

Politics of Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT: *The rising profile of poverty in Nigeria has been a source of concern, especially with respect to past administration. To this end, various policies and programmes have been formulated but with little or no success, in terms of effective implementation. Today Nigeria is ranked among poorest nations in the world. This is embarrassing considering the enormous wealth of the nation both in human and natural resources. This paper assesses politics of poverty alleviation and sustainable development in Nigeria: an evaluation of Peter Obi's administration in Anambra State 2006 – 2014. The theoretical frame work of this research is hinged on the modernization theory. Three research questions were posed to guide the study. The programmes and policies related to poverty in Anambra State using secondary source of data through content analysis. It was found that the policy programme have failed to achieve the desired result due to high level of corruption, Top-bottom approach in tackling poverty, inadequate co-ordination of various programmes, politicization of poverty alleviation schemes as well as inconsistency in policies and programmes. It therefore recommended that Anti-corruption Agencies should be streamlined, the adoption of bottom-up approach, de-politicization of empowerment scheme as well as continuity, consistency and commitment for effective implementation.*

Key Words: *Poverty alleviation, employment opportunities, unemployment, sustainable development*

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I. INTRODUCTION

The poverty situation in Nigeria is galloping (Oshewole, 2011). Poverty is deep and pervasive, with about 70 percent of the population living in absolute poverty (Okonjo-Iweala, Soludo and Muhtar, 2003). The sorry state of poverty in Nigeria has led the World Bank (1996) to describe Nigeria as a paradox. This is because Nigeria is a country of immense wealth endowed with human and material resources, yet her citizens continue to wallow in abject poverty. By 1999, the World Bank estimated that Nigeria has earned \$300 billion from oil. Between 1999 and 2011, the country netted nearly \$300 billion in oil and gas. In spite of growth indications as a result of these inflows over the years, Nigeria currently ranked among the poorest countries in the world (World Bank, 2010). Available records indicate that poverty level among Nigerian's population has risen from 17.1 million in 1980 to 112.47 million in 2010 an increase of over 55.7%. Sokoto and Niger States top the list of poorest states in Nigeria with a records of other 71.5 percent of poverty rate, and Northwest and the Northeast records 77.7% and 76.3% respectively. While the South West has the least poverty level of 59.10% on a whole, the poverty level average 70% of the population (NBS, 2010).

Various Programmes and schemes have been initiated by successive governments in State to tame this social malaise without success as records indicate that poverty has continue to rise unabated. This paper therefore seeks to appraise these policies with a view of proffering solution to meet these challenges of government in Anambra State. Observers such as Adesopo (2008) and Omotola (2008) have unanimously agreed that successive government's interventions have failed to achieve the objectives for which they were established. The failure to effectively combat the problem has largely been blamed on infrastructural decay, endemic corruption, and poor governance and accountability (Okonjo-Iweala, Soludo and Muhtar, 2003). In keeping with its determination to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in record time, the Government of Anambra State put in place a unique approach to development called Anambra Integrated Development Strategy – ANIDS. ANIDS, which embodies the State Government's strategic vision, was 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 was basically a strategy by which the Anambra State Government planned carefully, budgeted properly, implemented the plan, monitored the implementation and ensured delivery of the plan. The communities and stakeholders for whom the various ANIDS projects were executed were 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 was the involvement of the people in all stages of the project cycle from planning, budgeting to implementation. With ANIDS, the State moved its budget process to demand-driven rather than supply-driven budgeting, to maximize the benefits from very scarce resources. ANIDS was the simultaneous development of all sectors of the economy. The strategy ensured 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 lives of the masses in every single sphere of life. ANIDS as a public policy enabled Government to identify budgetary gaps some of which the state government needed 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 current 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 deprivations. This pledge became the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Some of such National interventions includes: the Directorate of Food, Road and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) 1986; National Directorate of Employment (NDE) 1986; Better Life Programme (BLP) 1987; Family support Programme (FSP) 1994; Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP) 1997. Others are National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) 2001, National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS). Along with the recognition of poverty as a common denominator in the global community (see Development Assistance Committee, 2001; Nwaobi, 2003), and complementing efforts by poor countries to alleviate poverty, the international community, especially African leaders were not left out in presenting a united front in the fight against poverty. Hence, the idea of establishing the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to provide a framework for African leaders to alleviate poverty. 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 were 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, strategized development in all sectors of the economy with the aim of improving the quality of life of Anambra people.

