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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Beyond politics, several challenges undermine the development in the Niger Delta region and other parts of the country. Political corruption arising from bad governance is cited as the greatest impediment that stifles the attainment of SDGs in the area. This explains why many states remain underdeveloped with alarming poverty rate and other low human development indicators despite abundant resources.

The development of the States Governance Index by ANEEJ came after an initial work in 2017 which assessed the performance of institutions/Commissions set up to develop the Niger Delta region such as the oil and gas commissions, Niger Delta Development Commission and the Federal Ministry of Niger Dela Affairs, via the Dyntra platform. The States Governance Index is designed to advance peer review among States covered by the report and to encourage healthy competition.

The methodology relied on secondary data sourced from existing indexes and/or rankings of States in Nigeria on a number of governance issues published by different organisations. The report adopted six main dimensions with 11 indicators that reflect governance in Nigeria. The selected dimensions were developed in collaboration with 56 stakeholders that spanned the academia, civil society and government agencies, youths, women groups and persons with disabilities in order to arrive at a consensus on the key governance dimensions that reflect governance in selected States in country. The dimensions are transparency, accountability & participation/inclusion; human development; legality, rule of law and regulatory quality; level of corruption and access to information; security; fiscal sustainability.

The result shows that the aggregate index for the states is put at 45.7, lower than the 50.0 mid-way and suggesting a rather poor state of governance in the states assessed. Delta State recorded the highest performance score (index = 71.6), followed by Anambra State with performance score (index = 64.6), which implies a better level of governance in the two State compared to other States. In fact, these are the only States, together with Bayelsa State (index = 51.3), with governance score above 50. The lowest governance performance was associated with Cross River State (index = 30.3) and Rivers State (index = 35.7). The results thus suggest that with the exception of Delta State, Anambra State and Bayelsa State, the overall governance performance in the States assessed was poor.

On individual dimensions and indicators, Delta State performed better in terms of budget transparency covering budget document availability, public participation and open/transparent procurement process. Edo State performed better in terms of legality, rule of law and regulatory quality, which reflects the ease of doing business. Rivers State performed better in terms of fiscal sustainability and the ease of doing business, Bayelsa State performed better in terms of the ease of doing business. However, all Niger Delta States except Cross River recorded improvement from 2014 – 2018 scores. In terms of security, Abia State recorded the least number of deaths arising largely from crime which ranged from rape, robbery, assault, burglary, vehicle theft and other related criminal activities.

The report recommended that on a general note, State governments should do more to improve on all the governance dimensions and indicators presented in this report. It also recommended among other areas that for States to increase their scores on budget transparency issues, documents covering all stages of the budget process from budget formulation (beginning with call circular) to audit (Auditor General's report) have to be produced and published on time. On the issue of corruption, States are encouraged to develop and implement Anti-corruption Strategies and a comprehensive and evidence-based system to monitor the implementation of

the strategy. This should reflect synergy with the National Anti-corruption Strategy. Attention should be paid to corruption prevention initiatives and exploring behavioural approach(es) to tackling corruption in the region.

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

Governance has quality, standards, best practices, normative attributes, reputation and exemplary character. It is within these attributes that governance has been characterized as fair, good, effective, optimal, functional, and sustainable or otherwise unfair, poor, bad, ineffective, and mal-functional. The concept of good governance and the diverse indicators of it, embrace issues of morality, ethics, normative preferences and ends that are subjective and qualitative.

From the political dimension, good governance embodies “*responsible, participatory, transparent, accountable and equitable management of public affairs within a constitutional, structural and process framework of rules, rights, pluralism and legitimacy*” (Ikelegbe, 2016:204). On the other hand, to the institutional, bureaucratic and administrative dimension, good governance embodies “*rational, impersonal, impartial, fair, equitable and efficient management of public affairs, on the basis of values, rules, procedures and processes that are clear, well defined and predictable*” (Ikelegbe, 2016:204).

However, in Nigeria, several literatures suggest that lack of good governance is the greatest obstacle to development and realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)¹. That is why, despite the amount of resources that has accrued to the States since the discovery of oil in commercial quantity in 1956, the States remain underdeveloped with alarming poverty rate and other low human development indicators.

ANEEJ (2018)² identified a number of challenges hindering the implementation of reforms in the Niger Delta region and other parts of the country. The report identified some of such challenges as youth restiveness occasioned by huge youth unemployment following years of underdevelopment, weak institutions with associated corruption and poor management of public resources, collusion of International Oil Companies with government and traditional institutions, some of which are deeply involved in sharp practices and even as they fail in their Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR).

The development of a “cross State” index to assess the state of governance would first require the assessment of the development and governance problems, and the challenges that exist in the states. A few of the challenges have been mentioned above and some of the emerging reforms across States have been reflected in the scoring approach as captured in the various data sources used for the States Governance Index.

In 2017, ANEEJ set out to assess the performance of institutions/Commissions set up to develop the Niger Delta via the Dyntra platform. This has now metamorphosed to assessing the state of governance in the region. The States Governance Index is aimed at advancing peer review among States captured in this edition and to encourage healthy competition among State governments and other stakeholders in improving and/or facilitating good governance in the region. It is also to highlight drivers of performance which are reflected in the scores of the high performing States.

¹ Love, O. Arugu and John Kalama (2018). Challenges of Good Governance in the Niger Delta: Implication for Development. International Journal of Advanced Studies in Economics and Public Sector Management, Volume 6, Number 1, Pp 15-24

² ANEEJ 2018, The Impact of Corruption in the Niger Delta

SECTION 2 METHODOLOGY

The States Governance Index (SGI) provides statistical assessment of governance performance in eleven States of Nigeria. The States include Abia, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross river, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo, Rivers, Ekiti and Anambra. (see Figure 2.1)

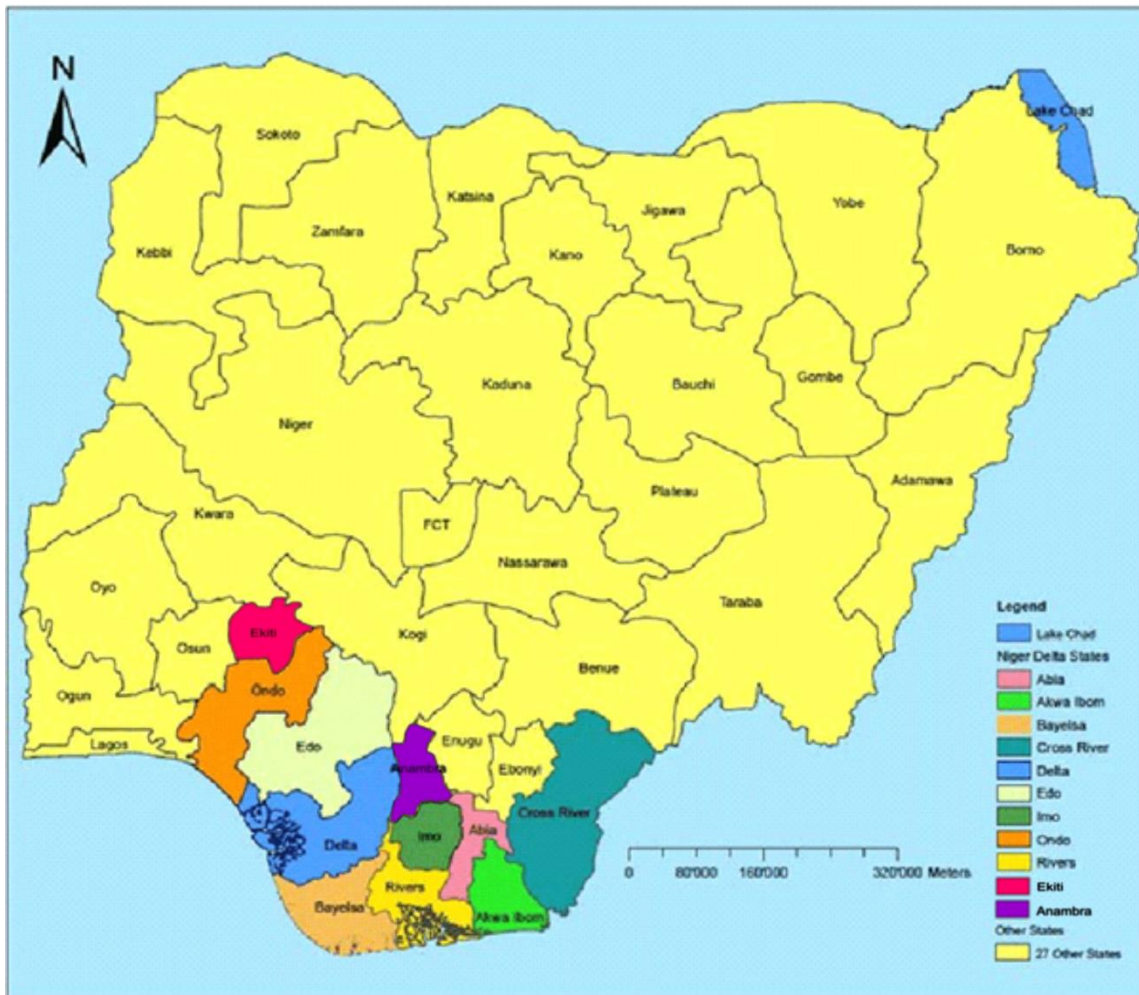


Figure 2.1: Map of Nigeria showing States covered by the SGI

The States Governance Index (SGI) relied on secondary data sourced from existing indexes or rankings of States in Nigeria on a number of governance issues published by different organisations.

