

Editorial note

Edwin Ijeoma

The South Africa's September 2014 Public Service month comes with many issues around the country's reflective Public Administration concept as pointed out in an article titled *"Globalization and Reflective Policy-making in South Africa,"* published in the journal of Public Administration Volume 43, number 3.1, (Ijeoma 2008:99-112). The article captures the principles governing the new democratic South Africa which ranges from among other things, freedom of speech and association, freedom of assembly, respect to life and property, to maintaining civilized standards and discipline within the South African Society. Similarly, the theme of the 2014 Public service month which was celebrated in many political and government cycles is "Innovative government for sustainable development- people centred Administration." Twenty years of democracy in South Africa provides an opportunity for political leaders, government administrators and stakeholders alike to reflect on both the positive and negative experiences that had characterized the Public service space in the past twenty years. A need has arisen towards drawing some policy lessons by providing innovative tools that can improve performance procedures and better services to the South African society from a shorter to medium and longer terms.

The first article in this edition titled, *"Action and Behaviours Essential for Monitoring and Evaluation to Succeed in South African Public Service,"* authored by Mofolo MA, Mkuyane LH and Skade TS of Walter Sisulu University looks at Monitoring and Evaluation as management tool that could assist in dealing with unresolved operational issues such as organizational culture, public servant attitudes, inefficiency and incompetence to mention but a few. Robert and Josephine Dible of the Indiana University Kokomo USA in the second article x-ray the *Dichotomy of Capacity Building and Unemployment in Ethiopia* by recommending that young people require more than just a basic education in order to be employable in Ethiopia and elsewhere in the world of today. The third article by Fatile Olufemi of the Lagos State University, Ojo, researched on *"Performance Management System and Productivity in the Public Sector: Wither African Public Administration,"* wherein the outcome concludes that Public sector organizations in

Africa may learn a lot from the Western companies on their experiences within the performance management systems and productivity environment.

The fourth article, *"Agencification of Public Service Delivery in Developing Societies: Experiences of Pakistan and Tanzania Agency Models,"* was authored by Ndukwe FF and Adejuwon KD of the Department of Public Administration, Lagos State University, Ojo. The text looks specifically on the rubrics of the New Public Management and questions around why most government ministries in Pakistan, Tanzania and elsewhere in developing societies cannot trigger commendable public sector transformation. The authors submit that this is largely due to perceived or real lack of strategic direction and administrative incompetence of performance agencies in those countries.

The fifth article written by Igbokwe-Ibeto JC, Chukwuemeka EE of the Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka and Elizabeth Okechukwu of the Enugu state University of Science and Technology titled, *"Enhancing Human Capital Development and Service Delivery in Nigerian Tertiary institutions through Effective Academic Staff Recruitment,"* positions its arguments on the basis that there exist some reasonable relationships between merit, qualification and competency-based academic staff recruitment, human capital development and service delivery. The sixth and final article in this edition from Nnamdi Nwodu of Igbinedion University Okada is *"A Review of Anti-corruption Wars in Nigeria"* with the view to examining the corrosive effects of corruption on development and development process which have always instigated successive governments of Nigeria towards establishing myriads of anti-corruption projects and programmes, yet the scourge of corrupt practices have neither abated nor has the country seen an increase in prosecutions and judgments on corrupt associated crimes in both the public and private sectors alike.

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