

**SBMC Guidebook
Enugu State**

This guidebook is designed as a reference for SBMC members to consult as they take on their new roles and responsibilities

School- Based Management Committee Guidebook

Every child has the right to quality education. Schools can be improved through greater community involvement, which can help to make them more accountable for the services they provide.

Name

Date

School/Community

LGA/LGEA

State

















In Nigeria, School-Based Management Committees (SBMC) are established by government to act as a bridge between schools and the communities they serve.

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Preface

This SBMC guidebook has been developed by Enugu State Ministry of Education and its parastatals, with support from the DFID Education Sector Support Programme in Nigeria (ESSPIN). It has been produced in response to the State Government's desire to increase community participation in education, through the adaptation of the national policy on School-Based Management Committees (SBMCs) to local needs.

The state policy, on which this guidebook is based, was agreed through consultation with a wide range of stakeholders at state, local government area and community levels in 2011.

This guidebook is designed as a reference for SBMC members to consult as they carry out their roles and responsibilities.

The guidebook contains a summary of the Enugu State SBMC policy. It clearly defines SBMC roles and responsibilities and provides guidance for SBMCs on school development planning. The guidebook also includes how to monitor school activities, how to manage money, how to involve the community in issues of school governance and accountability as well as areas of capacity development.

Acknowledgements

Many different stakeholders contributed to the compilation of this guidebook during a structured SBMC visioning process, facilitated by ESSPIN.

Much of the work was contributed by the members of the State SBMC Task Team with input from community members.

Special thanks go to the Honourable Commissioner for Education Dr Simon Uchenna Ortuanya; and management staff of Enugu State Universal Basic Education Board (ENSUBEB) for their time, valuable inputs and participation during the visioning processes.

Thanks also go to the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and to the DFID-funded ESSPIN programme, whose staff and consultants provided constructive input, focus and guidance throughout.

Introduction

Welcome to the first guide for School-Based Management Committee (SBMC). This guide will tell you everything you need to know to get started as a School-Based Management Committee member.

This guide was produced based on ideas contained in the new State Policy on SBMCs, which were agreed to by consultation with stakeholders at local and state levels in 2011.

What is a School-Based Management Committee (SBMC)?

School-Based Management Committees (SBMCs) are an essential link between schools and the communities they serve. SBMCs are made up of a range of local people involved with their school. SBMCs work to increase communities' involvement with education, and to help improve the quality and effectiveness of schools. They provide a way of helping the education authorities to listen to what adults and children want from schools, and a way of increasing the contributions of everyone in the local area to making education work well.

Why this guide?

The SBMC guide is designed to enable SBMC members to learn 'How to' run a school-based management organisation. It is based on the state policy on SBMC designed to meet the priorities of parents, children, communities, schools, local authorities and the state government for improving and expanding good quality basic education.

Who is this guide for?

This guide is for all members of SBMCs in Enugu State, and for anyone who is interested in how SBMCs in Nigeria can work. It should be made available to all SBMCs and to anyone who may join an SBMC.

What does the guide contain?

This guide contains six Sections to introduce SBMC members to their main roles and responsibilities, and provides examples of what SBMCs can achieve.

Section One gives a general idea of what SBMCs are and what they are expected to do.

Section Two explains what the state policy on SBMCs says, and how this should work in practice.

Section Three contains instructions and guidance on how to conduct regular SBMC tasks like running meetings, and holding regular consultations with the wider community.

Section Four explains how to develop School Development Plans.

Section Five looks at how an SBMC should manage money to improve education.

Section Six explains how SBMCs can monitor and improve aspects of education.

Right

The SBMC can plan to ensure conducive, quality learning environments for all children.

How is this guide to be used?

The Guide is intended to be the main tool for SBMC operations. In order to make effective use of this guide, all SBMCs should receive an initial basic training to be conducted by persons from Social Mobilisation Department of SUBEB and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) who are referred to as Master Trainers.

The initial training which will enable the SBMCs to get started, will be followed by further mentoring and support to cope with their long-term responsibilities. The state government may then develop additional materials in accordance with the state policy on SBMCs.

The guide may be translated into a local language but where SBMC members are not literate even in the local language, other SBMC members should make sure that they read and explain the contents to them.



Section 1

SBMC overview

This section provides a brief overview of the SBMC.

It answers the following questions:

What is an SBMC?

What does it do?

Who does the SBMC represent?

What are SBMCs involved with?

What is an SBMC, and what does it do?

In Nigeria, School-Based Management Committees (SBMCs) are established by government to act as a bridge between schools and the communities they serve.

SBMCs are intended to contribute to school development planning and decision-making at the school level for improved learning outcomes.

SBMCs are non-political voluntary groups made up of people who represent the school community and may include pupils, teachers, parents, community leaders as well as other community-based groups interested in education.

SBMCs meet regularly and organise activities to improve the way schools operate and support the government's responsibility of ensuring quality education for all.

SBMCs are usually involved in:

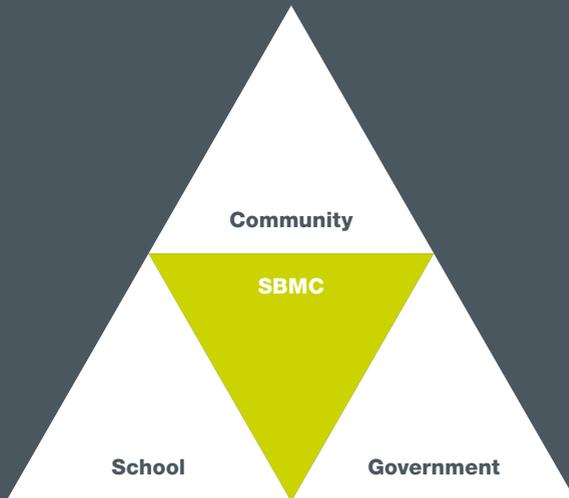
Contributing to the overall planning, management and monitoring of schools and to the decision-making process

Encouraging the interest of both community and government to support school improvement

Enabling the wider community to have a voice in the improvement of education

Monitoring, and communicating issues to the community and to local/state governments

SBMCs connect the school, community and government



School

The school is linked to the community and the government through the SBMC.

Community

Community concerns about education are channelled to the school and government through the SBMC as are the feedback and response.

Government

The government is responsible for education service delivery. Through the SBMC the government listens and responds to the community's demands.



SBMCs are not committees set up to merely discuss problems, but community bodies which can take action to make their schools work better.

Section 2

SBMC State policy guidelines

This section provides a brief guide to the Enugu State SBMC Policy.

It answers the following questions:

What are the state policy goals and vision?

What are the key roles and responsibilities of SBMC members?

How does the SBMC membership work?

How does the SBMC work?

Section 4

School development planning

Section 5

Managing money

Section 6

General monitoring

The vision

The vision (dream) of the Enugu people is for each school to have a functional School-Based Management Committee (SBMC) with clearly defined roles and responsibilities as this will assist the Enugu State government to provide high performing schools and improved learning outcomes for all pupils.

The goals

The goals are to entrench good governance at the school level, achieve high school performance and improved learning outcomes of all students through the active participation of communities.

Support and facilitate government drive in the development and improvement of education

Ensure good relationship between the community and the school for qualitative education

Assist in the overall supervision of key activities in the school, for example monitoring effective teaching and learning

Enlighten the government and the community on specific educational needs and development in the community

Right

This diagram shows some of the strategies and activities SBMCs can use to turn their vision into action.

Be involved in enrolment drive

Ensure a good relationship between the community and school

Monitor on-going projects, eg school building work

Serve as a bridge between the community, LGEAs, SUBEB and SMOE

Vision of SBMC

Ensure respect for cultural and social values within the school environment

Ensure proper usage and security of materials provided for the school

Encourage all the children in the community to attend and complete school

Enlighten the government and the community on specific educational needs of the school

Key roles and responsibilities of SBMCs in Enugu State

The following points show some of the key roles that SBMCs will be expected to perform in Enugu State.

All the roles are contained in the State policy document shown in the Annex on page 96.

Involve in enrolment attendance, retention and completion of pupils in school

Supporting school development planning budgeting, resource Mobilisation and utilisation

Supporting the Head teacher and Teachers innovative leadership and effective management of schools

Monitoring of physical facilities and projects and ensuring proper maintenance

Serve as a medium for transmission of skills, core values and traditions of the community

Advocacy/assistance on behalf of vulnerable children in schools and communities

Identifying staff and school needs and proffer solutions

Provide basic health care for pupils (first aid boxes)

Monitor learning outcomes on pupils and students using the developed learning bench marks

Assisting the school authority, the head teacher in handling disciplinary cases in schools

Ensuring adequate security of human and material resources in the school

Rendering annual statement of SBMC accounts (income and expenditure)

How does SBMC membership work?