Problem Statement

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 allocations to the state, Anambra state still has a long way to go in terms of meeting the demands and expectations of its citizenry. Infrastructural facilities such as good 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. Against this backdrop this study therefore tends to examine the involvement of politics in poverty alleviation and national development in Anambra State.

Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is in twofold: Broad and specific. The general objective of the study is to examine the extent to which ANIDS engendered sustainable development in Anambra state (2006-2014). The specific objectives includes:

- i. To examine whether the establishment and operation of ANIDS had enhanced employment capacities of the state.
- ii. To find how ANIDS had being able to enhanced the infrastructural base of Anambra state.
- iii. To examine whether ANIDS was able to improve on educational and health services of the state.

Research Questions

The following research questions were posed to guide the study

1. Had the establishment and operation of ANIDS enhanced employment capabilities of the state?
2. How had the ANIDS being able to enhance the infrastructural base of Anambra state?
3. How has ANIDS improved on educational and health services of the state?

1.5 Research Hypotheses

In order to answer the research questions posed for this study, the following hypotheses were formulated in an alternate form.

1. ANIDS has examined the establishment and operations of the state and enhanced employment capabilities of the state.
2. ANIDS has enhanced the infrastructural base of Anambra state.
3. ANIDS has improved the educational and health services of the state.

Scope of the 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.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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.

2.1 Concept of Poverty

Any discussion about poverty, and poverty eradication, needs to begin with agreement on the definitions, or discourse, being used. This is very crucial to establishing criteria of success or failure of any poverty-eradication strategy. Yet, definitions of poverty vary widely and are often used interchangeably. There is no universally accepted definition of poverty. Thus, Idakwoji (2002) is of the view that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon covering economic, social and political dimension. From economic perspective, it implies materials deprivation leading to low income, lack of basic necessities of life. From the social view point, poverty manifest in terms of social inferiority, low status, lack of dignity, insanity, vulnerability and social marginalization. Politically, poverty is manifested in lack of political power, form decision- making and denial of basic natural and political input (Idakwoji, Baratz and Grisgby (1972) defined poverty as a condition involving some deprivations and adverse occurrences that are closely but necessarily exclusively associated with inadequate economic resources. Edozien (1975) Limits his own definition to mean “inadequacy of income to support a minimum standard of living” this definition is narrow considering the multi- dimensional nature of poverty. A distinction between absolute and relative poverty will not be out of place at this point. Absolute

poverty, according to Webster (1993) described situation in which people barely exist, when the next meal may literally be a matter of life or death as the cumulative effects of malnutrition and starvation enfeeble all, particularly children, whose weakness gives them the tragic distinction of having the highest mortality rate for any group in the world. Thus Khalid (2002) is of the view that in these circumstances poverty takes on an “absolute” status since there is nothing beyond it except death. Relative poverty on the other hand cannot be easily established as an objective concept. Its definition varies among official government agencies and academics. For example, Webster (1993) reported that in 1973. A representative of the National Welfare Rights Organization in the United States estimated that a family of four needed \$7200 per year to satisfy their basic requirements. Below this, the organization considered people to be in poverty. The US government however, estimated the poverty line for a similar household at an income below \$4500(Khalid, 2002).

