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Contents

Introduction	1
Context	1
The Organisational Framework	1
The Process for Conducting the Self-Assessment Workshops	2
Assessment, Analysis and Recommendations	3
Monitoring of Learning Achievement (MLA: 1.2.a)	3
Quality Assurance (QA: 1.2.b)	5
School-Based Management Committees (SBMCs: 1.2.c)	7
Conclusions	9
Annex 1: Sub-Output Indicators, Dimensions & Score sheet 2013	11
Annex 2: Bands & Scores	12
Annex 3 – Performance criteria for each sub-output indicator and dimension	13
Annex 4: Suggested Evidence for each Group	17
Annex 5: Participants	18

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACEO	Assistant Chief Education Officer
AD	Assistant Director
Ag Director	Acting Director
CEO	Chief Education Officer
EPR & D	Education, Policy, Research and Development
EMIS	Education management information system
FEQAS	Federal Education Quality Assurance Service
FIS	Federal Inspectorate Service
FME	Federal Ministry of Education
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
HME	Honourable Minister of Education
IDPs	International Development Partners
JAMB	Joint Admissions & Matriculation Board
JCC	Joint Consultative Committee
M&E	Monitoring & evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MLA	Monitoring of Learning Achievement
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTSS	Medium term sector strategy
NCE	National Council on Education
NIEPA	National Institute for Educational Planning & Administration
NTI	National Teachers Institute
PSMO	Principal Social Mobilisation Officer
SBMC	School-based management committee
SEO	Senior Education Officer
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMO	Social Mobilisation Officer
QA	Quality Assurance
UBEC	Universal Basic Education Commission

Introduction

- This report summarises the work done by selected Federal agencies on 2nd August 2016 in assessing progress against the indicators for three National Systems in ESSPIN's Logframe – Monitoring of Learning Achievement (MLA); Quality Assurance below Tertiary Education (QA); and School Based Management Committees (SBMC).
- 2. The Self-Assessment procedures have been designed to enable states and the Federal Government to conduct assessments of key aspects of performance in a participatory manner. ESSPIN has worked with selected federal agencies since 2008, under 'Output 1' of its workplan and logframe. For each Output Indicator including Output 1, there are Sub-Indicators, which are defined in terms of Dimensions (activities) and performance criteria against which current practice is assessed (see Annexes 1 & 3).
- 3. Assessment is undertaken by a group of participants from each Federal agency, facilitated by consultants and informed by evidence. The results of this self-assessment exercise should provide useful insights on the progress (or lack of) made since the last self-assessment exercise in July 2015. It should enable the agencies involved to identify priorities for future planning and implementation. For ESSPIN, it should serve as a useful marker to identify areas worth continuing to support in the next Extension Phase of the Programme and what areas might be better served by more intensive support from other programmes or IDPs.
- 4. The Federal agencies and the processes involved in conducting the self-assessment exercise are described below, followed by assessment and analysis and finally conclusions and recommendations which highlight progress (or not) over time. The Annexes provide details of the participants, the instruments used including the performance criteria, the evidence provided, the scoring system, and conversion of scores to Bands aligned to targets in the ESSPIN logframe. This is the final self-assessment exercise to be organised by ESSPIN: the Federal agencies will need to decide whether there is value in continuing the activities in 2017, in order to assess changes since August 2017.

Context

The Organisational Framework

5. The Federal agencies involved in each of the three areas of assessment are listed below

S/N	Sub-Indicator / National System	FME Dept./ Agencies
		represented
а	Policy on MLA established and preparations made	FME EPR&D
	towards implementation	FME TRCN
b	Revised policy and QA methods implemented	FEQAS; UBEC QA
С	National Support for SBMC implementation	UBEC SMO; FME

Table 1: List of National Systems under Sub-Output Indicator 1.2 and Agencies involved in them

6. ESSPIN has provided technical assistance to these agencies to varying degrees since inception in 2008. The method of working with Federal agencies has been less intensive and less holistic than at state level. As a state level programme, ESSPIN has concentrated resources at state and local level, given that states and local governments have direct responsibility for the delivery of basic education.

- 7. Inputs at the Federal level have included short and specific assistance in areas such as high level strategic planning, functional reviews and development of technical documents. The focus on National Systems per se emerged out of the revision of the ESSPIN Logframe in 2011 where six sub-indicators were identified as equating to a National System and consideration was given to what could be achieved over the remaining lifespan of the ESSPIN programme, to 2014. Three of those sub-indicators are no longer supported by ESSPIN and have been omitted from this exercise and report.
- 8. In the ESSPIN logframe, Output 1 covers support to school improvement at the Federal level. The Output statement is:

"Federal Government systems that support states' implementation of school improvement strengthened and functioning"

- 9. Sub Indicator 1.1 is a quantitative indicator, concerning disbursement rates of funds to basic education and is reported elsewhere in direct percentage terms.
- 10. The areas covered by this self-assessment exercise fall under Sub-Output Indicator 1.2 which involves National systems established in the remaining three areas with which ESSPIN has been actively working. These are listed in Table 1.

