29.	Hon .Kayode Olaosebikan	SA, Political and Inter-party Relation
30.	Mr. Tolani Olufemi	SA/DG, (PPP Office)
31.	Hon. Tale Oguntoyinbo	SA, Rural Development
32.	Mrs.Bunmi Adelugba	SA, Taxation Matters, Revenue
33.	Alhaji (Dr.) Ganiyu Owolabi	Secretary to the State Government
34.	Mr. Bunmi Famosaya	Head of Service
35.	Mr. Yemi Adaramodu	Chief of Staff
36.	Mr. Yinka Oyebode	Chief Press Secretary

**Annex 4: Ekiti State Fourth House of Assembly  
Honourable Members**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAMES</b>	<b>CONSTITUENCY</b>
1.	Rt Hon. Omirin Adewale Albert (Speaker)	Gbonyin
2.	Hon. Orisalade Adetunji Taiwo (Deputy Speaker)	Ido/Osi II
3.	Hon. Adedi pe Churchill Olubunmi (Majority Leader)	Irepodun/Ifelodun I
4.	Hon. Orinowo Olubunmi Anike	Ido/osi I
5.	Hon. Ogunlola Omowunmi Olubunmi (Chief Whip)	Ijero
6.	Hon. Ajayi Olajide Idowu (Deputy Leader)	Ise/Orun
7.	Hon. Ajayi Isaac Adebawale (Deputy Chief Whip)	Oye I
8.	Hon. Adeloye Adeyinka Olubunmi	Ikole I
9.	Hon. Adejo Alexander Ayodele	Ekiti South West II
10.	Hon. Agidi Peter Tope	Ekiti South West I
11.	Hon. Ajibola Samuel Oyedele	Ekiti East II
12.	Hon. Boluwade Bolics Kehinde	Emure
13.	Hon. Daramola Israel Oluyomi	Ikere I
14.	Hon. Erinle Samuel Olusegun	Ilejemeje
15.	Hon. Fatunbi Olajide Ojo	Moba II
16.	Hon. Olabode Odebunmi Gbenga	Ekiti West I
17.	Hon. Ogundele Gabriel Folorunso	Efon
18.	Hon. Ogunrinde OkoOlaseinde	Ekiti East I
19.	Hon. Olayinka Modupe Abeni	Ado II
20.	Hon. Olajide Olaniyi	Moba I
21.	Hon. Olugbemi Joseph Dele	Ikole II
22.	Hon. Shittu Ahmed Oluwaseyi	Ado I
23.	Hon. Fasakin Kayode Ajayi	Ekiti West II
24.	Hon. Adu Clement Sunday	Ikere II
25.	Hon. Ajiboye Isreal Olowo	Oye II
26.	Hon. Odu Ayodele Olurotimi	Irepodun/Ifelodun II

**Annex 5: Head Of Service and Permanent Secretaries (Ekiti State of Nigeria)**

S/N	NAME	POST / DUTY
1	Mr. B.P. Famosaya, mni	Head of Service, Office of Head of Service
2.	Mr. Oluropo Fam ubode	PS, Ministry of Labour, Productivity and Human Capital Development.
3.	Dr. (Mrs.) O.O. Fakunle	PS, Ministry of Housing and Environment
4.	Mr. P.A. Amujo	PS, Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Development
5.	Mr. M.O. Aiyaleso	PS, Office of Establishments and Training
6.	Mr. J.S. Fatoba	PS, Local Government Service Commission
7.	Mrs. K.O. O. Aderiye, mni	PS, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
8.	Mrs. F.A. Oke	PS, Ministry of Youth & Sports
9.	Mr. E.O. Abegunde	PS, Ministry of Physical, Urban & Regional Planning
10.	Mrs. M.O. Babafemi	PS, Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender Empowerment & Social Development
11.	Dr. E.O. Ojo	PS, Ministry of Health
12.	Mr. F.E. Daramola	PS, Bureau of Infrastructure
13.	Mr. I.B Akilo	PS, Ministry of works
14.	Mr. S.I. Folorunso	PS, State Planning Commission
15.	Mr. Akin Oso	PS, Chief of Staff's Office
16.	Mr. Alfred Ologuntoye	PS, General Administrative Department, Governor's Office
17.	Dr. D.K. Aina	PS, Hospitals' Management Board
18.	Mr. O.B Ajayi	PS, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
19.	Mr. D.A. Akinola	PS, Ministry of Arts, Culture & Tourism
20.	Mrs. F.O. Falore	PS, Primary Health Care Development Agency
21.	Mrs. Adekunbi Obaisi	PS, Ministry of Information, Communication & Civil Orientation
22.	Mr. O. Owoseni	PS, Ministry of Special Duties
23.	Mr. J.O. Dada	PS, Political and Economic Affairs Department
24.	Dr. (Mrs.) E.A. Dada	PS, State Universal Basic Education Board
25.	Mr. S.A. Ajayi	PS, Ministry of Local Government Affairs
26.	Mr. S.A. Adebayo	PS, Civil Service Commission
27.	Mr. I.O. Aluko	PS, Cabinet and Special Services Department
28.	Mr. K.G. Abe	PS, Ministry of Integration and Inter Governmental Relations
29.	Mr. O.P. Faseluka	PS. Liason Office, Abuja
30.	Mrs. F.A. Ajayi	PS, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
31.	Mr. B.J. Ogundare	PS, Teaching Service Commission