Townsend (1979) opines that:

Most commonly, poverty is defined as “state of being in which we are unable to meet our needs” (Watt, 2000:15). However, the concept of ‘needs’ itself is defined very differently across different cultures and generations, as technology and changing values alter perceptions of the pre-requisites of an acceptable standard of living. This indicates that the concept of ‘needs’ includes the notion of what is conventionally regarded as necessary to lead one’s life as an integrated member of a particular society. Thus, in his work *The Wealth of the Nations*, the eighteenth century Scottish economist, Adam Smith, recognized the importance of this point when he defined the ability to appear in public “without shame” as a major criterion of individual human welfare (Smith, 1986).

The Causes of Poverty

The main causes of poverty in Nigeria are unemployment, ignorance, poor governance, corruption, high inflation, environmental degradation, high population growth, among others.

Specifically, in rural areas, where 85 per cent of Nigeria’s poor reside, the major cause of poverty has been identified as the use of outmoded and inefficient systems in agriculture and craft. Other contributory factors to low income in rural areas, according to Abubakar (1975), include inadequate infrastructure, lack of credit and marketing facilities, unfavourable rural institutions especially in respect of land tenure; ignorance; illiteracy and cultural and institutional rigidities. Williams (1984) has also identified lack of viable non-farm employment opportunities in the rural sector thereby leading to over-crowding on the land and under-employment of labour. It should be added that even though alternative occupations like traditional crafts and petty trading do exist in most villages, yet investigations have shown that incomes realized from these occupations are as low as those realized from farming (Williams, 1984).

In addition to the dearth of remunerative non-farming occupations during the dry-season, Hill (1982) identified the following additional factors as key causes of general poverty particularly in rural Hausa land:

- (a) The limitation of the farming season;
- (b) The unreliability of the climate especially as it concerns annual and erratic distribution of rainfall within the farming season;
- (c) The under-utilization of labour resources during the farming season resulting from:
 - (i) The inability of many poor farmers to farm on a scale which matches their labour resources, and
 - (ii) Rudimentary nature of the system of farm-labour employment; and
- (d) The dire shortage of working capital, which severely limits the scale and productiveness of farming especially where cultivation of manure farmland is the preferred agronomic system.

Unfavourable physical environmental conditions, such as desertification in the North, water hyacinth in inland waterways and oil spillage in the Niger-Delta, have contributed to the low economic fortune of the inhabitants of those areas of the country, thereby aggravating their level of poverty. Abubakar (2002) noted that 35 per cent of the country’s landmass, particularly in the North, has come under serious desert encroachment. Unemployment situation in the country which became manifest in the early 1980s has assumed crisis level in 1990s has worsened the level of poverty. Cumulatively, Nigeria produced a total of 1,110,000 graduates from tertiary institutions between 1985 and 1996 alone (Abubakar, 2002:115). It was observed that less than 100,000 of this number got formal jobs which suggest that one million might be openly unemployed or under-employed for the same period.

Poverty Eradication Efforts in Nigeria

Successive regimes in Nigeria have tried different policies and programmes geared towards reducing the level of poverty in the society through a number of ways. First, through the activities of its ministries/agencies; second, by collaborating with international agencies; third, and more importantly, through the establishment of agencies equipped solely to fight rising poverty and unemployment in Nigeria.

The Joda Panel, established at the inception of the civilian administration of Obasanjo to review the various poverty eradication programmes of the previous regimes, identified over twenty such institutions. They are:

- i. The National Directorate of Employment (NDE)
- ii. Peoples Bank of Nigeria (PBN)
- iii. Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank Ltd (NACB)
- iv. Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC)
- v. National Commission for Nomadic Education (NCNE)
- vi. National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA)
- vii. National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA)
- viii. National Commission for Mass Literacy, Adult and Non-Formal Education
- ix. Federal Agricultural Coordinating Unit (FACU)
- x. Directorate for Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructures (DFRRI)
- xi. Agricultural Projects Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (APMEU)
- xii. Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP)
- xiii. Industrial Development Centre (IDC)
- xiv. Federal Department of Rural Development (FDRD)
- xv. Federal Ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources and Power and Steel
- xvi. River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs)
- xvii. Family Support Trust Fund (FSTF)
- xviii. National Centre for Women Development (CWD)
- xix. Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry (NBCI)
- xx. Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB)
- xxi. Nigerian Export-Import Bank
- xxii. National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND)