The Process for Conducting the Self-Assessment Workshops

- 11. The process for undertaking the self-assessment involved the following steps:
 - The self-assessment instrument used in 2012, 2013 and 2014 was extensively revised for 2015. The instrument is based on the ESSPIN Logframe Indicator and Sub-Indicators, with the specified "Dimensions" (listed in Annex 1) to deliver each sub-indicator/National System. Targets were established for each of these Indicators to have achieved by 2014. When the ESSPIN Extension Phase from 2014- 2016 was approved, the logframe was revised and these sub-indicators and targets updated for 2015 and 2016. In October 2014, a workshop with representatives from each area was convened to review and upgrade the Dimensions and their performance criteria for the purpose of self-assessment in 2015 and 2016. This report is based upon the assessments of those revised Dimensions and their performance criteria.
 - ii. The instrument has a set of status statements or "performance criteria" that were developed for each Dimension. These are used to assess the extent to which the Federal government had made progress in each dimension area required to deliver on the entire sub-indicator/National System (see Annex 2).
 - iii. Federal agencies are asked to nominate participants with relevant expertise in each area to form the core team that undertakes the self-assessment exercise (see Annex 5).
 - iv. At the one day workshop held in Abuja on 2nd August 2016, the core team was divided into three sub-groups – one for each National System. Each sub-group discussed the work done to date and reviewed the evidence produced to demonstrate that work was either completed or in progress (Annex 3). Each Dimension was then scored with reference to the performance criteria, to determine whether the dimension was "Met"; "Partially met"; or "Not met". Each group was supported by a facilitator. All the sub-groups then came

together to review and comment on the scores given and validate the findings of the subgroups.

- v. The scoring system operates as follows 2 points if the dimension is agreed as "met"; 1 point if it is "partially met"; and 0 points if "not met". These scores are then converted in Bands according to the ESSPIN logframe (see Table 2 and Annex 2). In addition to the scoring, participants in their sub-groups were encouraged to comment in writing on each Dimension. These comments have influenced this draft report prepared by the lead facilitator of the workshop.
- vi. It is intended that this draft report will receive comments from participants so that a final report can be shared with senior leaders and decision makers in the Federal Agencies and Committees represented and can be used by them to identify priorities for initiatives by the Federal Government and IDPs following the completion of ESSPIN's work in January 2017.

Assessment, Analysis and Recommendations

12. This section presents the scores that were received for each sub-indicator, provides some analysis on progress (or not) made in specific dimensions and highlights recommendations which emerged from the workshop.

Monitoring of Learning Achievement (MLA: 1.2.a)

- 13. Sub-output Indicator 1.2.a refers to the extent to which the Federal government is able to determine a policy on MLA that is accepted and then followed by the necessary steps towards implementation of a revised national MLA.
- 14. The scores for 2016, and comparisons with earlier scores (using rather different Dimensions and less challenging criteria before 2015) are as follows:

	Dimension	Old Dimensions &		New Criteria		
		Criteria	Criteria			
		Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.2.1.1/	Rationale, roles and responsibilities of	0	1	1	1	1
1.2.a.1	Federal/state agencies involved in MLA clarified and documented					
1.2.a.2	A management structure and operational arrangements agreed and established for national MLA	Not included		1	1	
1.2.1.2/	Funding for MLA identified	1	1	1	1	1
1.2.a.3						
1.2.1.3/ 1.2.a.5	Revised MLA instruments developed, taking into account learning from previous exercises nationally and international best practice	0	0	1	1	0
1.2.1.4/ 1.2.a.4	Capacity development planned for and undertaken at relevant stages of the MLA process	0	0	1	0	0

Table 2: MLA Ratings and Bands (Actual and Target), 2012 to 2016

Total/ Maximum possible score	1/8	2/8	4/8	4/10	3/10
Actual Band/ Target (Milestone) Band	D/D	D/C	C/B	C/B	D/B

