Public Sector Reforms In Nigeria Ea Journals

With contributions from leading regional scholars, Public Administration in Africa: Performance and Challenges examines the complexities of the art of governance from the unique African perspective. The editors bring together a cohesive study of the major issues and regions by taking an analytic approach with the strong problem-solution application. Regions addressed range from South Africa, Congo, Uganda, Nigeria, Ghana, Mauritius, and Botswana. Themes include colonialism, reform, poverty, economy, decentralization, financing, media, political structures, and more. Beginning with an analysis of the relationship of policy design and its destination, service delivery, the book discusses the historical development of a state that has gone through upheavals in government and explores a decayed political economy that ultimately results in a need for sweeping measures. The text examines the issues emerging policy-makers in Africa must tackle, namely poverty and the denial or lack of resources to keep a dignified human life. It highlights how the media can be a catalyst for good governance and provides analytical aspects of implementing good governance reforms. The book concludes with an examination of the concepts of decentralization and devolution in measuring service delivery performance and an exploration of Africa’s economic success story. It also details the African Peer Review Mechanisms in selected African countries and provides a holistic analysis of local government functioning in Africa. These features and more make it an interdisciplinary reference for diverse social, economic, political, and administrative issues.

After a quarter of a century of implementation of New Public Management (NPM) reform strategies, this book assesses the major real outcomes of these reforms on states and public sectors, at both the organisational level and a more political level.

"Understanding the dynamics and concepts of public policy administration, local government administration in developing countries, servant leadership in public sector, leadership, budgeting and financial fiscal responsibility in the public sector."

This book provides a comprehensive insight into the origin and evolution as well as the various phases of growth and decline of the Nigerian civil service; the nature and problems of past and current reforms; and an agenda of action to reposition it as a professional service. This is presented with the backdrop of an extensive exploration of the main theoretical issues and concepts in the field of public administration.

Key Principles of Public Sector Reforms contains case studies from Cameroon, Ghana, Grenada, India, Kenya, Rwanda, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania and Trinidad and Tobago on the policy reforms, strategies and methodologies that support national priorities and greater policy coherence for sustained development and growth.

A country-by-country synopsis of the public sector reform programmes in 40 Commonwealth developing countries, with a profile of each country and an outline of the reform initiatives, implementation processes, achievements and problems encountered.

This edited volume brings together critical insights that address the multifaceted problems of governance and democracy in the developing regions with specific reference to Africa. It explores both the externally prescribed and home-grown governance initiatives geared toward democracy and development, and suggests alternative strategies to improve the processes and institutions of governance.

The chapters in the book deal with major concerns related to governance, including the strengths and limits of existing policies and practices and the structure and role of state and non-state institutions in promoting democracy and participation. All these issues, in general, have great significance for realizing an
authentic and enduring mode of democratic governance in the developing world. A volume on the political economy of clean energy transition in developed and developing regions, with a focus on the issues that different countries face as they transition from fossil fuels to lower carbon technologies.

"Following years of economic stagnation, Nigeria embarked on a comprehensive reform program during the second term of the Obasanjo administration. The program was based on the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) and focused on four main areas: improving the macroeconomic environment, pursuing structural reforms, strengthening public expenditure management, and implementing institutional and governance reforms. This paper reviews Nigeria's recent experience with economic reforms and outlines major policy measures that have been implemented. Although there have been notable achievements under the program, significant challenges exist, particularly in translating the benefits of reforms into welfare improvements for citizens, in improving the domestic business environment, and in extending reform policies to states and local governments." The authors argue that the reform program must be considered as 'initial steps on a long journey'; consequently, they have outlined a number of outstanding issues that need to be addressed by future Nigerian administrations.

This book takes stock of the past two decades of public sector modernisation in OECD countries. It assesses failures and successes and identifies challenges ahead. It includes comparable data and tables comparing systems across countries.

It is widely believed that the state in developing countries is weak. The public sector, in particular, is often regarded as corrupt and dysfunctional. This book provides an urgently needed corrective to such overgeneralized notions of bad governance in the developing world. It examines the variation in state capacity by looking at a particularly paradoxical and frequently overlooked phenomenon: effective public organizations or 'pockets of effectiveness' in developing countries. Why do these pockets exist? How do they emerge and survive in hostile environments? And do they have the potential to trigger more comprehensive reforms and state-building? This book provides surprising answers to these questions, based on detailed case studies of exceptional public organizations and state-owned enterprises in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America and the Middle East. The case studies are guided by a common analytical framework that is process-oriented and sensitive to the role of politics. The concluding comparative analysis develops a novel explanation for why some public organizations in the developing world beat the odds and turn into pockets of public sector performance and service delivery while most do not. This book will be of strong interest to students and scholars of political science, sociology, development, organizations, public administration, public policy and management.