#### **ANNEX 6: HIGH COURT JUDGES**

Hon. Justice A.S. Daramola Chief Justice  
Hon. Justice. M.A. Agbelusi  
Hon. Justice C.I. Akintayo  
Hon. Justice J.O. Adeyeye  
Hon. Justice M.O. Abodunde  
Hon. Justice A.K. Fowe  
Hon. Justice A.L. Ogunmoye  
Hon. Justice O.I.O. Ogunmoyemi  
Hon. Justice A.A. Adeleye

#### **ANNEX 7: CHAIRMEN OF THE STATE STATUTORY COMMISSIONS**

- i. Hon. Barrister Bayo Idowu  
House of Assembly Service Commission
- ii. Prince Bayo Adeniran  
Teaching Service Commission
- iii. Chief Aderemi Ajayi  
Local Government Service Commission
- iv. Professor (Mrs.) Modupe Adelabu  
State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB)
- v. Alhaji Afolabi Ogunlayi  
Civil Service Commission

#### **Annex 8: MINISTRIES IN EKITI STATE**

- i. Agriculture & Rural Development
- ii. Arts, Culture & Tourism
- iii. Commerce, Industry Cooperatives
- iv. Education, Science & Technology
- v. Employment, Labour & Human Capital Development
- vi. Finance & Economic Development
- vii. Budget & Planning
- viii. Health
- ix. Housing & Environment
- x. Information & Civil Orientation
- xi. Integration &  
Inter-Governmental Affairs
- xii. Justice
- xiii. Local Government & Community Development

- xiv. Physical, Urban & Regional Planning
- xv. Special Duties
- xvi. Women Affairs, Gender Empowerment & Social Development
- xvii. Works & Transport
- xviii. Youth & Sports

**Annex 9: Offices, Bureaus, Agencies and Units**

- i. Office of Secretary to Government
- ii. Office of Head of Service
- iii. Office of Chief of Staff
- iv. Office of Transformation, Strategy & Delivery
- v. Bureau of Tourism Development
- vi. Bureau of Rural Development
- vii. Bureau of Public Procurement
- viii. Bureau of Public-Private Partnership
- ix. Bureau of Land Matters
- x. Bureau of Information Communication Technology
- xi. Bureau of Ekiti Enterprises Development Agency
- xii. Bureau of Chieftaincy Affairs
- xiii. Bureau of Infrastructure and Public Utility
- xiv. Legal Matters
- xv. Legislative Affairs
- xvi. Political and Inter-party Relations
- xvii. Revenue Matters and Taxation
- xviii. Chief Press Secretary

**Annex 10: MEMBERS OF THE STATE SPRM STEERING COMMITTEE**

- i. Bishop Felix Ajakaye - Chairman  
Bishop of Catholic Diocese Ekiti
- ii. Mrs. Bunmi Dipo-Salami - Member  
Hon. Commissioner for Integration & Intergovernmental Affairs.
- iii. Mr. Biodun Oyebanji - Member  
Head, Office of Transformation, Strategy & Delivery
- iv. Professor Abimbola Odu - Member  
Dean Faculty of Education  
Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti



- v. Dr. Bimbo Oni - Member  
Director General,  
National Directorate of  
Employment  
Ekiti State Chapter
- vi. Mr. Laolu Omosinlade - Member  
President,  
Nigeria Union of Journalist  
Ekiti State Chapter
- vii. Mr. Kayode Abe - Secretary  
Permanent Secretary Ministry  
of Integration Intergovernmental  
Affairs.

