

THE EFFECT OF ANAMBRA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (ANIDS) ON NIGERIA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: AN APPRAISAL (2006-2011)

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ABSTRACT

This study is an appraisal of the effect of Anambra Integrated Development Strategy (ANIDS) on sustainable development in Anambra State. The study falls within Public Policy analysis in public administration. The researcher set out to evaluate the extent of the implementation of ANIDS policy in order to find out why poverty level in Anambra state. Questionnaire, interview and personal observation were instruments used to generate data for analysis. Using simple percentages and chi-square as analytical tools, the study reveals that the five years of ANIDS implementation made minimal impact in the living condition, standard of life of the people that in spite of the effort and financial input by the state government, Anambrarians are still poor. The researcher found poor implementation as a debilitating factor, failure to carry the people along and political interests as impeding factors. Based on the findings the researcher recommends inter alia: that Anambra Integrated Development Strategy (ANIDS) should be made to focus on citizenry and their welfare. It is also recommended that the effort and the funds expended on the programme should be made to benefit the masses through effective implementation.

Keywords: Sustainable development, millennium, strategy

INTRODUCTION

In keeping with its determination to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in record time, the Government of Anambra State has put in place a unique approach to development called Anambra Integrated Development Strategy – ANIDS. ANIDS, which embodies the State Government’s strategic vision is conceptualized to solve the state’s hydra headed development problems in an organized, comprehensive and holistic manner by fast tracking development in all sectors of the state economy simultaneously.

ANIDS is basically a strategy by which the Anambra State Government plans carefully, budgets properly, implements the plan, monitors the implementation and ensure delivery of the plan. The communities and stakeholders for whom the various ANIDS projects are being executed are encouraged to be actively involved in their implementation, take full ownership of the projects and send feedback to the government. At the heart of the participatory governance in Anambra State today is the involvement of the people in all stages of the project cycle from planning, budgeting to implementation. With ANIDS, the State has moved its budget process to demand-driven rather than supply-driven budgeting, to maximize the benefits from very scarce resources. ANIDS is the simultaneous development of all sectors of the economy. The strategy ensures that with meticulous planning, participatory/demand-driven budgeting, as well as accountability and transparency in the management of very scarce resources the Anambra State Government would record achievements that would improve the quality of life of the masses in every single sphere of life, ANIDS as a public policy enables Government to identify budgetary gaps some of which the state government may need to fill with development partners.

Federal and State Governments had in the past initiated programmes of action of what they wanted to do or not to do. The choice of such programmes as public policies guides their action towards the achievement of national development. Hence, previous governments had introduced policies such as:

- Operation Feed the Nation (1976)
- 6-3-3-4 System of Education (1983)
- Structural Adjustment Programme (1986)
- Green Revolution (1984)
- National Directorate of Employment (1989)
- River Basin Development Authority (1992)
- National Orientation Agency (1993)
- Universal Basic Education (1999)

Some of these policies were abandoned, some failed while others were modified in line with modern realities. Some of these policies were introduced in line with the modalities/directives of the international organizations like the United Nations, World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

In the year 2000, 192 nations gathered under the auspices of the United Nations and planned a strategy to free people of the world from extreme poverty and multiple privations. This pledge became the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Millennium Development Goals: The MDGs are a set of eight time-bond development goals agreed by the international community for achieving development. The goals are time bound because they should be achieved within a specific time limit, 2015. The goals of MDGs address a wide variety of issues concerning poverty, education, gender equality, health, the environment and global partnership for

development. The following goals are articulated:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Basic Education

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empowering women

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.

(MDGs and ANIDS Anambra State, 2008)

It was in line with the goals of the MDGs that in 2006, the Anambra State Government of Peter Obi designed ANIDS to guide the actions and inactions of the State Government towards development. ANIDS therefore, strategizes development in all sectors of the economy with the aim of improving the quality of life of Anambra people.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Anambra State since its creation has experienced a chequered political history which disrupted the structure and functioning of the body politics and further hindered effective delivery of public goods and services. Thus, the state is battling to wriggle herself out of the intricate web of infrastructural decay.

Despite huge budgetary allocation to the state, Anambra state still has a long way to go in terms of meeting the demand and expectation of its citizenry. Infrastructural facilities such as good roads/networks of roads, supply of good and adequate water, access roads in rural areas and hinterlands, provision of infrastructure for basic education of its children and youths, healthcare services, transportation services, rural electrification programme and provision of information and communication technology (ICT) to the teeming and yearning people of Anambra state is inadequate.

