

INCUMBENT & PREDECESSOR: Completing Project & Sharing Ideas

Presented by:

Afolabi E. Olowookere, Ph.D.
Managing Director | Chief Economist
Analysts Data Services & Resources Ltd.
olowookere.ae@adsrng.com; +234 (0) 8032734460



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Introduction

1

- The relationship between an incumbent and their predecessor is critical to political and organizational dynamics.

2

- This relationship can significantly influence decision-making, strategic direction, and the overall effectiveness of leadership.

3

- Additionally, this dynamic plays a crucial role in the completion of projects, as the transition between leaders can either facilitate or hinder progress.

4

- This presentation offers a perspective on how past leadership informs current practices and how collaborative or divergent approaches can impact the realization of goals.

Incumbent and Predecessor: **Completing projects**

- Succession is a process during which predecessors gradually decrease their involvement in organizational activities while the incumbent increases theirs.
- It is assumed that once the transfer of responsibility and authority is complete, the predecessor quickly and quietly fades away from the picture.
- Although this view of succession may be true for some states and countries, anecdotal evidence indicates that this is not the case for the majority, where there are ongoing and overlapping political and leadership relations.
- Caykoğlu (2013) shows that post-succession predecessor and incumbent interactions do not end with the transfer of title, authority and/or responsibility from one to the other.
 - Instead, it continues in various shapes and forms, affecting predecessor-successor relationships and impacting the institution.

- Government projects, especially large-scale infrastructure, education, or health programs, often span multiple years and may be initiated by one administration and completed by another.
- When the incumbents collaborate with their predecessors, it ensures that these projects do not face unnecessary delays or abandonment, thus maintaining the continuity of public service delivery.
- Collaboration can help align short-term actions with long-term goals, allowing for idea sharing and ensuring that projects contribute to a broader vision for the country, state or region.

Incumbent and Predecessor: Sharing Ideas

- The mere presence of the predecessor could provide assurances to the public that a qualified backup is ready to support the incumbent.
- Predecessors may take on advisory roles, and their guidance can help incumbents avoid pitfalls and leverage existing resources effectively.
- **Predecessors often possess valuable insights and institutional knowledge about projects, challenges, and stakeholder relationships that may not be documented.**
- **Sharing ideas can therefore ensure that effective policies and initiatives continue, promoting stability and consistency in governance.**
- During the transition period, predecessors often help prepare incumbents by sharing knowledge about ongoing projects and pressing issues through scheduled discussions where both parties can share insights, challenges, and strategies related to governance.



Governors and Political Parties: (1999-2024)

State/Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003H1	2003H2	2004	2005H1	2005H2	2006H1	2006H2	2007H1	2007H2	2008H1	2008H2	2009H1	2009H2	2010H1	2010H2	2011H1	2011H2	2012H1	2012H2	2012H2	2013	2014H1	2014H2	2015H1	2015H2	2016H1	2016H2	2017H1	2017H2	2018H1	2018H2	2019H1	2019H2	2020H1	2020H2	2021	2022H1	2022H2	2023H1	2023H2	2024
Abia	Orji Uzor Kalu												Theodore A. Orji												Okezie Victor Ikpeazu												Alex Chioma Otti								
Adamawa	Boni Haruna												Murtala Nyako												Bindo Jibrilla												Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri								
Akwa Ibom	Victor Attah												Godswill O. Akpabio												Udom Gabriel Emmanuel												Umo Bassey Eno								
Anambra	Chinwoke	Chris Ngige			Peter Obi												Willie Obiano												Charles Soludo																
Bauchi	Ahmad Adamu Mu'azu												Mallam Isa Yuguda												Mohammed Abdullahi Abubakar												Bala Abdulkadir Mohammed								
Bayelsa	Diepreye Peter Alamiyeseigha						Goodluck Jonathan						Timipre Sylva						Henry Seriake Dickson						Douye Diri																				
Benue	George Akume												Gabriel Torwua Suswam												Samuel Ioraer Ortom												Hyacinth Alia								
Borno	Mala Kachalla	Ali Modu Sheriff												Kashim Shettima Mustapha												Babagana Umara Zulum																			
Cross River	Donald Duke												Liyel Imoke												Benedict Benguioshuye Ayade												Bassey Edet Out								
Delta	James Onanefe Ibori												Emmanuel Eweta Uduaghan												Ifeanyichukwu Arthur Okowa												Francis								
Ebonyi	Sam Egwu												Martin Elechi												Dave Umah												Francis Nwifuru								
Edo	Lucky Igbiniedion												Oserheji	Adams Oshiomhole												Godwin Obaseki																			
Ekiti	Otunba Niyi	Ayodele Fayose			Tunji Olurin	Olusegun Oni			Kayode Fayemi						Ayodele Fayose						Kayode Fayemi	Biodun Oyebanji																							
Enugu	Chimaroke Nnamani												Sullivan Chime												Ifeanyi Ugwuanyi												Peter Mbah								
Gombe	Abubakar Habu	Mohammed Danjuma Goje												Ibrahim Hassan Dankwambo												Muhammad Inuwa Yahaya																			
Imo	Achike Udenwa												Ikedi G. Ohakim												Rochas Anayo Okorochoa												Hope Uzodinma								
Jigawa	Ibrahim Saminu Turak												Sule Lamido												Badaru Abubakar												Umar Namadi								
Kaduna	Ahmed Makarfi												Mohammed Namadi												Patrick Yakowa	Mukhtar Ramalan			Nasiru Ahmed El-Rufai												Uba Sani				
Kano	Rabiu Musa	Ibrahim Shekarau												Rabiu Musa Kwankwaso												Abdullahi Umar Ganduje												Abba Kabir Yusuf							
Katsina	Umaru Musa Yar'Adua												Ibrahim Shema												Aminu Bello Masari												Dikko Umar Radda								
Kebbi	Adamu Aliero												Usman Saidu Nasamu Dakingari												Abubakar Atiku Bagudu												Nasir Idris								
Kogi	Abubakar Audu	Ibrahim Idris												Idris Wada												Yahaya Bello												Usman Dodo							
Kwara	Mohammed Lawal	Bukola Saraki												Abdulfattah Ahmed												Abdulrazaq Abdulrahman																			
Lagos	Asiwaju Bola Tinubu												Babatunde Fashola												Akinwunmi Ambode												Mr Babajide Sanwo-Olu								
Nasarawa	Abdullahi Adamu												Aliyu Doma												Umaru Tanko Al-Makura												Abdullahi Sule								
Niger	Abdulkadir Kure												Mu'azu Babangida Aliyu												Abubakar Sani Bello												Mohammed Umar								
Ogun	Olusegun Osoba	Gbenga Daniel												Ibikunle Amosun												Dapo Abiodun																			
Ondo	Adebayo Adefarati												Olusegun Agagu						Olusegun Mimiko						Rotimi Akeredolu						Lucky Aiyedatiwa														
Osun	Adebisi Akande												Olagunsoye Oyinlola												Rauf Aregbesola						Gboyega Oyetola						Ademola Adeleke								
Oyo	Lam Adesina	Rashidi Adewolu Ladoja						Christopher Alao-Akala						Abiola Ajimobi												Seyi Makinde																			
Plateau	Joshua Dariye												Jonah David Jang												Simon Bako Lalong												Caleb mutfwang								
Rivers	Peter Odili												Chibuike Amaechi												Ezenwo Wike												Siminalayi Fubara								
Sokoto	Attahiru Bafarawa												Aliyu Magatakarda Wamakko						Aliyu Magatakarda Wamakko						Aminu Waziri Tambuwa						Ahmad Aliyu														
Taraba	Jolly Nyame												Danbaba Suntai												Darius Ishaku												Agbu Kefas								
Yobe	Bukar Ibrahim												Mamman Bello	Ibrahim Gaidam												Mai Mala Buni																			
Zamfara	Ahmad Sani Yarima												Mahmud Shinkafi						Abdul'aziz Abubakar Yari												Bello Matawalle	Dauda Lawal													

Nigeria has a long history of Predecessors, Successors and Incumbents

KEYS	
PDP	
APC	
APGA	
LP	
ANPP	
APP	
AD	
PPA	
NNPP	

**INCUMBENT AND PREDECESSOR
RELATIONSHIP:
FRAMEWORKS AND PRACTICES**



Incumbent and Predecessor: Theoretical Frameworks

- Some frameworks provide insight into how incumbents navigate the legacies of their predecessors, balancing the need for innovation with the desire to maintain stability.

01

- Continuity Theory of Succession

02

- Accountability theory/Political scapegoating/Blame-shifting

03

- Partisan Identity Theory

04

- Alesina and Tabellini Theory

Theories and Relatable Scenarios: Continuity Theory of Succession

- The incumbent inherits pre-existing treaties, regardless of the predecessor's existence. They often build on these policies, reinforcing legitimacy through achievements.

S/N	Projects/Scenarios	States	Governors
1.	The incumbent administration completed the Ultra-Modern Bus Terminal in Ado-Ekiti initiated by Kayode Fayemi. Press Release: Government of Ekiti State, Nigeria. (September 6, 2023)	Ekiti	Kayode Fayemi (APC) vs Biodun Oyebanji (APC)
2.	Completion of Tsokundi road, Yerima to Gassol; Lot 3 project of Kurmi Marraraba-Baissa-Abong road are all continued projects by the incumbent administration. AIT. June 25, 2022	Taraba	Darius Ishaku (PDP) vs Agbu Kefas (PDP)
3.	The incumbent administration completed the Agro-Cargo airport that was initially conceived by former Governor Gbenga Daniel. Premium Times Nigeria. 24 April, 2024.	Ogun	Gbenga Daniel (PDP) vs Dapo Abiodun (APC)
4.	The incumbent administration completed the construction of dualization of Fanisau-Unity Roundabout 11.5 kilometers road in Dutse. Arise News. 12 June, 2024	Jigawa	Badaru Abubakar (APC) vs Umar Namadi (APC)
5	The incumbent governor completed the Panseke-Adigbe road and Kuto bridge in the State Capital. Independent News. 8 Jan, 2023.	Ogun	Ibikunle Amosun (APC) vs Dapo Abiodun (APC)

Theories and Relatable Scenarios: **Accountability theory/Political scapegoating/Blame-shifting**

- Incumbent leaders often blame their predecessors for economic or political issues, deflecting criticism and rallying support.
- This can also involve scrutinizing previous leaders' actions to assess the current leader's performance.

S/N	Projects/Scenarios	States	Governors
1.	Infrastructure deficits and road maintenance issues, with Abiodun pointing to the lack of investment during previous tenures as a reason for current challenges. BusinessDay, 9th July, 2024	Ogun	Ibikunle Amosun (APC) vs Dapo Abiodun (APC)
2.	The predecessor governor, appointed eight civil servants to the position of permanent secretary in the twilight of his eight-year tenure. Governor Seyi Makinde reversed the promotion of all the new permanent secretaries in the State civil service. Punch Newspaper. 31st May 2019.	Oyo	Abiola Ajimobi (APC) vs Seyi Makinde (PDP)
3.	Widespread corruption allegations and governance issues, with Uzodinma frequently citing his predecessor's governance failures as justification for his policies and reforms. Channels. August 22, 2024.	Imo	Rochas Anayo Okorochoa (APC) vs Hope Uzodinma (APC)
4.	Current economic challenges, including unemployment and poverty, were often linked to the policies of Ganduje, leading to criticism from various stakeholders. Daily Post. July 19, 2024.	Kano	Abdullahi Umar Ganduje (APC) vs Abba Kabir Yusuf (NNPP)
5	Oborevwoori has scrutinized Okowa's previous policies, pointing to ongoing economic issues as evidence of the need for his own approaches. Vanguard. November 12, 2022.	Delta	Ifeanyi Okowa (PDP) vs Francis Oborevwoori (PDP)

Theories and Relatable Scenarios: Partisan Identity Theory

- This theory explores how political identity and party affiliation shape the relationship between incumbents and predecessors. Incumbents may adopt or reject previous policies based on party alignment.