Flowing from the definition adopted, earlier alluded to in section 1 (Introduction), we adopted seven (7) main themes or dimensions that reflect governance in the States. The selected themes were developed in collaboration with 56 stakeholders that spanned the academia, civil society organisations and government agencies, religious and traditional institutions, youths, women groups and persons with disabilities in order to arrive at a consensus on the key governance dimensions or themes that reflect governance at sub-national level in Nigeria. A total of six themes or dimensions and eleven (11) indicators were considered in this report, (see

Table 1). Indicators for which data could not be accessed were excluded from the final data set. It is our hope that subsequent edition of this report will incorporate new data (indicators) in the determination of the governance index for the States as data are available.

Table 1: Governance dimensions, indicators, measurement and sources

| | Dimension & Weight | Indicators | Sources |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1 | Transparency, Accountability & participation/inclusion (30%) | Availability of budget document Participation in the budget process | CIRDDOC 2018 |
| 2 | Human Development (15%) | Human Development Index | Radboud University, and Global Data Lab 2018 |
| 3 | Legality, Rule of Law and Regulatory Quality (20%) | Dealing with construction permits Ease of registration of business Enforcing contracts Ease of registering property | World Bank. 2018 |
| 4 | Level of corruption and Access to information (12%) | Public access to procurement information Level of corruption/prevalence of bribery | CIRDDOC 2018 NBS / UNODC/ UKAID (2019) |
| 5 | Security (11%) | Crime rate and number of deaths arising majorly from crime | Dataphytes (2020) |
| 6 | Fiscal sustainability (12%) | Fiscal sustainability | BudgIT 2019 |

Some key assumptions undergird the governance index development process. An important one was that the indicators used for the study are true proxies for the dimensions under which they were placed. Secondly, a total of 11 indicators were captured or identified and distributed across six governance dimensions or categories; we assumed the identified indicators were properly placed or distributed in the appropriate governance dimensions. It is not unlikely that an indicator may appear relevant to two or more governance dimensions; however, the final decision as to indicator placement in the different dimensions was informed after consultation with the States Governance Index Advisory team.

Several steps were followed in the computation of the States Governance Index (GI) (see the Methodology file’ for details of the procedure). The first step was the identification and assignment of data from diverse sources to the six governance dimensions or categories (see

Table 1). The next step was the normalization or rescaling of the data, necessitated by the diverse measurement units of the original data (indicators). The standardization procedure (involving the min-max normalization method) ensures all data set are bound between 0 and 1. This method transforms each data into common units and within the same bound of 0 – 1 or 0.00 – 100.0, regardless of the original units of the data. The SGI assumes the six governance dimensions are of unequal importance in determining the level of good governance in the States. Hence, weights were assigned to the six governance dimensions or categories (see

Table 1), having a cumulative sum of 100%. The weighted standardized values for the different governance dimensions were summed to get the final governance index. An advantage of this index approach is that it enables comparison or contribution of each governance indicator to the overall index score.

SECTION 3 FINDINGS

3.1 Governance performance by indicators / dimensions by state

Overall, a total of 11 governance indicators were analyzed under six (6) dimensions. These are discussed as follows

3.1.1 Dimension 1: Budget Transparency, Accountability & Participation/Inclusion

This dimension examines the extent to which the state governments make public their budgets and include the public in its development process. Two indicators comprise this dimension namely budget transparency and public participation in its development. The average performance of the selected states on this dimension was 27.27%, which is quite low and suggests a very low level budget transparency in these states studied. This implies that citizens are unable to make input into the budget and participate effectively in the budget process from the issuance of call circular to audit. has serious implication. An exception was Delta state. According to Figure 3.1, the state with the highest score (or performance rating) for budget transparency was Delta state (82%) followed by Ondo state (43%) while the least were Rivers (6%), Imo (14%) and Cross Rivers (14%).

The average performance for citizen participation in the budget development process was 15.73%. This represents a dismal picture of the state of public inclusiveness in the process. Anambra with a percent of 67% and Delta state (56%) were the only two states with performance rating above 50%.

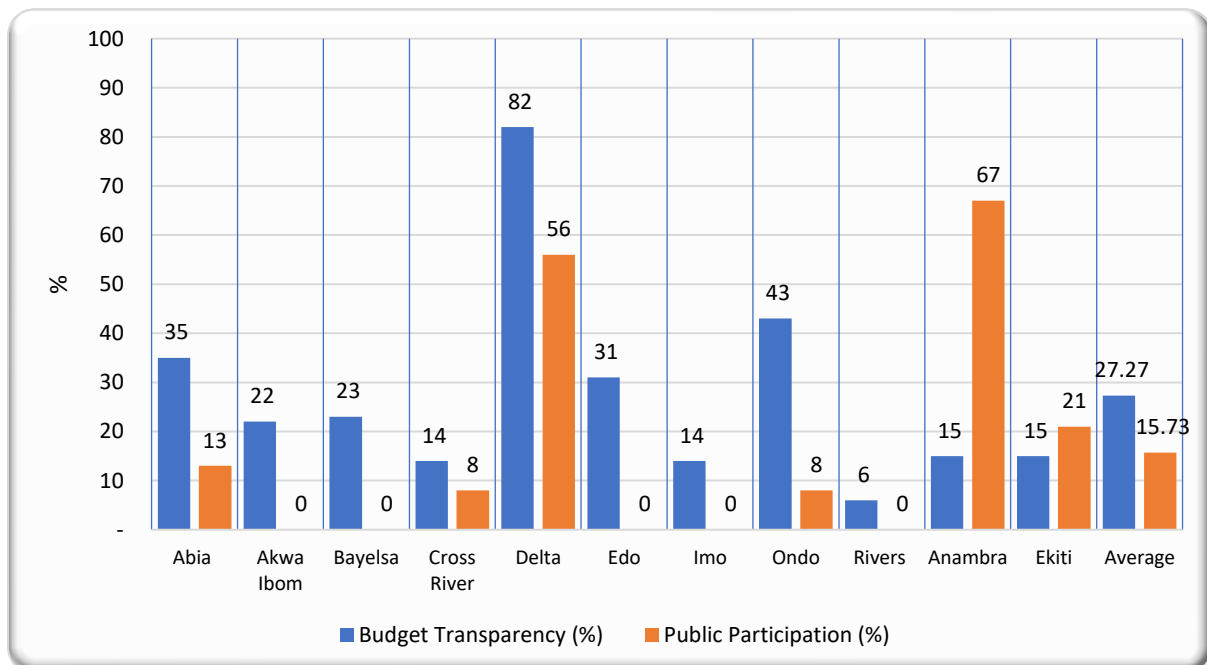


Figure 3.1: Budget transparency, accountability & participation by state

3.1.2 Dimension 2: Level of Corruption and Access to Information

This dimension assesses prevalence of bribery (level of corruption) and public access to information on procurement process. On average, only 31.9% of the public across the 11 states investigated have access to information on procurement. States with more than 50% score on this indicator include Edo state (73%) and Cross River state (64%) while Ondo and Akwa Ibom states recorded the least persons with information access with percent distribution of 7% and 2% respectively. The low average score suggests a very low access to information on procurement process by the public. An implication of this is that it will lead to high level of corruption. A study by the OECD and the World Bank discussed the high cost of corruption in public procurement and concluded that it will lead to results in exaggerated costs and a decrease in quality. This may be attributed to several factors notable among which are lack of information on how or where to access the relevant information on the part of the public or the government failure to create a sustained awareness of this process among citizens.

The overall average for prevalence of bribery for all the 11 states is 29.01%. This suggests a relatively low rate or incident of bribery. However, states such as Rivers (43%), Edo (38.1%), Cross rivers (35.8%) and Akwa Ibom (30.9%) all had a prevalence rate that exceeds the overall average suggesting that bribery incident is higher in these places. The state with least prevalence were Imo (21%) followed by Ekiti (23.6%) and Anambra state (23.8%).