The Enugu State Policy requests that each SBMC will be constituted based on representations of the diverse groups with an interest in improving the learning outcomes of the pupils/students in schools. The membership of SBMCs shall be composed of a maximum of 15 members.

This will depend on the nature of school (girls alone, boys alone or a mixture of boys and girls) and the kinds of social networks and structures that exist in the community.

Interest Group	Number in SBMC
Representative of Traditional Council	1
Head Teacher/Principal of the School	1
Representative of Teachers (Female and Male)	2
Representative of Pupils (Head Girl and Head Boy)	2
Representatives of Old Pupils	2
Representative of Women's group	1
PTA representatives (PTA Chair and Female)	2
Representative of Artisan	1
Representative of Youths	2
Representatives of CSOs (FBOs, FSOs, NGOs)	1
Total	15

SBMC membership

The procedure for constituting the SBMC membership shall be by an open ballot system and guided by a simple majority vote. To begin with, the Head Teacher and the community leaders shall sensitise all on the need for credible election based on members that have shown past commitment, interest and high level of integrity in the educational development of the community. No member of the SMBC shall belong to more than one SBMC.

At its first meeting the SBMC will select an executive from amongst its members including:

Chairman (from community)

Vice-Chairman

Secretary (this will be the Head Teacher of the school)

Treasurer (should not be a member of the school administration or a teacher)

Public Relations Officer

SBMC members will:

Serve for a period of 3 years, renewable based on satisfactory performance (The community members shall, in conjunction with SBMCs, establish criteria to evaluate performance)

Meet twice per school term

Call emergency meetings if important decisions need to be made between scheduled meetings

Not meet with fewer than two thirds of the SBMC membership present

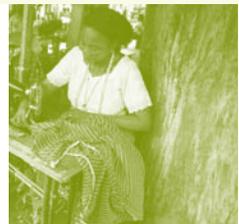
How can the SBMC strengthen partnership and promote participation and inclusion?

Forming Committees

Within SBMCs, committees should be established where special focus is needed: for example it will be necessary to form a finance committee to support the SBMC with managing money. Forming women's committees and children's committees can greatly help these groups to participate fully and confidently in all SBMC meetings, activities and decision making processes.

The Enugu State SBMC Policy states that for schools to be effective, strong partnership must exist between the Head Teacher, the teachers, pupils, parents, SBMC members and members of the wider community. It also highlights that the way in which SBMCs are selected and organised can contribute to building partnership, increasing voice and demand for better education delivery through active participation.

Below and right
Building partnerships
between schools
and local artisans
can contribute to
school improvement.



Partnership

SBMCs are expected to exist in harmony with other similar bodies which have an interest in educational development. The values of trust, mutual respect and shared understanding will also be very important in working alongside the school Head Teacher, the PTA, the LGEA, SMOE and ENSUBEB.

SBMCs will need to develop ways for working in consultation with wider groups of partners. Strong partnerships between SBMCs of neighbouring communities are also important. This kind of partnership and collaboration can be developed for example through:

Visits to SBMCs which are already functional to learn from their experience

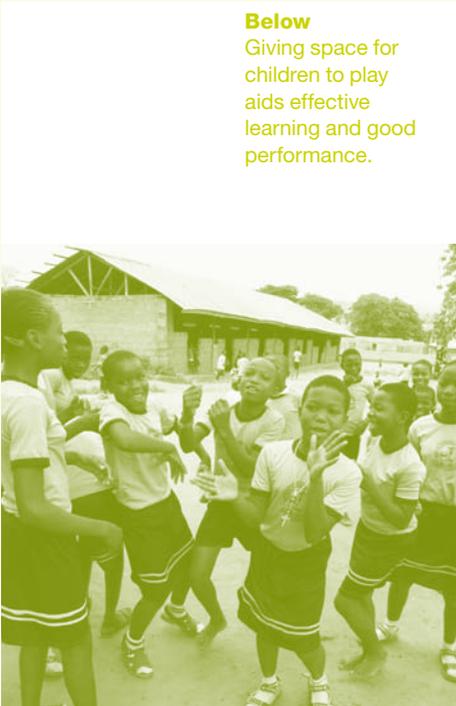
Joint visits/meetings with education service providers to discuss issues

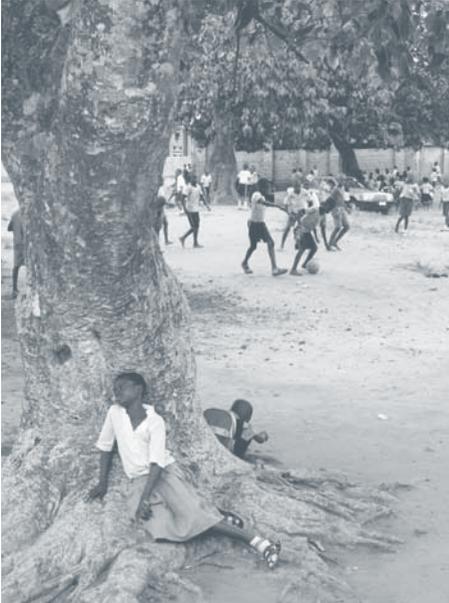
Establishing partnerships with local role models – artisans, business people, local charities, co-operatives or CBOs

Formal contacts with interested organisations, groups or individuals including the media (town criers)

Linking women’s and children’s committees across schools to build confidence; reaching other marginalised groups

Below
Giving space for children to play aids effective learning and good performance.





Participation and inclusion

The first objective of the Enugu State SBMC policy states that the SBMC will provide an avenue for all stakeholders to participate in school governance. Including ‘all’ means that women and children, and other community members who may not generally have a strong voice, also participate.

The following are some strategies to ensure that these groups can participate in the decision-making processes of SBMCs:

Above
Children should not be excluded and can participate in school development planning and monitoring.

Below
Decisions made by SBMCs can only be effective if they consider the views of both boys and girls.



1**Including all groups**

The SBMC actively include all groups by:

Ensuring their involvement in all SBMC activities

Encouraging parents and husbands to allow women and children to be fully involved in the SBMC

Sharing information with SBMC members on the importance and benefits of including women's and children's voices in SBMC processes

Enabling women's and children's voices to be heard through the formation of committees which feed into SBMC meetings. It is also important to hear the voices of children who are out of school

Training SBMC members in child awareness, child protection and the benefits of children's participation in the SBMC.

2**Raising awareness**

The SBMC can actively increase participation by:

Involving and gaining the support of local, religious and traditional leaders in raising awareness about education; organising enrolment campaigns

The use of age group meetings, community drama, and speaking widely about the responsibility of community and government to make sure that all children enrol in and complete primary school, make the transition to junior secondary and access quality education

Viewing female SBMC members as role models, particularly for other women and for girls in communities. They can visit other women in their homes to promote education and encourage them to send boys and girls to school.

Useful messages that the SBMC can promote

a

All children have the right to education as specified in the constitution.

b

The government has the responsibility to ensure that all children receive a good quality education regardless of their family's ability to pay.

c

All children, including boys, girls, children with disabilities, children who do not speak the main language, and children without parents, should go to school.

d

Girls who are married have exactly the same right to go to school as other children.

e

A good education should help your child to read and write, become a responsible citizen and help you and your family live a healthy life.

f

Education can also help to develop skills in income generation and business activities.

g

The community can ask for improved quality of education service delivery from teachers and others responsible.

Section 4

School development planning

Section 5

Managing money

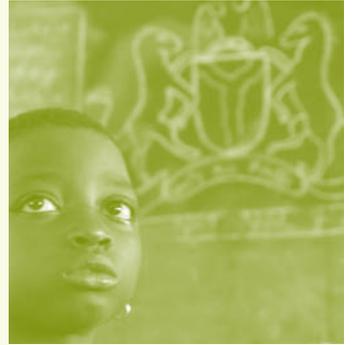
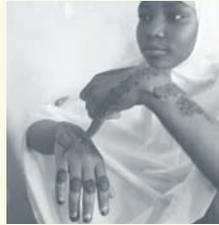
Section 6

General monitoring



All images

All children have the right to education and it is the government's responsibility to provide a quality learning environment.



What can SBMCs achieve?

Experience around the world shows that schools work best when they are based on partnerships between everyone involved in education.

There are often many difficulties preventing children from getting to school or from learning well.

The following examples show how SBMCs can make a big difference to education by bringing people together to overcome these difficulties.

Working with others to raise awareness of why all children should go to school

In one LGA the boys do not access education due to poverty, cultural and entrepreneurial beliefs and practices. A visit was made by SBMC members with LGEA staff to the overall traditional leader, the Igwe, with all the subjects from the various clans in attendance. The benefits of boys' education were explained and an appeal was made to encourage boys' education.