S/N	Projects/Scenarios	States	Governors
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incumbent governor directed all the 23 local government caretaker chairmen in the state and those aspiring to be councilors to contest the forthcoming local government elections on the platform of the All People's Party (APP). • The APP, previously an unknown party in the region, is now gaining considerable traction, backed by the incumbent governor and the incumbent local government chairmen. ThisDay. 4th October, 2024. 	Rivers	Nyesom Wike (PDP) vs Siminalayi Fubara (PDP)
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obaseki accused the predecessor of disrupting Edo state's decision-making process, leading to his resignation from the All-Progressives Congress and his deputy, Philip Shaibu, following suit. Premium Times. September 20, 2024. 	Edo	Adams Oshiomhole (APC) vs Godwin Obaseki (PDP)
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incumbent administration inherited 26 ongoing road projects covering about 340 kilometers across the state expending over N25 billion. PM News. 1st June, 2024. 	Jigawa	Badaru Abubakar (APC) vs Umar Namadi (APC)
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mbah has emphasized continuing the PDP's agenda, focusing on policies established by Ugwuanyi. Premium Times. October 3, 2024. 	Enugu	Ifeanyi Ugwuanyi (PDP) vs Peter Mbah (PDP)
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incumbent administration settled a total sum of N130 billion of the N465 billion inherited debt from previous administrations in the state. ThisDay. 4th October, 2024. 	Delta	Ifeanyi Okowa (PDP) vs Sheriff Oborevwori (PDP)

Theories and Relatable Scenarios: Alesina and Tabellini Theory

- The theory highlights how a predecessor may accumulate debt strategically to constrain future governments, especially if a rival is expected to take power, thereby limiting their ability to implement policies effectively and potentially influencing future elections.
- The level of debt accumulation is larger the larger is the degree of polarisation between alternating governments and the less likely it is that the current government will be re-elected.

S/N	Projects/Scenarios	States	Governors
1.	Hyacinth Alia administration inherited a debt of N359 billion, from Predecessor. Vanguard. 4th October 2024.	Benue	Samuel Ortom (PDP) vs Hyacinth Alia (APC)
2.	Incumbent revealed that his predecessor, Darius Ishaku, left an empty treasury to him when he assumed office. ThisDay. 4th October 2024.	Taraba	Darius Ishaku (PDP) vs Agbu Kefas (PDP)
3.	The incumbent governor inherited a huge debt burden from El-Rufai's administration. Channels. March 30, 2024.	Kaduna	Nasiru Ahmed El-Rufai (APC) vs Uba Sani (APC)
4.	The incumbent governor accused the former governor of misappropriating N528 billion in state funds. He said he inherited an empty treasury from his predecessor, and there was a backlog of salaries for four months. Vanguard. 4th October 2024.	Zamfara	Bello Matawalle (APC) vs Dauda Lawal (PDP)
5	The incumbent revealed that his predecessor, Bindow left a backlog of pension and gratuity to the tune of N28 billion and also a debt of about N120 billion, The administration claimed to have used the money for road construction across the state. ThisDay Live. 21 May, 2019	Adamawa	Bindow Jibrilla (APC) vs Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri (PDP)

**INCUMBENT AND PREDECESSOR:
EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE OF CHANGES
IN POLITICAL PARTIES, GOVERNORS
AND TERMS**

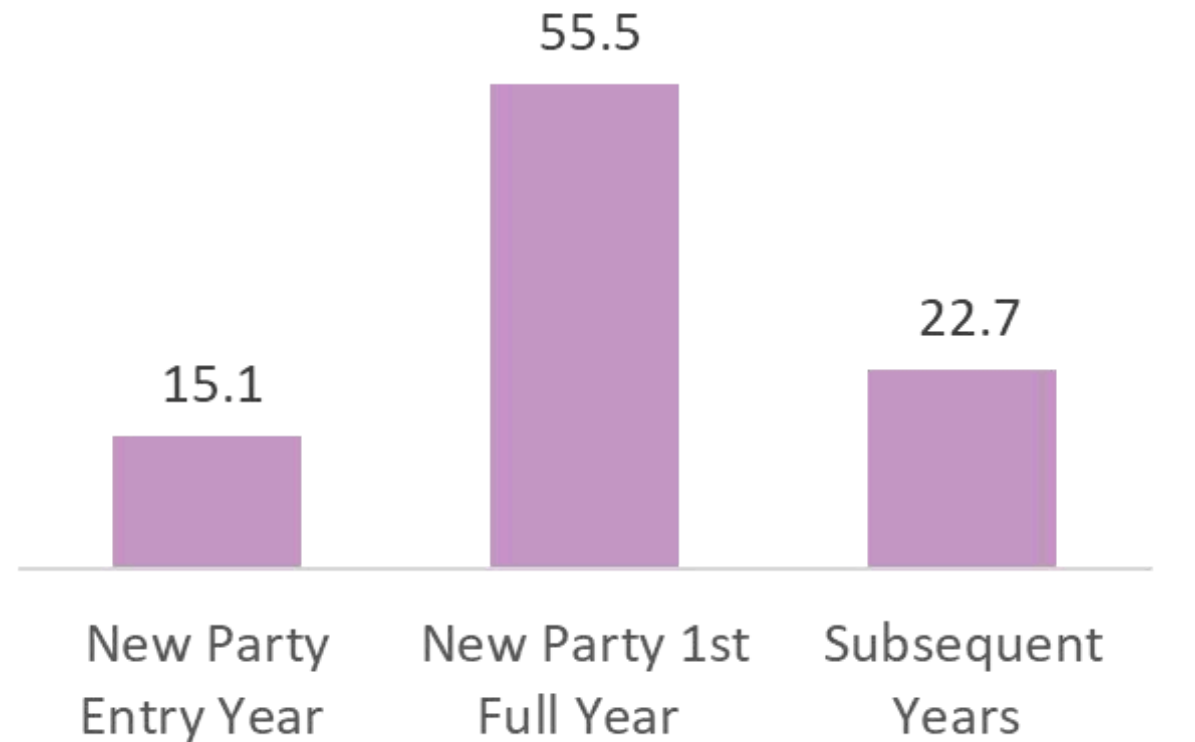


Approach

- The Incumbent–Predecessor relationships are captured with three (3) data proxies
 - **Change in Political Parties:** Measured at 3 levels, namely, New Party Entry Year, New Party 1st Full Year, Subsequent Years
 - **Change in Governors:** Also measured at 3 levels, i.e., New Governor Entry Year, New Governor 1st Full Year, Subsequent Years
 - **Governor’s Term in Office:** Measured at 3 levels, namely, Completed Single Term, Still in Office, Completed Two Terms
- **Selected Indicators:** A total of 8 fiscal indicators are considered, namely, Total Revenue, IGR, Share of IGR in Total Revenue, Total Expenditure, Capital Expenditure, Share of Capital in Total Expenditure, Domestic Debt, and External Debt
- The percent changes in each of these indicators are calculated and compared among the 3 levels of each of the 3 data proxies.
- The aim is to determine if changes in parties and offices influence these fiscal indicators.
- **Scope:** The analysis is done for all the 36 States of Nigeria from 1999 to 2024

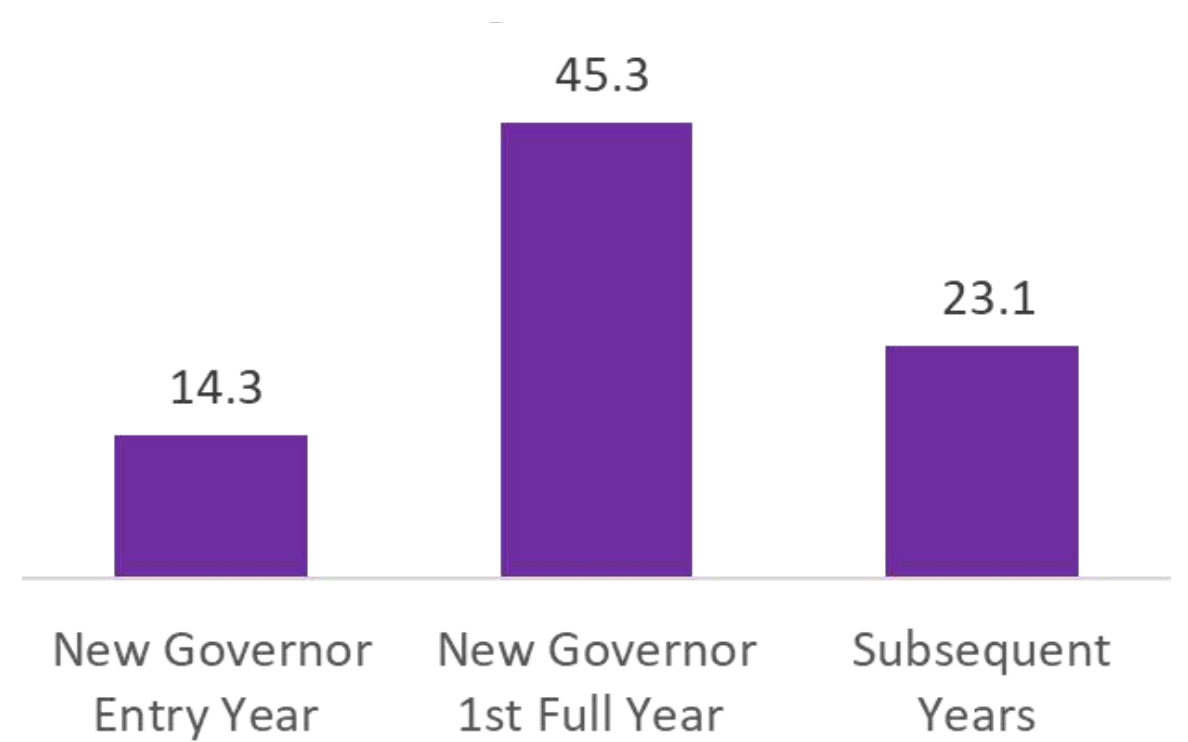
Total Revenue

Change in Political Parties



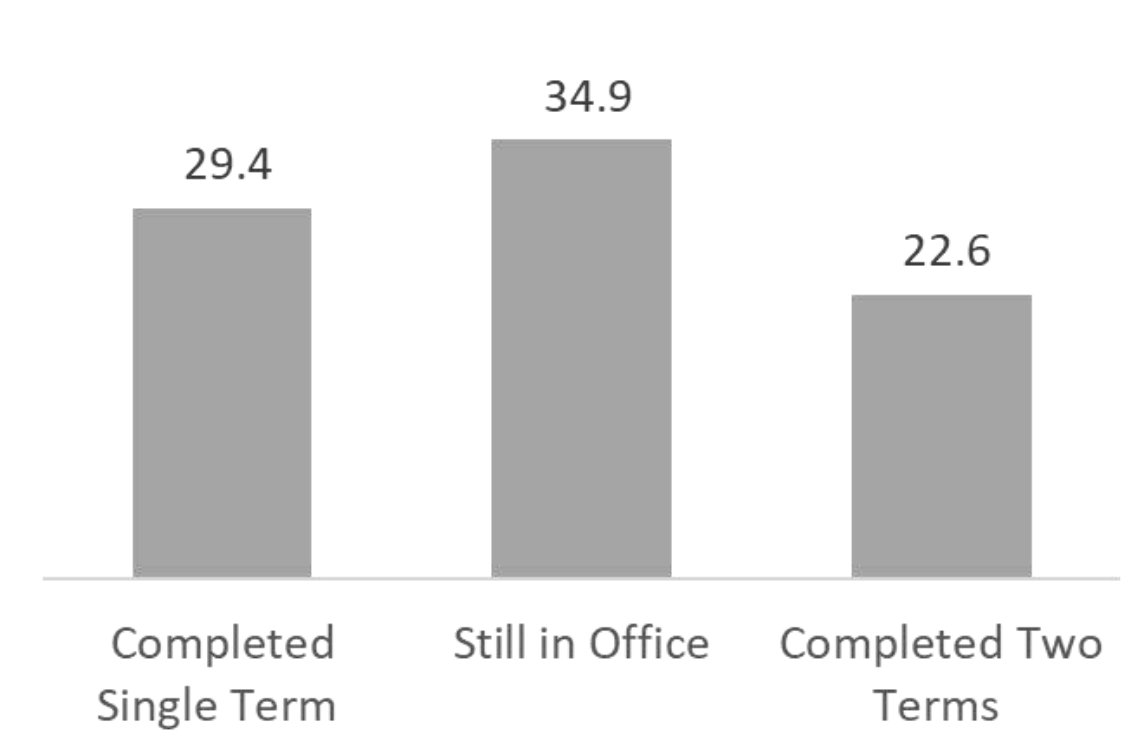
- The average annual growth rate in total revenue for the New Party Entry Year was 15.1%, 55.5% after first year in office and 22.7% for the subsequent years.
- The new party's first full year shows relatively higher total revenue compared to subsequent years, conversely, when a new party takes over, the entry year shows lower total revenue.

Change in Governors



- The average annual growth rate in total revenue for the New Governor Entry Year was 14.3%, 45.3% after the Governor's first full year and 23.1% for subsequent years.
- The total revenue for new Governor's first full year is relatively higher than the subsequent years, in contrast, the New governor entry year is lower.

