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ASSOCIATION AFRICAINE POUR
L'ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE
ET LE MANAGEMENT (AAAPM)

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Interested contributors are advised to submit their manuscripts in electronic format in MS word by email, two hard copies of the manuscript may be sent in addition. The articles should comply with the following:

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- b. Present new knowledge in the field of Public Administration and Management.
- c. Employ scholarly and professional language in English or French.
- d. Generate discussions that can lead to mapping out solutions to challenges of Public Administration and Management.
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Editor's Message

Welcome to the new AJPAM issue which is a continuation of our public administration and management knowledge resource dissemination tool. AAPAM sincerely appreciates your support and feedback which are cardinal to the improvement of the Journal. It is our hope that you will both enjoy and benefit from the articles in this edition.

This journal discusses diverse topics under the overarching theme of collaborative public management for the attainment of sustainable development.

Opeyemi and Oluwaleye explore federalism and intergovernmental relations in Nigeria and how this relationship influenced the management of the Ebola disaster. Federalism connotes a high degree of autonomy; this autonomy however, needs to be collaborative especially in service delivery. This article elaborates on how intergovernmental collaborations promote co-operation and synchronization of policies among state agencies thereby ensuring that the citizens are best served.

Ali's research is on tourism and how government policy impacts the growth of the tourism sector in Zambia follows the perception that tourism has the potential to drive sustainable development, job creation and trade. For gains to be realized in the tourism sector, Ali recommends strengthening of the tourism agenda in state planning as well as stakeholders involved in tourism. These recommendations echo the importance of the United Nations declaration of 2017 as the International year of sustainable Tourism for Development.

Momah posits an interesting question with regard to the relevance of New Public Management (NPM) in public administration generally and more specifically in Nigeria. Conversations on NPM have elicited both positive and negative reactions, as some view privatization of public management as a major reform initiative geared towards efficient service delivery by separating policy making and service delivery, a change much needed in developing countries. This paper indicates that the effectiveness of the NPM model heavily relies on its domestication to fit a country specific needs.

Eneanya enhances the debates on New Public Management (NPM) by revisiting the concept of bureaucracy. In his analysis, bureaucracy is likened to the capitalistic system as well as the colonial system of administration which is far removed from the citizens. He presents alternatives to bureaucracy such as Public Choice, NPM and New Public Governance which focuses on citizen engagement and networking. We look forward to learning more about country specific interventions on this topic.

Mutunga reviews the impact of conflict on economic development of the African continent. This internationally important topic is addressed in relation to the Regional Economic Communities of Africa (RECs) and economic output vis-a-vis the occurrence of conflict. The researcher recommends the strengthening of RECs as a conflict mitigation mechanism, as by so doing economic development is likely to improve. This article, originally written for academic purposes, encourages young people in the field to explore contemporary issues and offer ideas on how to address policy matters.

Sambo appraises the performance of programmes in the Office of the Head of Civil Service of the Federation of Nigeria. The writer's interest in the topic stems from the disappointing ratings leaders are given by international performance indices and the state's inability to provide



unbiased self-evaluations. The article presents core concepts on evaluation as key instruments for assessing policy relevant questions.

Future of the Journal

This Journal continues to equip researchers and other stakeholders in public administration with current knowledge. It is our plan to incorporate more cross-cutting and current topics that will translate to meaningful gains in the public sector.

Efforts are underway to speed up the production of the Journal by bringing on board Supporting Editors who will ensure that papers are reviewed and scored in a timely manner.

We are pleased to announce that our plans to avail electronic versions of the Journal have now been realized. Members and interested parties can now access Journals online via www.aapam.org at a small subscription fee.

As we endeavor to improve our journal production and circulation, we would like to inform our AJPAM paper writers that beginning January 2018, we will levy a nominal fee of USD \$50. It is our sincere hope that you will continue to choose AJPAM as your preferred Journal of publication by submitting papers. Our journal presents a great opportunity for African authors to publish articles since it combines both the practical and academic papers. We look forward to reviewing your submitted paper in the not too distant future.

Finally, I would like to thank my co-editors Dr. Mataywa Busieka and Dr. Obuya Bagaka. Similarly, I appreciate the support and facilitation by the AAPAM Secretariat Staff.

Best Wishes

Malcolm Wallis

Chief Editor.



THE NIGERIAN FEDERALISM AND SUSTAINABLE MODEL FOR INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS: LESSONS FROM THE EBOLA VIRUS EPIDEMIC

By

Mike Opeyemi Omilusi and JM Oluwaleye

Abstract

The outbreak of the Ebola virus disease had a devastating effect on communities in West Africa, exposing the vulnerabilities of their services and systems. Its impact affected every part of society, impeding the delivery of basic services, such as health and education, crippling the economy, and jeopardizing social cohesion. In this paper, we examine the nature and character of inter-governmental relations in Nigeria essentially in relation to a particular incident- The Ebola virus epidemic- that ravaged some West African countries in 2014 with particular focus on Nigeria. Though many renowned world's virologists described the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in Nigeria as a test of the country's weak health system but the applause given by the international community at the declaration of Ebola free status attests to how collaborative federalism on public health emergency/policies could enhance the synergy between the Nigerian Federal Government and other tiers of government as manifested in the affected states namely; Lagos and Rivers. This study contends that the type of synergy observable among the tiers of government during the period, in spite of differences in political parties (This has always hindered developmental efforts among the federating units in Nigeria) is collaborative federalism. This concept, as a distinct type of federalism that is built upon a particular culture of intergovernmental relations, is different from that known in the two legally driven types: dual and cooperative federalism.

Key Words: Federalism, Ebola Virus, Sustainable Model, Inter-Governmental Relation

Introduction

The outbreak of the Ebola virus disease had a devastating effect on communities in West Africa, exposing the vulnerabilities of their services and systems. Its impact affected every part of society, impeding the delivery of basic services, such as health and education, crippling the economy, and jeopardizing social cohesion. In response to this growing epidemic, the United Nations (UN) Security Council declared the Ebola outbreak "a threat to international peace and security" and spurred the creation in September 2014 of the first UN emergency health mission, the UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER) based in Ghana (UNESCO, 2014:11). The Ebola epidemic revealed a fragmented global health system: an ad hoc series of institutions, laws, and strategies that do not function as a coherent whole. Also,

it was observable that the Ebola affected countries had neither the health infrastructure nor specialised capacity to respond. Thus, how the affected countries effectively managed the epidemic in spite of the challenges needs an academic interrogation, particularly in a developing country like Nigeria. In this paper, we examine the nature and character of inter-governmental relations in Nigeria essentially as it relate with a particular incident- The Ebola epidemic- that ravaged some west African countries in 2014 with particular focus on Nigeria. Contrary to existing theories which address intergovernmental relations either from a macro- or micro-structural point of view, this study argues that the nature of emerging challenges in a particular federation, often has a systemic impact on the character of intergovernmental relations. Though, the theoretical model suggests that the decision to