Many countries are still struggling to adapt to the broad and unexpected effects
of modernization initiatives. As changes take shape, governments are challenged to explore new reforms. The public sector is now characterized by profound transformation across the globe, with ramifications that are yet to be interpreted. To convert this transformation into an ongoing state of improvement, policymakers and civil service leaders must learn to implement and evaluate change. This book is an important contribution to that end. Reforming the Public Sector presents comparative perspectives of government reform and innovation, discussing three decades of reform in public sector strategic management across nations. The contributors examine specific reform-related issues including the uses and abuses of public sector transparency, the "Audit Explosion," and the relationship between public service motivation and job satisfaction in Europe. This volume will greatly aid practitioners and policymakers to better understand the principles underpinning ongoing reforms in the public sector. Giovanni Tria, Giovanni Valotti, and their cohorts offer a scientific understanding of the main issues at stake in this arduous process. They place the approach to public administration reform in a broad international context and identify a road map for public management. Contributors include: Michael Barzelay, Nicola Bellé, Andrea Bonomi Savignon, Geert Bouckaert, Luca Brusati, Paola Cantarelli, Denita Cepiku, Francesco Cerase, Luigi Corvo, Maria Cucciniello, Isabell Egger-Peitler, Paolo Fedele, Gerhard Hammerschmid, Mario Ianniello, Elaine Ciulla Kamarck, Irvine Lapsley, Peter Leisink, Mariannunziata Liguori, Renate Meyer, Greta Nasi, James L. Perry, Christopher Pollitt, Adrian Ritz, Raffaella Saporito, MariaFrancesca Sicilia, Ileana Steccolini, Bram Steijn, Wouter Vandenabeele, and Montgomery Van Wart.

Development is a process and product of social change that reflects the social condition of a people or group. As a process, it is a conscious and programmed effort of such people to improve, reform, change, adjust or change rules, norms, structures and procedures that hinder the society from maximizing the use of nature for actualizing a good standard of living. The processes and principles guiding them are simply termed reforms. Reforms are therefore socio-culturally oriented and differ from people to people, and region to region. These differences are defined by differences in culture, values, environment, ability and goals because their needs differ. Each can not assess the other’s development or impose their own processes on others because of their peculiar environment and socio-cultural values and needs. On this lies the root of the crisis of development in the Less Developing Countries (LDCs). This book explores the link between Nigeria’s public sector reform experiences, their link with Western imposition of their institutions and rules through international financial institutions, and the development outcome of these reforms.

The Nigerian state has been oil-rich for decades, and yet perennially incapable of converting its oil resources into wealth for ordinary Nigerians. Adeoye O. Akinola tackles this "vexed" oil question by examining the political economy of efforts to deregulate the Nigerian downstream oil industry. Focusing on themes of
globalization and democratization, this book considers how a resource-rich
developing country like Nigeria can exploit the opportunities of globalization and
navigate the pressures of democratization and the challenges of liberalization.
Pairing sophisticated theoretical frameworks with firsthand accounts from actors
in the oil industry, this book identifies the root causes of Nigeria’s development
struggles and offers practical policy solutions for successfully deregulating the oil
sector. For public officials and policymakers as well as researchers, this book
offers a critical new lens on the future of natural resource management in Nigeria
and the Global South.

There is not a single African country that did not attempt public sector reforms in
the 1990s. Governments no longer see themselves as sole suppliers of social
services, frequently opting for partnerships with the private sector. Efficiency and
choice have entered the language of the planning and implementation units of
Africa’s line ministries, while privatization is no longer the controversial subject it
was a decade ago. There have also been moves towards more open and
democratic governments. Reforming Africa’s Institutions looks at the extent to
which reforms undertaken in Sub-Saharan Africa in recent years have enhanced
institutional capacities across the breadth of government. To what extent have
reforms been internalized and defended by governments? The authors also look
specifically at the impact of public sector reforms on these economies and pose
the question whether ‘ownership can be attained when countries continue to be
heavily dependent on external support. The volume is presented in three parts.
The first focuses on the issue of reform ownership; on the issues of governance,
the political economy of reform ownership, and the contradictions inherent in
using aid as an instrument for enhancing domestic reform ownership. Part two
examines the nature of incentives in the African civil service and the reforms
undertaken in recent years to raise public sector efficiency in Africa. The third
part discusses issues related to institutional capabilities in Africa and how they
have been affected by the reforms undertaken in the 1990s, including
privatization and movement towards political pluralism.