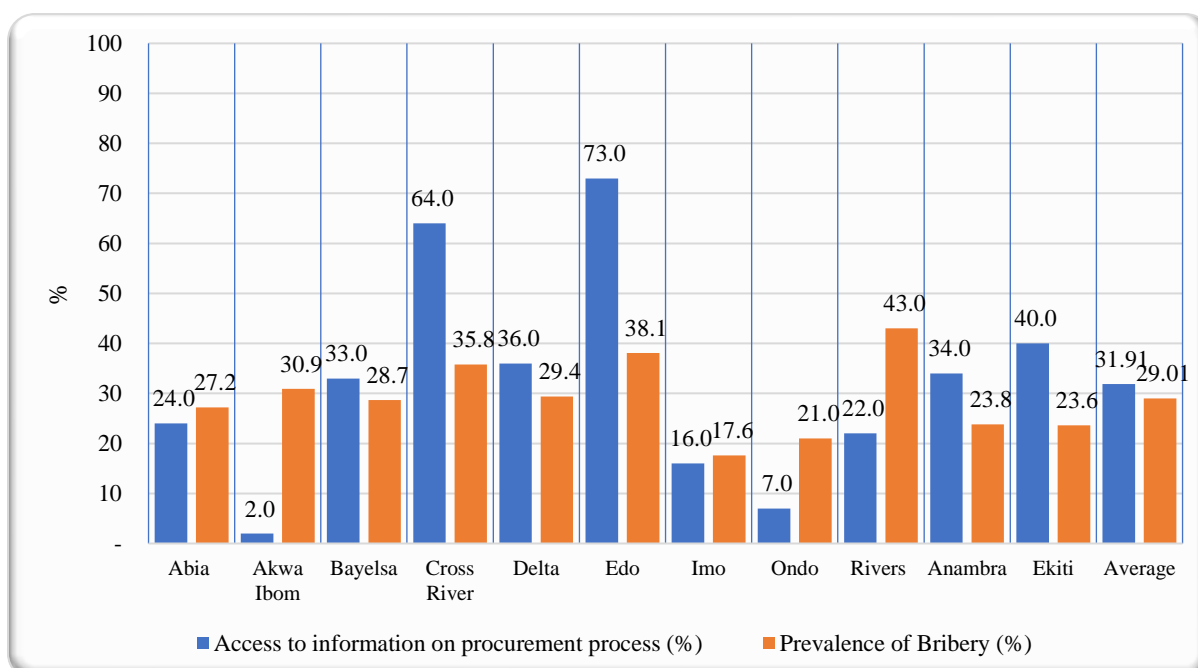


Figure 3.2: Corruption and access to procurement information by state

3.1.3 Dimension 3: Fiscal Sustainability

This dimension examines the extent to which state government are able to maintain or sustain public finances at a credible and serviceable position over the long term. In Nigeria, without

allocation from the federation account, many states are unable to sustain public expenditure through payment of salaries and other expenditures. The overall or average fiscal sustainability index across the 11 surveyed states is 86.37. On average, only three of the states, representing 33% of total studied, had an index above this figure and are therefore regarded as States with the highest fiscal sustainability (Figure 3.3). These are Rivers (index = 147.13), Anambra (105.75) and Akwa Ibom (123.01). States with the least fiscal sustainability were Ekiti (48.54), Abia (55.21) and Ondo state (60.12).

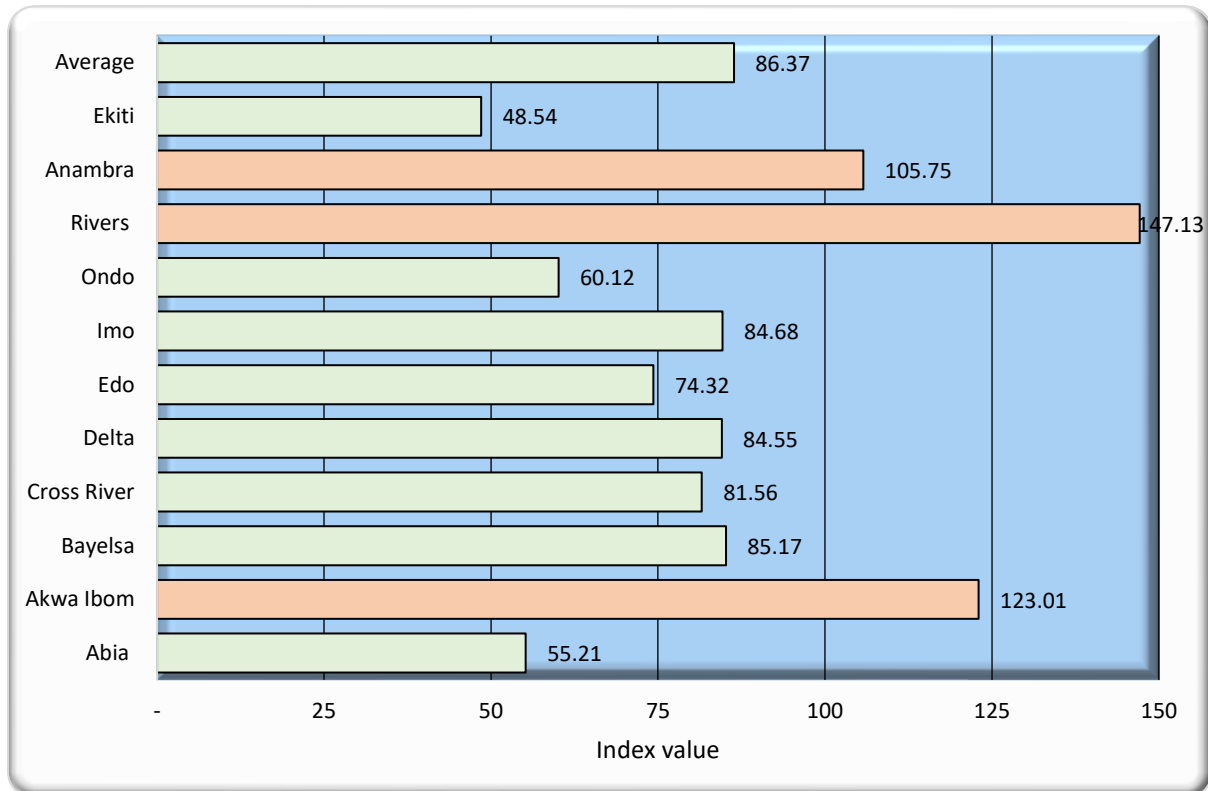


Figure 3.3: Fiscal sustainability index by State

3.1.4 Dimension 4: Legality, Rule of Law and Regulatory Quality

This dimension consists of four indicators including dealing with construction permits, ease of registration of business, enforcing contracts and ease of registering property (Table 2). The aggregate rating for ‘*ease of starting business*’ was 75.56% with a range of 71.04% (Ondo state) and 79.47% (Rivers). The generally high scores, which is also consistent across the 11 states, suggest an ease in registration of business; however, Rivers, Abia and Delta states are leading in this regard with their higher performance ratings. It is argued that the easier it is to do business in a state or country, the more investors will be encouraged to invest, and thus more employment is generated. The aggregate rating for the dealing with construction permit was 60.03 with a range of 74.76 (Ekiti State) and 53.21 (Rivers State). In terms of registering property the average score was 19.23 with a range of 0 (Rivers State) and 25.62 (Ekiti State). In terms of enforcing contract, the average score was 52.67 with a range of 60.83 (Edo State and 43.89 (Imo State).

Table 2: Governance performance indicators of Legality, rule of law and regulatory quality by state

| States | Starting a Business (distance to frontier score) (%) | Dealing with Construction Permit (%) | Registering Property (%) | Enforcing Contracts (%) |
|----------------|--|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Abia | 77.10 | 72.72 | 17.67 | 48.11 |
| Akwa Ibom | 76.17 | 71.31 | 21.46 | 53.70 |
| Bayelsa | 75.35 | 72.93 | 24.31 | 58.46 |
| Cross River | 74.45 | 73.96 | 0 | 47.69 |
| Delta | 77.46 | 63.14 | 25.09 | 54.18 |
| Edo | 74.69 | 64.07 | 21.15 | 60.83 |
| Imo | 73.16 | 69.12 | 19.32 | 43.25 |
| Ondo | 71.04 | 73.89 | 21.28 | 60.74 |
| Rivers | 79.47 | 53.21 | 16.31 | 53.34 |
| Anambra | 76.69 | 70.18 | 19.33 | 47.80 |
| Ekiti | 75.58 | 74.76 | 25.62 | 51.29 |
| Average | 75.56 | 69.03 | 19.23 | 52.67 |

3.1.5 Dimension 5: Security

This dimension was measured as the crime rate and number of deaths with crime & road accident being the major cause. The overall average death for the period under investigation was 169. States that recorded death rate higher than this aggregate include Rivers (381), Anambra (200), Delta (243), Cross river (201), Ondo (186) and Edo (175). The least figure was in Ekiti with only 64 recorded deaths followed by Abia (78) and Bayelsa (97) (Figure 3.4).