Massive infrastructural requirements of the state have not been addressed; the mechanism for implementation and the resulting funding gap deteriorates the situation.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of this study is to evaluate the effect of Anambra Integrated Development Strategy (ANIDS) on sustainable development in Anambra State. Specifically, the study is set out:

1. To determine whether ANIDS has improved the state of infrastructure, and social services since inception.
2. To determine whether ANIDS has enhanced access to basic services such as education and health facilities.
3. To determine whether ANIDS has been able to address the massive infrastructural requirements of the state, the mechanism for implementation and the funding gap.
4. To ascertain if ANIDS has led to a significant improvement in standard of living and poverty alleviation in Anambra State.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is the impact of ANIDS on the state of infrastructure and social services since inception?
2. Has ANIDS enhanced access to basic services such as education and health facilities?
3. How has ANIDS been able to address the massive infrastructural requirements of the state, the mechanism for implementation and the funding gap?
4. What is the significant impact of ANIDS on standard of living and poverty alleviation in Anambra State?

1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

1. ANIDS has improved the state of infrastructure, and social services since inception.
2. ANIDS has enhanced access to basic services such as education and health facilities.
3. ANIDS has been able to address the massive infrastructural requirements of the state, the mechanism for implementation and the funding gap.
ANIDS has led to a significant improvement in standard of living and poverty alleviation in Anambra State.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This is an attempt to establish the theoretical framework, which is the basis for the appraisal of the effect of Anambra Integrated Development Strategy (ANIDS) on sustainable development in Anambra State. To achieve this purpose, various opinions of writers, experts and other researchers on the topic are examined.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF ANAMBRA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (ANIDS)

In the face of the monumental needs for development, Anambra State government under Peter Obi administration developed a vision that adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as its model of development. The 10 strategies for achieving this vision is a unique approach, christened Anambra Integrated Development Strategy (ANIDS).

Details of this development strategy, which pursue the development of all sectors simultaneously, include among others, empowering thousands of the less privileged particularly women and vulnerable group such as widows, orphans, HIV patients and the physically challenged to enable them either expand their trade or start petty trading or small scale farming. Provision of revolving loans to establish small scale agro-based business such as poultry farms, fish ponds, pigs farms, sundry equipment (including palm oil processing machine, palm kernel cracking machines, food processing machines, soap making machines and electricity-generating sets to power them) have been given to hundreds of cooperative groups to establish cottage industries (ANIDS, 2009).

The state government also embarked on the provision of variety of skill acquisition training session for the unemployed (especially the indigent, physically challenged, women and youths) who have been subsequently empowered with micro enterprises equipment such as computers, generators, hair dryers, sewing machines, shoemaking machines, welding machines, vulcanizing machines, motorcycles, woodwork/carpentry tools, barbers shop tools, oven, cookers etc to make them self reliant through self employment. Poverty reduction is being pursued through massive expansion of rural roads, especially in

remote food producing areas, thus opening up such strategic areas of the state with good access roads. This enables the government to send much needed agricultural inputs to such remote rural areas, it also enables rural farmers to evacuate food items and others agricultural produce to urban market for better profit and to feed the people.

The creation of jobs, especially for young people is another major weapon in the fight against poverty. The government through local and foreign investors is said to be working hard to create thousands of jobs (ANIDS, 2009:5).

The programmes of ANIDS encompass the gamut of society ranging from construction of phase II of the new secretarial complex, renovation of the state assembly, to health. Here, robust plans are envisaged such as completion and equipping of Cardio-Thoracic Centre, Kidney Dialysis and Breast Cancer Centre also in Onitsha, Amaku general hospital Awka, Umuleri general hospital, psychiatric hospital Nawfia and Umunze general hospital (Anambra State: ANIDS pg3).

In the Education sector, ANIDS' ambitious plans are encapsulated in the construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation of various educational institutions from primary to tertiary. In agriculture, ANIDS plans to eradicate poverty and hunger by boosting all sectors of agriculture. Other areas of thrust include public utilities and water resources, environment, works and roads, lands survey and town planning, information and culture. Others are transport, housing and urban development, commerce, industry and development.

To achieve self sufficiency in food production and ability to export agricultural products, the government is creating the enabling environment for the private sector to actively participate in commercial agriculture through the following activities.