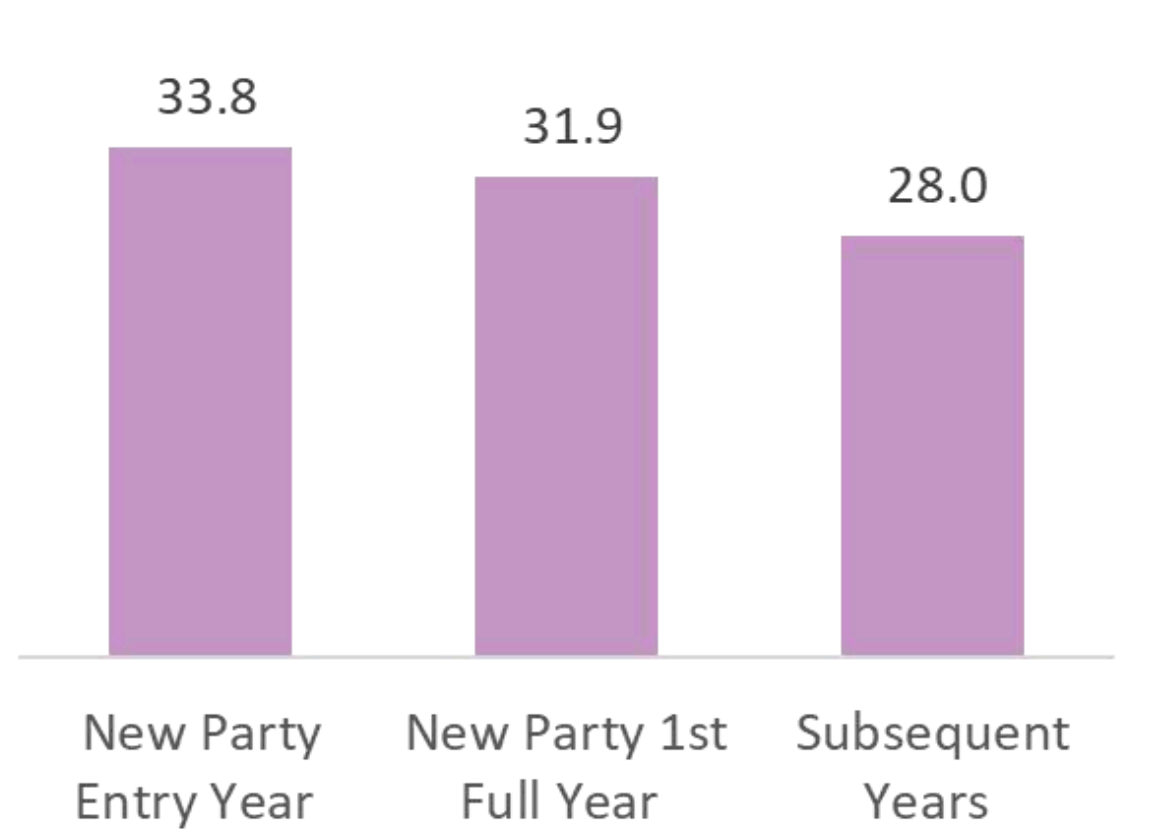
Governor's Term in Office



- Average annual growth rate in total revenue for governors that completed a single term was 29.4%, 22.6% for governors that completed two terms and, 34.9% for incumbent governors.
- The governors who completed a single term and those still in office have a relatively higher total revenue when compared with governors who served two terms

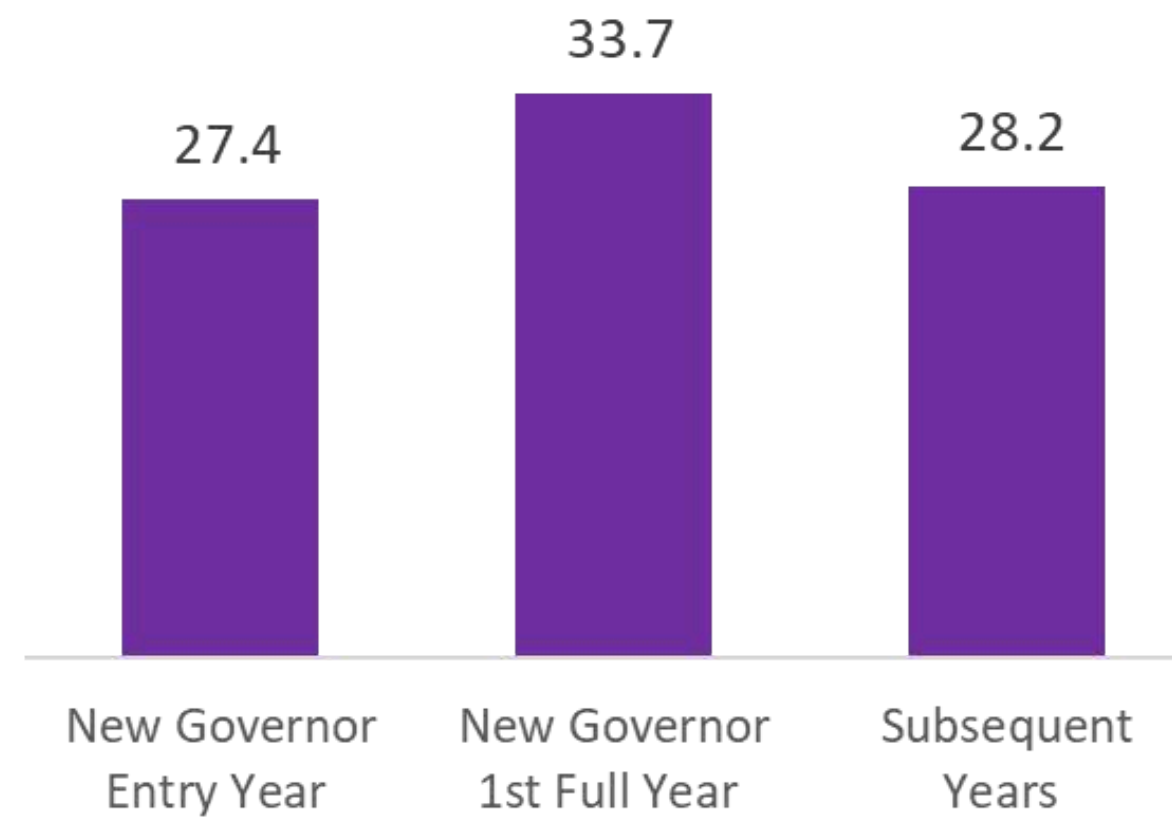
Internally Generated Revenue

Change in Political Parties



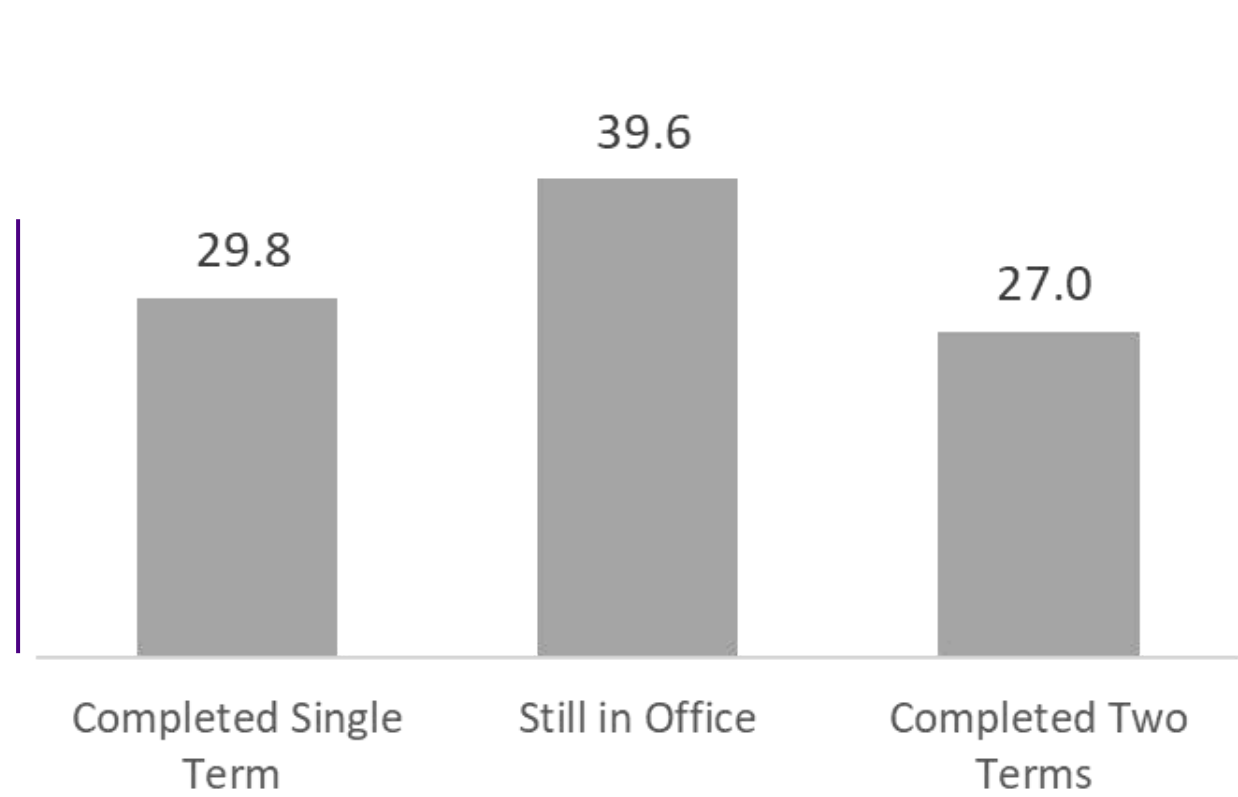
- The Internally Generated Revenue's average annual growth rate for the New Party Entry Year is 33.8%, after the first year, it reduced slightly to 31.9% and it further reduced to 28.0% for the subsequent years.
- The new party's first full year and the New Party Entry Year are both relatively higher than the subsequent years.

Change in Governors



- The average annual growth rate in internally generated revenue for the New Governor Entry Year was 27.4%, followed by an increase to 33.7% after the Governor's first full year, and then settling at 28.2% in subsequent years.
- The new governor's first full year is a bit higher than subsequent years, while the New governor's entry year is almost at par.

Governor's Term in Office



- The average annual growth rate in internally generated revenue for governors that completed a single term was 29.8%, 27.0% for governors that completed two terms and, 39.6% for incumbent governors.
- The governors who completed a single term and those still in office have a relatively higher IGR growth when compared with governors who served two terms

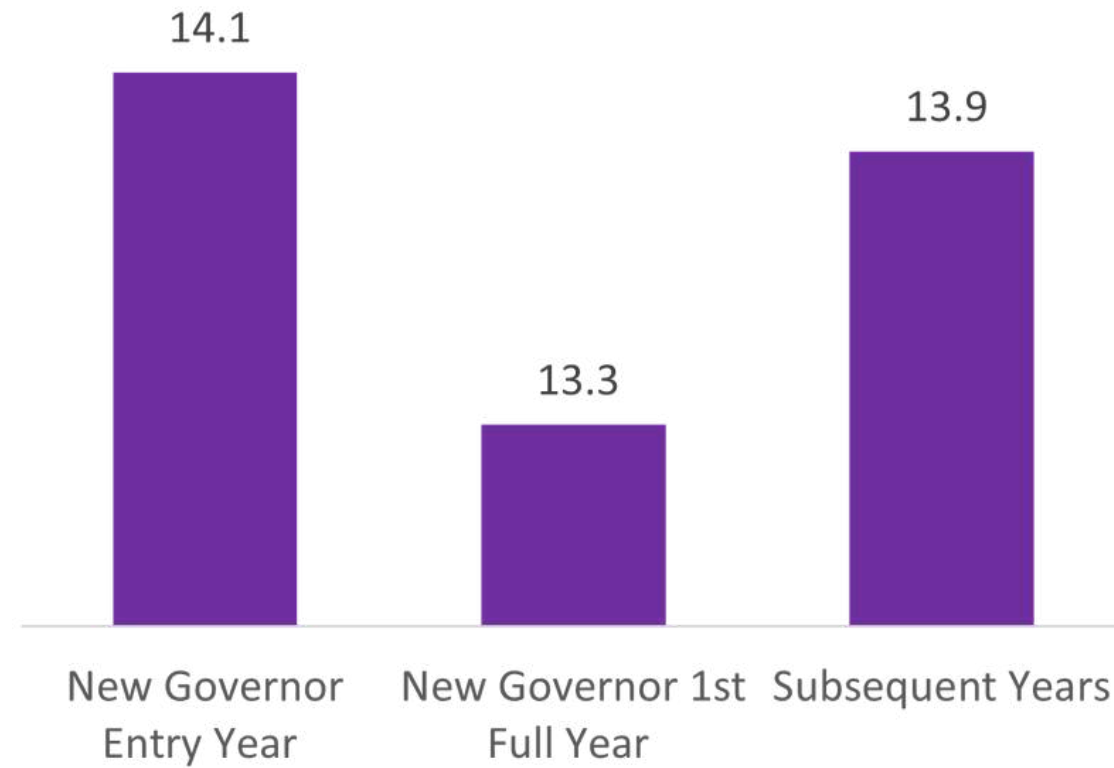
Average Share of IGR in Total Revenue (%)