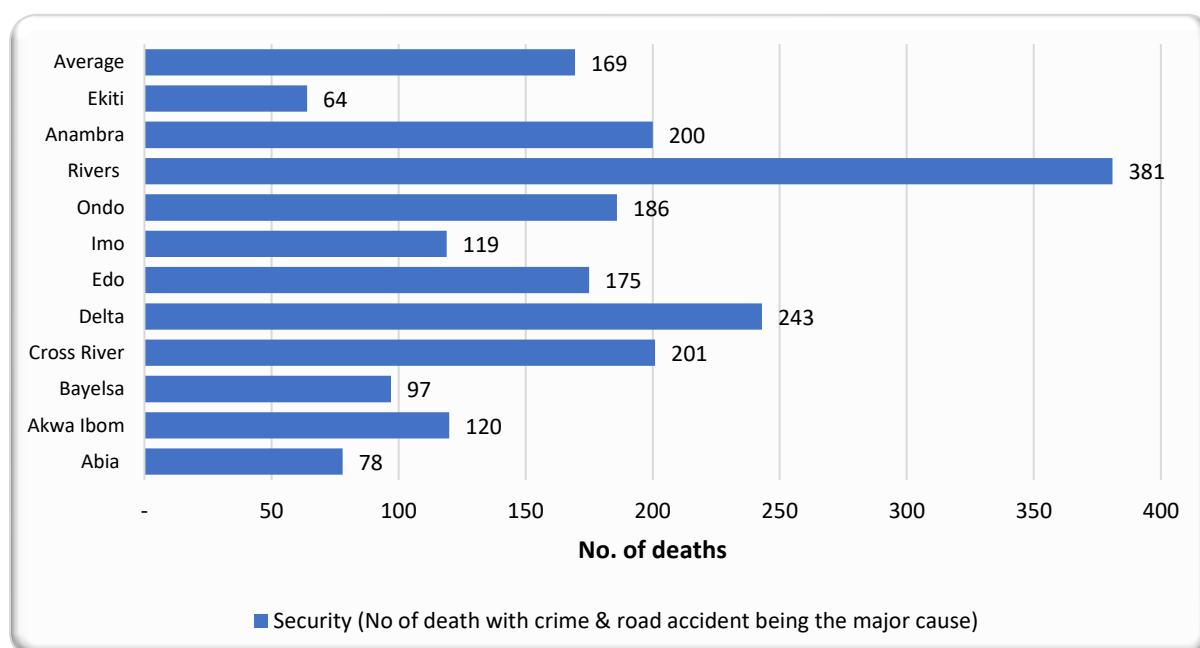


Figure 3.4: Security performance by State

3.1.6 Dimension 6: Human Development

This measures the wellbeing of the people, ie whether people are well fed, sheltered, healthy and other issues like work, education, voting, participating in community life and freedom of choice. (The measure of achievements is grouped into three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life – health (life expectancy) , access to knowledge - education (year of schooling and child school attendance) and a decent standard of living – living standard (Log of) Gross national income per capita (LGNIc)).

The overall average Human Development Index (HDI) is 0.640 or 64%, suggesting a more than the average performance across the 11 states studied. The HDI range from 0.668 (66.8%) for Anambra state to 0.613 (61.3%) for Akwa Ibom state (Figure 3.5). Others are 0.610 (61.0%) for Ekiti State, 0.653 (65.3%) for Rivers State, 0.615 (61.5%) for Ondo State, 0.653 (65.3%) for Imo State, 0.632 (63.2%) for Edo State, 0.667 (66.7%) for Delta State, 0.619 (61.9%) for Cross River State, 0.655 (65.5%) for Bayelsa State and 0.650 (65.0%) for Abia State.

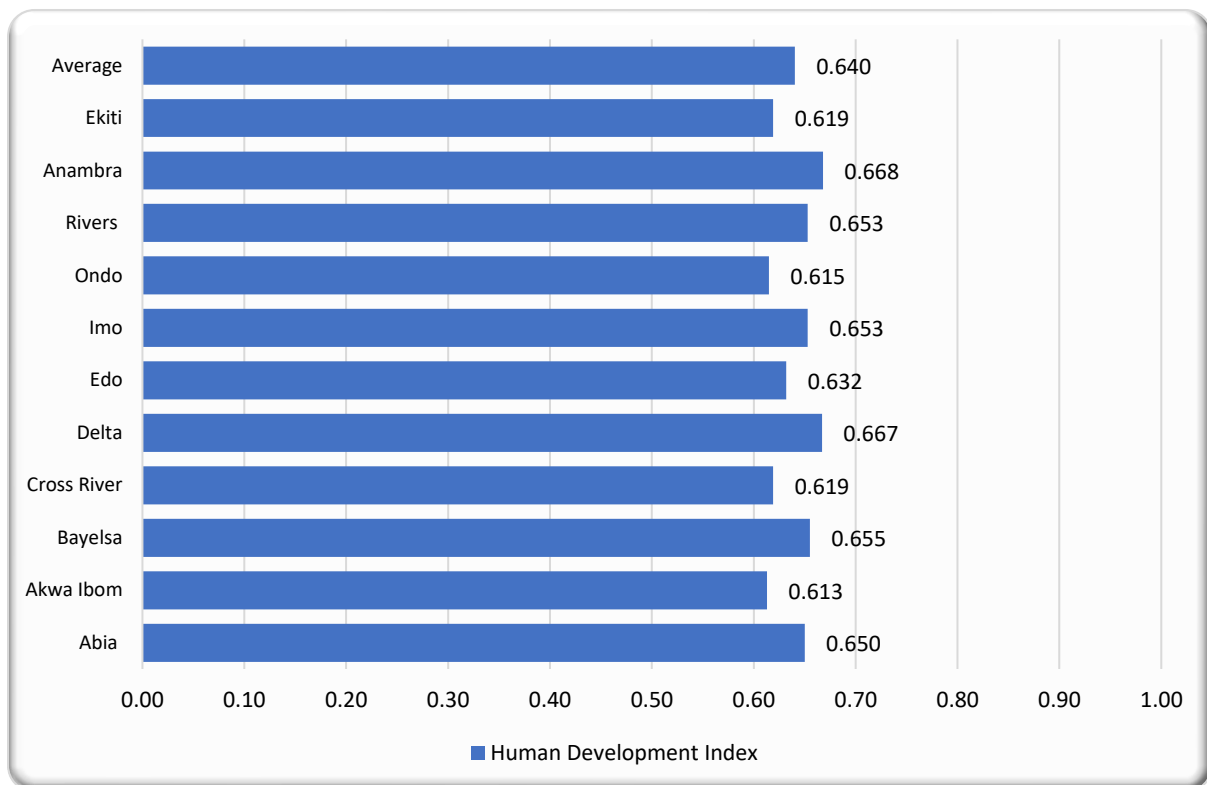


Figure 3.5: Human development index by State

3.2 Overall governance performance of selected States in Nigeria

The overall governance index or performance across the 11 States is captured in Figure 3.6. The aggregate index is 45.7. This is quite low as the value is below the mean or average of 50.0. This suggests a rather poor level of governance in the selected States. However, dive into the State specific performance, a wide variation is observed in governance performance with index scores ranging from 71.3% to 30.3%.

Delta State (index = 74.2%), Anambra State (64.6) and Bayelsa State (index = 51.2) are the three states with the highest governance performance rating/ index among the 11 States. This implies that these states, relative to others, had better governance in the period under investigation. The lowest governance performance was associated with Cross River State (index = 30.3), Rivers (index = 35.7) and Ondo state (37.4).