- i. Provision of extension services
- ii. Bringing of more land under mechanized agriculture
- iii. Provision of improved inputs and technology at affordable rates to farmers
- iv. Provision of basic rural infrastructure for agricultural development
- v. Empowering small scale farmers through the provision of micro credit facilities and capacity building
- vi. Training of middle level manpower in agriculture
- vii. Encouraging private sector investment in all aspect of agriculture
- viii. Creation of an enabling environment and Public Private sector Partnership arrangement

The Anambra Integrated Development Strategy ANIDS is also designed to promote industrial development of the state and create enabling environment for the attraction of local and foreign investment, public-private partnership and in particular provide basic infrastructural facilities, credit access, industrial parks/shade/estates/ entrepreneurial training skill acquisition scheme, for the growth of small and medium scale enterprises, acknowledged world-wide as engine of growth. In pursuit of meaningful and effective service delivery, ANIDS considered the reform of the civil service of the state for sustained socio-economic development. The following goals were pursued:

1. Streamlining of functions to avoid fragmentation and duplication
2. Review of policies for each service delivery sector
3. Determination of our scarce skill needs across the various sectors of MDAs.
4. Sustaining the need for continuity in the service

5. Building the institution themselves by meeting the physical and materials needs of the various sectors and MDAs
6. Reform and upgrading of the civil service with improvement in service condition
7. Development of a gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the state as a basis for monitoring the trends in economic health and growth of the state and to serve as a target to shoot at
8. Introduction of a performance management system for result oriented governance
9. Ensuring an appropriate balance between political appointees and core public officers / civil servants
10. Reduction of the financial constraints (inadequate office overhead on the performance of the civil service)
11. Carrying out promotions and other personnel determination as and when due

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical frame work of this research study is hinged on the modernization theory. A fundamental question about the integrated development strategy (ANIDS) concerns its assumptions on the basic causes of underdevelopment and poverty. Modernization theorists argue that poverty results primarily from inadequate economic growth and 'traditional' social structures. Modernization theorists also posits that modernization of the economy is required for wealth creation and poverty will then reduce as benefits 'trickle down' through society. The best known early exponent of this paradigm was W.W. Rostow (1953). Roxborough (1979) provides a general critique of 'modernisation' theory while Abbott (1996: 12-17) discusses the way in which modernisation theory underpins the 'community development' approach to participation in urban development.

Later developments of modernisation theory gave greater recognition to the political context and suggested the need for improvements in what would now be called governance.

Others such as Burki (1980: 18) argued that access to basic bundle of essential goods and services is a basic human right. The focus on basic needs was reflected in urban plans and programmes. Schuebeler (1999: 10) states that

'as distinct from mainline economic development, sustainable development was primarily concerned with satisfying 'basic needs' and projects focused mainly on access to services (water and sanitation), housing (site and services schemes) and improvements of living conditions (slum clearance)'.

The World Bank's 1990 World Development Report, devoted entirely to poverty, broadly reflected this view. It defined poverty in terms of low consumption, poor health status and limited educational achievements, environmental and infrastructural failure, poor sanitation, security challenges and suggested three main requirements for poverty reduction – broad-based growth, human development and safety nets. It argued that poverty reduction efforts should heavily hinge on labour-intensive growth and the broad provision of social services. In practice, cuts in social sector subsidies had a violent impact upon the poor as they became more integrated into cash economies (Beall 2000). In response to this impact, the 1990s saw a growing emphasis on basic needs, a rights-based approach, vulnerability and social exclusion.

The 2000 World Development Report, which like its 1990 predecessor focused on poverty, reflected this change in emphasis. It stressed the need to build assets and create livelihood opportunities and the importance of decentralisation, partnerships, good local governance and a well-formed civil society that can raise the voice of the poor to the policy level and create a sense of national ownership. It took a wide view of poverty, encompassing material deprivation and low health and educational achievements as well as vulnerability and powerlessness. The report suggests the need to focus on empowerment, security and opportunity within a comprehensive framework for poverty reduction. The focus on security stems from recognition of the vulnerability of the poor, as a result of both macro and micro level forces.

At a wider level, the modernization theory recognizes the need to bridge the gap between macro policies and micro realities, placing particular emphasis on the macro level activities that are normally the responsibility of the state government. It recognises that infrastructure provision will be more effective when it is 'demand-led' and incorporated into plans for improving the effectiveness of government. The government requires the financial, institutional, and planning capacity to respond to development demands. This suggests the need for short-term capacity building, collaboration at the macro- micro interface and the development of cross-sectoral policy support.

THEORIES AND PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Early conceptual thinking

A great deal of both academic and policy literature in the ten years immediately following the Brundtland announcement (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1985) concerned itself with understanding and articulating the core principles of sustainable development (Dresner, 2002). Much of this activity has dwindled over the last five years, and those still discussing theory are much more likely to be found doing so in relation to a specific aspect of sustainable development delivery.