Change in Political Parties



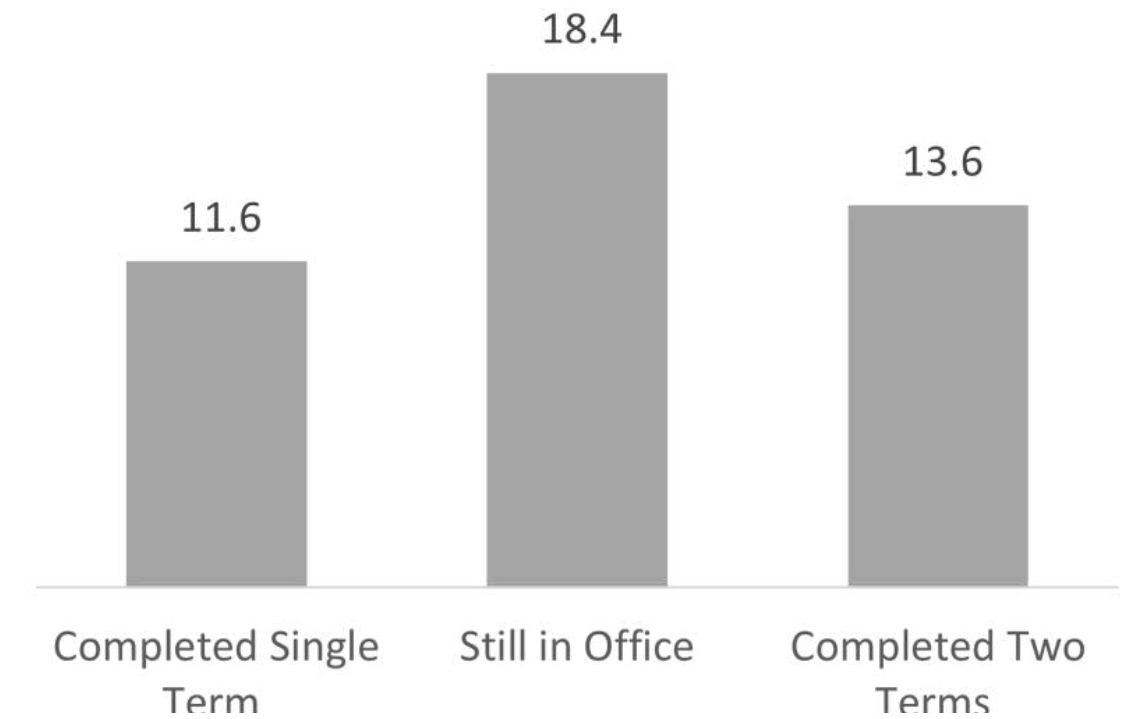
- The share of IGR in Total revenue for the New Party Entry Year averaged 15.5%, 13.6% after first year in office and, 13.7% for the subsequent years.
- The new party's first full year and the New Party Entry Year are both higher than the subsequent years.

Change in Governors



- During the New Governor Entry Year, the average share of IGR in total revenue was 14.1%. This rate fell slightly to 13.3% after the Governor's first full year and then increased to 13.9% in subsequent years.
- In comparison to subsequent years, the new governor's first full year exhibits a relatively higher rate. Conversely, during the New Governor Entry Year is lower than that of the years that follow.

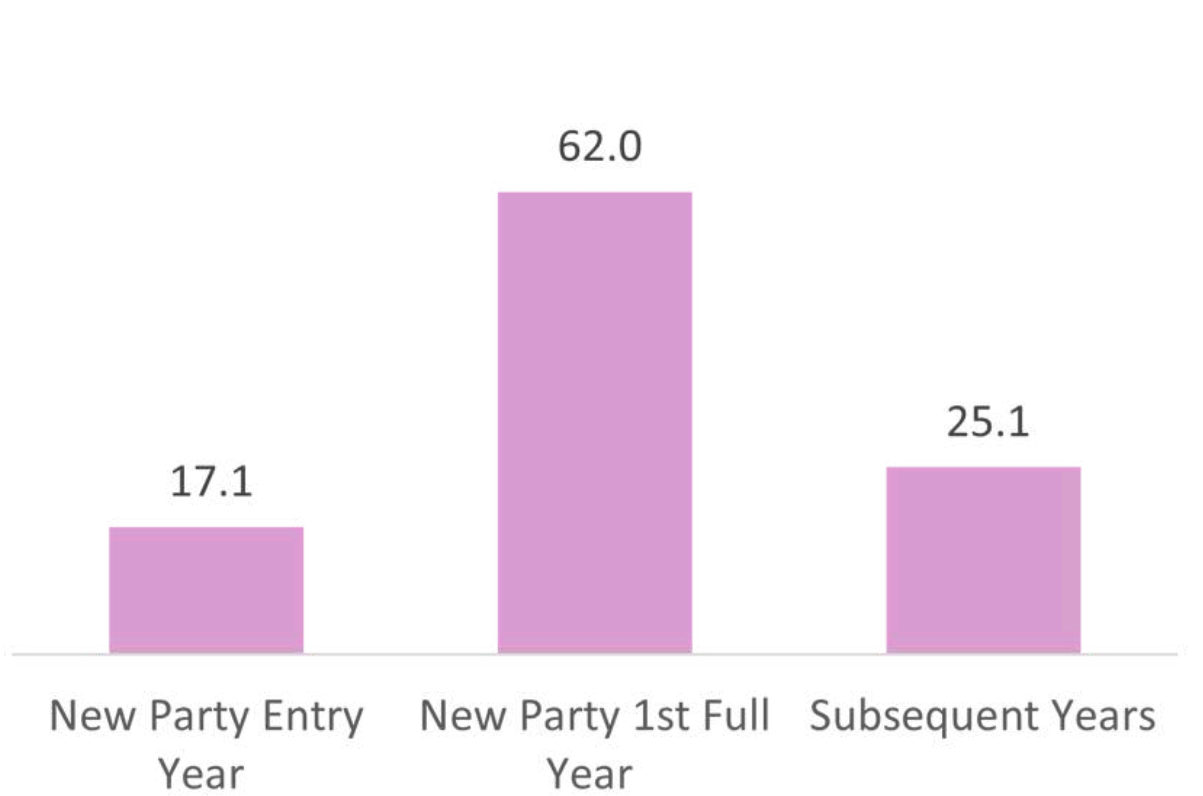
Governor's Term in Office



- For governors who completed a single term, the average share of IGR in total revenue was 11.6%, while 13.6% was for governors who served two terms and 18.4% for incumbent governors.
- In comparison to governors who completed single term, governors with two terms recorded a relatively higher rate, while those currently in office have the highest values

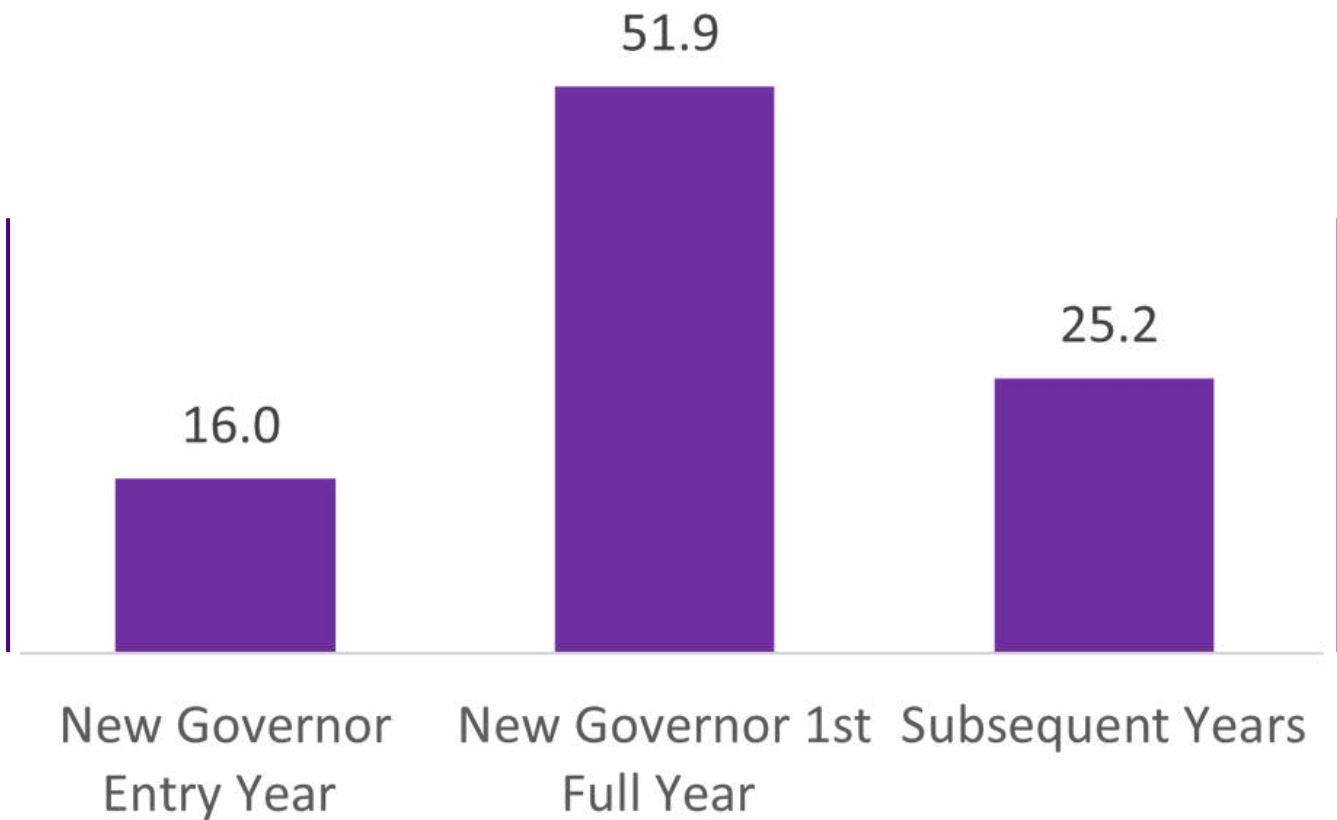
Total Expenditure

Change in Political Parties



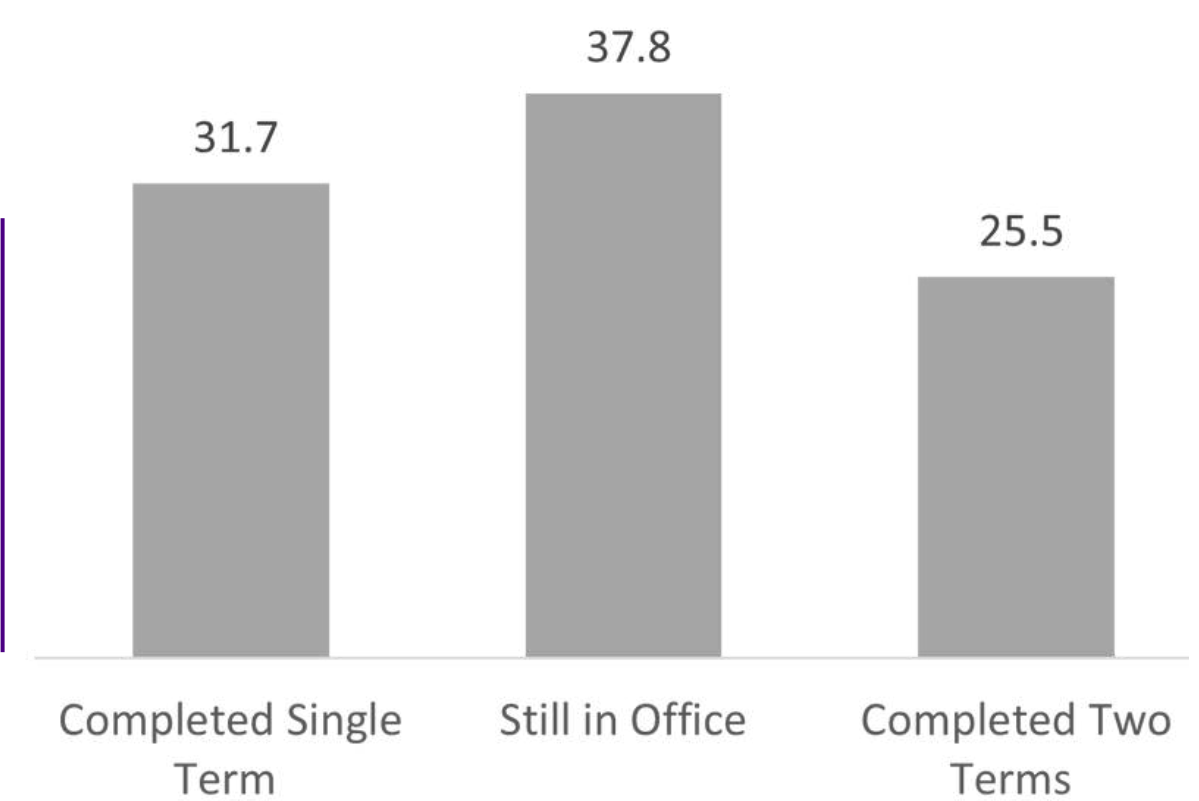
- Total expenditure experienced an average annual growth rate of 17.1% in the New Party Entry Year, which increased to 62.0% after the first year in office, and settled at 25.1% for the subsequent years.
- The new party's first full year shows relatively higher total expenditure compared to subsequent years, conversely, when a new party takes over, the entry year shows lower total expenditure.