- 15. This sub-indicator was revised after the 2014 exercise for the ESSPIN Extension Phase, by the addition of an extra Dimension (1.2.a.5) and the upgrading of some performance criteria. As the Table above shows, the more challenging criteria mean that none of the Dimensions in either 2015 or 2016 were rated as 'met'. In 2016 three Dimensions were rated as 'partially met' with two as 'not met'.
- 16. Delays in the ratification of a national MLA policy document noted in 2014 and 2015 persist today. A draft National Policy and Policy Guideline dated May 2016 is now available, awaiting presentation to and ratification by the Joint Consultative Committee (JCC) and the National Council on Education (NCE). Until this is completed, the rationale, roles and responsibilities of Federal and State agencies involved in MLA (1.2.a.1) cannot be clarified, and this Dimension is rated as 'partially met'. In 2015 it was noted that the imperatives created by the adoption of new Global Sustainable Development Goals and a new Ministerial team would hopefully give more urgency to this long-standing Federal Government weakness. These hopes remain unfulfilled and the plans for the next national MLA survey in 2016 seem very unlikely to be achieved.
- 17. Dimension 1.2.a.2 ("A management structure and operational arrangements agreed and established for national MLA") was introduced in 2015. The draft Policy document referred to above contains very broad proposals for an MLA management structure, and this (as last year) is rated as 'partially met', because the operational arrangements have not yet been agreed and established.
- 18. The 'partially met' rating for 1.2.a.3 demonstrates that the long-standing funding issues, falling between the FME and UBEC, still have not yet been resolved. The final line of the draft Policy states "establish annual budget line for FME and other collaborating agencies" and the responsibilities of the various agencies are specified. More concretely, one state (Kaduna) has sent a letter of support, following an April 2016 meeting. This is hardly a firm funding commitment but is enough to justify the 'partially met' rating.
- 19. The MLA dimension focusing on capacity building (1.2.a.4) is again rated in 2016 as 'not met'. No evidence could be produced to show that the necessary capacity-building has taken place or is in the process of taking place. The reason for this, as last year, is that the capacity building plan cannot be operational until ratification takes place, and in any event funding is not available. A process has been agreed for selecting individuals, but they have not been selected, hence no capacity-building.
- 20. The MLA Instruments (Dimension 1.2.a.5) are to be revised following ratification. But that was also reported in 2014, when FME agreed to engage UBEC to commence this revision of the policy document. The lack of progress here leads this Dimension to be rated as 'not met'. This must be a matter of some urgency, given impending ratification some time later in 2016. Consultants must be selected to develop the revised instruments; training must be provided to those who will administer the instruments; the sampling frame has to be decided; and data has to be collected. At least it is now agreed that JAMB will undertake the data analysis.

- 21. Overall, there has been disappointedly little progress across this Sub-Indicator over the past year and the total score of 3 points out of a possible 10 justifies only a D Band (see Annex 2 for the conversion tables). This is well short of the target B Band in the ESSPIN logframe and even worse than the 2015 result. The 2014 self-assessment report stated that "there is reluctance to move forward here without formal endorsement. In consequence, work has not progressed as anticipated". Things have not changed over the past two years. Worse still, the results of the last MLA exercise in 2011 have not yet been processed and in the open forum there was discussion about whether or not it is still worthwhile completing the collation and analysis the data was described as "littering the corridors of the Federal Ministry" without any decision as to what to do with it.
- 22. However, post-workshop feedback is more positive. The FME MLA team has been directed to draft the expenses for conducting MLA to be included and approved in the 2017 budget, and the Department has been mandated to conduct the planned MLA in 2017.

Quality Assurance (QA: 1.2.b)

- 23. Sub-output indicator 1.2.b on QA below Tertiary Level refers to the extent to which a revised QA policy is agreed and approved and new QA methods are implemented nationally. A new Dimension and a revised coding system was added in 2015 (1.2.b.5) and one Dimension (1.2.4.4) removed. The scores and comparisons with earlier scores (using rather different Dimensions and less challenging criteria) are shown in Table 3.
- 24. The overall score for this work area is 8 points out of a possible 10, compared with the 6 points in 2015. The methodology for QA nationally has now been developed and agreed (1.2.b.1), so this Dimension is rated as 'met'. Collaboration between FEQAS in the Federal Ministry and UBEC along with effective support from ESSPIN have enabled the national QA Handbook and QA policy to be prepared, produced and disseminated (although only limited numbers of the Handbook are as yet available for funding reasons).

	Dimension	Old Dimer	Old Dimensions & Criteria		New Criteria	a
		Score 2012	Score 2013	Score 2014	Score 2015	Score 2016
1.2.4.1/ 1.2.b.1	Methodology for QA developed and agreed	2	2	2	1	2
1.2.4.2/ 1.2.b.2	Rationale, roles and responsibilities of Federal agencies involved in QA clarified and documented and being implemented	1	1	1	1	1
1.2.4.3/ 1.2.b.3	Funding for QA at federal level, to support and sustain QA processes at state level defined (budgeted)	1	1	2	2	2
1.2.4.4	Planned and sustained engagement to develop states capacity on Whole School QA (Capacity development)	0	2	1	omitted	
1.2.4.5/ 1.2.b.4	Mechanisms for producing and disseminating annual QA Reports established and operative	0	0	2	0	1

Table 3: QA Ratings and Bands (Actual and Target), 2012 to 2016

1.2.b.5	Linkages and coordination between FIS and UBEC on QA strengthened	Not in	Not included			2
Total/ Maximum possible score		1/8	2/8	4/8	6/10	8/10
Actual Bar	Actual Band/ Target (Milestone) Band		B/B	B/A	C/B	B/A