Public sector reform have emerged in many countries in recent years. Many
countries have embarked on reforms that seek to modernize their public sector in
order to enhance its efficiency. This in their quest to develop economies that will
meet the expectations and aspirations of their citizenry. As a result, over the last
three decades, there have been a number of New Public Management reform
that countries have embarked on with varying degrees in application and
outcomes. These reforms have been spurred primarily by the aspirations of
citizens around the world. This study examines public sector reform and service
delivery in Africa. It focuses on various reforms that has taken place in Nigeria in
order to bring about efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery to the
citizenry. The study is an in-depth study of the practices and applications of
Public sector reform in Nigeria. It provides remedial actions for effective
implementation of public sector reform for effective service delivery. It concludes
that improved efficiency is now the overriding aim of public sector reform in Nigeria.

Many efforts have been undertaken to address dysfunctional security sector governance in West Africa. However, security sector reform (SSR) has fallen short of radical – transformational – change to the fundamental structures of power and governance in the region. Looking more closely at specific examples of SSR in six West African countries, Learning from West African Experiences in Security Sector Governance explores both progress and reversals in efforts by national stakeholders and their international partners to positively influence security sector governance dynamics. Written by eminent national experts based on their personal experiences of these reform contexts, this study offers new insights and practical lessons that should inform processes to improve democratic security sector governance in West Africa and beyond.

Understanding the political economy of Nigeria is needed to reveal the root causes of its many ethnic, religious, economic, and political problems and address them for the long term. The pressures now weighing on Nigeria could literally fracture the state along deep fault lines if rampant corruption and partisanship continues. As mutually important partners for both of our interests in Africa, the United States should assist in specific but indirect ways to help Nigerians overcome their political economic problems. Within such assistance, the role of the U.S. military is particularly delicate but needed through focused aid to specific programs and sharing of expertise, all best managed through employing units that are regionally aligned to Nigeria or West Africa.

Public sector reforms and procurement are sine qua non for effective service delivery and improved performance of the public service. Both are of great importance, because of the state of expenditure management system in the public service. The quest for the practice of good procurement procedures or practices which has remained in focus in Nigeria for some time now, has been hindered by the problems of lack of standard practices and principles in the public service. The book focuses on the public sector reforms and procurement as a veritable tool in ensuring public accountability and the improvement of ethical standards in the public sector as a whole.

Covers the period from 2003-2006.

Deregulation, privatization and marketization have become the bywords for the reforms and debates surrounding the public sector. This major book is unique in its comparative analysis of the reform experience in Western and Eastern Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Leading experts identify a number of key factors to systematically explain the similarities and differences, map common problems and together reflect on the future shape of the public sector, exploring significant themes in a lively and accessible way.

Updated in its 8th edition, Introducing Public Administration provides readers with a solid, conceptual foundation in public administration, and contains the latest information on important trends in the discipline. Known for their lively and witty writing style, Shafritz, Russell, and Borick cover the most important issues in public administration using examples from various disciplines and modern culture. This approach captivates readers and encourages them to think critically about the nature of public administration today.

During the 1990s, a new paradigm for power sector reform was put forward emphasizing the restructuring of utilities, the creation of regulators, the participation of the private sector, and
the establishment of competitive power markets. Twenty-five years later, only a handful of developing countries have fully implemented these Washington Consensus policies. Across the developing world, reforms were adopted rather selectively, resulting in a hybrid model, in which elements of market orientation coexist with continued state dominance of the sector. This book aims to revisit and refresh thinking on power sector reform approaches for developing countries. The approach relies heavily on evidence from the past, drawing both on broad global trends and deep case material from 15 developing countries. It is also forward looking, considering the implications of new social and environmental policy goals, as well as the emerging technological disruptions. A nuanced picture emerges. Although regulation has been widely adopted, practice often falls well short of theory, and cost recovery remains an elusive goal. The private sector has financed a substantial expansion of generation capacity; yet, its contribution to power distribution has been much more limited, with efficiency levels that can sometimes be matched by well-governed public utilities. Restructuring and liberalization have been beneficial in a handful of larger middle-income nations but have proved too complex for most countries to implement. Based on these findings, the report points to three major policy implications. First, reform efforts need to be shaped by the political and economic context of the country. The 1990s reform model was most successful in countries that had reached certain minimum conditions of power sector development and offered a supportive political environment. Second, countries found alternative institutional pathways to achieving good power sector outcomes, making a case for greater pluralism. Among the top performers, some pursued the full set of market-oriented reforms, while others retained a more important role for the state. Third, reform efforts should be driven and tailored to desired policy outcomes and less preoccupied with following a predetermined process, particularly since the twenty-first-century agenda has added decarbonization and universal access to power sector outcomes. The Washington Consensus reforms, while supportive of the twenty-first-century agenda, will not be able to deliver on them alone and will require complementary policy measures.