Two key conceptual approaches were clearly evident in this earlier debate, namely:

- Strong sustainability – a position which accepts that non-ecospheric natural capital (minerals) can be depleted but the ecosphere must be protected absolutely – ‘there is no substitute to the planet’ – a planet over people approach;
- □ Weak sustainability – a position that propounds that human made capital (e.g. technology, physical infrastructure) will substitute for natural capital so this can be run down, provided a critical minimum level is maintained – essentially a willingness to pay approach.

Theorists are virtually unanimous in their assessment that *sustainable development* as a concept has largely evolved from the latter position. It is often criticised as a *have your cake and eat it* doctrine, suffering from two fundamentally conflicting aims and ideals. For example, Dresner finds that:

“Sustainability is a concept which combines post-modernist pessimism about the domination of nature with almost enlightenment optimism about the possibility to reform human institutions.” (Dresner, 2002: 164)

Purvis and Grainger (2004) asserted that, despite its weaknesses, the uniqueness of sustainable development as a concept is the attempt to incorporate environmental and intergenerational dimensions within neo-classical economic development theory. This has inevitably resulted in the development of an approach that is intended to work within the existing economic system of production and distribution and a focus on the use of economic instruments for securing its intended outcomes.

In simple terms, working within neo-classical economic development theory means that sustainable development delivery must rely upon the traditional and often criticized belief that increased economic growth (albeit more equitably distributed) will deliver the necessary improvements to the human condition, as measured by the Human Development Index (HDI) in developing countries. In addition, it demands that economic activity to achieve this must take account of both environmental capacities and the needs of future generations, so that any rise in income today is not at the expense of social or environmental welfare today or tomorrow.

Emergent theoretical approaches from 1998 onwards

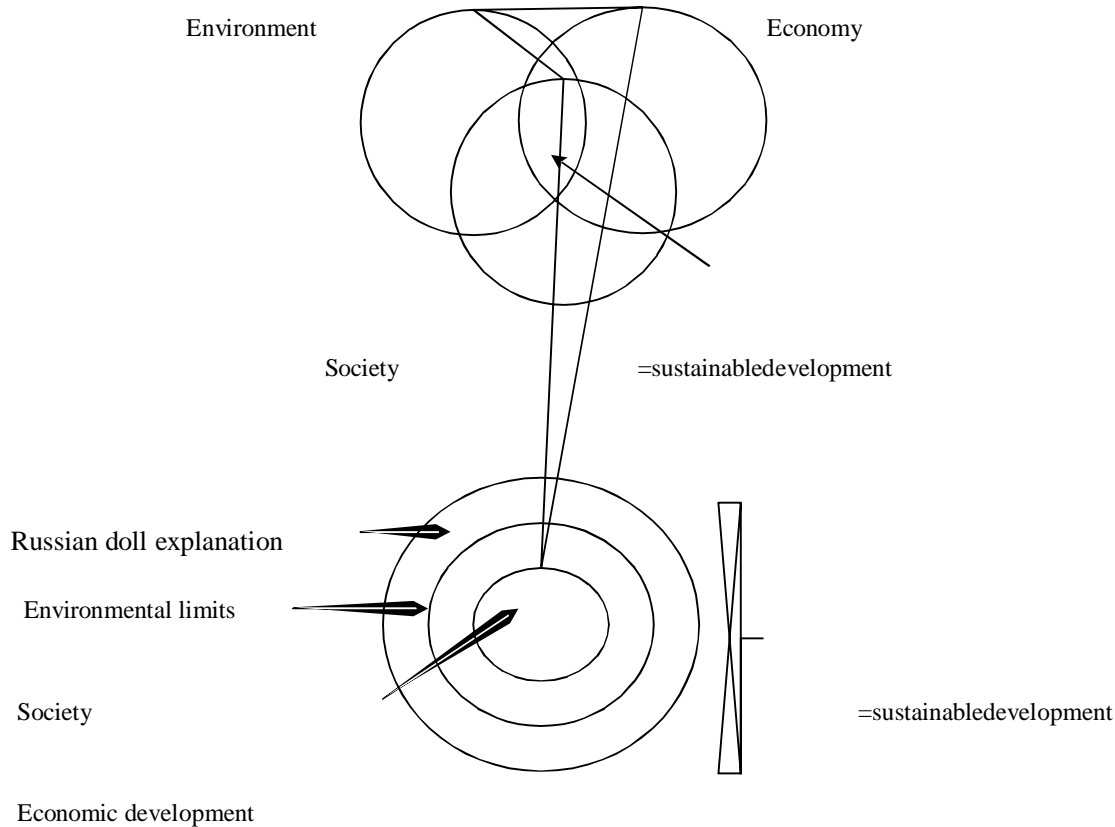
That sustainable development is still chasing a divergent set of policy goals, at the international level at least, is highly evident in the more recent academic literature (Ayre and Callway, 2005). The sustainability agenda is still predominantly focusing on an environmental protection (e.g. climate change, biodiversity, protection of species and habitats), whilst the Anambra Integrated development Strategy (ANIDS) struggles to secure improvements to human health, develop its enterprise-bases and achieve the necessary economic growth for its development.