- 25. There has been some progress in clarifying the rationale, roles and responsibilities of Federal agencies involved in QA below tertiary level (1.2.b.2) but not enough to achieve a 'fully met' rating, so once again this is 'partially met'. FIS has become FEQAS but the implementation guidelines for the national QA policy have not yet been finalised it was stated that technical support is still needed to do this. Meetings are in hand between the relevant agencies but this was the case last year, without any outcomes of note.
- 26. The third Dimension (1.2.b.3) has again been rated as 'met'. The more rigorous criteria set in 2015 have been met, with training and mentoring in all 36 states, using UBEC's Teacher Professional Development Fund. There are also reports from all states on effective school self-evaluation and a National Report in QA in Basic Education in November 2015. However, dependence on UBEC funding is problematic as there are no guarantees of sustainability, and FME funding is irregular at best. Late budget releases are as much of a problem as inadequate budget provision.
- 27. The mechanisms for producing annual national QA reports are examined in 1.2.b.4. This is now rated as 'partially met' an improvement on last year's 'not met' rating. UBEC has produced a 2012-2015 National QA Report (on UBEC's website in draft) and FEQAS has produced a report in 2013 but not in 2014 or 2015. The expectations do not seem to have been fulfilled that the work in producing a draft national report in 2014 would be consolidated through the establishment of a task team to ensure this happens annually. An annual report at Federal level should demonstrate good quality, standardised reporting and model good practice to the states which they engage: this was recommended in previous years and still applies: and timeliness should be added to this list of exemplars.
- 28. Dimension 1.2.b.5 examines whether linkages and coordination between FIS and UBEC have been strengthened. It was added in 2015 and both last year and in 2016 has been rated as 'met'. Evidence was produced to demonstrate that FEQAS and UBEC now work and schedule work together both at the national level and in the states, although funding problems mean that some planned joint school evaluation activities cannot be implemented. So the next step in this collaboration is to agree on ways of ensuring sufficient funding.
- 29. Overall the national system for quality assurance below tertiary level has progressed but not enough to achieve the target A Band envisaged when ESSPIN's logframe was revised for its Extension Phase: the 8 points out of a possible 10 justify only a B Band, falling just short of the target (seen Annex 2 for conversion tables). The Federal agencies are now working more closely together and their work in the states is better coordinated. However, the outputs from that collaboration are not sufficiently visible. The policy documents and reports on which work at state level should be based are either not yet being produced or where they are produced they are not being sufficiently printed and disseminated. Nor are they sufficiently regular. ESSPIN involvement has been an integral part of the progress to date and both UBEC and FEQAS must consider whether they can continue to make the intended progress when this support is no

longer available.

School-Based Management Committees (SBMCs: 1.2.c)

30. This Sub-output indicator 1.2.c explores the extent to which national support is given to SBMC implementation to promote effective SBMCs across states. The coding system was updated and two new Dimensions added for 2015 (1.2.c.5 & 1.2.c.6), with one Dimension removed (1.2.6.4). The scores and comparisons with earlier scores (using rather different Dimensions and less challenging criteria before 2015) are as follows. The evidence indicates that the high standards reported in 2015 have not been maintained – or possibly the criteria were applied more rigorously this year. But the result is a score of only 6 points out of a possible 12 and a C Band rather than the target A Band for 2016.

	Dimension	Old Dime	ensions & C	New Criteria		
		Score 2012	Score 2013	Score 2014	Score 2015	Score 2016
1.2.6.1/ 1.2.c.1	Documents to support the process of SBMC implementation developed	2	2	2	2	2
1.2.6.2/ 1.2.c.2	Funding for SBMC implementation secured	1	1	2	1	1
1.2.6.3/ 1.2.c.3	Development of SBMC trainers across states	1	2	2	2	2
1.2.6.4	Domestication of SBMC guidelines across states	1	2	2	omitted	
1.2.6.5/ 1.2.c.4	Support capacity building of SBMC members across states, to support functional SBMCs	0	0	2	2	0
1.2.c.5	Development of SBM monitoring systems using mentors across the states	Not	included		2	0
1.2.c.6	National strategies developed to demonstrate best practices	Not included			1	1
Total/ M	Total/ Maximum possible score		7/10	10/10	10/12	6/12
Actual Ba	nd/ Target (Milestone) Band	C/D	B/C	A/A	A/B	C/A

Table 4: SBMC Ratings and Bands (Actual and Target), 2012 to 2016

- 31. As in all previous years, the documentation required in 1.2.c.1 is sufficient to achieve a 'met' rating. It comprises the adoption, production, domestication and dissemination of the national monitoring and mentoring guide for SBMCs. This represents the final stage of a sequential process based on the SBMC national strategic plan 2011-2015, supported by UBEC with hypothecated national funding. The SBMC Guidebooks have been disseminated to all states and training has been provided through NIEPA. As a result, this Dimension is again rated as 'met'.
- 32. Funding for SBMC implementation (1.2.c.2) is now the responsibility of state governments after the initial pump-priming with UBEC funds. In consequence, without the certainty of future funding for SBMC work from UBEC and FME funding monitoring activities, this Dimension is now rated as 'partially met'. It was hoped in 2015 that the passing of a revised UBE or UBSE Act will

include formal creation of SBMCs as an organ of UBEC (along with SUBEBs and LGEAs) and this would support funding flows for SBMCs, but as yet these hopes have as yet come to nothing.