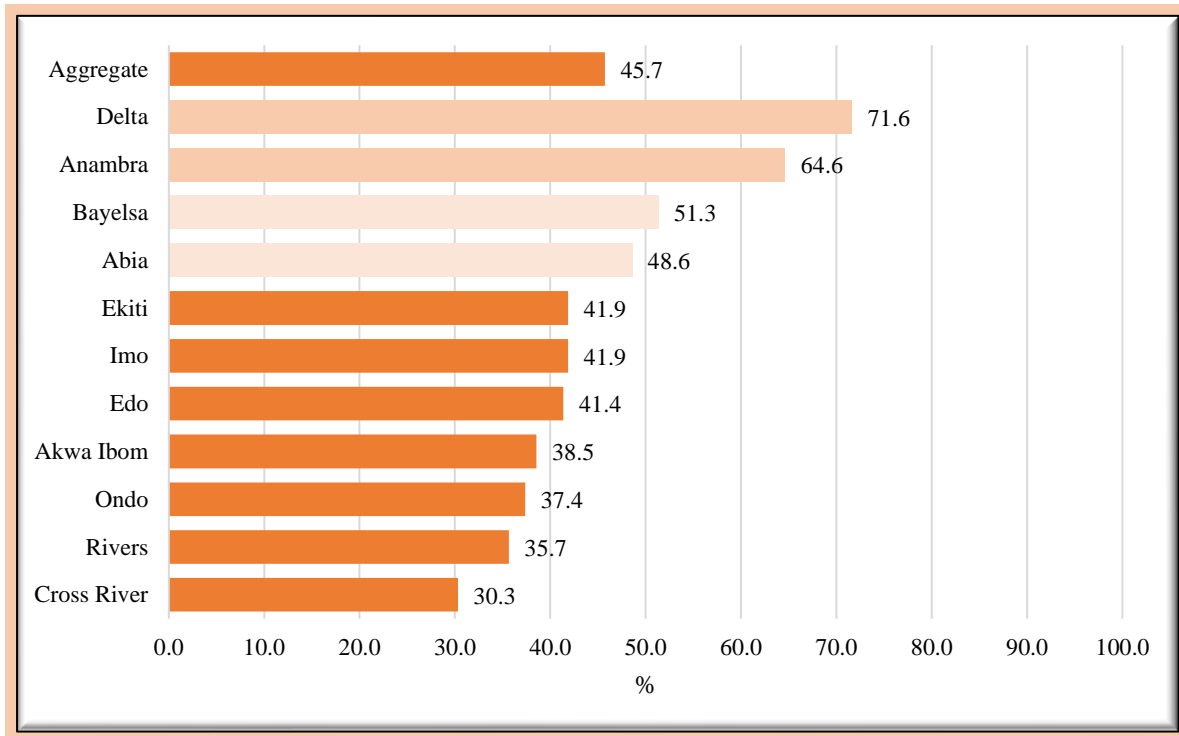


Figure 3.6: Overall Governance Index by State

3.3 Contribution of Governance Dimensions to Overall Governance in Selected States

Figure 3.7 reflects the index score for the six governance dimensions studied. The table values show the highest contribution to the overall governance was contributed by Legality, Rule of Law and Regulatory Quality dimension (index = 12.78) followed by the human development dimension (index = 7.46) and security dimension (index = 7.34), while the least contributors to the overall governance performance were transparency, accountability & participation/inclusion (index = 7.72), level of corruption and access to information (5.83) and fiscal sustainability dimensions (4.60).

The results thus reveal dimensions that need to be further enhanced particularly dimensions of legality, rule of law and regulatory quality and security. However, also highlighted by the results are dimensions requiring urgent attention, particularly fiscal sustainability, corruption and access to information, if the overall governance performance is to be improved.

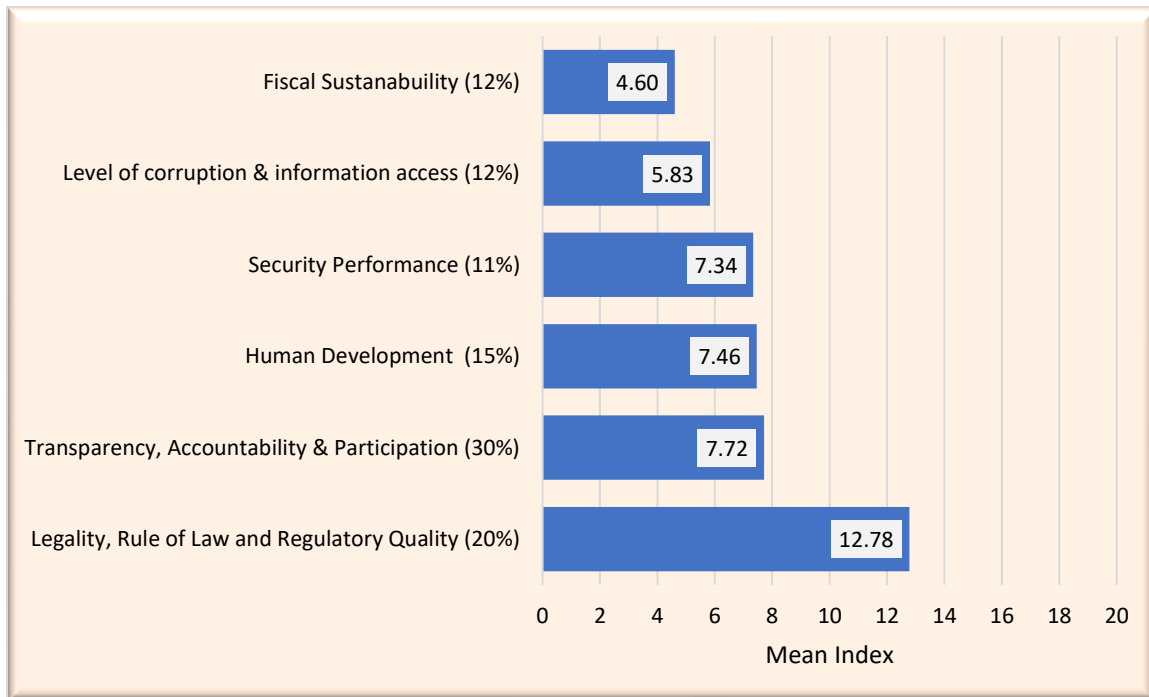


Figure 3.7: Contribution of Governance Dimensions to Overall Governance

3.4 Summary of Governance Performance by State

This section presents the weighted governance index by states to show the major drivers (dimensions) of governance performance in each.

3.4.1 Abia State

Governance level for Abia State reflect a moderate performance with an overall governance score of 48.6 (Figure 3.8). A look at the governance dimensions reveal that the State recorded higher ratings on Legality, rule of law and regulatory quality dimension (index = 12.95) followed by security (10.51) and human development (index = 10.09). Its poorest rating was in fiscal sustainability which is 0.81.

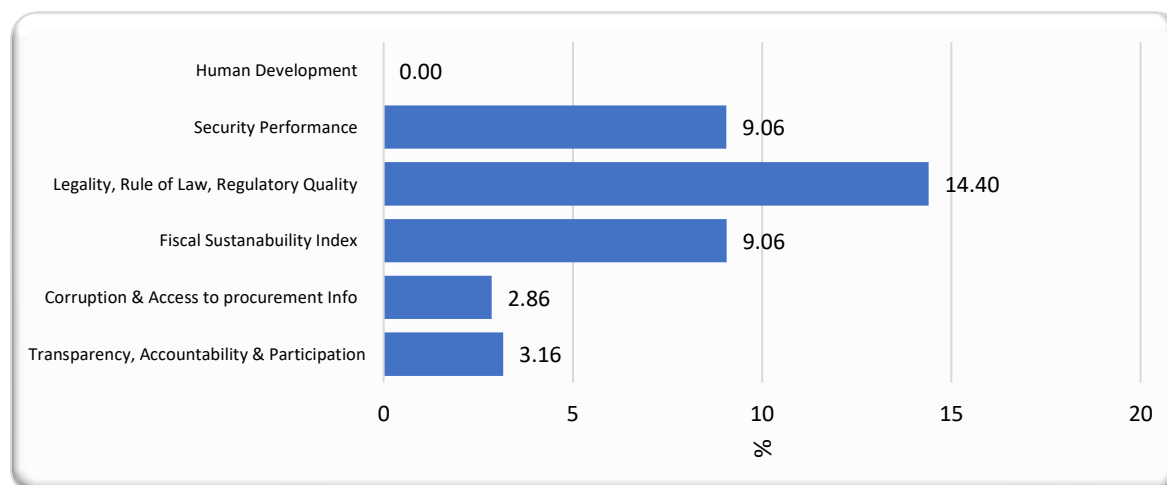


*Overall weighted Index (Mean) = 48.6%

Figure 3.8: Governance dimensions for Abia State

3.4.2 Akwa Ibom

Governance performance for Akwa Ibom State is rated low with an overall governance score of 38.5 (Figure 3.9). Comparing dimensions, the State recorded higher ratings on Legality, rule of law and regulatory quality dimension (index = 14.40) followed by security (9.06) and fiscal sustainability (9.06); its' lowest rating was on human development (index = 0.00).