**Annex 11: MEMBERS OF SPRM CORE TEAM**

- i. Mrs. Bunmi Dipo-Salami - Chairman  
Hon. Commissioner  
Ministry of Integration &  
Inter-governmental Affairs
- ii. Mr. Kayode Abe - Member  
Permanent Secretary Ministry of  
Integration & Inter-governmental  
Affairs
- iii. Mr. P.K. Agidigbi - PFM  
Director Expenditure  
Ministry of Finance & Economic  
Development.
- iv. Mrs. F.J. Ogunyemi -Member  
Director Women Affairs  
Ministry of Women Affairs.
- v. Dr. Joshua Ileke - Member  
Director, Primary Health Care
- vi. Engr. Julius Olofin - Member  
Director,  
Civil Engineering  
Ministry of Works.
- vii. Mr. G.A Balogun - Member  
Asst. Director Planning, Research &  
Integration  
Ministry of Agriculture Statistics.

- viii. Mr. F.A. Otewogbola - Member  
Director Macro Economics  
Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning
- ix. M.r. A.O. Adeleye - Member  
Director Planning, Research & Statistics  
Ministry of Housing & Environment
- x. Mr. O.B. Akinyemi - Member  
DPRS, Ministry of Education
- xi. Mr. Dayo Ajobiewe - Member  
Director, Office of Establishment &  
Training
- xii. Mr. Wale Omole - Member  
Office of Transformation, Strategy &  
Delivery (OTSD)
- xiii. Mr. Jide Fayomi - Secretary SPRM  
(Focal Person)

#### **ANNEX 12: SPRM TECHNICAL TEAM**

- i. Prof. Okey Onyejekwe  
Lead Consultant
- ii. Dr. Olupelumi Adebisi  
University College Hospital (UCH)  
Ibadan
- iii. Dr. Adeniyi A.E.  
Federal Polytechnic  
Ado-Ekiti
- iv. Dr. E.A Oladimeji  
Beautiful Beginning  
Integrated Idea School,  
Ado-Ekiti.
- v. Mr. P.C. Odigbo  
Federal Polytechnic  
Ado-Ekiti.
- vi. Mr. Wale Omole
- vii. Mr. Jide Fayomi
- viii. Mr. Otewogbola

#### **ANNEX 13: MEMBER OF SPRM VALIDATION TEAM**

- i. Dr. J.B. Adeyemo - Education  
Executive Secretary  
Agency for Adult and

- ii. Non Formal Education  
Mr. J..B. Folorunso  
Director of Budget  
Ministry of Budget &  
Economic Planning. - Economic Devlp/Policy & Strategy
- iii. Mr. Niyi Familoni  
Director Public Prosecution  
Ministry of Justice. - Citizen Participation & Inclusion
- iv. Engr. Johnson Adeola  
Director, Bureau  
of Project Monitoring - Infrastructure
- v. Mr. J.O. Alonge  
Deputy Accountant General - Public Finance Management
- vi. Mr. Oluwatosin Osho  
State Health Data Bank - Health
- vii. Mr. Sola Alabi  
Office of Establishment & Training - Human Resource Management
- viii. Mr. Adebayo Adesina  
Director, Cassava Revolution - Agriculture
- ix. Mr. O.A. Adegbola  
General Manager  
State Environmental  
Protection Agency. - Environment

#### **ANNEX 14: SPRM SURVEY TEAM**

- i. Mr. Sola Agboola  
Director, Bureau of Statistic - State Coordinator
- ii. Mr. Ogunsakin F.B
- iii. Mr. Ogunjobi F.O.
- iv. Mr. L.A. Ajayi
- v. Mr. Aribilson J.O.
- vi. Mr. Oni J.O.
- vii. Miss Feyisayo Babatunde
- viii. Mrs. Ojo Dolapo
- ix. Mrs. Omoju Kemi
- x. Mrs. Anifowose Taiwo

#### **ANNEX 15: SURVEY SENATORIAL COORDINATORS**

- i. Mr. F.J. Agboola
- ii. Mr. Jide Fayomi
- iii. Mr. F.A. Otewogbola

- iv. Mr. Ajeyomi C.O

**ANNEX 16: SPPRM STATE FOCAL PERSON**

Mr. Jide Fayomi

**ANNEX 17: EXTERNAL PEER REVIEWER**

Mr. George Ogboro,  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa,  
Addis Abba