- 33. The development of SBMC trainers across states (1.2.c.3) is once more rated as 'met' because NIEPA is reported to have conducted training across all 36 states and the FCT. Training is completed for all states at the third level of this four-level system and training of master trainers on mentoring is continuing in all states at the 4th Level, as evidenced by the training reports at each level.
- 34. Dimension 1.2.c.4 examines the extent to which SBMC members in all states have been supported through relevant capacity-building to ensure fully functional SMBCs. The criterion for this to be rated as 'met' is that "All 36 states & FCT have developed policies for regularly updating training for SBMC members in selected schools and LGEAs to deliver functional SBMCs". This was applied rigorously this year. UBEC has not yet received reports that these policies are being implemented by states, an apparent bone of contention between states and federal agencies. UBEC is refusing to disburse further funds until it gets reports on the use of funds to date. With only 12 state reports available, this falls short of the 'partially met' criterion of 18 states, so the Dimension is rated as 'not met'. In 2015 it was stated that policies had not yet been approved by the State Houses of Assembly, and for this reason, last year's 'met' rating was doubtful.
- 35. The creation of functioning SBMCs is only the start of a long development process. The mentoring phase of development focuses on the work of SBMCs in supporting the preparation and use of school development plans (SDPs). Mentoring needs to be accompanied by monitoring and Dimension 1.2.c.5 requires evidence that "at least 30 states have mentoring and monitoring systems in place" for a 'met' rating. As with the previous Dimension, the documentary evidence was unavailable in the workshop, so no evidence of the numbers of states involved has been produced. In consequence this Dimension has been rated as 'not met'.
- 36. A final Dimension (1.2.c.6), added in 2015, seeks evidence that best practices are disseminated through national annual reports and conferences. Although one conference took place in 2014, it was reported that FME was not involved and it was unclear at the workshop as to the relative contributions required of FME and UBEC. Nothing seems to have happened since, and the 'partially met' rating for this Dimension is rather generous. A national strategy is needed involving FME and UBEC in order to create both awareness and uniformity. The policy (strategy) will need endorsement from the NCE. This is a necessary further stage in consolidating the solid work undertaken in recent years in support of functional SBMCs across Nigeria, to which ESSPIN has contributed substantially. UBEC and FME will need to review the internal resources needed to maintain and build upon this progress.
- 37. NOTE: Shortly after the self-assessment exercise took place, the national strategy was endorsed by the NCE and is now established as a nationwide policy with committed resources. Had this taken place a little earlier (or the self-assessment taken place a little later) the ratings for these SBMC Dimensions would have been significantly more positive. With this endorsement, the progress made in supporting functional SBMCs across the country is now embedded into the Federal Government's action programme for basic education reform.

Conclusions

- 38. This section provides an overview of the progress made across the three sub-output indicators/National Systems while providing final comments to be considered by the incoming Government, other IDPs/ Programmes at this final stage in ESSPIN's work.
- 39. It was clear from the workshop and this draft report that there remains much to be done, even after eight years of limited ESSPIN involvement and support, at least in QA and SBMC work. The initiatives with SBMCs are now well embedded and much now depends upon sustainability by the states. Similarly in QA, the states will need to take forward the implementation of national policies. In MLA the issues are not so clear-cut but, as in the other national systems, the need for technical support to promote inter-agency cooperation and deliver specified objectives remains strong.
- 40. In 2016 the criteria (Annex 3) on which scores and Bands are based were applied rigorously and hearsay evidence that missing documentation could be made available was not accepted. In consequence the results, as Table 5 indicates, are that none of the targets were met and in two areas scores were lower than in 2015, applying the same criteria. The impending termination of ESSPIN support, and the news (announced on the day of the self-assessment workshop) that the heads of most Education parastatals had been replaced, created a climate of uncertainty that probably encouraged a more pessimistic approach to the self-assessment than in previous exercises. As noted above, Government actions affecting MLA and SBMC work since the self-assessment workshop have removed or minimised some of the concerns expressed at the workshop and reflected in the assessments.