Conceptually, there has been some movement towards greater sophistication of understanding, as demonstrated by a move from simple Venn diagram explanations for the interactions between the economic, environmental and social pillars of sustainable development towards a 'Russian Doll' or embedded model of understanding (O'Riordan, 1998; see Figure below).

Figure 2: From Venn diagram to Russian doll explanations of Sustainable

Development

Venn diagram explanation



Source: O’Riordan (1998).

The Russian doll model upholds the basic principle that all economic activity should be bent towards social progress and that this must be achieved within environmental limits. There is, therefore, suggestion of a slight move away from the ‘weak sustainability’ model that was originally put forward by Brundtland towards a more eco-essential approach. The potential to achieve ‘win-win-win’ scenarios is increasingly being rejected as over-simplistic and practicably unattainable.

New Approaches to Evaluation

Measuring and monitoring progress towards sustainability was a central focus of 1990s sustainable development policy, both globally and within (IIUE, 1998), as demonstrated by the plethora of indicator sets that were developed at every level of policy delivery. In the period post-1999 there has been far less academic activity in this respect, although indicator development work has far from ceased. There have been some new approaches to policy evaluation in relation to sustainable development, which help to enhance the understanding of theoretical developments in this area. However, these are outside the scope of this limited review.

Measuring Development Policy Integration

In their 2003 paper, Lafferty and Hovden identify environmental policy integration (EPI) into non-environmental policy sectors as a defining feature of sustainable development. They claim that successful EPI is an essential and indispensable part of the concept of sustainable development and that, although of itself EPI does not constitute successful sustainable development, it is:

“... semantically inconsistent to conceive of sustainable development without successful policy integration.” (Lafferty and Hovden, 2003: 2)

EPI has three core goals, namely:

- □ to achieve sustainable development and prevent environmental degradation;
- □ to remove contradictions between policies as well as contradictions within environmental policy;
- □ to realise mutual benefits and make policies mutually beneficial.

For a policy to be integrated, they advise, it must be comprehensive, aggregated and consistent and policy priorities must be decided democratically. EPI has both a vertical and horizontal dimension. Vertical environmental policy integration (VEPI) indicates the extent to which a particular government sector has adopted and sought to implement developmental objectives as part of their central portfolio. Horizontal developmental policy integration (HDPI) is the extent to which a central authority has developed a comprehensive cross sectoral strategy for developmental policy integration. According to the authors, Germany provides evidence of a useful working example of VEPI and Canada of combining strong VEPI with HEPI.

SUMMARY OF LITERATURE REVIEW

It is already clear from this overview of the main theoretical texts that a number of key areas have been identified for the targeting of policy and action towards sustainable development. Poverty eradication, access to clean water, human health, protecting our natural resource bases, climate change and sustainable production and consumption consistently appear as priorities at all levels of policy-making. Transport, waste, energy, land use and the built environment are also common topics within the sustainable development policy agenda.

The policy themes of the review are, clearly, not an exhaustive representation of the relevant issues and areas for action in the context of the Anambra Integrated Development Strategy (ANIDS). Instead, the review is designed to augment existing syntheses and overview literature and also to compliment other work being undertaken.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The design of the study was survey. It was basically analytical on one side and on the other hand it sought to find the impact of ANIDS on the people of Anambra State.

POPULATION OF STUDY

The population of study is the people of Anambra State particularly Awka, Onitsha and Nnewi. The population of Anambra is estimated at 5,821, 858 as of 2006. Awka has an estimated population of 301,657, Nnewi has an estimated population of 391,227 while Onitsha has estimated population of 561,106 (Nigerian Census, 2006). It is believed that the population of study which is the number of people/respondents which knows the value/effect of Anambra Integrated Development Strategy (ANIDS) on sustainable development should comprise adults i.e. those above the age of eighteen years. The population ratio of those that are eighteen years and above in Anambra State is 47.1% of the entire population (NPC Anambra State). 47.1% of the sum of the entire population for Awka, Nnewi and Onitsha i.e. the adult population puts the population of the study at 590,629.