Change in Governors



- During the New Governor Entry Year, the average annual growth rate in total expenditure was 16.0%. This rate rose to 51.9% after the Governor's first full year and then dropped to 25.2% in subsequent years
- In the New Governor's first full year, total expenditure is relatively higher than in subsequent years; however, the entry year reflects a lower total expenditure

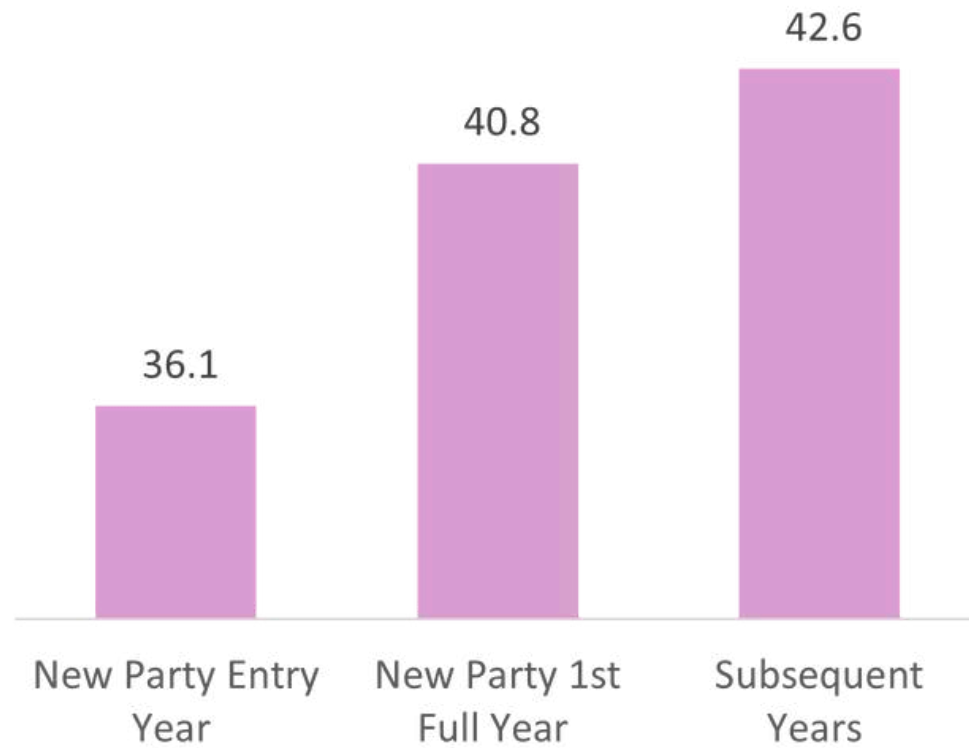
Governor's Term in Office



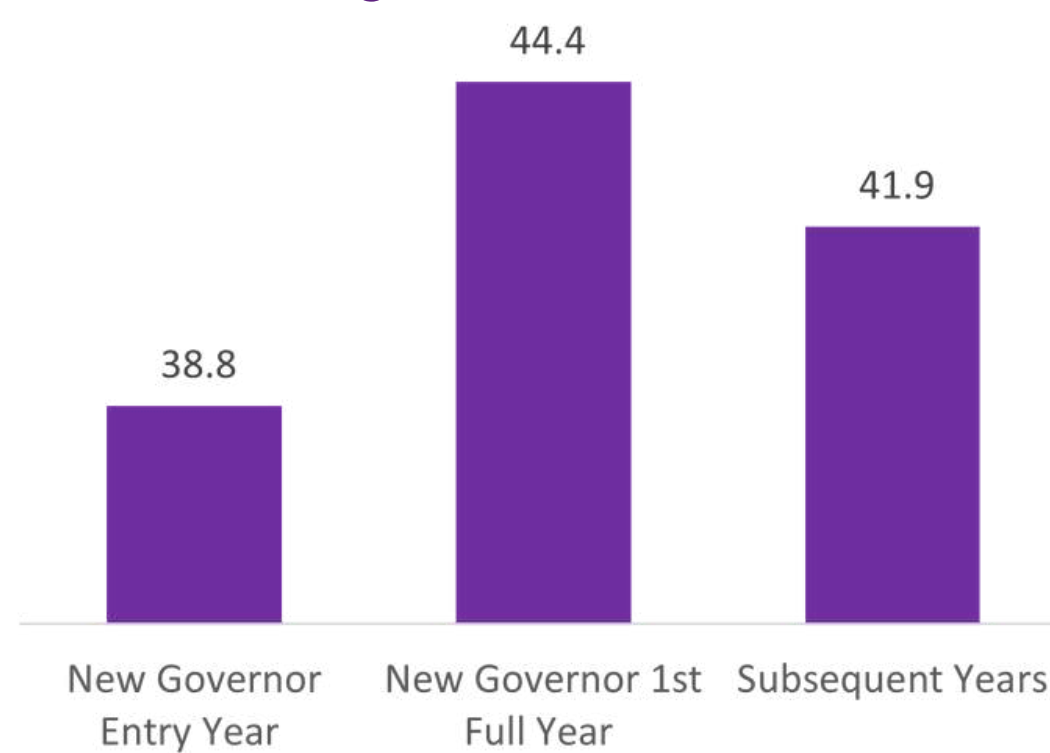
- The average annual growth rate in total expenditure for a completed single term was 31.7%, 25.5% for governors that completed two terms and 37.8% for incumbent governors.
- The governors who completed a single term and those still in office have a relatively higher total expenditure when compared with governors who served two terms.

Average Share of Capital in Total Expenditure Ratio (%)

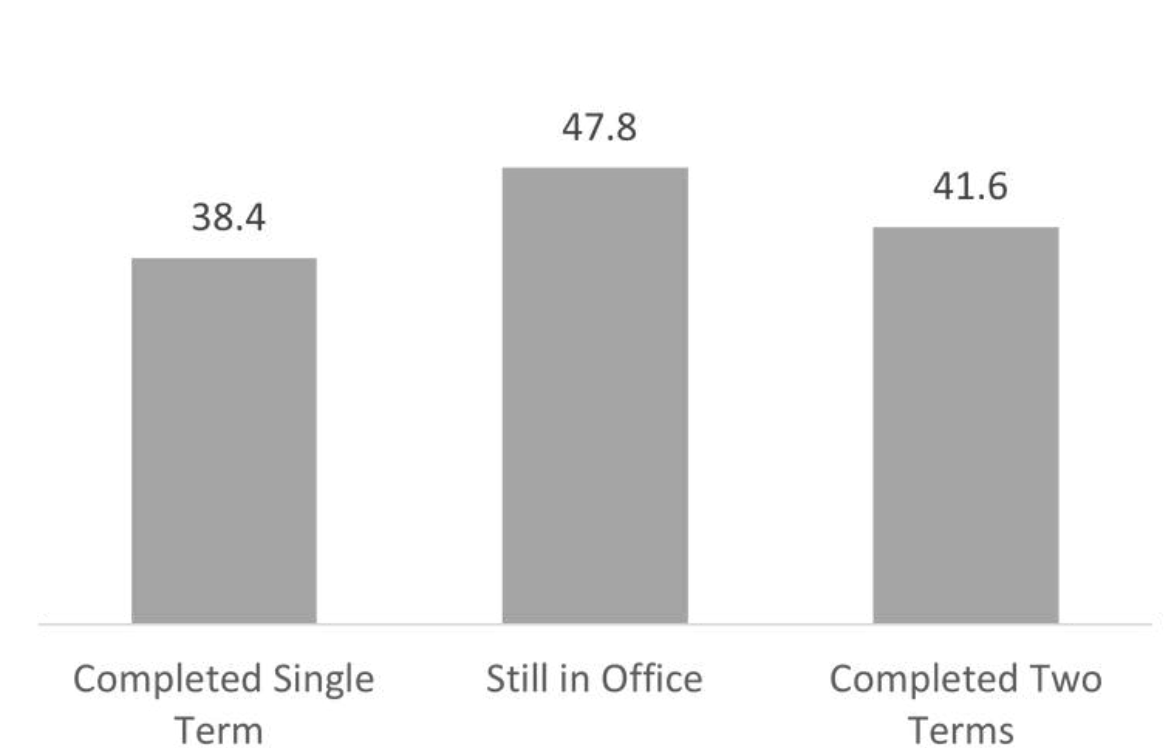
Change in Political Parties



Change in Governors



Governor's Term in Office



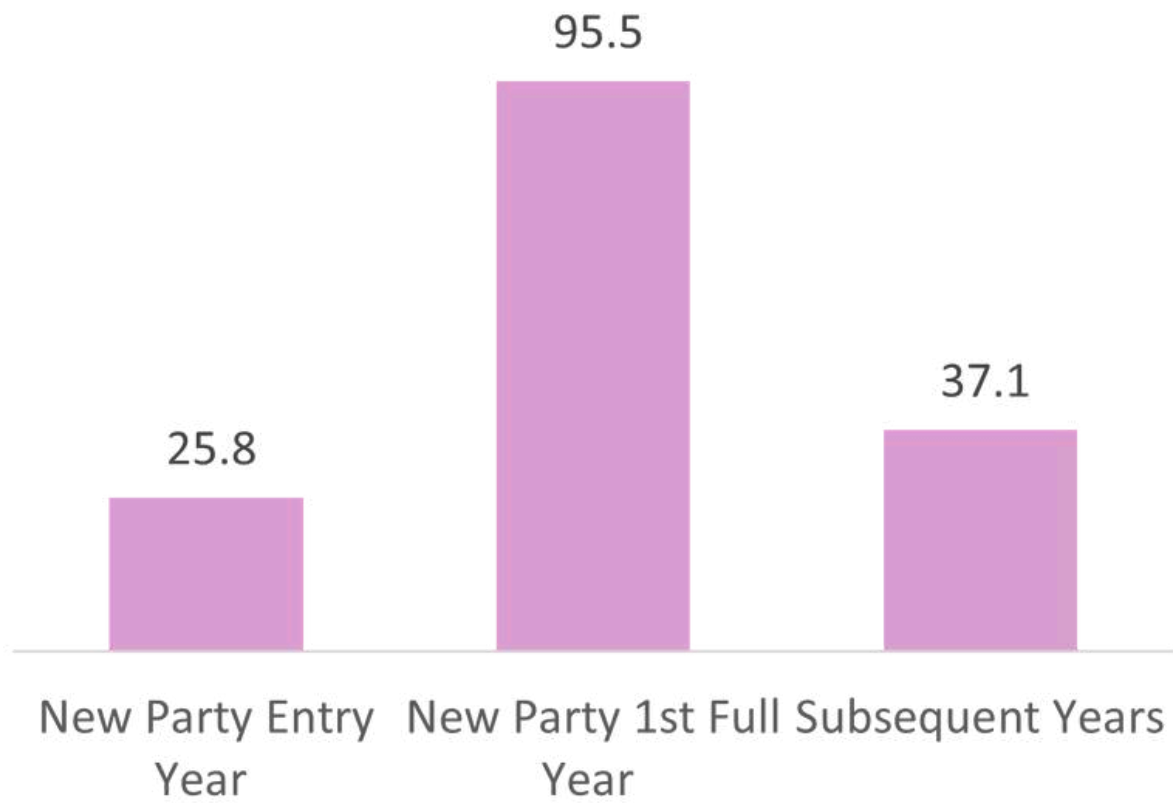
- The Average Share of Capital in Total Expenditure for the New Party Entry Year is 36.1%, 40.8% after the first year in office, and 42.6% for the subsequent years.
- The new party's first full year and the New Party Entry Year are both lower than the subsequent years.