S/	Sub-Indicator /	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
N	National System	Mile- stone 1 Band	Band Achiev ed	Mile- stone 2 Band	Band Achiev ed	Target Band	Band Achiev ed	Mile- stone	Band Achieve d	Target Band	Band Achieve d
1.2 .a	Policy on MLA established and preparations made towards implementation	D	D	С	D	В	С	В	С	В	D
1.2 .b	Revised policy and QA methods implemented	С	С	В	В	A	В	В	С	A	В
1.2 .c	National Support for SBMC implementation	D	С	С	В	A	A	В	В	A	С

Table 5: A comparative look at the Bands achieved against ESSPIN Logframe Milestones and Targets, 2012-2016

- 41. There is evidence that, with political will and technical support, funding barriers can be overcome and a major reform programme initiated. UBEC's concerted commitment to the development of SBMCs demonstrates this. However, in a period of economic uncertainty and reduced resources, full institutionalisation of the QA and SBMC reforms is dependent on the political determination of individual states.
- 42. The need for closer collaboration between the federal agencies involved in MLA, QA and SBM

development has been stressed in all the self-assessment reports, and it remains a high priority. The Ministerial Committees established in 2014 provided temporary mechanisms to facilitate this collaboration, but with a new Government and new leaders for the main parastatals, it is unclear as to whether current initiatives can be sustained. It remains important that the efforts and resources of multiple agencies do not constitute duplication and wasted resources, and do deliver value for Nigeria's children.

- 43. There are lessons in these findings for DFID and other IDPs as well as for the Federal agencies. MLA is the only key national system mentioned under the Systems component for the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) grant awarded to five Northern states, while Nigeria's response to the new Sustainable Development Goals is very likely to require evidence as to the current status of Nigeria's schools and their key development needs. The completion and return of state QA and SBMC reports and the long-planned completion of the next MLA exercise are all needed to provide that evidence.
- 44. The sustainability of the self-assessment process is itself doubtful. In marked contrast to the states that undertook this year's self-assessment exercises, the Federal partners showed little interest in or enthusiasm for continuing the self-assessment procedures after ESSPIN. This may be no more than a reflection of the circumstances, mentioned above, at the time of the workshop and later feedback from FME was more positive, stating that "we are positive that self-assessment will be continued ... as it is a necessity in knowing where we have been, where we are and where we are going". But if ESSPIN is to leave any legacy that supports further federal self-assessment, it would be helpful to bequeath a framework for further assessments.

1.2 National Systems Established						
Outp	Output & Sub-output indicators		Dimensions			
1.2 Nat	ional Systems Est	ablished				
1.2.a	Policy on MLA established and	1.2.a.1	Rationale, roles and responsibilities of Federal /State agencies involved in MLA clarified and documented	1		
	preparations made towards	1.2.a.2	A management structure and operational arrangement agreed and established for national MLA	1		
	implementation	1.2.a.3	Funding mechanisms for MLA clarified	1		
		1.2.a.4	Capacity development planned for and undertaken at relevant stages of the MLA process	0		
		1.2.a.5	Revised MLA instruments developed, taking into account learning from previous MLA exercises nationally and international best practice	1		
				4		
1.2.b	Revised policy	1.2.b.1	Methodology for QA reviewed, published and disseminated	1		
	and QA methods implemented	1.2.b.2	Rationale, roles and responsibilities of Federal agencies involved in QA clarified, documented (Policy) and being implemented	1		
		1.2.b.3	Funding for QA at federal level, to support and sustain QA processes at state level defined (budgeted)	2		
		1.2.b.4	Mechanisms for producing and disseminating annual QA Reports established and operative	0		
		1.2.b.5	Linkages and coordination between FIS and UBEC on QA strengthened	2		
			TOTAL	6		

Annex 1: Sub-Output Indicators, Dimensions & Score sheet 2013

1.2.c	National Support for	1.2.c.1	Documents to support the process of SBM implementation developed	2	
	SBMC	1.2.c.2	Funding for SBM implementation institutionalised	1	
	implementa tion	1.2.c.3	Development of SBMC trainers across states	2	
		1.2.c.4	Support capacity building of SBMC members across states, to support functional SBMCs	2	
		1.2.c.5	Development of SBM monitoring systems using mentors across the states	1	
		1.2.c.6	National strategies developed to demonstrate best practices	1	
			TOTAL	9	

Annex 2: Bands & Scores

Sub-Indicator Band	With total score of 10 (a & b)	With total score of 12 (c)
Band A	9-10	10-12
Band B	7-8	7-9
Band C	4-6	4-6
Band D	0-3	0-3

Annex 3 – Performance criteria for each sub-output indicator and dimension

1.2 Quality of national systems established for:

- a. Monitoring learning achievement (MLA)
- b. Quality assurance (QA)
- c. SBMC implementation

MLA

Outpu indicat	t & Sub-output tors	Dimensions	
1.2.a	National policy on MLA established	1.2.a.1	Rationale, roles and responsibilities of Federal /State agencies involved in MLA clarified and documented
	and plans agreed towards	1.2.a.2	A management structure and operational arrangement agreed and established for national MLA
	implementation	1.2.a.3	Funding mechanisms for MLA clarified
		1.2.a.4	Capacity development planned for and undertaken at relevant stages of the MLA process
		1.2.a.5	Revised MLA instruments developed, taking into account learning from previous MLA exercises nationally and international best practice