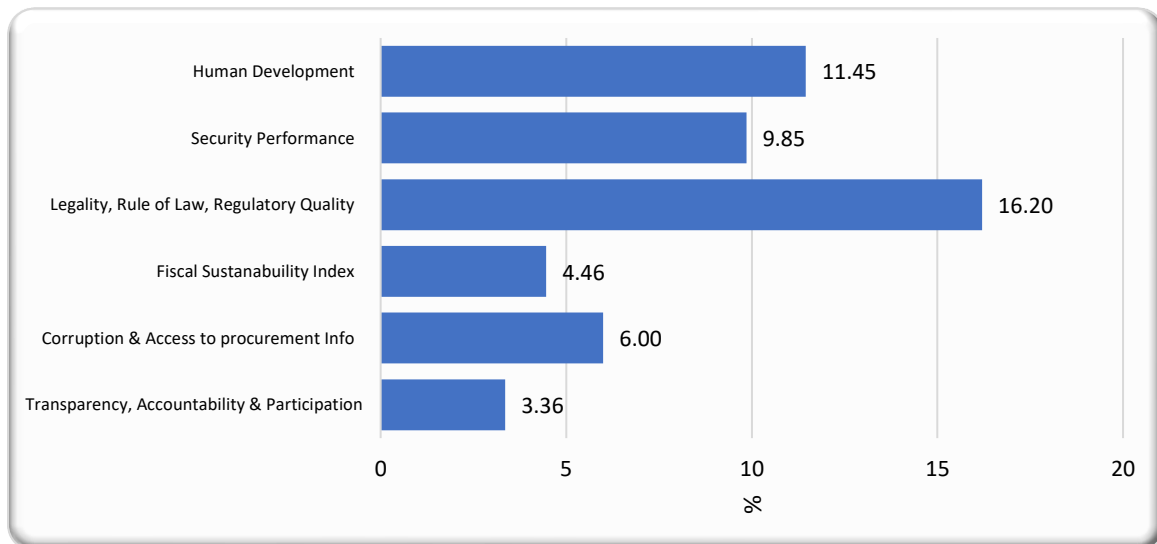


*Overall weighted Index (Mean) = 38.5

Figure 3.9: Governance dimensions for Akwa Ibom State

3.4.3 Bayelsa

Governance performance for Bayelsa State reflects an average performance with an overall governance score of 51.3 (Figure 3.10). Comparing dimensions, the State recorded higher ratings on Legality, rule of law and regulatory quality dimension (index = 16.20) followed by human development (11.45) and security (9.85); its' lowest rating was on 'transparency, accountability and participation/ inclusion (index = 3.36).



**Overall weighted Index (Mean) = 51.3*

Figure 3.10: Governance dimensions for Bayelsa State

3.4.4 Cross River State

The level of governance performance in Cross river State is considered poor with an overall governance score of 30.30 (Figure 3.11). The major drivers of good governance performance in the State are Legality, rule of law and regulatory quality dimension (index = 8.10) and level of corruption and access to information (6.94). The state rating was lowest on human development (index = 1.64).

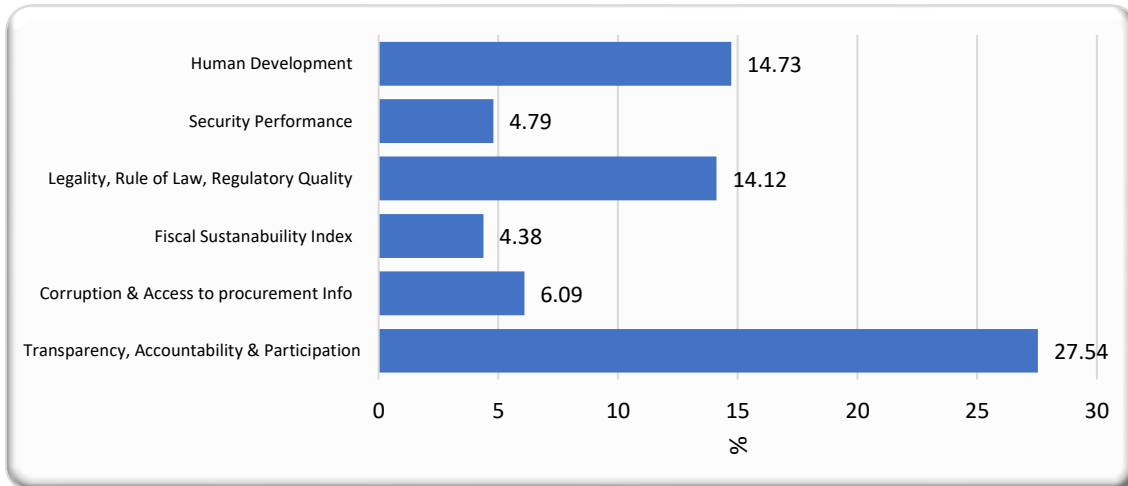


**Overall weighted Index (Mean) = 30.3*

Figure 3.11: Governance dimensions for Cross River State

3.4.5 Delta State

Governance for Delta State echo an above average performance with an overall governance score of 71.6 (Figure 3.12). The major drivers of governance performance in the State are ‘transparency, accountability and participation (index = 27.54), human development (14.73) and Legality, rule of law and regulatory quality dimension (index = 14.12); its’ lowest performance was on fiscal sustainability (index = 4.38).

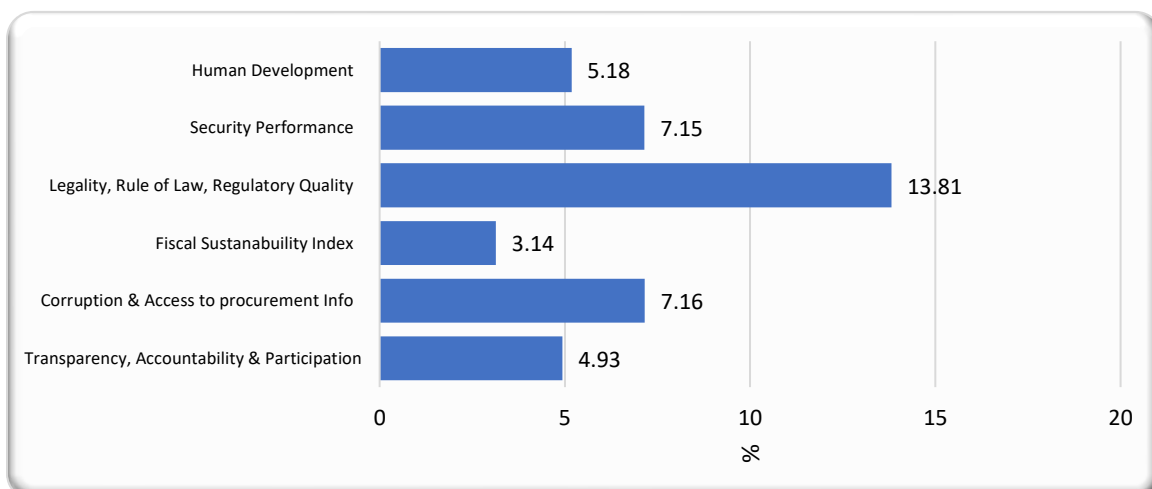


*Overall weighted Index (Mean) = 71.6

Figure 3.12: Governance dimensions for Delta State

3.4.6 Edo State

Governance rating (index = 41.4) in Edo State is considered below average in performance, (Figure 3.13). The major driver of governance performance in the State is Legality, rule of law and regulatory quality dimension (index = 13.81), followed by level of corruption and access to procurement information (index = 7.16); its’ lowest rating was in fiscal sustainability dimension (index = 3.14).

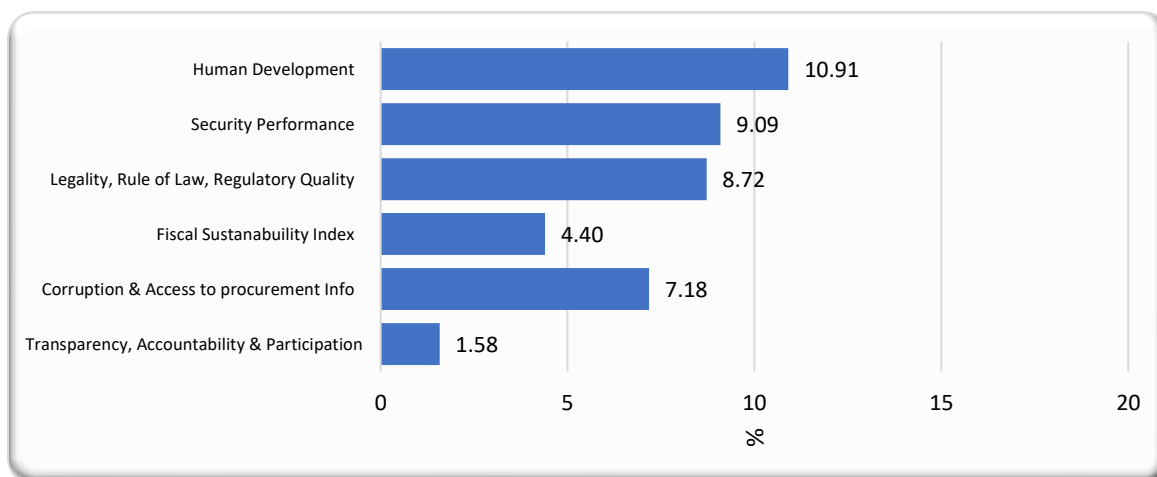


*Overall weighted Index (Mean) = 41.4

Figure 3.13: Governance dimensions for Edo State

3.4.7 Imo State

Governance performance for Imo State rates below average, with an overall governance score of 41.9 (Figure 3.14). Human development (index = 10.91) and security (9.09) are the major drivers of the overall governance performance at the State. The lowest rating was recorded against transparency, accountability and participation (index = 1.58).