The Igwe gave the order to his subjects to go back to their clans and ensure compliance with making boys' education happen.



Left
Our children
our future – send
them to a child-
friendly school
environment for
a better tomorrow.

Right

Parents should minimise children's hawking and ensure that they go to school.

**Negotiating ways of overcoming practical barriers**

Most girls in a village in one LGA did not go to school because their families send them as house helps to cities, as well as attending market days. This clashed with school times. The SBMC raised with community elders this concern as related to the development of their wards, and asked them to talk about it and come up with action points.

They did this, and the elders resolved that children should not be sent to cities as house helps. This was implemented and it meant that many children, both boys and girls, came back to school.

Organising the community to raise resources for education

In another village, the only primary school within the community was collapsing due to low enrolment and attendance by children who are involved in farming and income generating activities.

With the establishment of a SBMC and their activities, things began to improve.

A women's co-operative society was organised through the SBMC and a small cassava processing mill established. The profit was used to assist their children and support those who could not afford to purchase school materials or uniforms.

This led to increased enrolment and attendance in the school as well as unity, growth and development within the community.

How does the SBMC communicate and report?

According to state policy, SBMCs will need to gather and share a lot of information with the relevant people – the community, government and other partner organisations.

Ensuring accountability

Keeping clear records of activities, finances and decisions made, and sharing these records, will show that the SBMC is being accountable to the community and the school it is serving, as well as to the relevant government bodies.

This will ensure:

Increased teacher and pupil attendance

Strong partnership amongst all groups

Active participation in decisions affecting the school

Improved learning outcomes of pupils in schools

Whilst the SBMC is accountable to the State Ministry of Education (SMoE), ENSUBEB and the LGEAs, these bodies are also expected to monitor and guide the SBMCs to enable them to perform effectively and efficiently.

SBMCs should provide feedback to their wider communities once a term, and submit an annual report (progress and financial) to SMoE, ENSUBEB, the LGEAs, schools and communities.

The SBMCs will need to keep accurate records of meetings with different groups and report on their activities to Head Teachers and school support officers. This will enable monitoring of how well the SBMC is working.

Below
Children learn
better with caring
teachers.



Communicating with other organisations

The SBMC should meet regularly with other local education-focused organisations. Through working together, positive change can be achieved:

PTA

Parent Teacher Association

NUT

Nigeria Union of Teachers

OPA

Old Pupils' Association

ANCOPSS

All Nigerian Conference of Principals of Secondary Schools

CSACEFA

Civil Society Action Coalition on Education for All

MDA

Ministries, Departments and Agencies

Local structures

Umu Ada, town unions, age group meetings, etc

SBMCs shall report progress of activities to the SBMC Desk Officers in LGEAs. The SBMC Desk Officers report SBMC activities to the LGEAs through the Education Secretaries while the Education Secretaries report progress activities to the Local Government Councils (LGCs) and the respective boards while also expecting the boards to report to the SMOE.

This mode of communication and reporting lines from the bottom up shall also be the case from up to the bottom.

Right

This diagram shows the links, direct and less direct, between the SBMC, school, community and government bodies.



Direct lines of communication



Indirect lines of communication

Section 4

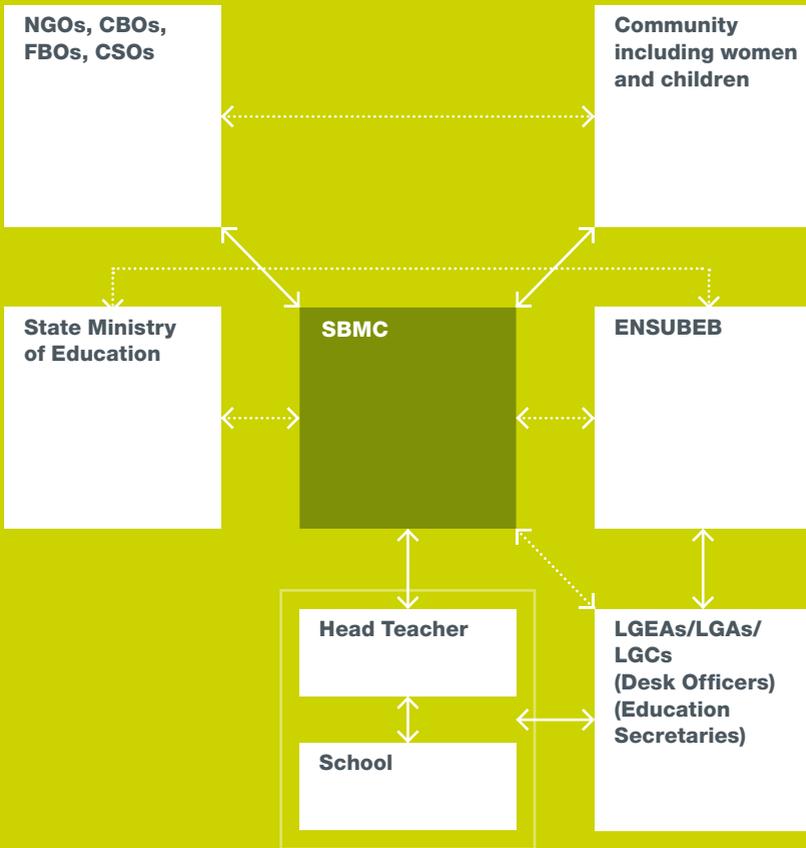
School development
planning

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General monitoring



Capacity building and mentoring

To ensure that SBMC members of diverse background participate actively in the decision making process for their schools and communities, their capacity shall be built over time.

The capacity development will be aimed at developing the skills, knowledge and abilities of SBMC members. Capacity building activities will be required in the following areas:

Understanding the functions of SBMCs

School development planning

Advocacy and community
mobilisation

Resources mobilisation and
management

Record keeping and financial
management

Effective communication
and information networks,
including town criers

Below
Religious institutions
have a role to play
in supporting school
improvement.



Skills for implementation and management

Mentoring and monitoring

Community feedback

Advocacy and lobbying

Leadership, conflict and
relationship management

Guidance and counselling

Resource mobilisation
and utilisation

Gender and inclusive practices

Project cycle management

Knowledge about child welfare
and protection

The listed capacity needs shall be addressed through training, attending workshops, exchange visits among SBMCs and mentoring support.

The CSOs in partnership with the SMoE and ENSUBEB (Social Mobilisation Unit) shall be engaged in providing mentoring programme of support to the schools, SBMCs and the wider communities in their areas of operations.



Left and below
Local artisans
can contribute to
the development
of peoples' skills.



Section 3

Conducting SBMC meetings

This section looks at how SBMCs should conduct their meetings and consult with the wider community.

It answers the following questions:

How can SBMCs best prepare for meetings?

How are SBMC meetings conducted?

How will SBMC training be organised?

How will SBMCs give feedback to the community?

Being prepared for SBMC meetings

It is important that the Chair of the meeting, in consultation with the Head Teacher, informs communities and SBMC members where and when SBMC meetings are to be held and what will be discussed at the meeting. Having information and an agenda beforehand means that people who will feed into or attend the meeting can be well prepared and that maximum progress can be made.

Ways of ensuring that people know about meetings could include:

Use of the town-crier

Passing on information where people congregate such as mosques, churches and town meetings

Letters of invitation from the SBMC to parents

School assemblies

Requesting the PTAs to pass information

Use of notice-boards placed strategically around the community

Holding the meeting

Meetings should start and aim to close on time as planned and notes should be taken by the secretary as a record of the meeting – these notes are known as the minutes of the meeting.

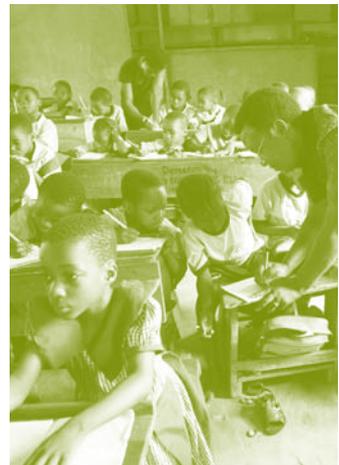
The Chair must be participatory in managing the meeting and ensure that everyone has the chance to speak if they want to and that everyone is listened to and respected. No person or groups should be allowed to dominate the meeting.

Decision-making in the meeting should be a consultative process where people discuss and negotiate, and if necessary vote to reach consensus.



Above
Women in nomadic communities also have a voice in decisions about their children's education.

Below and right
Consulting children in school decision-making can add to the effectiveness and relevance of decisions made.