- During the New Governor Entry Year, the average share of capital in total expenditure was 38.8%. This rate increased to 44.4% after the Governor's first full year and then decreased slightly to 41.9% in subsequent years.
- In comparison to subsequent years, the new governor's first full year exhibits a relatively higher rate. Conversely, the growth rate during the New Governor's Entry Year is lower than that of the years that follow.

- For governors who completed a single term, the average share of capital in total expenditure was 38.4%, while 41.6% was for governors who served two terms and 47.8% for incumbent governors.
- The Governors who completed a single term and governors still in office show a relatively lower and higher share of capital in total expenditure, respectively, when compared with governors who completed 2 terms

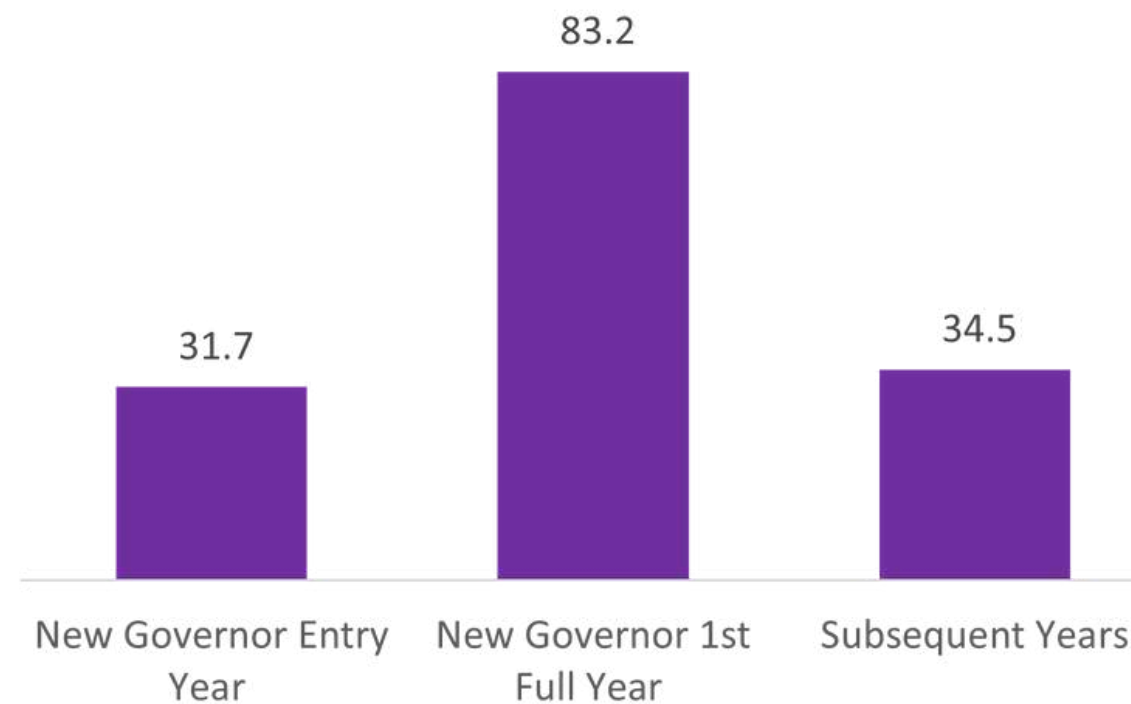
Capital Expenditure

Change in Political Parties



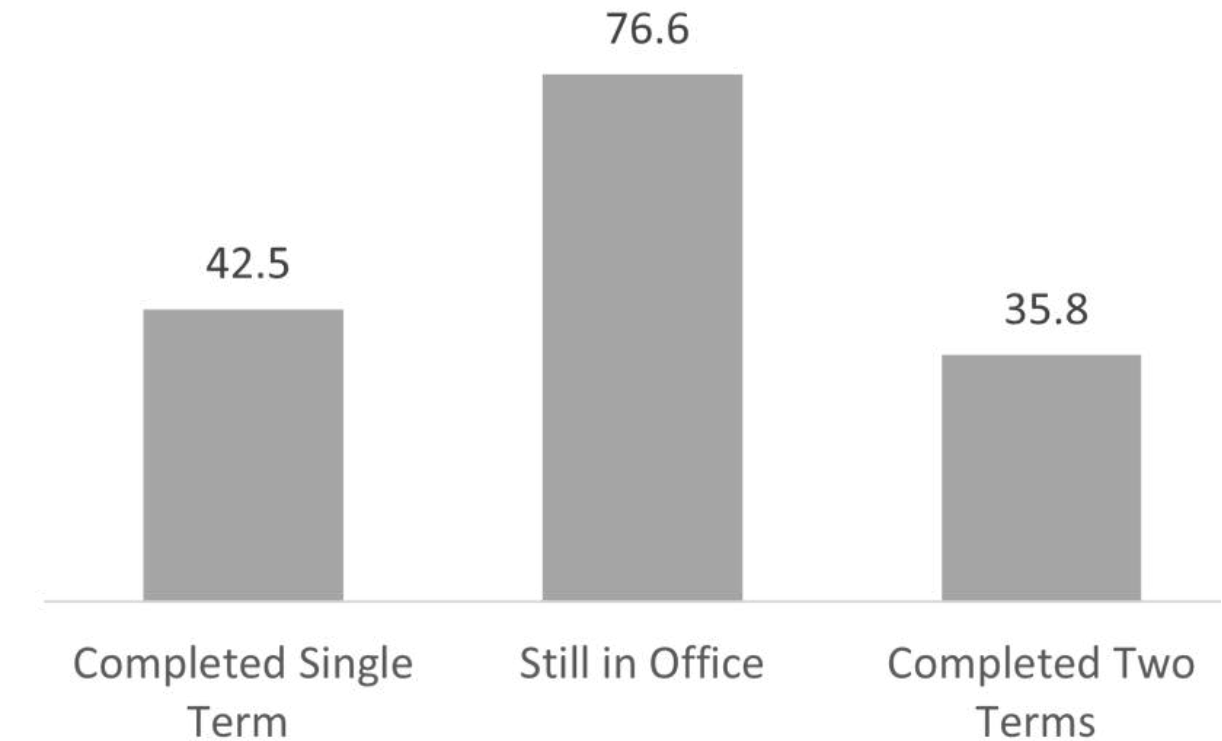
- The Average annual growth of Capital Expenditure for the New Party Entry Year averaged 25.8%, 95.5% after the first year in office and, 37.1% for the subsequent years.
- The new party's first full-year capital expenditure is higher than subsequent years but the New Party Entry year is slightly lower.

Change in Governors



- During the New Governor Entry Year, the average annual growth rate in capital expenditure was 31.7%. This rate rose rapidly to 83.2% after the Governor's first full year and then dropped to 34.5% in subsequent years
- In comparison to subsequent years, the capital expenditure of the new governor's first full year is relatively higher. Conversely, during the New Governor Entry Year is lower than that of the years that follow.

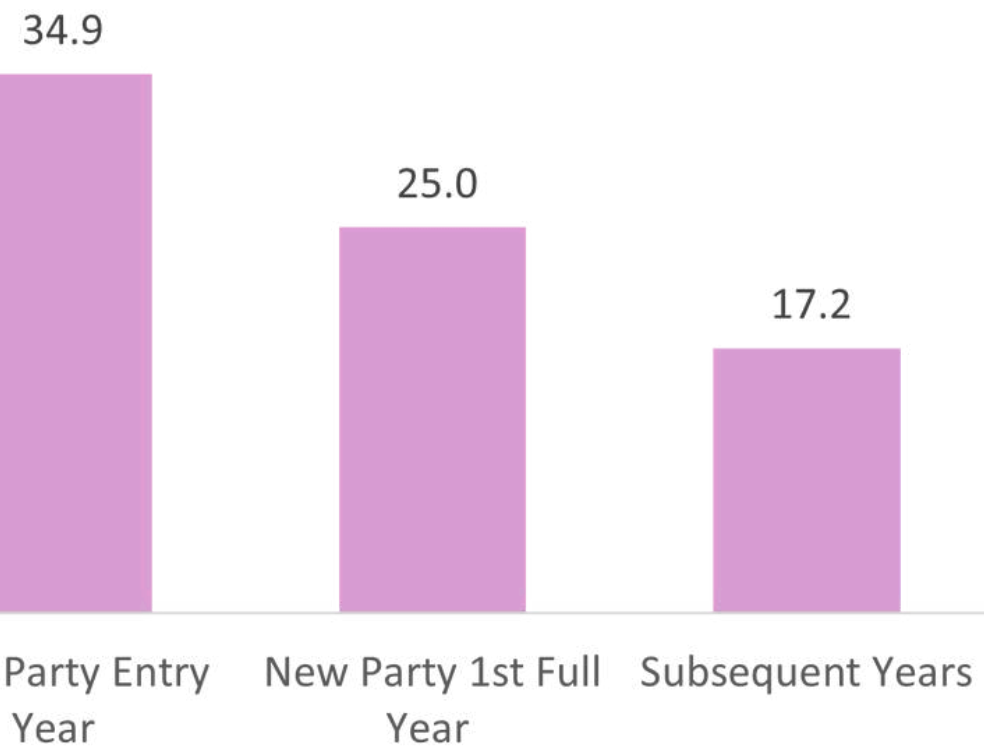
Governor's Term in Office



- The average annual growth rate capital expenditure for a completed single term was 42.5%, 35.8% for governors that completed two terms and, 76.6% for governors still in office.
- The capital expenditure of governors who completed a single term and those still in office are relatively higher than governors who served two terms