New thinking about the management of public health services has stimulated a widespread movement for health sector reform across the world. This book examines the feasibility and desirability of common reforms in low income countries, based on in-depth case studies in Ghana, Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka, India and Thailand, and asks whether governments possess or can develop the capacities needed for these new and often complex roles. The book challenges conventional reform wisdom, and argues that reform approaches are needed that are more sensitive to the institutional characteristics of individual countries.

Institutionalizing Reforms in the Public Sector
A Comparative Study of Public Sector Reform Agencies in Ghana and Nigeria
Public Service Reforms in Nigeria 1999-2014
A Comprehensive Review
Public Sector Reform and Procurement Practices in Nigeria
LAP Lambert Academic Publishing

The effectiveness and efficiency of a country’s public sector is vital to the success of development activities, including those the World Bank supports. Sound financial management, an efficient civil service and administrative policy, efficient and fair collection of taxes, and transparent operations that are relatively free of corruption all contribute to good delivery of public services. The Bank has devoted an increasing share of its lending and advisory support to the reform of central governments, so it is important to understand what is working, what needs improvement, and what is missing. IEG has examined lending and other kinds of Bank support in 1999-2006 for public sector reform in four areas: public financial management, administrative and civil service, revenue administration,
and anticorruption and transparency. Although a majority of countries that borrowed to support public sector reform experienced improved performance in some dimensions, there were shortcomings in important areas and in overall coordination. • The frequency of improvement was higher among IBRD borrowers than among IDA borrowers. • Performance usually improved for public financial management, tax administration, and transparency, but did not usually with respect to civil service. • Direct measures to reduce corruption— such as anticorruption laws and commissions— rarely succeeded.

At the heart of the litany of Nigeria’s public sector problems is a fundamental crisis of governance. The current crisis of development in Nigeria can be attributed in part to a history of poor governance characterized by corruption, social injustice and political instability. Effective leadership and governance are critical to a country’s economic and sociopolitical development. During the 1950s and 1960s Nigerian public sector was regarded as one of the best in Africa, today it is ranked among the worst in the world. The factors isolated include ineffective control of corruption, lack of rule of law, poorly articulated government policies, and poor policy implementations. The implications for Nigeria have been a regressive leadership, poor governance and the lack of social and societal development.

In this book, Professor Sharang Stephen takes the reader through the fundamentals of Public Sector Reforms in the Administrative, Economic and Financial Management Sectors of the Economy by highlighting the essentials and providing historical information into the establishment, growth and development of the Public Service over the years. The book places emphasis on the current development initiatives of Government in areas such as the Public Service Reforms, Anti-corruption action plan, the adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) among others. Key Topics include:

- Highlights of some of the provisions of Public Service Rules
- Eligibility for appointment in the Federal Civil Service (PSR No: 02205)
- Committees set up in a Ministry for Appointment, Discipline and Promotion
- Differentiating between Promotion, Advancement and Up-grading
- List of acts regarded as misconduct
- Differentiating between transfer and posting
- Documents for processing of Pensions upon retirement
- How to access Pension contributions
- The Objective of the 2014 Pension Reform Act
- Main features of a council memorandum
- Sources of revenue from which consolidated revenue funds accounts receive Revenue funds
- Types (forms) of economic policies
- Fiscal policy and monetary policy
- Budgeting systems in Government and budgetary improvement techniques
- Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP)
- Implementation strategies and challenges of GIFMIS
- Good governance and social responsibility
- The three basic requirements of good governance
- Identifying threats to successful completion of a project
- The Whistle blowing policy of the Buhari administration
- Motivation and Leadership

And lots more.... The book is no doubt an invaluable companion for
Civil Servants especially those at the Directorate Grades preparing for Promotion Examinations and Public Servants working in the Nigerian Public Sector environment to enable them become abreast of current and future developments initiatives of Government in Public Sector such as the introduction of IPPIS, GIFMIS, 2020 Finance Bill and Open Treasury Portal etc. The book is also written to cover a wide range of readers including students of social and management sciences preparing for Public Sector Professional Examinations subjects and all who desire a deep understanding of how government works and how policies are formulated and implemented on behalf of the citizenry. It prepares students for careers in today's public service, whether in government or nonprofits. It is written for both today's and tomorrow's public service. The field of public administration currently lacks sufficient resources for understanding the rationale, implications, and inherent practices of reforming government administration around the world. The Handbook of Administrative Reform satisfies this need by bringing together diverse international experts to analyze the sensible processes an

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