**The recommended
format for an SBMC meeting
is as follows:**

a

Observe opening and closing prayers

b

Highlight the meeting agenda and objectives

c

Agree ground rules for the meeting so that it can proceed respectfully and efficiently

d

Review the previous meeting by reading through the minutes of the last meeting

e

Review progress on action plans made in the previous meeting – identify issues not addressed, agree on what to do about them and write an action plan

f

Highlight any issues raised since the last meeting and follow-up to these

g

Report from the children's and women's groups. This could be focused on one particular issue at each meeting and supported by women SBMC members to build children's confidence

h

Any other business or issues that members would like to raise

i

Arrange date and time of next meeting.

Training for SBMC members

Each SBMC should receive initial training from government or partners soon after it is set up. Ideally all SBMC members should receive training. However, if it is not possible to train everyone, at least eight SBMC members will be selected for training. Those chosen for training will be a diverse group who are able to take a lead role in SBMC activities, and share the training with the other members.

Right

Women should be encouraged to contribute to school level decision making.



The following is suggested:

Traditional leader

At least one youth representative (ideally between the ages of 15–20)

Teacher

PTA representative

SBMC Chair

Other community member

Head Teacher

Community Development
Association representative

At least two of the members listed above should be women to ensure wider representation. It will also encourage the recognition of women's voices as important to the success of the SBMC. The LGEA Desk Officer also has a key role to play in supporting the training and follow-up.

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Motivating SBMC members

Whilst the SBMCs will run on a voluntary basis, ways of acknowledging their work, motivating them to continue can be considered by communities, LGEAs and government. Acknowledgement of time given by SBMCs to their work can encourage and motivate them. Ways of showing appreciation in-kind can be developed as appropriate at community level.

Organising community feedback meetings

It is important for the SBMC to have regular review meetings with the whole community to update on progress and raise new issues and ideas. Including the community in planning, review and monitoring will strengthen their voice on education issues and promote community ownership of the school. The Head Teacher, in consultation with the SBMC Chair should lead the meeting, supported by the SBMC executive. Presentation of the school report at meetings will enable community members, including women and children, to express whether they are satisfied or not with school learning outcomes. Amended information should be recorded for the next meeting (see Section 6 for more on community monitoring).



Left and below
The opportunity to participate should be extended to everyone in the community.



Section 4

School development planning

This section provides a brief guide to school development planning.

It answers the following questions:

Why do we need a School Development Plan and what is it for?

What are the steps of school development planning?

What responsibilities do the SBMCs and the Head Teacher have?

What knowledge and skills do SBMC members need for planning?

Why do we need a School Development Plan?

It is widely understood by community members, parents, teachers and pupils that schools need to improve. The School Development Plan (SDP) provides a roadmap to guide schools, and SBMCs have an important role to play in helping develop, implement and evaluate the plan.

What is a School Development Plan?

School development plans help schools to get from where they are now to where they want to be in the future. They are plans to make schools better places for children to learn. A plan is based on a sound understanding of where the school is now – its strengths and its weaknesses.

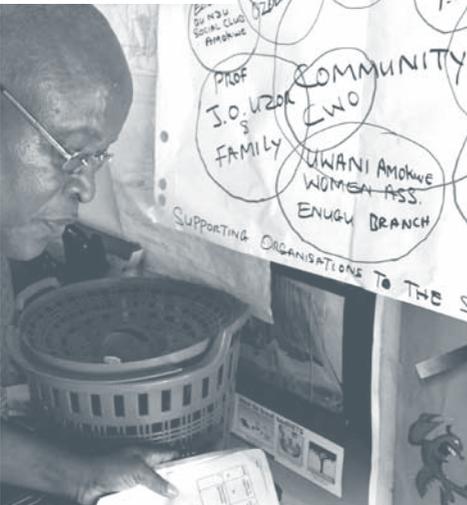
It brings together the views of a wide range of people and groups with an interest in education (stakeholders) on how the school should and can improve, establishing common, agreed goals for the school. It then organises everyone's efforts towards meeting these goals. Finally it sets a framework for monitoring progress and evaluating the impact of everyone's efforts.

School development planning is made up a series of simple steps, as shown in this section.

Who will lead school development planning?

The process is led by the Head Teacher, in close co-operation with the SBMC (of which he or she is a member). The SBMC has a clear role at every step, and this is described in detail in this chapter.

Below
Head Teachers lead the process of school development planning with the SBMC.



What is the role of the SBMC in school development planning?

As part of its function, the SBMC has a responsibility to use its collective knowledge, skills and experience to help the school develop its SDP.

As part of its second role – that of accountability – the SBMC has a responsibility to assess how well the school is doing and report on this to the wider community. A key activity for the SBMC will be keeping the SDP under review.

Below
Successful schools need the involvement of different stake-holders for a better society.



Who is involved in school development planning?

Successful schools need the involvement of a range of stakeholders in education:

both young and old

men and women

rich and poor

children who are enrolled in the school and children who should be but are not.

In practice though, some are more likely to be involved in SDP than others. So, although schools have many individuals with an interest in the school's performance, it is best to concentrate on those with a very direct interest and who know it relatively well.

This group of main stakeholders are the:

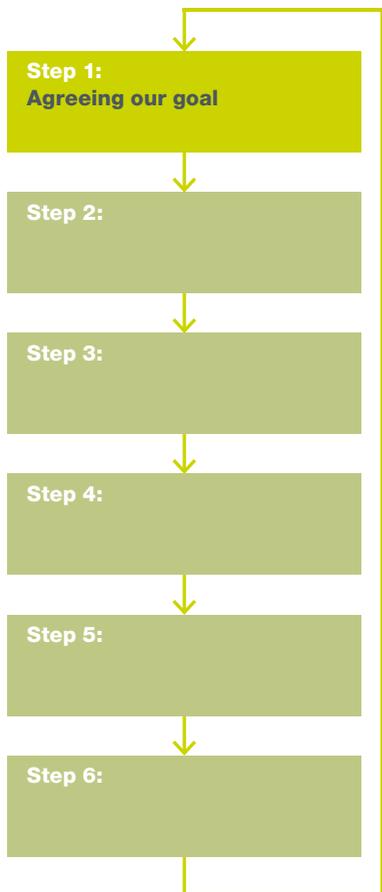
teachers

the pupils

the community served by the school

the parents.

The school exists to educate the children of the community and it cannot do so without their support. School development planning is a way for the community to clarify what it expects from the school. In turn the school can gain strength from the support of an involved community, so that together they are able to tackle the many problems facing schools in Nigeria.



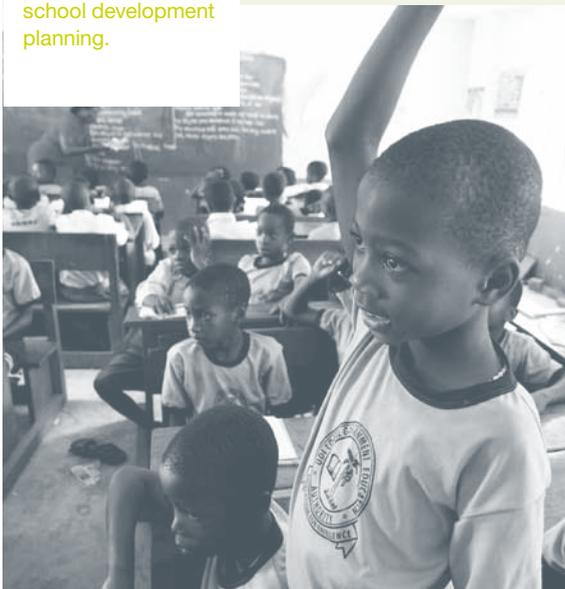
Step 1: **Agreeing our goal**

Setting the improvement agenda

Before starting school development planning all those with an interest in the school's performance need to be informed about its purpose and structure, their role in it and why it is necessary.

Below

A common vision for schools is developed through school development planning.



Vision

People often talk about ‘educating the next generation’ or ‘assisting children to learn’.

This dream is usually expressed as the ‘vision’ or ‘long-term goal’ for the school.

It should focus on what the students should achieve whilst they are at school.

School development planning, mobilising and focusing everyone’s efforts, should enable schools to fulfill their responsibilities towards their students.

Who should start the SDP process?

The school development planning process should begin with an initial meeting between the Head Teacher and the SBMC to share information about the SDP. The local school supervisor should also attend in order to offer guidance throughout the whole process. Initially the Civil society organisations and Government Partners (CGP) can also contribute.

This initial meeting should highlight that the SDP exists to improve students’ achievement.

At this meeting the SBMC and the Head Teacher should develop a simple plan to involve and inform the main stakeholders, including women as well as men, and find ways of including others.