Performance Criteria/ Status Statements

1.2.a.1	Rationale, roles and responsibilities of Federal /State agencies involved in MLA clarified and documented					
	MET	PARTIALLY MET	NOT MET			
Clear policy including roles and responsibilities developed and ratified through NCE process		Ministerial Committee recommends delineation of roles and responsibilities for MLA; Policy under development	No clear policy recommendations on roles and responsibilities of Federal & state agencies on MLA			

1.2.a.2	A management structure and operational arrangement agreed and established for national MLA					
	MET	PARTIALLY MET	NOT MET			
operationa	ent structure and al arrangements for ILA agreed and in place	Management structure and operational arrangements for national MLA agreed but not yet in place	Management structure and operational arrangements for national MLA not yet agreed			

1.2.a.3	1.2.a.3 Funding mechanisms for MLA identified				
	MET	PARTIALLY MET	NOT MET		
exist between agencies for o	ion of the national	Functional linkages & coordination exist but are not operational	No linkages or coordination between relevant agencies		

1.2.a.4	Capacity development planned for and undertaken at relevant stages of the MLA				
	process				
	MET	PARTIALLY MET	NOT MET		
Capacity development undertaken or in progress, based on guidelines accompanying policy document. These include rationale and methodology for capacity development at federal and state level, including roles and responsibilities and funding		Capacity development planned for by relevant federal agency but not yet in operation before the next MLA exercise	Plans for capacity development not undertaken and no plans before the next MLA exercise		

1.2.a.5	Revised MLA instruments developed, taking into account learning from previous MLA exercises nationally and international best practice					
	MET	PARTIALLY MET	NOT MET			
Revised MLA instruments agreed and operative. Policy document includes rationale for MLA and methodology Nigeria adopted to suit its own needs and requirements; includes a process for revision of instruments on a cyclical basis		Instruments for the next national MLA revised with some input from relevant stakeholders but implementation policy not yet agreed	MLA instruments remain similar to those used in previous exercises with no provision for periodic review			

Quality Assurance

Sub-c	output indicators	s Dimensions		
1.2.b	Revised policy and	1.2.b.1	Methodology for QA reviewed, published and disseminated	
	QA methods implemented	1.2.b.2	Rationale, roles and responsibilities of Federal agencies involved in QA clarified, documented (Policy) and being implemented	
		1.2.b.3	Funding for QA at federal level, to support and sustain QA processes at state level defined (budgeted)	
		1.2.b.4	Mechanisms for producing and disseminating annual QA Reports established and operative	
		1.2.b.5	Linkages and coordination between FIS and UBEC on QA strengthened	

Performance Criteria/ Status Statements

1.2.b.1	Methodology for QA reviewed, published and disseminated				
MET		PARTIALLY MET	NOT MET		
Handbook and Instrument on National QA documents reviewed, published and disseminated		Review of QA documents with QA methodology ongoing but not yet published	National QA documents not yet reviewed		

1.2.b.2	Rationale, roles and responsibilities of Federal agencies involved in QA clarified,		
	documented (Policy) and being implemented		
MET		PARTIALLY MET	NOT MET
National QA policy approved by NCE and guidelines & instruments produced and implemented		National QA policy approved but not yet implemented. Guidelines not prepared	Policy not yet approved

1.2.b.3	Funding for QA at federal level, to support and sustain QA processes at state level defined		
	(budgeted)		
MET PARTIALLY MET NOT MET		NOT MET	
Support for capacity building of		Support for capacity building of	Support for capacity building of
QAEs by states and mentoring of		QAEs by states and mentoring of	QAEs by states and mentoring of
state QA officers on WSE process in		state QA officers on WSE process in	state QA officers on WSE process in
at least 25 st	at least 25 states and FCT at least 18 states and FCT less than 25 states		less than 25 states

1.2.b.4	Mechanisms for producing and disseminating annual QA Reports established and operative		
MET		PARTIALLY MET	NOT MET
Report cons developed a production	on annual national QA attituted, guidelines and implemented of annual national QA at least one report	Task team on annual national QA Report constituted, guidelines developed but no annual national QA Reports published yet	Task team on annual national QA Report not yet constituted, or (if constituted) guidelines not yet developed for production of annual national QA Report

1.2.b.5 Linkages and coordination	Linkages and coordination between FIS and UBEC on QA strengthened		
MET	PARTIALLY MET	NOT MET	
FIS & UBEC routinely work & schedule work together at federal level and work collaboratively in states	FIS & UBEC are informed of each other's activities and make efforts not to overlaps activities at state level	FIS & UBEC do not share information on planned activities, leading to overlap in some states	

SBMC Implementation

Sub-output indicators			Dimensions
1.2.c	SBM implementati	1.2.c.1	Documents to support the process of SBM implementation developed
	on supported at National	1.2.c.2	Funding for SBM implementation institutionalised
	level	1.2.c.3	Development of SBMC trainers across states
		1.2.c.4	Support capacity building of SBMC members across states, to support functional SBMCs
		1.2.c.5	Development of SBM monitoring systems using mentors across the states
		1.2.c.6	National strategies developed to demonstrate best practices