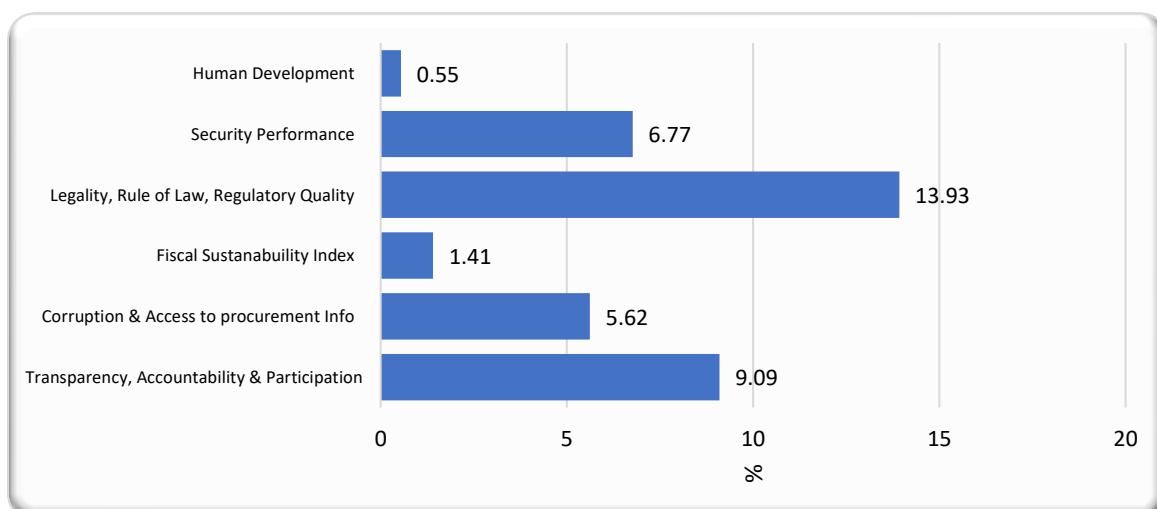


*Overall weighted Index (Mean) = 41.9

Figure 3.14: Governance dimensions for Imo State

3.4.8 Ondo State

Governance performance for Ondo State reflects a performance that can be described as poor given the overall governance score of 37.4 (Figure 3.15). Legality, rule of law and regulatory quality (index = 13.93) and transparency, accountability and participation (9.09) are the major drivers of the overall governance performance at the State. The lowest rating was recorded against human development (index = 0.55).

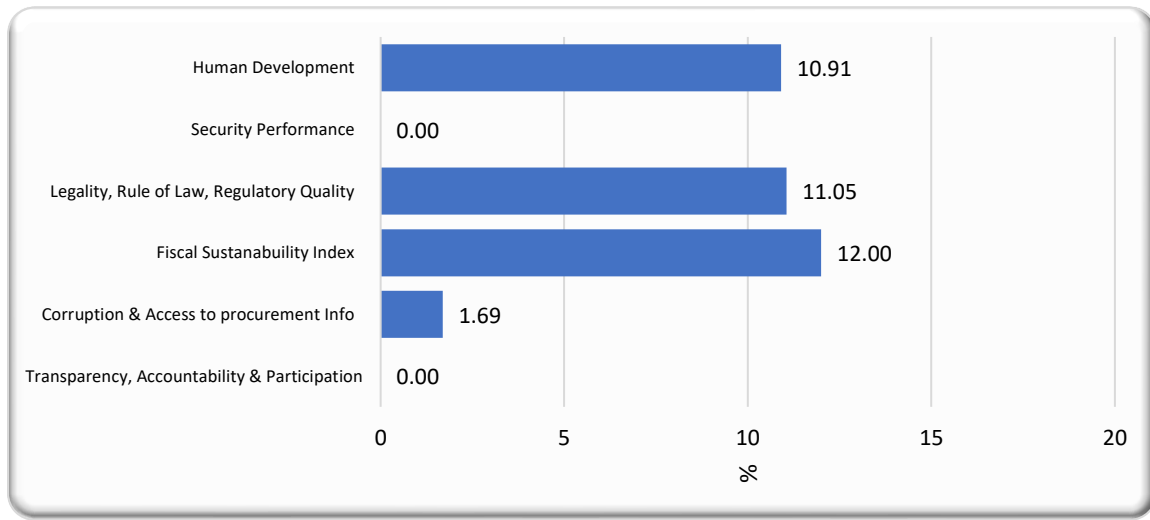


*Overall weighted Index (Mean) = 37.4

Figure 3.15: Governance dimensions for Ondo State

3.4.9 Rivers State

Governance rating for Rivers State reflects a relatively poor performance, with an overall governance score of 37.7 (Figure 3.16). Fiscal sustainability (index = 12.0) is the major driver of the overall governance performance at the State followed by legality, rule of law, regulatory quality. The lowest rating was recorded against security (index = 0.00) and transparency, accountability and participation /inclusion (index = 0.00).

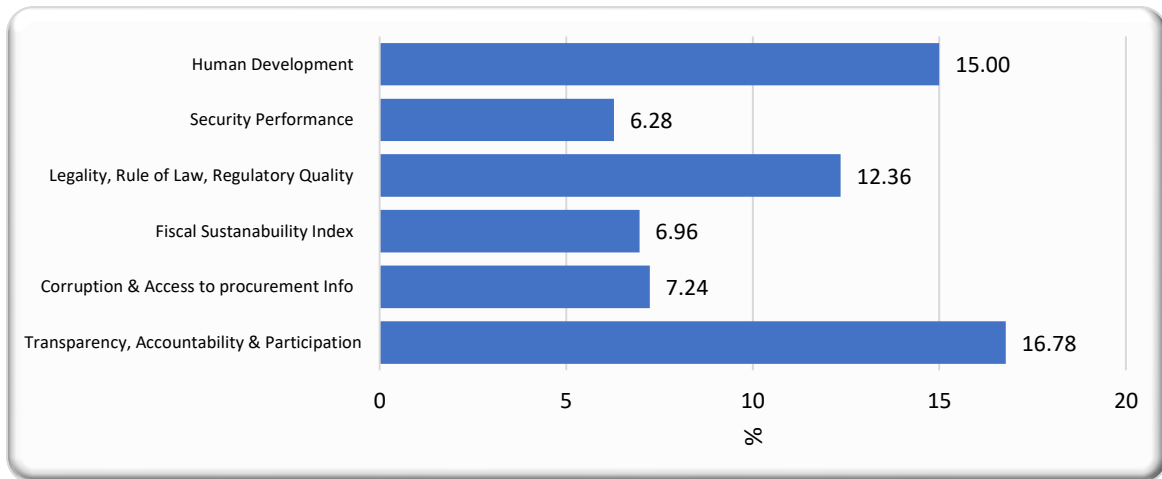


*Overall weighted Index (Mean) = 35.7

Figure 3.16: Governance dimensions for Rivers State

3.4.10 Anambra State

Governance rating for Anambra State reflects an impressive performance, with an overall governance score of 64.67 (Figure 3.167). Transparency, accountability and participation (index = 16.78) is the major driver of the overall governance performance at the State followed by human development (index = 15.00) and then legality, rule of law, regulatory quality. The lowest rating was recorded against security (index = 6.28) and fiscal sustainability (index = 6.96).