The SBMC's responsibilities in the initial meeting:

The Head Teacher, with the agreement and support of the SBMC, is responsible for leading this first part of the process. However the SBMC has several important responsibilities:

To ensure that these initial preparatory activities are conducted in a timely manner

For making sure as many of the key stakeholders as possible are involved and understand the purpose of SDP and what their role in it will be

For sharing information about any agreements reached with the wider community

They are also responsible for ensuring that the LGEA and important traditional/religious leaders are aware the school has started on the SDP process.

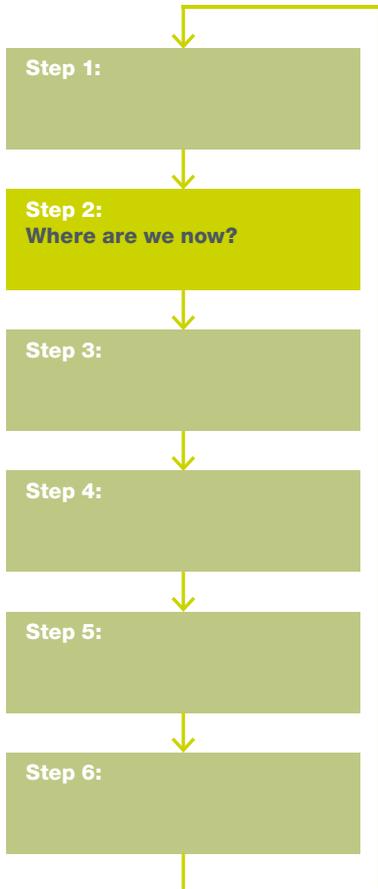
Knowledge and skills required:

The SBMC will need to understand the purpose and structure of an SDP, how the process can improve pupil achievement in schools and why it is necessary to do so.

The SBMC will need to know how to conduct meetings with key stakeholders together with a range of ways of communicating information to the wider community (See Section 3 on meetings/communications). The SBMC will need to understand how to encourage the participation of women and other potentially marginalised groups.



Above
Children learn best
in environments
which are safe and
where they can come
to no harm.



Step 2: **Where are we now?**

Analysing the school's current situation

The next step is for the main stakeholders to agree on what the school's needs are. To do this they need to understand the school's strengths and weaknesses. This information is provided by the school self-evaluation, which presents a picture of where the school is on a few key issues.

What is the school self evaluation process?

It is a new requirement for schools which forms part of the system of inspection for Nigerian schools. It has two benefits for schools (and the communities they serve):

It gives them a voice in the inspection process

It provides information based on which they can build their plans for development and improvement

The self-evaluation process requires the school to look at its resources, how these are used and how they impact on students. What are they achieving as a result?

It asks the key question 'Where are we now'?

The process of self-review is an on-going one, but once a year it is put together into a simple report by the Head Teacher who is responsible for leading the process with teachers, pupils and parents.

The Head Teacher should involve the SBMC as a partner in these consultations.



Left

The evaluation process will highlight issues related to the quality of the learning environment.

The SBMC's responsibilities in the self-evaluation process are to:

Understand the self-evaluation process and contribute to the self- evaluation themselves

Ensure that the Head Teacher carries out the process in a timely manner, involving everyone

Agree that the annual self-evaluation report, ensuring that the main stakeholders' views are accurately reflected

Make sure that the information in the report is shared widely in summary.

Knowledge and skills required

The SBMC will need to know the main outline of the school self-evaluation process.

They need to understand their role (and that of other stakeholders) in it and how it can contribute to school improvement and development.

They will need to know how they can themselves contribute to the school self-evaluation.

They will need to be able to prepare and present a summary of information gained from the self-evaluation to stakeholders.

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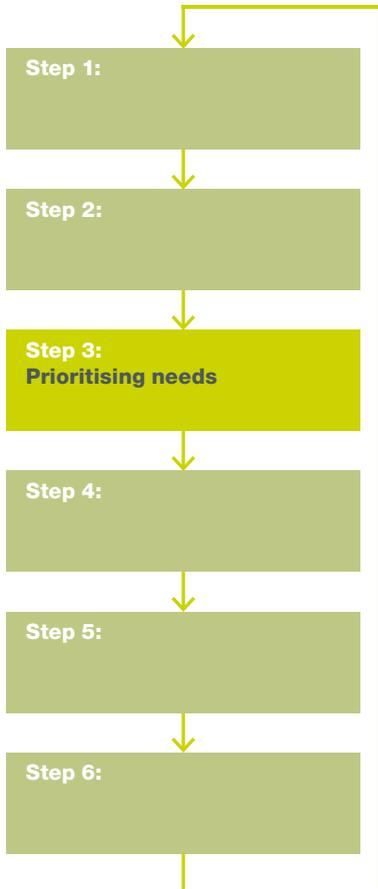
General monitoring

**Factors influencing pupil achievement
in our school**

	Strengths	Weaknesses
What the school records tell us		
What the pupils say		
What the parents say		
What the teachers say		

Above

The SBMCs can use this template for summarising school strengths and weaknesses which have been identified through different sources.



Step 3: **Prioritising needs**

Deciding what to tackle first

Once the school has an idea of its strengths and weaknesses it can begin to decide on its priorities for improvement and development.

All needs cannot be addressed at the same time and some will take longer to deal with than others. Some weaknesses, such as poor lesson planning, are beyond the scope of an SBMC to deal with.

The SBMC, including the Head Teacher, will have to, with the agreement of the wider stakeholders, draw up a list of priorities with a focus on what is really achievable.

Experience shows that this part of the process often produces a 'shopping' list of the physical needs of the school or an ad hoc list of activities.

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Whilst it is very hard to teach well in a poor school environment, improving infrastructure alone will not necessarily bring about improvements in achievement.

It is important to keep a focus on the impact of what the school does. To help do this, when completing this step the SBMC needs to think in a systematic way about improving:

levels of pupil enrollment and attendance

the quality of lessons

communications between school and community

pupil welfare

The SBMC's (including the Head Teacher's) responsibilities are to:

decide on and record what the school needs to do to improve, based on areas of weakness identified.

create a simple format that can be used to list all needs. There are some examples on page 63.

share this with the community at a prioritisation meeting where the SBMC and other stakeholders agree a list of four or five key priorities for action over the period of a year.

record the outcomes of this meeting with agreed priorities, and make sure that there is broad agreement with them. Communicate them as widely as possible in order to solicit widespread interest and support.

Knowledge and skills required:

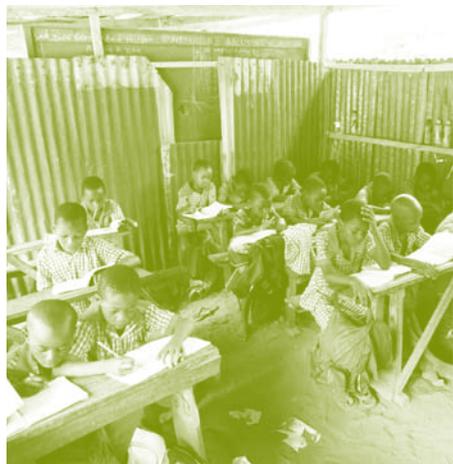
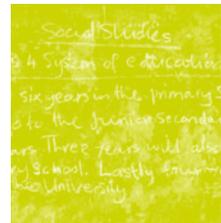
Guidance on helping the Head Teacher turn 'weaknesses' into needs which can be addressed.

Guidance on conducting a participatory prioritisation exercise and recording its results.



All images

A conducive learning environment will encourage children to access and complete their education.



Recording the School's needs

**In order to improve pupil
achievement the school needs more/
greater/improved...**

levels of pupil enrollment and attendance

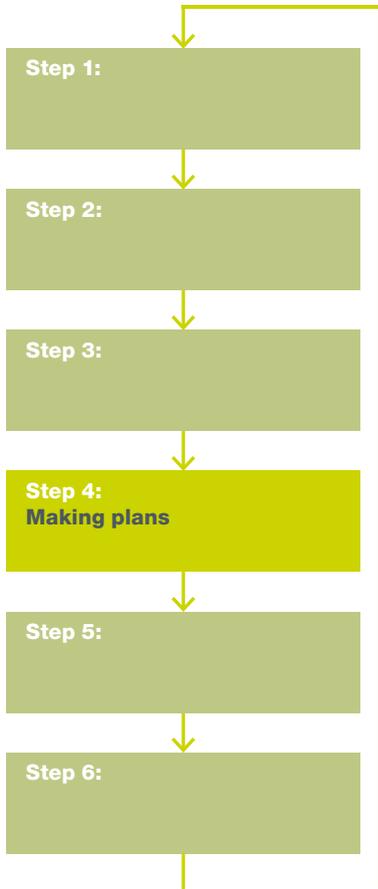
quality of lessons (sometimes described
as conducive classrooms/adequate
teaching and learning materials/more
effective teachers)

communications between school
and community (sometimes described as
shared management)

pupil welfare (sometimes described as
a safe, welcoming and secure environment
for boys and girls)

Left

The SBMCs can
use this template
to record suggested
strategies for
improvement under
selected headings.