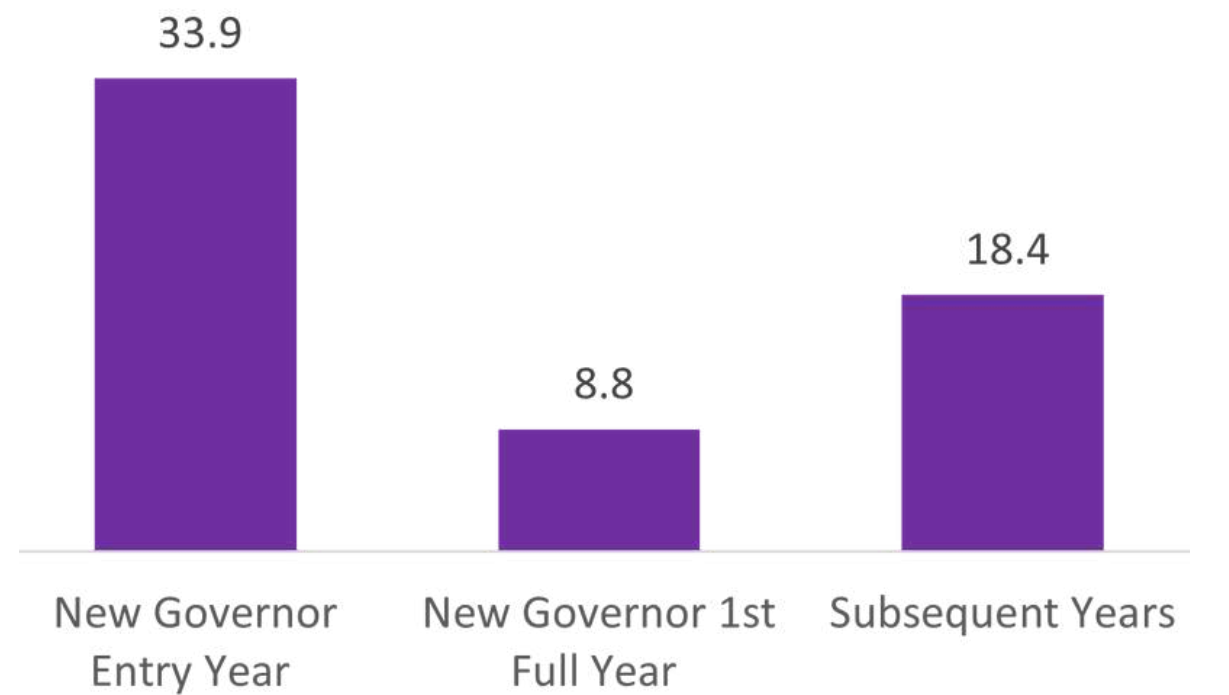
Domestic Debt Stock

Change in Political Parties



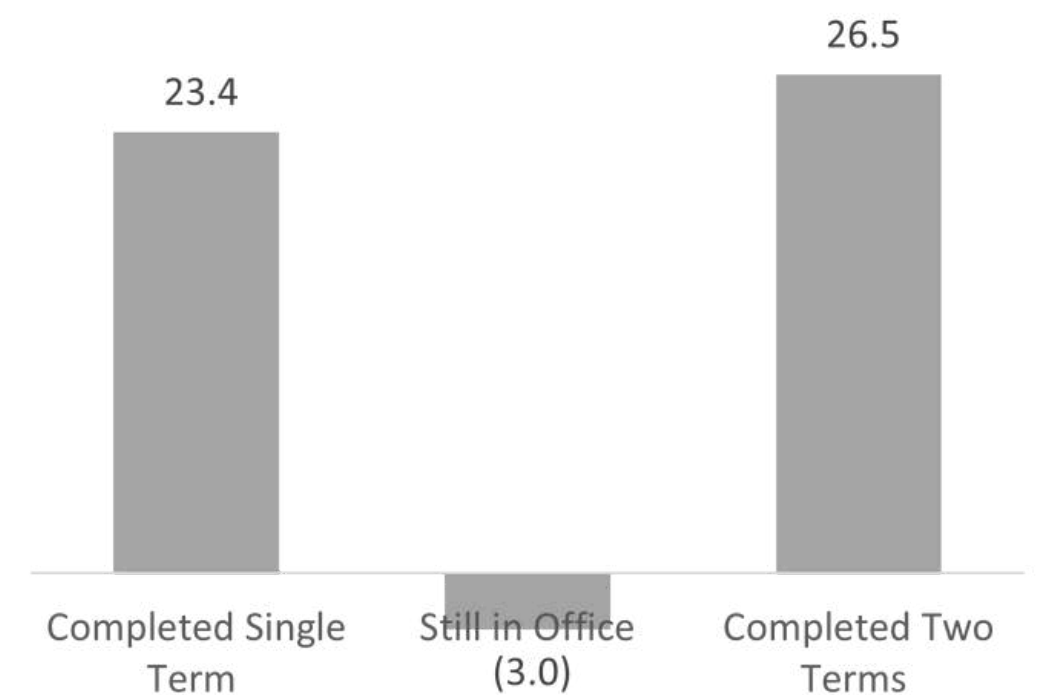
- During the New Party Entry Year, the domestic debt stock averaged an annual growth rate of 34.9%, falling to 25.0% after the first year in office and 17.2% in the years that followed
- Both the New Party Entry Year and the New Party First Full Year show domestic debt stock levels that are relatively higher than the subsequent years

Change in Governors



- For the New Governor Entry Year, the average annual growth rate in domestic debt stock was 33.9%. This rate declined to 8.8% after the Governor's first full year and then increased to 18.4% in subsequent years
- The New Governor's Entry Year and the new governor's first full year exhibit a relatively higher and lower domestic debt rate when compared with the subsequent years.

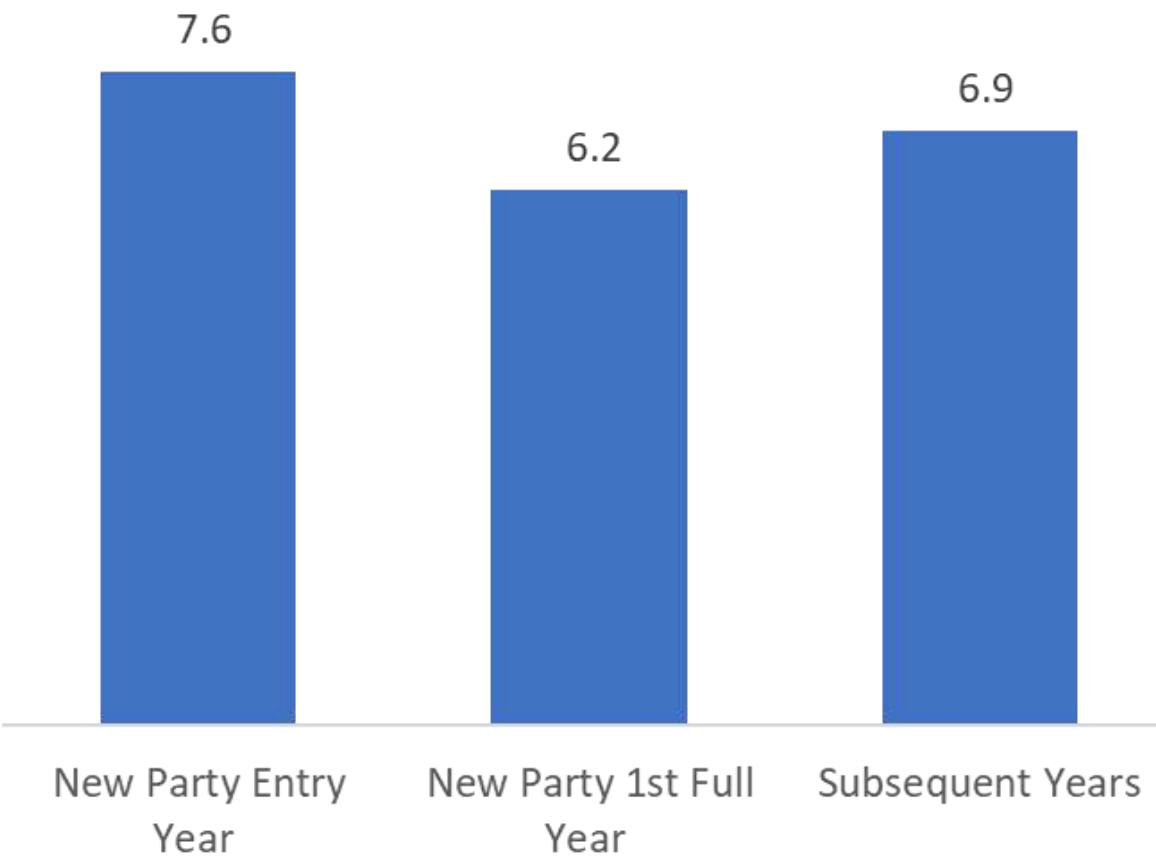
Governor's Term in Office



- The average annual domestic debt stock for a completed single term was 23.4%, 26.5% for governors that completed two terms and 3.0% for governors still in office.
- The governors who completed a single term have a relatively lower domestic debt stock growth than that of governors who served two terms.

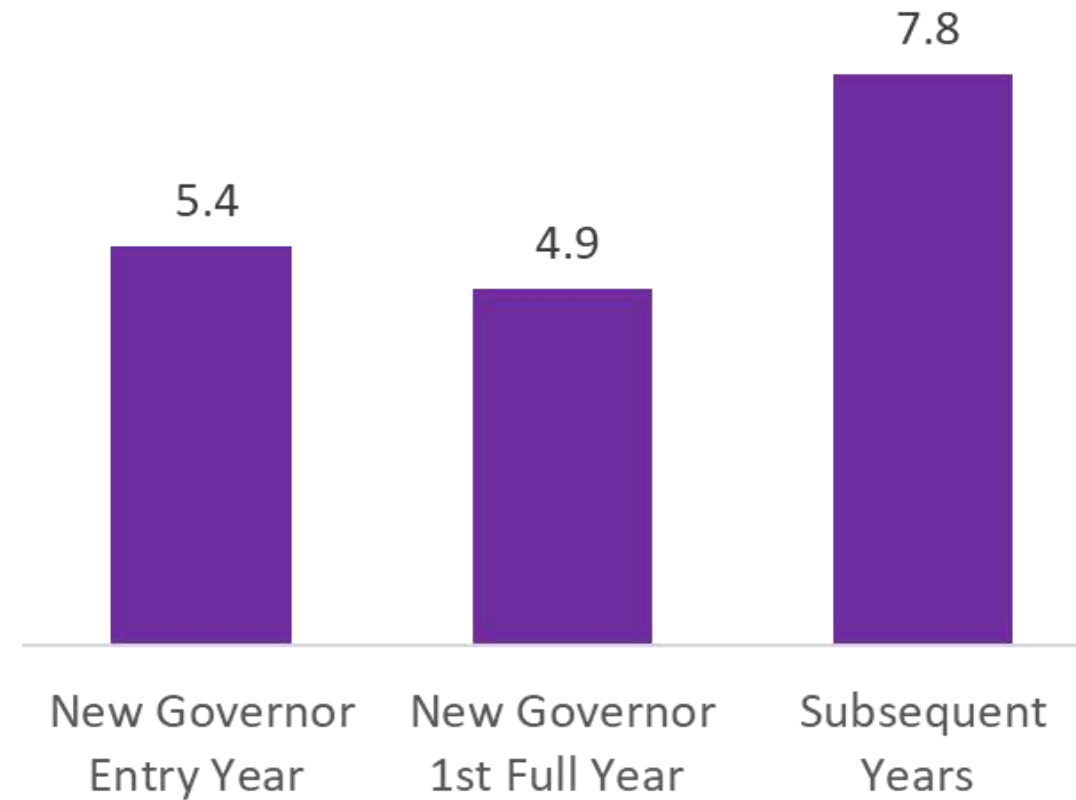
External Debt

Change in Political Parties



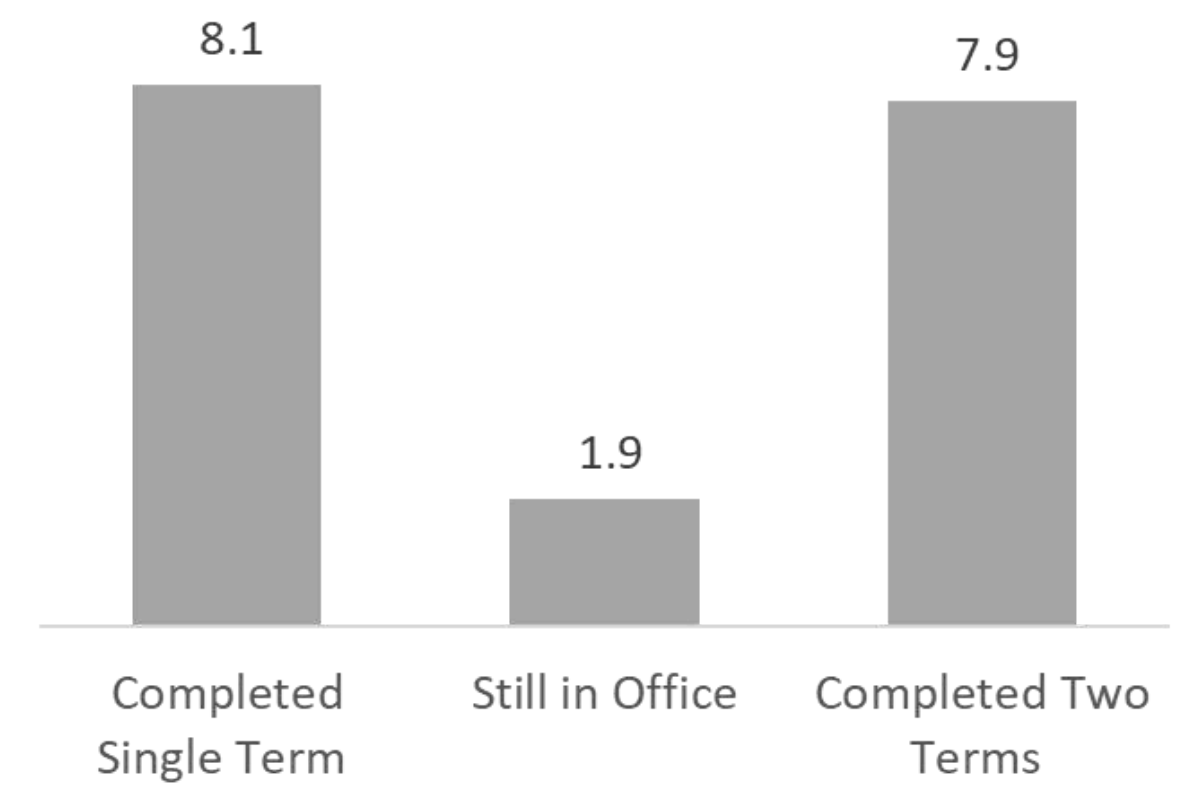
- External debt experienced an average annual growth rate of 7.6% in the New Party Entry Year, after the first full year, it dropped to 6.2%, and slightly increased to 6.9% for the subsequent years.
- The new party entry year's external debt level is a bit higher compared to the subsequent years, but it is slightly lower for the new party's first full year.