Performance Criteria/ Status Statements

1.2.c.1	Documents to support the process of SBMC implementation developed		
	MET	PARTIALLY MET	NOT MET
Monitoring & mentoring guide for		Monitoring & mentoring guide for	Monitoring & mentoring guide for
SBMCs adopted and produced,		SBMCs adopted and produced but	SBMCs adopted but not yet
domesticated and disseminated		not domesticated or disseminated	produced

1.2.c.2	Funding for SBMC implementation secured		
	MET	PARTIALLY MET	NOT MET

National agency provides continuing funding for SBMC	National funding for SBMC implementation based on annual	No national funding for SBMC implementation
implementation in states	funding decisions	

1.2.c.3	Development of SBMC trainers across states		
	MET	PARTIALLY MET	NOT MET
Trainers in all	lopment for Master states; Capacity of Trainers completed ; & FCT	Capacity development of Master Trainers and of Trainers completed in at least 18 states	Capacity development of Master Trainers and Trainers completed in less than 18 states

1.2.c.4	Capacity building of SBMC members across states, to support functional SBMCs		
MET		PARTIALLY MET	NOT MET
policies for reg training for SE	FCT have developed gularly updating BMC members in ols and LGEAs to nal SBMCs	At least 18 states have developed policies for regularly updating the capacity of SBMC members in selected schools and LGEAs to deliver functional SBMCs	Less than 18 states have developed policies for regularly updating the capacity of SBMC members in selected schools and LGEAs to deliver functional SBMCs

1.2.c.5	Development of SBM monitoring systems using mentors across the states		
MET		PARTIALLY MET	NOT MET
monitoring an	tes & FCT have d mentoring systems evel 4' SBMC support	At least 15 states have monitoring and mentoring systems in place for 'Level 4' SBMC support	Less than 15 states have monitoring and mentoring systems in place for 'Level 4' SBMC support

1.2.c.6	National strategies developed to demonstrate best practices		
MET		PARTIALLY MET	NOT MET
SBM best prac	onal annual reports on tices produced and along with at least one rence	At least 1 national annual report on SBM best practices produced and disseminated OR one national conference	Neither national annual report nor national conference delivered

Annex 4: Suggested Evidence for each Group

S/N	Indicator	Suggested Evidence (Minutes of meetings, reports, letters)
1.2.a	Policy on MLA established and preparations made towards implementation	 Report of 1 year strategy with the sections relating to MLA Report of the 4 year strategy with the sections relating to MLA Evidence of budgetary allocation to MLA activities at Federal level (FME and parastatals) Copies of MLA instruments used Documents showing capacity development and administrative plans to support the MLA exercise Draft policy or planning documents to take MLA forward Reports showing itemised recommendations to improve MLA processes ToR of Ministerial Committee under 4 year strategy Report of Ministerial Committee with key recommendations
1.2.b	Revised policy and QA methods implemented	 Evidence of national QA methods Evidence of national QA policy Evidence of collaboration across federal agencies to support QA Evidence of funding/budgetary planned for and released to support QA work at the Federal level Evidence of collaboration between Federal and states to support QA / Evidence of federal support to states to promote QA Evidence of number of states practicing Whole School QA Report of 1 year strategy on QA ToR of Ministerial Committee under 4 year strategy Reports of Ministerial Committee and key recommendations
1.2.c	National Support for SBMC implementation	 Evidence showing partnerships and collaborations on SBMCs Evidence of published documents resulting from such partnerships Evidence of capacity building conducted at federal and at state level Evidence of funds allocated to support SBMCs in states/nationwide Evidence of funds disbursed to support SBMCs in states/nationwide Evidence of states (number of states) domesticating SBMC guidelines Evidence of states training SBMCs members in schools in states Reports of accomplishments re. National SBMC roll out including funding commitments

Annex 5: Participants

S/N	NAMES	Organisation
1	Jake Jiya	UBEC/SMO
2	Tolulope Faokunla	UBEC/SMO
3	Patricia Oche	UBEC/PSMO
4	Masi Danie. T	FME/EPR & D
5	Mrs. Juliana Ekwem	FME/EPR & D
6	Arowolo R.O	FEM/EPR & D
7	Pius Elumeze	ESSPIN
8	Agbenu Onazi	ESSPIN
9	Mrs H. Lawal	FME/MLA-AD
10	Mrs.Glory Usoro	FME/MLA-ACEO
11	Mr. Afolayan T.M	FME/MLA- SEO
12	Olarewaju Yemisi	FME/MLA Sign
		language interpreter
13	Egwuzoro Vincent	UBEC/QA
14	Ada V. Ogwuche	UBEC/QA
15	Deborah Dajep	UBEC/QA
16	Amina Usman	FME/QA
18	Dr.Essien	FEQAS
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