Step 4: Making plans

This step is made up of two parts

The first part:
Where are we going?

The second part:
How will we get there?

Below
Involving parents
in school planning
helps parents to
understand and
support education.



The first part:**Where are we going?****Developing outline plans**

Having agreed the priorities for the year, the next step is to develop an outline plan. This will identify some ways of addressing the needs.

It is useful to keep checking that the proposed activities and the strategies relate clearly to the overall objective of improving pupil achievement. Thinking about 'success criteria' will help here. The criteria of success operate at two levels:

those that tell us about progress we are making with the activities

those that tell us how progress with these activities is contributing to the overall goal of improving pupil achievement (referred to as 'impact').

The SBMC's (including the Head Teacher's) responsibilities are to:

discuss and agree strategies for each of the agreed priorities, together with a range of possible activities.

check that these strategies and activities contribute to achieving the overall goal – to improve pupil achievement – and are realistic.

record these decisions, using a simple format such as the one below, and share them with the main stakeholders (and possibly the wider community) to enlist support for the next stage of the planning process. Include some success criteria.

Outline plan for tackling priorities

	Where are we going? Our agreed strategies	What is the impact on pupil achievement?	How will we get there? (activities)	How will we know when we have got there? (indicators)
Priority 1				
Priority 2				
Priority 3				
Priority 4				
Priority 5				

Above

This table can be used by the SBMC for broad planning according to agreed priorities.

The second part: How will we get there?

Knowledge and skills required:

Guidance on brainstorming and other ways of generating ideas.

Guidance on developing simple targets and indicators.

Developing action plans

The next step is to look at the detail, making simple action plans for each activity. Each action plan should describe:

what exactly will be done.

the resources needed.

any cost which is involved (and if so, the possible source of funds).

when the activity will be carried out.

who will be responsible for carrying it out.

who will be responsible for monitoring its implementation and its effect.

To help with this, a simple format has been developed, as shown on the following page.

Throughout this stage, the group members must not only keep in mind how their plan will improve pupil learning, they must also keep their plans manageable and realistic in terms of cost. The SBMC needs to bear in mind that there are no sums of money directly linked to the production of an SDP. However, the fact that a school has a credible costed plan, based on ideas to improve pupil achievement, is likely to attract funding from external sources.

This is a plan, not a grant application. However many, but not all, activities in the plan will require some element of funding. Guidance about sources of funds and using school funds is covered in Section 5, 'Managing Money'.

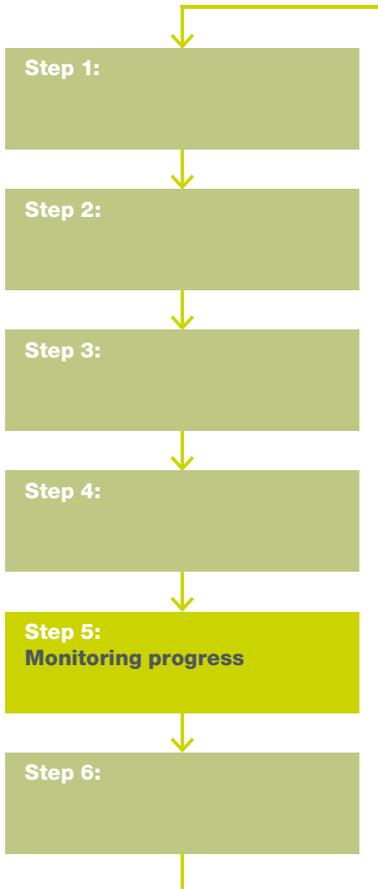
The SBMC's (including the Head Teacher's) responsibilities are to:

manage the work of developing the action plans. This is detailed work and ideally, the SBMC might think about including some extra teachers or pupils, or community members with specific skills or interests. This brings in extra skills and expertise and also broadens support for the plan.

assemble these plans into one (where different groups have worked on them).

make decisions if there is competition for scarce resources (most likely money).

ensure that the plans are widely publicised and have support amongst the main stakeholders and the wider community.



Step 5: **Monitoring progress**

How do we know we are getting there?

If the plan is to be a useful guide to the activities aimed at meeting priority needs, it makes no sense to ignore it once it is drawn up.

The whole school community will be interested in what progress is being made – keeping people well informed will contribute to keeping up levels of involvement. The monitoring process will highlight progress made on the situation presented at the self-evaluation stage and against the targets agreed in the plan.

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The SBMC's (including the Head Teacher's) responsibilities are to:

choose suitable points during the school year to take stock of progress.

review what progress has been made including checking that the cost estimations for the plan were reasonably accurate.

review that financial records are being kept according to the recommendations in Section 5.

keep the main stakeholders and the wider community informed about progress.

keep records of monitoring activities and build up an evidence base.

What should the SBMC monitor?

The SBMCs will monitor progress towards the targets set at the planning stage to find out if progress is being made. If there is no progress it would be important to find out why, so that this information can be shared and relevant adjustments made.

How will the SBMC do this?

The SBMC will need to:

talk to a wide range of people in and out of school, including children (as they are the ones doing the learning) and to their parents.

refer to the self evaluation, the plan and records kept at different stages of the SDP cycle, and to records kept in the school.

visit the school and observe facilities and activities.

check information gathered from a few different sources to see if the information remains the same, rather than relying on just one source.

Knowledge and skills needed:

ways of collecting information from different groups of people. Some methods are better than others, for example, when working with groups of children, or women, or participants who are not literate.

documenting information collected in the monitoring process.

Section 4

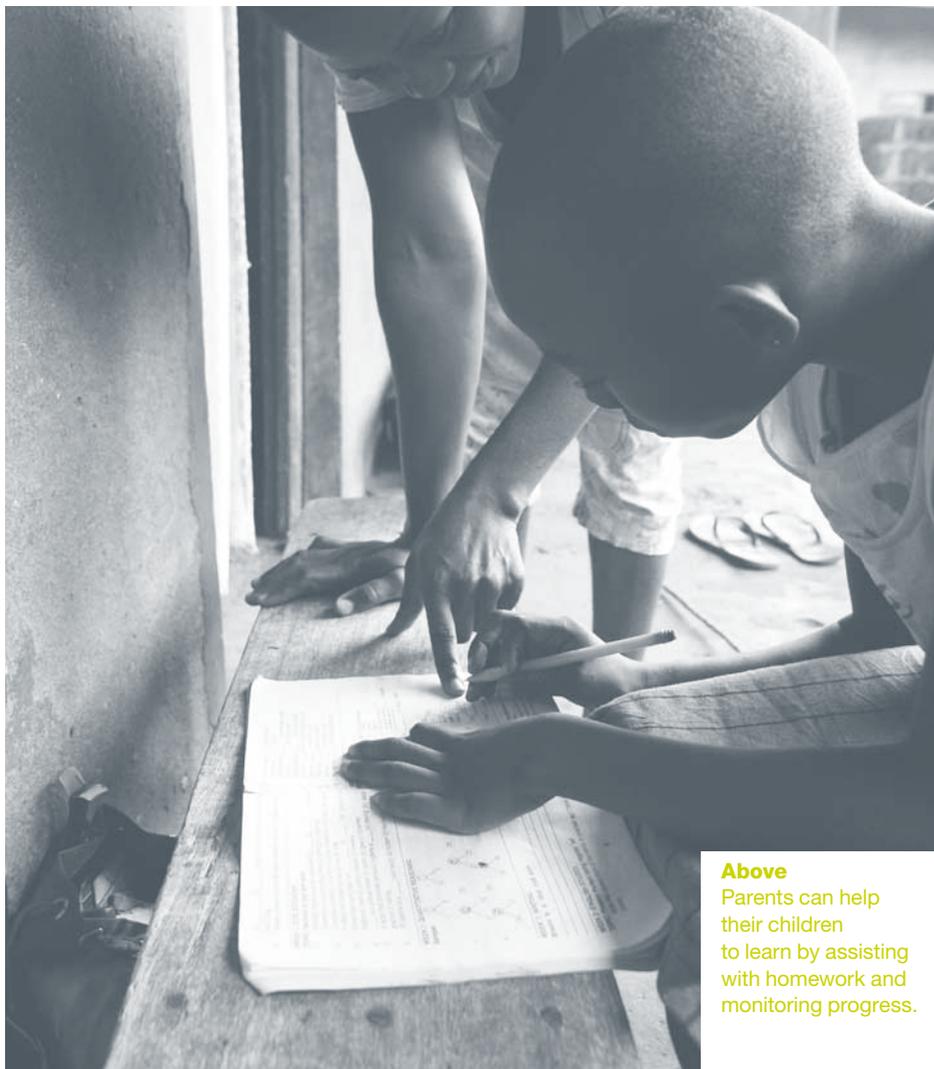
School development
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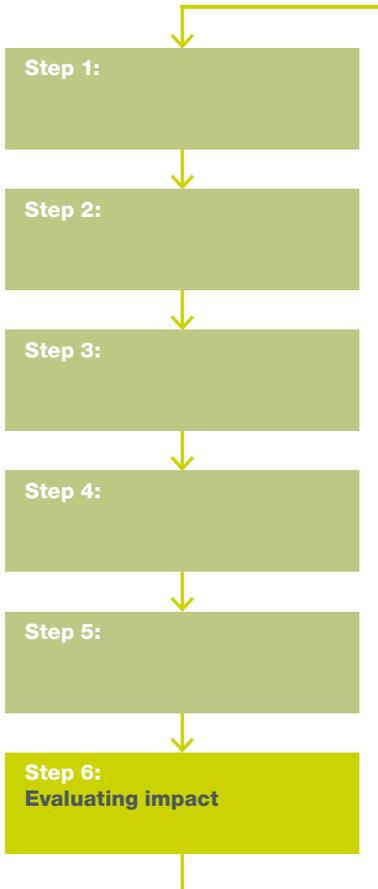
Managing money