**ANNEX 18: NON STATE ACTORS WHO ATTENDED  
STAKEHOLDERS MEETINGS.**

- i. Representatives of Women Groups
- ii. Representatives of Market Women
- iii. Representatives of Religious Associations
- iv. National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS)
- v. Representatives of Children Parliament
- vi. Representatives of Physical Challenged and Other Vulnerable Groups in the State.
- vii. Representatives of Transportation Unions.
- viii. Farmers Congress
- ix. Representatives of Ekiti State Chapter of Nigeria Bar Association
- x. Representatives of Ekiti State Medical Associations
- xi. Representatives of Labour Unions/Associations in the State
- xii. Representatives of Civil Society and other Non-governmental organizations in Ekiti State
- xiii. Representatives of all Political Parties in the State
- xiv. Opinion Leaders
- xv. Representative of Ekiti State Youth Councils
- xvi. Traditional Rulers
- xvii. Academia
- xviii. Press/Media Association in Ekiti State
- xix. Community Based Association.
- xx. Elite/Opinion Leaders

**ANNEX 19: THE SPRM PROCESS IN EKITI STATE**

**Nigeria Governors' Forum Peer Review Tour of Ekiti State  
Held in December, 2010:**

The implementation of the State Peer Review Mechanism (SPRM) in Ekiti State began with the tour of the officials of Nigeria Governors' Forum of the State in December, 2010 . The objective of the tour was to assess various government policies and the impact on the lives of the people of the state with the aim of identifying major gaps and giving recommendations where necessary. An assessment report was thereafter produced by the team at the end of the tour and this was forwarded in August, 2011 to the Government of Ekiti State for observations, comments and attention . This was to allow for inputs and feedback before the finalization of the report. The Government set up a committee to work on the report and the committee came up with observations, comments and additional information.

However, it was noted that some of the activities reflected in the assessment report had already been overtaken by events and would therefore be reviewed. Before the production of the State Self Assessment Report (SSAR) of Ekiti State, an Initiation/ Sensitization workshop was held in November 2011 in Ado-Ekiti .

#### **Initiation and Sensitization Workshop**

The workshop which was held between 10th and 11th November, 2011 was the first step in the production of State Self Assessment Report in Ekiti State. In attendance at the workshop were different interest groups, citizens of the state and many other stakeholders across the length and breadth of the State (See annex).

#### **Presentations at the Initiation Workshop**

Different presentations were made by different professionals and experts. These cut across the following areas:

##### **i. Primary objectives of the SPRM**

- A) The concept of SPRM is to assist States in accelerating the pace of their development through periodic reviews of progress in the implementation of their development policies, plans and programmes. The other objectives include:
- b). Enhancing collaboration among States in their quest for development;
- c). Promoting of good governance through enhancement of transparency, accountability, participation and communication;
- d). Achieving better service delivery nation-wide through the progressive improvement of policies, planning, budgeting and

public service reform, on the one hand, and core sectors such as education, health, roads, water supply and agriculture on the other.

## **ii. Stages of the SPRM**

There are six basic stages for the implementation of SPRM. These are:

- Stage 1: Initiation and stakeholders' workshop to sensitize state stakeholders on the methodology, objectives, questions and indicators of the assessment instrument.
- Stage 2: The preparation of the SSAR and SPoA and their submission to the NGF. (6 Months envisaged for this stage).
- State 3: Technical review visit and validation by experts.
- Stage 4: Following the consultations, the TRP will produce a State Peer Review Report (SPRR).
- Stage 5: Tabling of the SPRR and SPoA before the NGF.
- Stage 6: Publication and dissemination of the SPRR marks the final Stage. Following NGF's discussion of the SPRR and SPoA, a date would be set for the SPRR to be publicly launched in the reviewed State. It will also be posted on the NGF website.

## **iii. The SPRM Framework of Indicators covers five thematic areas:**

- A. Policy and Strategy
- b. Resource Management
- c. Service Delivery
- d. Citizen Engagement and Participation, and
- e. Monitoring and Evaluation

## **iv. Key Elements of Assessment**

The framework for the SPRM indicators is based on four key elements:

- a. Existence and Application of Law, Regulation and Policy Framework
- b. State Government Performance
- c. Ensuring Goals are being met at the right cost (Relevance,

Efficiency and Effectiveness)

- d. Capacity of the generated improvements to endure (sustainability)

**iv. Scopes of Indicators**

The ten Areas of Assessment the review would cover are:

1. Policy and Strategy/ Monitoring and Evaluation: 21(Twenty One) indicators
2. Economic Development: 8 (Eight) indicators
3. Public Finance Management: 29 (Twenty Nine)
4. Human Resource Management: 13 (Thirteen) indicators
5. Education Sector: 29 (Twenty Nine) indicators
6. Health Sector: 36 (Thirty Six) indicators
7. Environment: 38 (Thirty Eight) indicators
8. Agriculture: 28 (Twenty Eight) indicators
9. Infrastructure: 17 (Seventeen) indicators
10. Citizen Participation, Social Inclusion and Protection: 34 (Thirty Four) indicators .