Perhaps a note on some of these institutions and programmes may be useful especially when some of them were designed to deal with the problems of poverty directly while others do it indirectly. The River Basin Development Authorities established by Decree 37 of August 1976 is one of the earliest attempt at combating poverty via improved agricultural production. The main objective of the RBDAs is the economic exploitation and management of the land water resources of their respective areas of operation with particular but varying emphasis on the development of agriculture, fishing, human settlement, infrastructural facilities and industry as well as the improvement of their environment. The Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) enunciated in 1979 by Gen. Obasanjo's military regime is another indirect effort at poverty eradication. The program had the specific focus of increasing food production on the premise that availability of cheap food will raise the nutritional level of the ordinary Nigerian and invariably lead to high per capita income and improved standard of living. OFN lasted until Shagari's civilian government (1979-83) took over. The Shagari's regime shared almost the same poverty reduction with the preceding military regime. It came up with Green Revolution project, which also emphasised food production. To this one may also add the Directorate of Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructures (DFRRI) introduced by the Babangida administration (1985-92). DFRRI sought to open up rural areas via construction of feeder roads and provision of basic amenities that would turn them into production centres for the national economy.

The establishment of National Directorate of Employment (NDE) is certainly one of the indirect measures taken by the government to attack poverty in the society via creation of employment opportunities. The National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) was established in 2001, with the goal of eliminating "core" poverty over the next ten years. NAPEP evolved four core schemes:

- i. Women and Youth Employment Scheme. This is essentially a training and skill acquisition scheme.
- ii. Social Welfare Service Scheme: This scheme undertakes the provision of acceptable levels of education, health, micro-credit services, etc.
- iii. Rural Infrastructural Development Scheme: This is to address provision of rural infrastructure services such as portable water, roads, transport, grazing reserves, etc.
- iv. Natural Resources Development and Conservation: This entails government intervening by creating enabling and acceptable environment for harnessing the agricultural water, solid mineral resources, etc for convenient and effective use by the small-scale operators and local residents.

Whether these programmes and policies have succeeded in either reducing poverty or not is moot point.

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

Ideas behind ANIDS

The vision or call it the destination is to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. MDGs have eight clear points, and in order to achieve these, that is our destination. You must have a vehicle that will take you to your destination. The vision of the state government is to achieve the MDGs; the strategy for achieving that is ANIDS. It is a process that allows the government to plan properly, budget for the plan, execute the plan, and ensure delivery and feedback from the people. For example, the first goal is to fight extreme poverty or hunger. The first thing the past administration did was to do poverty mapping, they established Bureau of Statistics. With the statistics you can categorically say the poorest place in Anambra state today and the richest area. When the administration was done with poverty mapping, they decided on how they can now fight poverty in this area, they articulated plans to open it up. That is why if you go to some of these places, government is opening up the villages, giving them access. By these, they now have access for their products, goods and services. The government has also involved them in FADAMA and NAPEP programmes. Government continues to empower farmers and people in different ways through micro -credit support and grants in order to fight extreme poverty. They try to bring stability here and attract investors to invest and be able to employ labour. In the second goal which is education, the administration took the schools; no school had a functional science laboratory. Today all the schools have functional science laboratories. There was no computer classroom, but that period alone, they gave out 7,000 laptops and about 3,000 thousand computers to secondary schools. There are over 120 secondary schools that are connected to the internet through galaxy; about 120 secondary schools are micro soft academy, the highest in the nation. Over 100 schools have buses. With ANIDS idea the government handed over schools to the missionaries; they try to provide them with library and improving educational facilities every day. They provided over 2,000 teachers and so on.