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General monitoring



Above
Parents can help
their children
to learn by assisting
with homework and
monitoring progress.



Step 6: **Evaluating impact**

How do we know we have arrived?

At the end of the year, the whole school community will want to know what happened and the extent to which this has matched the plan. There are two aspects that they will be interested in:

what did we actually manage to do? This will include the activities that were actually carried out, together with the resources, including the financial resources, that were used.

what difference did all this make to student achievement (what was the impact?).

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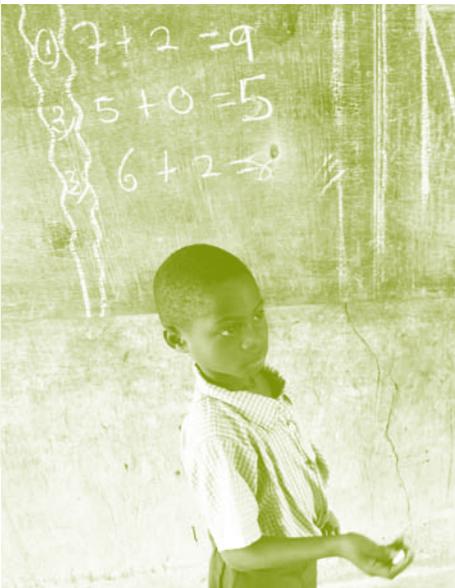
General monitoring

School development planning is a continuous cycle of planning and implementation, so once one year's plan has been implemented and the funds accounted for, planning can start for the next year.

The process begins again by briefly reviewing whether the goal of improving student achievement remains the same (it is likely to) and then moving to the school self-evaluation. It is to be hoped that there will be some significant changes when the school evaluates its performance, as a result of the year's efforts to improve!

This is also a good time to discuss with the various stakeholder groups how happy they have been with their involvement in the entire process. Whilst they will have contributed to regular community review meetings throughout the year, this is an opportunity to look at the whole process and the final outcomes and discuss these.

Below
Evaluation highlights the impact of planning and implementation on student learning and achievement.





The SBMC's (including the Head Teacher's) responsibilities are to:

hold an internal meeting to review its performance over the year and to prepare to report to the main stakeholders.

They could consider:

how well the planning process went and how successfully they had involved their stakeholders.

how the planning stage could be improved.

how well the implementation stage went in terms of completing the action plans in a timely way and on budget.

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what changes in the school have resulted from the SDP process?
Who benefitted and how?

what impact have these changes had on the improvement of student achievement?

They could also consider:

checking complete expenditure reports to account for any funds they received.

discussing with the stakeholders to find out how satisfied they were with their levels of involvement in the whole process.

reporting to the main stakeholders and the wider community on how successfully were the action plans carried out, how money was spent and the impact of the plan on student achievement.

This is where the cycle begins again, with a reconfirmation of the overall purpose of SDP and the completion of the second school self-evaluation.

Section 5

Managing money

This section gives guidance on how to manage school funds.

It answers the following questions:

What are the possible sources of funding for the school?

How can school funds be used?

What are the principles and procedures of financial management?

How are financial records kept?

How should funds be retired?

What are the possible sources of funding for the school?

All schools at one time or another will have to handle money. Many schools already have their own bank account, which is usually managed by the Head Teacher. As part of their governance role in schools, SBMCs have a responsibility for the oversight of school finances and in all schools should work directly with the Head Teacher in managing school accounts.

The following shall be the sources to fund SBMC activities and the schools at large:

State government budget

grants from government, federal, state and LGEA

LGEA – using the money meant for SBMC activities which shall come through Education Supervisory Councilors and the private sector

Universal Basic Education Intervention Fund

other government intervention funds, such as Conditional Grant Scheme, constituency projects of Millennium Development Goal Debt Relief Gain Initiative

primary schools through funds from ENSUBEB and secondary schools through funds from Post Primary School Management Board and Science, Technical and Vocational School Management Board

SBMC members' contributions

donations from individuals who wish to donate (philanthropist)

PTA and old students association

through appeals, lunching, donations, advocacy visits and award ceremonies

banks and other institutions in the community, companies, international development organisations, eg: UNICEF, etc

How can school funds be used?

School funds can be used for many activities. Generally, most of the funds will be allocated according to activities outlined in the school's SDP which the school will have budgeted for when drawing up their plans.

Examples of such activities are listed below:

minor repairs in school.

provision of teaching/learning materials.

procurement of first aid kits for schools.

supply of clean drinkable water to the school.

repair of broken school furniture.

purchase of sporting facilities.

supporting educational excursions.

provision of additional security for the school.

supporting the ability of children with special needs to come to school and learn. (For example, children affected by poverty, disability, ill health, family break-down, early marriage and so on).

training for SBMC members in any other activities deemed important by the SBMC and the community.

purchase of flowers/trees to improve the school environment.

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Managing school finances

Whatever the source of funding, money coming in to the school will have to be managed. The management of such funds is the responsibility of both the Head Teacher and the SBMC.

Right

It is important to ensure the correct amount is paid for items purchased.



Right

It is important to ensure that money is spent according to agreed SBMC plans.



Principles of financial management

Below
School financial information should be available to the wider community.

School funds do not belong to any one individual; they belong to the school and great care needs to be taken in order to ensure that they are kept securely, spent wisely and recorded properly.

Below are key guiding principles of financial management which all schools need to follow.

Stewardship

Authority to handle funds brings with it special responsibilities. The Head Teacher and SBMC members looking after school funds should make a distinction between their personal finances and school funds and should never mix the two.



Left
Transactions should be recorded by SBMC members at the time they occur.

Efficiency and value for money

There is a responsibility to make the best use of the funds that are available.

Accountability

There should be clarity on who has financial authority, what limits are set and who does what. Financial management can be seen as having a number of stages: planning the use of funds; accessing bank accounts; holding the cash; spending the money; recording the transactions; and reporting the accounts. The individuals responsible for each of these stages should be identified and this information should be shared with the community. The responsible individuals should follow basic accounting rules, maintain clear, unambiguous records and ensure that their actions are open to outside scrutiny.

Transparency

Information should be openly available to the wider community about the school budget and plans for expenditure. Accurate accounts should be kept and publicised on the school notice board.

Spreading authority for money

Wherever possible, more than one person should be involved in any transaction.

Timeliness and accuracy of financial reporting

Recording of transactions should be done as they occur, in order to avoid mix-ups and inaccuracies.

Management procedures

Finance committee

Not all SBMC members can be involved in the day-to-day management of school finances. As a result, the SBMC should set up a small sub-committee who in conjunction with the Head Teacher will provide oversight of the school finances.

The tasks of the financial sub-committee will be determined by the SBMC, but should include the following:

Rules on financial transactions

Wherever possible more than one person should be involved in any financial transaction. This should include any activity where money is received or paid out.

The appointment of a Treasurer from within the sub-committee

One person from the sub-committee should be appointed Treasurer. This person will look after the everyday financial matters together with the Head Teacher and should have knowledge of simple book-keeping.

Signatories to the school bank account

The SBMC should agree to designate two members of the sub-committee who, in addition to the school head, will be signatories to the school bank account. In all cases, payments and cheques would need to be signed by two out of the three designated signatories.

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Above
Transparency in
management
of school finances
also contributes
to quality education
for children.