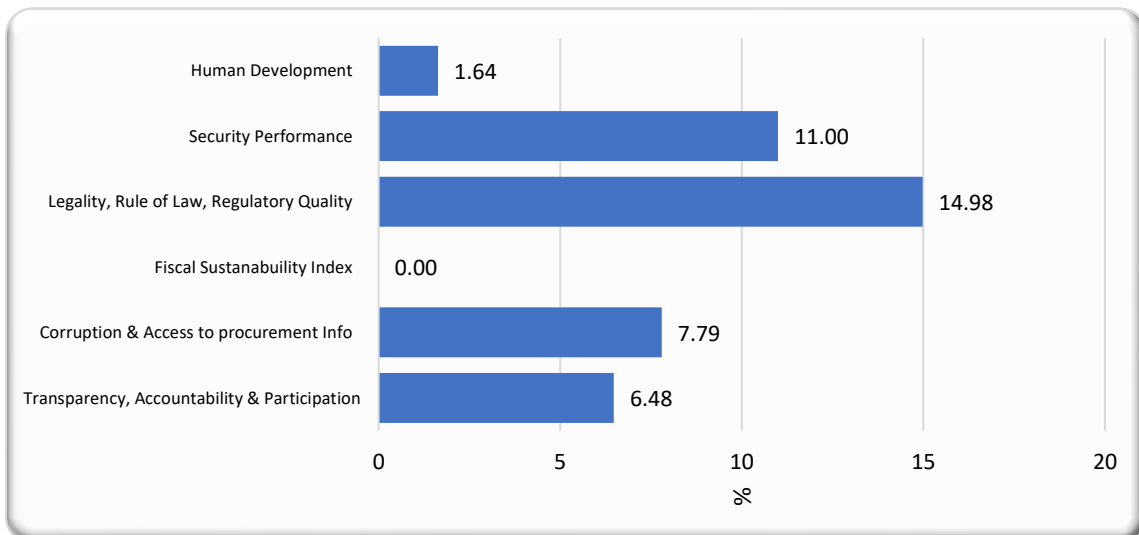


*Overall weighted Index (Mean) = 64.6

Figure 3.17: Governance dimensions for Anambra State

3.4.11 Ekiti State

Governance rating for Ekiti State reflects a slightly below average performance, with an overall governance score of 41.9 (Figure 3.168). Legality, rule of law and regulatory quality (index = 14.98) is the major driver of the overall governance performance at the State followed by security (index = 11.00) and then corruption and access to procurement information (index = 7.79). The lowest rating was recorded against fiscal sustainability (index = 0.00) and human development (index = 1.64).



*Overall weighted Index (Mean) = 41.9

Figure 3.18: Governance dimensions for Ekiti State

SECTION 4 RECOMMENDATIONS

Generally, since the aggregate index for the States assessed was 44.7 out of 100 points, which reflects an overall poor state of governance, the State governments should do more to improve on all the governance dimensions and indicators presented in this report, depending on the peculiarity and identified areas of weaknesses.

Specifically, on budget transparency score (covering budget document availability, public participation and open/transparent procurement process), only Delta State provided extensive information. For other States to increase their scores, documents covering all stages of budget from budget formulation (beginning with call circular) to audit (Auditor General's report) have to be produced and published on time. Such States should also increase citizens participation in the budget process. On procurement, Niger Delta States should emulate Edo States that has adopted the open contracting data standard.

On the issue of corruption, States are encouraged to develop and implement Anti-corruption Strategies and a comprehensive and evidence-based system to monitor the implementation of the strategy. This should reflect synergy with the National Anti-corruption Strategy. Attention should be paid to corruption prevention initiatives and exploring behavioural approach(es) to tackling corruption in the region.

In terms of fiscal sustainability, Akwa Ibom State leads other States in the region, followed by Rivers State. The recommendation here is that States should significantly cut down their recurrent expenditure and step up effort to increase their revenue base including internally generated revenue and block revenue leakages.

On the ease of doing business, all the States except Cross River recorded improvement from 2014 – 2018 scores. Such improvement should be sustained and effort should be made to improve the business environment in terms of ease of starting a new business, dealing with construction permit, registering property and enforcing contract.

Government in the region should pay special attention to the social sector and building infrastructures. Sustained and coordinated investment in Education, health, job creation among other areas can significantly improve the living standard of the people as we approach 2030 SDGs target.

There should be cooperation and peer learning among States. In this regard, the BRACED Commission should be revived and strategically positioned to advance this interest.

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ANNEX

Table 3: Raw data on governance indicators

| Dimensions | Budget Transparency Scores | | Level of corruption and Access to information | | | Legality, Rule of Law and Regulatory Quality | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | |
| Indicators | Budget Transparency (%) | Public Participation (%) | Access to information on procurement process (%) | Prevalence of Bribery (%) | Fiscal Sustainability Index | Starting a Business (distance to frontier score, DTF) (%) | Dealing with Construction Permit (%) | Registering Property (%) | Enforcing Contracts (%) | Security (No of death with crime & road accident being the major cause) | Human Development Index |
| States | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abia | 35 | 13 | 24.0 | 27.2 | 55.21 | 77.10 | 72.72 | 17.67 | 48.11 | 78.00 | 0.650 |
| Akwa Ibom | 22 | 0 | 2.0 | 30.9 | 123.01 | 76.17 | 71.31 | 21.46 | 53.70 | 120.00 | 0.613 |
| Bayelsa | 23 | 0 | 33.0 | 28.7 | 85.17 | 75.35 | 72.93 | 24.31 | 58.46 | 97.00 | 0.655 |
| Cross River | 14 | 8 | 64.0 | 35.8 | 81.56 | 74.45 | 73.96 | 0 | 47.69 | 201.00 | 0.619 |
| Delta | 82 | 56 | 36.0 | 29.4 | 84.55 | 77.46 | 63.14 | 25.09 | 54.18 | 243.00 | 0.667 |
| Edo | 31 | 0 | 73.0 | 38.1 | 74.32 | 74.69 | 64.07 | 21.15 | 60.83 | 175.00 | 0.632 |
| Imo | 14 | 0 | 16.0 | 17.6 | 84.68 | 73.16 | 69.12 | 19.32 | 43.25 | 119.00 | 0.653 |
| Ondo | 43 | 8 | 7.0 | 21.0 | 60.12 | 71.04 | 73.89 | 21.28 | 60.74 | 186.00 | 0.615 |
| Rivers | 6 | 0 | 22.0 | 43.0 | 147.13 | 79.47 | 53.21 | 16.31 | 53.34 | 381.00 | 0.653 |
| Anambra | 15 | 67 | 34.0 | 23.8 | 105.75 | 76.69 | 70.18 | 19.33 | 47.80 | 200.00 | 0.668 |
| Ekiti | 15 | 21 | 40.0 | 23.6 | 48.54 | 75.58 | 74.76 | 25.62 | 51.29 | 64.00 | 0.619 |
| Average | 27.27 | 15.73 | 31.91 | 29.01 | 86.37 | 75.56 | 69.03 | 19.23 | 52.67 | 169 | 0.640 |

Table 4: Weighted index per dimension of governance index

| Dimensions (% weights) | Mean index | SD |
|--|------------|-----|
| Legality, Rule of Law and Regulatory Quality (20%) | 12.78 | 2.4 |
| Transparency, Accountability & Participation/inclusion (30%) | 7.72 | 7.6 |
| Human Development index (15%) | 7.46 | 5.5 |
| Security Performance (11%) | 7.34 | 3.0 |
| Level of Corruption and Access to Information (12%) | 5.83 | 3.0 |
| Fiscal Sustainability (12%) | 4.60 | 3.4 |
| Aggregate | 45.73 | |

Table 5: Summary of Governance Performance by State (weighted Index)

| Dimensions | Transparency, Accountability & Participation | Corruption & Access to procurement Information | Fiscal Sustainability Index | Legality, Rule of Law & Regulatory Quality | Security Performance | Human Development | Pooled |
|-------------|--|--|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Abia | 8.63 | 5.59 | 0.81 | 12.95 | 10.51 | 10.09 | 48.6 |
| Akwa Ibom | 3.16 | 2.86 | 9.06 | 14.40 | 9.06 | 0.00 | 38.5 |
| Bayelsa | 3.36 | 6.00 | 4.46 | 16.20 | 9.85 | 11.45 | 51.3 |
| Cross River | 3.37 | 6.94 | 4.02 | 8.10 | 6.25 | 1.64 | 30.3 |
| Delta | 27.54 | 6.09 | 4.38 | 14.12 | 4.79 | 14.73 | 71.6 |
| Edo | 4.93 | 7.16 | 3.14 | 13.81 | 7.15 | 5.18 | 41.4 |
| Imo | 1.58 | 7.18 | 4.40 | 8.72 | 9.09 | 10.91 | 41.9 |
| Ondo | 9.09 | 5.62 | 1.41 | 13.93 | 6.77 | 0.55 | 37.4 |
| Rivers | 0.00 | 1.69 | 12.00 | 11.05 | 0.00 | 10.91 | 35.7 |
| Anambra | 16.78 | 7.24 | 6.96 | 12.36 | 6.28 | 15.00 | 64.6 |
| Ekiti | 6.48 | 7.79 | 0.00 | 14.98 | 11.00 | 1.64 | 41.9 |