3.3 SAMPLE SIZE

In determining the sample size, the researcher used Alien Taro Yamane (1967) method. Yamane (1967:886) provides a simplified formula to calculate sample sizes. This formula was used to calculate the sample size for this study and is shown below. A 95% confidence level and level of maximum variability (P= 0.5) are assumed. Where n is the sample size, N is the population size, and e is the level of precision (allowable error) that is 5% or 0.05.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where

$$N = 590629$$

$$e = 5\% = 0.05.$$

$$n = \frac{590629}{1 + 590629(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{590629}{1477.5725}$$

$$= 399.73 = 400$$

The sample size of this study is 400 randomly selected from the three cities chosen for the study.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Stratified sampling technique was adopted. The state was stratified according to the senatorial districts, (South, central and north). The following towns were selected from the senatorial districts: Onitsha, Awka and Nnewi. In Awka and Nnewi 120 respondents were selected randomly from each town while in Onitsha 160 respondents were selected randomly for the study.

DATA COLLECTION

To ensure that the questionnaire was fully optimized and that the sampling framework was not tampered with, the researcher in most cases personally administered and collected the questionnaire. Out of the 400 copies of the questionnaire distributed, 240 were returned/ representing a return rate of 60%.

3.6 TECHNIQUES FOR DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as percentages while the hypotheses were analyzed using chi-square at the appropriate level of confidence (0.05). A Likert scale technique was used in analyzing the data. The positively worded items of strongly agree, and agree were given the following scores respectively 2 and 1 while the .negatively worded items of strongly disagree were given the following score -1 and-2. Undecided was scored zero (0). The various scores are summed up for each of the respondents. Simple percentage was used to determine the direction of their perception and belief concerning the subject under review. Chi-square (X^2) was used to determine the measures of dispersal and to strengthen the decision arrived at.

DECISION PARAMETER

Using simple percentage, when the percentage "agree" to a relevant question is greater than the percentage (%) of "disagree" in the same question, we reject the null hypothesis; this result was not be taken as final until it has been subjected to a further test by the chi-square.

Using the observed and expected frequencies, the researcher calculated the (X^2) chi-square. The value of the computed X^2 is compared to the table X^2 at 5% significance level of 0.05 and applicable degree of freedom, we reject the null (HO) hypothesis and accept the alternative (HI) hypothesis and vice versa.

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Table 1 A: Whether ANIDS has improved the state of infrastructure, and social services since inception.

RESPONSE	NO OF RESPONDENTS	% SCORE
Strongly Agree	48	$(48/240) \times 100 = 20.00$
Agree	42	$(42/240) \times 100 = 17.50$
Undecided	39	$(39/240) \times 100 = 16.25$
Disagree	51	$(51/240) \times 100 = 21.25$
Strongly Disagree	60	$(60/240) \times 100 = 25.00$
TOTAL	240	100

Source Field survey 2011

Total percentage agree = $20.00 + 17.50 = 37.50$,

Total percentage disagree = $21.25 + 25.00 = 46.25$

From the above analysis it is obvious that 46.25% disagree that ANIDS has improved the state of infrastructure, and social services since inception. While less than 46.25% of the distribution (37.50%) agree to the hypothesis, indicating that more people disagree than agree.

Table 2 A: ANIDS has enhanced access to basic services such as education and health facilities.

RESPONSE	N0 OF RESPONDENTS	% SCORE
Strongly Agree	50	$(50/240) \times 100 = 20.83$
Agree	45	$(45/240) \times 100 = 18.75$
Undecided	40	$(40/240) \times 100 = 16.67$
Disagree	44	$(44/240) \times 100 = 18.33$
Strongly Disagree	61	$(61/240) \times 100 = 25.42$
TOTAL	240	100

Source: field Survey 2011

From the above table: Total Percentage Disagree = $18.33 + 25.42 = 43.75$

Total Percentage Agree = $20.83 + 18.75 = 39.58$

It is clear therefore that the percentage of those that disagree (43.75%) is more than the percentage of those that agree (39.58%) by 4.17%. This shows that ANIDS has not enhanced access to basic services such as education and health facilities.

Table 3 A: Whether ANIDS has been able to address the massive infrastructural requirements of the state, the mechanism for implementation and the funding gap.