**v. Goodwill Messages**

Goodwill Messages were delivered by the following:

UNDP Country Director

DFID South-West Coordinator

Representative of Religious Leaders

Representative of ALGON

Representative of Iyalojas

Representative of NBA

Representative of National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS)

Representative of Children Parliament

Representative of Physically Challenged

Representative of NURTW

**SPRM Secretariat**

The SPRM Secretariat resided in the Ministry of Integration & Intergovernmental Affairs with support from the Office of Transformation, Strategy and Delivery, Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Budget and Economic Development.

**Constitution of the SPRM Steering Committee**

The Steering Committee was constituted to lend advise to the process and assist in providing a Buy-in of stakeholders. The committee comprised well known citizens

of Ekiti State. (See annex 10)

#### **Selection of SPRM Core Team**

The State Government constituted SPRM Core Team. The Membership included planning officers and programme coordinators across various Ministries, Department and Agencies of the State. The Nigeria Governors' Forum between 2nd and 3rd February, 2012 conducted a two-day capacity building workshop for the members of the Core Team and other stakeholders. The members of the Core Team were selected to carry out the following assessment areas:

- i. Policy and Strategy
- ii. Agricultural Sector
- iii. Public Financial Management
- iv. Environment Sector
- v. Health Sector
- vi. Education Sector
- vii. Human Resources Sector
- viii. Infrastructure Sector
- ix. Economic Sector
- x. Citizen Engagement and Inclusion in Governance (See Annex 11)

#### **Capacity Building Workshop Organised for Stakeholders**

The Nigeria Governors Forum in conjunction with the United Kingdom, Department for International Development organised a 2-day training workshop for members of the Core Team and other relevant stakeholders on the 2nd and 3rd of February 2012 to enhance their skills to participate in the SPRM. At the end, a work plan was adopted for the implementation of the exercise.



## Box 7: SPRM Work plan

Ekiti State Draft SPRM Work Plan	Action By	Status
Initiation and Sensitization Workshop	NGF/SPARC Consultants	Done
Appointment of SPRM Consultant(s)	State Government	Done
Selection of SPRM Core Team from Relevant MDAs	State Government	Done
Initial Training for the State SPRM Core Team	NGF/SPARC Consultant;	Done
Further Training for the State SPRM Core Team	NGF/SPARC Consultants	Done
Establishment of a fully Functional Secretariat	Ministry of Integration & Intergovernmental Affairs	Done
Circular from HoS to the Public Service Flagging of SPRM Studies	Head of Service	Done
Sensitization of Management-Level Staff of the MDAs to the SPRM	SPRM Core Team	Done
Design and Adoption of Data Collection Instruments	Consultants	Done
Field Work – Data Collection	Consultants/SPRM Core Team	Done
Report Writing (Draft Report)	Consultant/SPRM Core Team	Done
*Validation of Findings and Recommendations	Consultants/SPRM Core Team	Done
Revision of and Finalization of SSAR	Consultants/SPRM Core Team	Done
Presentation of SSAR to Cabinet for Adoption	Consultants/SPRM Core Team	Done
Finalization of SSAR for Submission of Report to NGF	Mr. Governor	Done

### Appointment of SPRM Consultant

The State Government appointed Professor Okey Onyejekwe, of LARENWAND Limited and the Center for Sustainable Governance to lead and produce both the SSAR and the SPoA.

### Process

A number of activities were carried out to conduct and produce the report. These included:

- ✍ Design of research instrument
- ✍ Interface with MDAs and other non state actors
- ✍ Recruitment and training of enumerators for the survey.
- ✍ Mobilisation of stakeholders for participation on the surveys.
- ✍ Pilot Test
- ✍ Surveys ( Elite and Ekiti state-wide surveys)
- ✍ Analysis of survey findings
- ✍ Reporting
- ✍ Validation of the reports
- ✍ Production of the SSAR and SPoA.
- ✍ Design of appropriate methodology
- ✍ Primary data collection from MDAs through desk research
- ✍ Adoption of the revised work plan