How are financial records kept?

It is critical that the SBMC, and in particular the financial sub-committee, make sure that accurate up-to-date financial records are kept. LGEAs will monitor and be responsible for auditing school accounts and SBMCs will be liable for any discrepancies in the accounts.

Each school head and Treasurer is responsible for keeping a bank book, in which all payments and withdrawals from the bank account will be recorded.

In addition, each school should maintain a single cash book, which is used to record all money coming into the school and all money going out and the dates on which these transactions take place – see table opposite.

Recording income and expenditure in a cash book is a simple operation and one that is even simpler if the record in the cash book is made on the day that the transactions occur.

Delays in making entries in the cash book can lead to confusion and mistakes. As a result, it may be difficult for the SBMC to retire the funds at the end of the year and report back to the wider community.

At the end of each month, the entries in the cash book should be ruled off and totals of income and expenditure in each column added up.

The balance of income over expenditure is the amount that the school still has to spend. This amount must be the same as the balance in the school bank account and must tally with the monthly bank statement.

The school bank account

Each school should have a bank account, which is in the name of the school and not in the name of any one individual, for example the Head Teacher. The bank account should be a current account which allows easy access to funds and provides monthly statements. To ensure transparency the account should have 3 signatories who shall be the SBMC Chair, Secretary and Treasurer. The Secretary (School Head) and either of the other two signatories must sign all cheques.

Spending school funds

As mentioned earlier, spending will normally take place against activities outlined in the SDP or against other activities jointly determined by the school head and the SBMC.

Money should only be withdrawn from the school bank account when purchases need to be made and approved. The amount withdrawn should always be recorded and where possible a purchase receipt should be obtained.

If the seller cannot give a receipt, it is essential that the transaction is recorded and witnessed. Failure to record purchases will result in mistakes in the financial records and leave the SBMC open to being accused of misuse of funds. It is very important that receipts are kept for all transactions as they will be needed to reconcile spending against the account when funds are retired at the end of the year.

How are funds retired?

At the end of each school year school funds should be retired. This is the responsibility of the SBMC finance sub-committee. An end-of-year Statement of Expenditure should be produced which summarises the school's spending against different activities.

The report should be signed off by the school head and the chair of the SBMC. By signing the Statement of Expenditure, the signatories are testifying that the accounts are correct. The financial report should then be submitted to the LGEA and a meeting should be arranged so that the SBMC can present the report to parents and the wider community.

In some cases, the LGEA will arrange for an audit using LGEA staff or a firm of external auditors. This review is to act as a check that money has been spent as planned and to safeguard against the misuse of funds. The report from the auditors will be public and available to the SBMC and the school community.

Below

At the end of each school year school funds should be retired and accounts reconciled.



Section 6

General monitoring

The SBMC has an important role to play in monitoring the progress of the School Development Plan (Section 4), but its monitoring role extends beyond this.

It answers the following questions:

What should the SBMC monitor?

How can progress be measured?

What kinds of monitoring checklists can be used?

How can children be involved in the monitoring process?

How can the wider community be involved in the monitoring process?

What should the SBMC monitor?

The points below highlight some of the areas where the SBMCs may be involved in monitoring and why these areas are important.

Which children are not enrolled in school, and why

All children in the community should be enrolled in school – girls, boys, children with disabilities and children from poor families.

In finding out why some children are still not attending school, the SBMC can work with other partners and develop strategies to include these children in school.

Which children are dropping out of school early, and why

Many children, particularly girls, drop out of school before the end of primary or at transition to secondary education. The SBMC can monitor this and work on strategies with parents and community to support children to finish their education.

The quality of the school infrastructure and environment

The school environment is a factor which contributes to quality education. The SBMC can monitor the condition, cleanliness and security of the school and take action to improve it.

School resources

The SBMC will need to monitor both material and financial resources which come into the school including, for example, different kinds of funds, text-books and learning materials.

Teaching and learning

Teachers have a responsibility to be punctual and to remain in school all day. Their absence will have an adverse effect on pupils' progress. SBMCs can assist in monitoring teachers' attendance.

Pupil welfare issues

Children need safe, positive and encouraging learning environments in order to learn to the best of their abilities. SBMCs can contribute to providing this environment. They can find out why children stop attending school by talking to them and their parents or guardians and they can encourage attendance by helping to make the school more interesting and less threatening.

Measuring progress

In order to know if progress is being made, the SBMC will need to record the situation of all of these issues, at the start of their activities. They will need to speak with the head teacher to collect information such as:

which children are already enrolled and which attend regularly.

which children have dropped out.

how many days of absence each teacher has per month.

what the physical condition of the school is.

how pupil welfare is perceived by children, parents, teachers and others.

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Sample monitoring checklist:

Checking the physical environment of the school

Date	Good features	Cleanliness	Safety and access	Learning environment	Action taken
22/03/10	All children now have chairs to sit on and desks to write at	The toilets are not well maintained and are a risk to health	Girls do not yet have their own toilet to use Children with physical difficulties cannot get into the classrooms	The floors are broken and there are no doors for the classrooms	Discussed with head teacher, SBMC executive and SBMC desk officer

Strategies agreed to address problems:

22/03/10					
----------	--	--	--	--	--

Above

This template can be used by the SBMC to monitor progress on improving the physical environment of the school. It can be adapted for monitoring different things.

Making improvements

Once monitoring information has been collected, the SBMC will need to meet with the Head Teacher, the local school support officer, parents and the wider community to agree which improvements are realistic.

They will also need to agree on action to be taken if targets for improvements are not met?

If some teachers have been absent a lot for example, it may take some time for this situation to improve.

Targets set to improve this situation would need to be realistic and achievable in the time frame. Teachers may need some encouragement to reach agreed targets – they are often motivated by praise and recognition as well as by rules and supervision.

Involving children and the wider community in the monitoring process

Children know a lot about their schools and about what is really happening inside them. Children have many ideas about what makes a good school and it makes sense to ask them about their education and involve them in monitoring.

Children **usually know for example:**

how well they are learning and what affects their ability to learn.

the kinds of problems other children face in school and in accessing school.

how punctual and regular teachers are in their attendance and how they relate to pupils.

what would make school better for all children.

Section 4

School development planning

Section 5

Managing money

Section 6

General monitoring

If children are to be involved in the monitoring process, the SBMC will need to ensure that they are not placed in situations which may cause them harm at the time or at a later stage. It will be important to sensitise adults in the community and schools on children's participation and its benefits.

The wider community should also be involved in the monitoring process. The SBMC represents the views of the wider community and links the community with the school, so it is important to ask community members what their view of progress is. As mentioned in Section 3, the wider community will participate in community review meetings.

The community can also do some monitoring. Community monitors can be identified and given the role of monitoring specific areas. If well planned, implemented and supported by the SBMC, this can generate useful and very relevant monitoring information. Community monitors could, for example, help monitor children who are out of school, or who drop out of school early. Information collected could be presented and discussed at the community review meetings described in Section 3.

Below

Child monitors can monitor their peers who are out of school and encourage them to attend.



Annex

Key stakeholders interest and roles in establishing SBMCs

FME:	SMoE:	STVSMB:	NGOs/CBOs:
Evolve SBMC's policy	To inform relevant agencies	Creation of awareness	Create awareness
Prescribe minimum guidelines for SBMC	Organise state level stake holders forum to ensure buy-in	Inauguration of SBMC at schools under STVSMB	Provide support services, eg training, reporting, data generation
Organise stake holders forum for buying into the SBMC's Policy	Ensuring implementation	Quality assurance	Plays advisory roles
Collation of national data on SBMC for planning purposes	Set up STT		Quality assurance/ sustainability
Monitoring and evaluation	Create a desk office		
	Produce and distribute documents on SBMC		
	Budget provision for SBMC		
	Coordinate training on SBMC		
	Data collation		
	Quality assurance/ sustainability		

NCNE:

Ensure effective co-ordination, frequent monitoring and evaluation of nomadic schools

Ensure establishment of Schools within their location

Ensure recruitment of qualified and adequate teachers for nomadic schools

Ensure training and retraining of nomadic teachers

Ensure provision of incentives for teachers to work with and live in the disadvantaged areas where the nomadic schools are located

PPSMB:

Ensure recruitment, deployment, promotion and disciplining of teachers

Supervision and monitoring of Schools

Ensure collection of valid and reliable data from schools

Ensure provision of incentives for teachers to work and live in disadvantaged areas

LGC:

Ensure regular and prompt payment of teachers' salaries

Ensure provision of logistics such as: mobility and funds for frequent supervision and monitoring of schools

Ensure timely promotion of teachers

Ensure child-friendly environment for learning

Ensure provision of incentives for schools, teachers, education officers and pupils



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