RESPONSE	SCORE	% SCORE
Strongly Agree	36	$(36/240) \times 100 = 15.00$
Agree	49	$(49/240) \times 100 = 20.42$
Undecided	45	$(45/240) \times 100 = 18.75$
Disagree	53	$(53/240) \times 100 = 22.08$
Strongly Disagree	57	$(57/240) \times 100 = 23.75$
TOTAL	240	100

Source: Field survey 2011

From the above table, the sum total of those that agree = $36 + 49 = 85 = 35.42\%$ of the total respondents. While the sum total of those that disagree = $53 + 57 = 110 = 45.83\%$ of the total respondents.

From the table above it is observed that 35.42% agree that ANIDS has been able to address the massive infrastructural requirements of the state, the mechanism for implementation and the funding gap while 45.83% disagree. This tends to accept the null hypothesis (Ho).

Table 4 A: ANIDS has led to a significant improvement in standard of living and poverty alleviation in Anambra State.

RESPONSE	SCORE	% SCORE
Strongly Agree	49	$(49/240) \times 100 = 20.42$
Agree	47	$(47/240) \times 100 = 19.58$
Undecided	32	$(12/240) \times 100 = 13.33$
Disagree	55	$(65/240) \times 100 = 22.92$
Strongly Disagree	57	$(67/240) \times 100 = 23.75$
TOTAL	240	100

Source: Field survey 2011

From the above table, the sum total of those that agree = $49+47= 96$, While the sum total of those that disagree = $55+57 = 112$. From the table above it is observed that 40.0% agree that ANIDS has led to a significant improvement in standard of living and poverty alleviation in Anambra State while 46.67% disagree.

These results are subjected to additional test with the chi-square for confirmation or otherwise.

TEST OF HYPOTHESES

HYPOTHESIS 1

H₁: ANIDS has improved the state of infrastructure, and social services since inception.

H₀: ANIDS has not improved the state of infrastructure and social services since inception.

TABLE1B

RESPONSE	f_o	f_e	$(f_o - f_e)$	$(f_o - f_e)^2$	$(f_o - f_e)^2 / f_e$
SA	48	48	0	0	0.00
A	42	48	-6	36	0.75
U	39	48	-9	81	1.69
D	51	48	3	9	0.19
SD	60	48	12	144	3.00
TOTAL	240				5.63

Source: Field survey 2011

Calculated $X^2 = 5.63$, Table $X^2 = 9.49$, Degree of freedom = $(5-1) = 4$,

Level of significance = 0.05

DECISION

Since the calculated chi-square (X^2) value of 5.63 is less than the table chi-square values of 9.49 at alpha level of 0.05 and degree of freedom 4 – we therefore reject the alternative Hypothesis (HI) which states that, ANIDS has improved the state of infrastructure and social services since inception and accept the Null hypothesis (Ho).

HYPOTHESIS 2

HI: ANIDS has enhanced access to basic services such as education and health facilities.

HO: ANIDS has not enhanced access to basic services such as education and health facilities.

TABLE 2B

RESPONSE	f_o	f_e	$(f_o - f_e)$	$(f_o - f_e)^2$	$(f_o - f_e)^2 / f_e$
SA	50	48	2	4	0.08
A	45	48	-3	9	0.19
U	40	48	-8	64	1.33
D	44	48	-4	16	0.33
SD	61	48	13	169	3.52
TOTAL	240				5.45

Source: field survey 2011

Calculated $X^2 = 5.45$, Table $X^2 = 9.49$, Degree of freedom = 4, Significance level = 0.05

DECISION

From the table above, the calculated chi-square value is 5.45. This is less than critical value of chi-square (X^2) in the table of 9.49 at 0.05% level of significance and 4 degrees of freedom. Following this we reject the alternative hypothesis (H_1) that ANIDS has enhanced access to basic services such as education and health facilities and accept the null hypothesis (HO) which states that ANIDS has not enhanced access to basic services such as education and health facilities.

HYPOTHESIS 3

HI: ANIDS has been able to address the massive infrastructural requirements of the state, the mechanism for implementation and the funding gap.

HO: ANIDS has not been able to address the massive infrastructural requirements of the state, the mechanism for implementation and the funding gap.

TABLE 3B

RESPONSE	f_o	f_e	$(f_o - f_e)$	$(f_o - f_e)^2$	$(f_o - f_e)^2 / f_e$
SA	36	48	-12	144	3.000
A	49	48	1	1	0.021
U	45	48	-3	9	0.188
D	53	48	5	25	0.521
SD	57	48	9	81	1.690
TOTAL	240				5.418

Source: field survey 2011

Calculated $X^2 = 5.418$, Table $X^2 = 9.49$, Degree of freedom = $(5-1) = 4$,

Significance level = 0.05

DECISION

From the table above, the calculated chi-square (X^2) is 5.418. The value is clearly less than the table chi-square (X^2) of 9.49 at 0.05% significance level and a degree of freedom of 4. We therefore reject the alternative hypothesis (H1) which states that ANIDS has been able to address the massive infrastructural requirements of the state, the mechanism for implementation and the funding gap and accept the null hypothesis (H0): ANIDS has not been able to address the massive infrastructural requirements of the state, the mechanism for implementation and the funding gap.