Change in Governors



- The average annual growth rate in the external debt for the New Governor Entry Year was 5.4%, it slightly decreased to 4.9% after the Governor's first full year, and later rose to 7.8% in subsequent years.
- Both the new governor's entry year and the first full year have a lower external debt level compared to the subsequent years

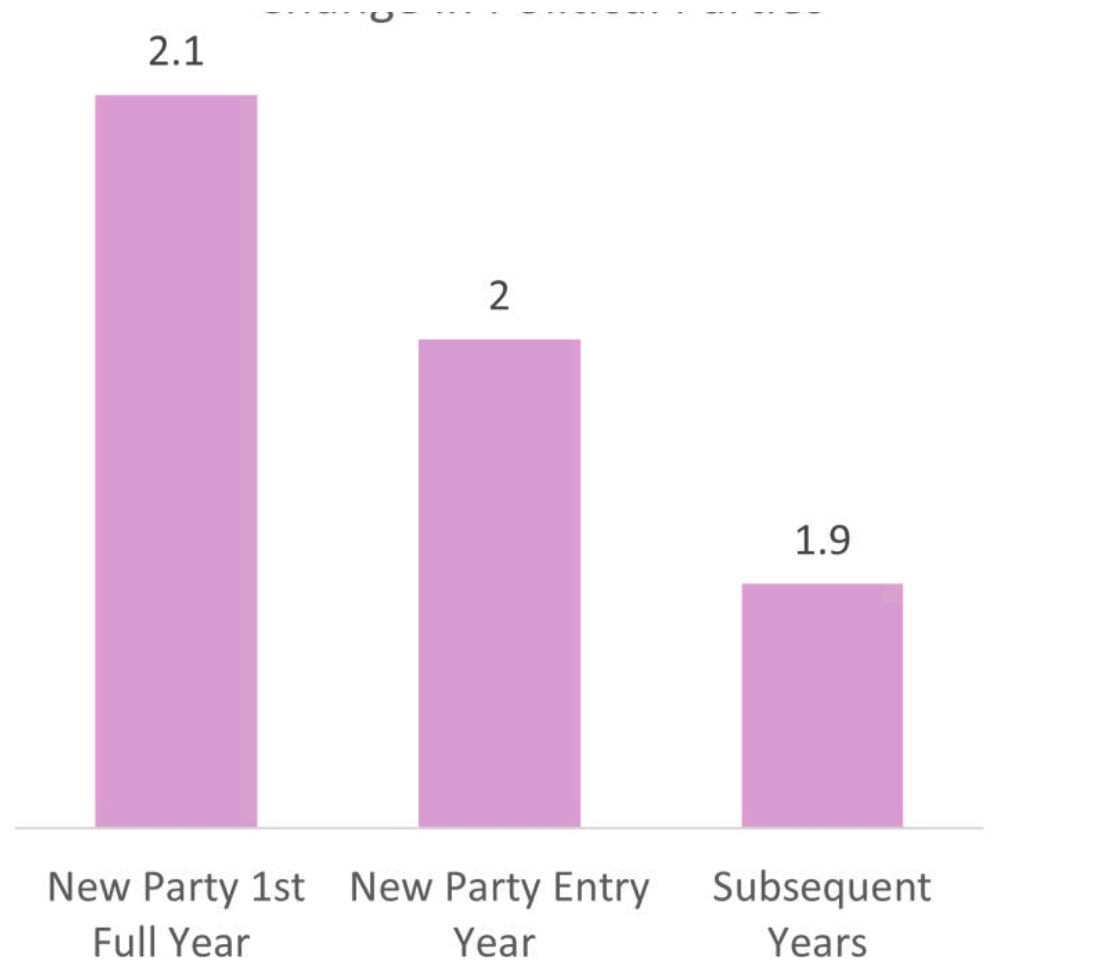
Governor's Term in Office



- The average annual growth rate in external debt for a completed single term was 8.1%, 7.9% for governors that completed two terms, and 1.9% for governors still in office.
- The Governors who completed a single term and governors still in office show a relatively higher and lower external debt, respectively, when compared with governors who completed 2 terms.

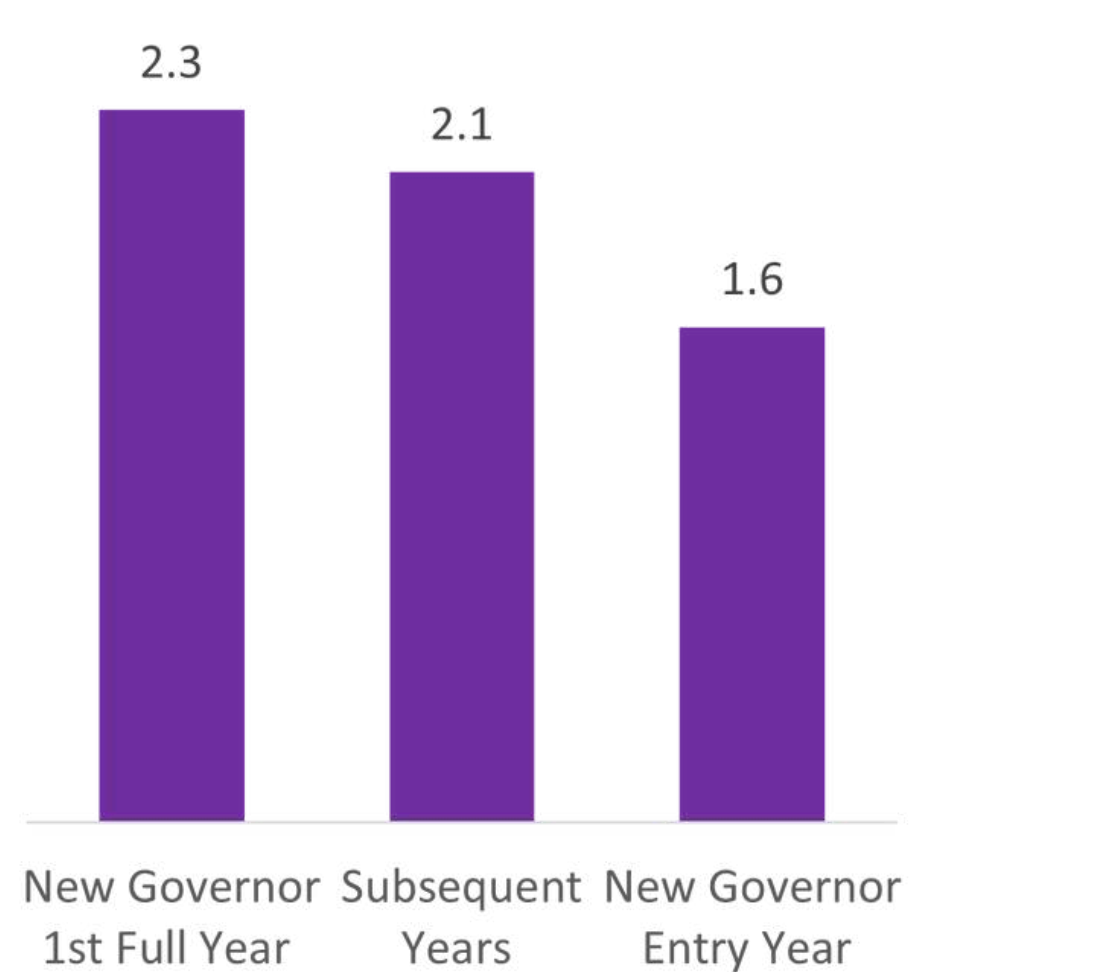
Overall Ranking

Change in Political Parties



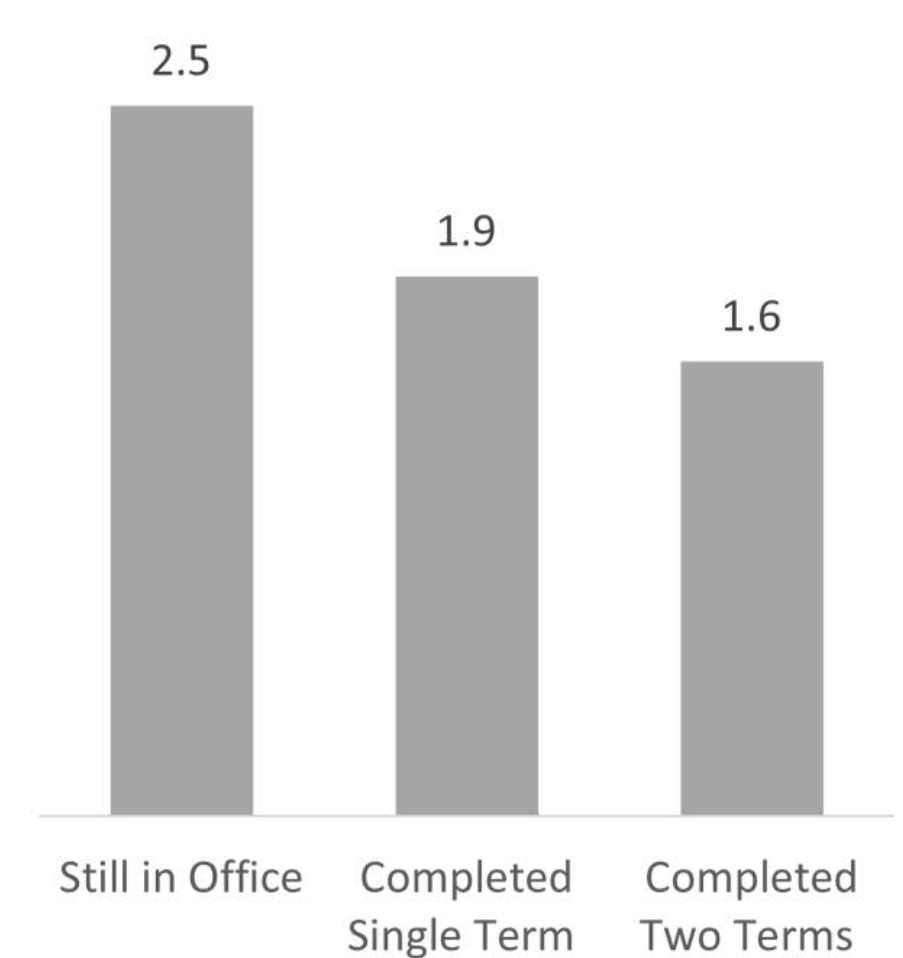
- Overall, the new party's first full year is the highest followed by subsequent years and, then the new party entry year.

Change in Governors



- In summary, the new governor's first full year is the highest followed by subsequent years and, then the new governor's entry year.

Governor's Term in Office



- Overall, the incumbent governor is the highest followed by governors who completed a single term and, governors who completed two terms.

Summary



- Overall, it is observed that when a new governor comes into power, he changes the State's fiscal activities significantly from those of his predecessors



- It is also observed to be higher among those currently in office.



- This behaviour is more exhibited when the predecessor and incumbents are from different political parties.

- In the past, the higher the tendency to deviate from one's predecessor's fiscal activities, the higher is the possibility of a new party taking over and/or the incumbent surviving for only a single term.

Recommendations

- Those in government can sometimes make short-term decisions driven by political motives rather than long-term economic benefits.
- Incumbents should avoid delaying or abandoning predecessor projects solely for political reasons, as it could result in inefficiency, wasted resources, or undermining public trust in governance continuity.
- Incumbents should aim to not only complete the predecessor's projects but also enhance them, creating a positive legacy for future governance.
- In addressing predecessor's policies, bipartisan cooperation might be required to create sustainable fiscal policies that benefit the economy.
- This promotes a sense of continuity and reliability in governance, improving economic stability.
- This will give the incumbent administration a positive leverage with the public perception.
- The incumbent should maintain policy stability by completing predecessor projects that have already attracted investment or public support
 - unless clear inefficiencies are identified.
- The incumbent should consider the political implications of continuing or altering the project, weighing potential backlash against benefits.
- These call for an effective system and platform that facilitate idea-sharing and collaboration between the incumbents and their predecessors



Thank You for Listening

+234 7037470047
info@adsrng.com, mail.adsr@gmail.com
www.adsrng.com, www.adsranastat.com

Analysts' House,
Opposite University of Ibadan 2nd Gate,
Ibadan, Nigeria

adsrng.com