HYPOTHESIS 4

H1: ANIDS has led to a significant improvement in standard of living and poverty alleviation in Anambra State.

H0: ANIDS has not led to a significant improvement in standard of living and poverty alleviation in Anambra State.

TABLE 4B

RESPONSE	f_o	f_e	$(f_o - f_e)$	$(f_o - f_e)^2$	$(f_o - f_e)^2 / f_e$
SA	49	48	1	1	0.02
A	47	48	-1	1	0.02
U	32	48	-16	256	5.33
D	55	48	7	49	1.02
SD	57	48	9	81	1.69
TOTAL	240				8.08

Source: field survey 2011

Calculated $X^2 = 8.08$, Table $X^2 = 9.49$, Degree of freedom = $(5-1) = 4$, Significance level = 0.05

DECISION

From the table above, the calculated chi-square (X^2) is 8.08. The value is clearly less than the table chi-square (X^2) of 9.49 at 0.05% significance level and a degree of freedom of 4. We therefore reject the alternative hypothesis (H₁) which states that ANIDS has led to a significant improvement in standard of living and poverty alleviation in Anambra State and accept the null hypothesis (H₀): ANIDS has not led to a significant improvement in standard of living and poverty alleviation in Anambra State.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

After the empirical analysis of data the following findings were made:

1. That ANIDS has not been able to provide safe drinking water to the people of the state. Instead the people have resorted to providing private borehole while those in the interior still walk miles to the stream to get water.
2. That the presence of ANIDS in Anambra state has not shown in the health sector. The people still patronize sub standard and unregulated private hospitals and road side self acclaimed "pharmacists" mainly because the public health centres and hospitals either are not accessible to the people or do not provide efficient services due to shortage of personnel, equipment and drugs or as a result of high costs.
3. That evidence of poor condition of living still abounds in the state. The standard of living has not improved; the streets are still littered with refuse.

While some respondents appreciated the efforts of ANIDS they however expressed dissatisfaction with the sighting of some projects which do not have direct effect on the life of the people. Among which were the multi-billion Stock Exchange building in Onitsha, the building of secretariat for Local Government Councils.

It has been observed from the findings above that the people of Anambra state have perceived some level of inequity in the distribution of satisfaction from ANIDS which ought to have been their own idea and version of NEEDS as well as means to fast - track the realization of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the state. This condition can widen the gap between the people and the government because of the perceived irregularities, consequently the display of unpatriotic attitudes towards ANIDS and government in general.

CONCLUSION

ANIDS as a policy is too broad based to make any appreciable impact in the near future. It was also discovered that ANIDS lacks legislative backing. This means that the programme will inevitably die with the exit of the founder, Governor Peter Obi. To avert this, a legal instrument should be procured soonest. The intentions of the founder are plausible and altruistic but political influence is paramount in the implementation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To actualize the goals of development in Anambra state and to bridge the gap of inequity that the people currently feel, the following recommendations are made.

1. ANIDS should be made to focus on the people of Anambra state, their welfare, health, education, political power, physical security and empowerment should be of paramount importance in realizing the vision for the future.
2. About half of the people of Anambra are children, the bridge to a prosperous future. ANIDS should recognize the importance of children by making the improvement of the education system a priority.
3. Health problems threaten the state's productivity and development, ANIDS should develop a workable and sustainable plan to improve the system of health care delivery with emphasis on child and maternal health, HIV/AIDS and other preventable disease, such as malaria, tuberculosis.
4. ANIDS should propose a special programme targeting people who have the weakest political voice and who are most vulnerable to the ravages of poverty and vicissitudes of our turbulent times. Laws and programme should be implemented to empower women, children, the disabled and the elderly.

Conclusively, effective implementation of a programme is key to the success of ANIDS. Nigeria's experience has been one of formulating good plans and then failing to achieve objectives, because of ineffective implementation or non-implementation. Implementing ANIDS calls for discipline, commitment and strong will to stir the reform at all levels from the Governor down to the grass roots.

Efforts should be holistic, consistent and persistent, as half measure yield not half result but often failure. To sustain the momentum of ANIDS a clear frame work for monitoring and evaluation has to be put in place.

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