In health, the same thing; through ANIDS, health centers were built in each of the villages, over 140 communities, to be manned by a nurse. And in each local government, they built a general hospital as well as a teaching hospital in Awka. The administration pursued all these simultaneously. In environment, they did the same thing; they are doing erosion sites, and putting water projects. So that is the whole essence of ANIDS, it is the grand vehicle for achieving MDGs, it help the state government to measure what they are doing in the state, and their relationship with others. When the past administration came, there was no vision. Their vision is to achieve the MDGs that is executing programmes that will impact on the lives of the people through a strategy. It is a process that allows them plan properly, budget for planning, execute their plan and ensure delivery. They moved their budget from being supply-driven to being demand-driven. And what they plan, they implement, because they have proper planning and proper execution. Here, they did not just built physical infrastructure, they also try to build human infrastructure, which is critical in managing physical infrastructure. Through ANIDS the administration try to change people, the way they think; the way they live by challenging their priorities, saying this is wrong; this is not what government should be doing. So despite all developments in the state during the past administration, there is still a problem, people don't believe in change mantra. ANIDS policy on education impacted on the level of enrolment in schools, given the peculiar situation of Anambra state. What happened in the past was that the school system was allowed to collapse; people didn't see reason to go to school. But when the administration handed over schools to missionaries, the schools started coming back and since then, enrolment is increasing. But you know this did not happen overnight, it took time certainly to get even better. Education is actually free in Anambra state. Universal Basic Education is free. As a matter of facts, there are structures in place here; but most of them have been overgrown by weeds.

Performance of Gov. Obi through ANIDS

Encouraging positive projects and having the prowess to think outside the box are the qualities of any leader. These, well performed, make people from all walks of life to cheer and admire such a leader. One leader who has enjoyed the cheers and admiration of his people to an immeasurable height, because of his generosity of spirit in leadership, is Governor Peter Obi of Anambra State. Anambra people have shown that they are happy with him, because his administration has embarked on honourable projects in the areas of health, education, sports, economy, peace, infrastructural renaissance; just name them, distinguishing him in various fields of endeavour. From the church to the mosque and the traditional, Obi has been described as the best Governor Anambra has had, because of the steadfast in his cordiality to develop and rejuvenate the rural areas and provide them with basic necessities of life. Beaming searchlights on Anambra, Obi has contributed to good governance in Nigeria. Objectivity is his key. This is not a mere claim. Many projects in the previous year in the state that were at various stages of completion have been completed, and more started. This is not an erroneous assessment of Anambra State under Obi. The statement is an informed conclusion about governance in Anambra State in the last six years. Obi has been working interminably to achieve the hyped Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It cannot be said that Anambra

State under Obi is one hundred percent perfect, because no organisation in the world has ever been such in term of leadership.

Christened Anambra Integrated Development Strategy, Obi used that platform on ground to achieve the much advertised MDGs. He tackled the menace of poverty by reducing its once dreaded Olympia Height in the state, which the European Union, through its Support to Reforming Institutions Programme (SRIP), has been in the forefront in partnership with the Obi-led government. The meagre resources of Anambra State made it unavoidable to be in partnership with global, national and local partners. These are strategic partnerships, for international development partners/donor agencies. UNICEF, UNDP, DFID, EU, the World Bank, amongst others was the giant partners with the Obi-led Anambra State Government. Against this backdrop, the government regularly pays what was known as Government Counterpart Cash Contribution (GCCC). This is for development of the partnership activities, including accountability and transparency. The funds from development partners are managed well, by using the money strictly for the purpose it was provided for, and judiciously. This could not have been achieved if the state is known for inaccessible roads, especially in the rural areas. As part of the government's mappings, Obi recognised the need for building roads and bridges as the strongest weapons against poverty in the state, for the improvement of the individual and collective economy. Just to name but a few the exceptional networks of road Obi-led administration has carried – the 45-kilometre Anaku-Omasi-Ifite Ogwari-Igbakwu Road in Ayamelum LGA, the 43-Kilometre Amansea-Ebenebe-Awba Ofemili Road in Awka North, with a bridge (5Billion Naira), the 67-kilometre Onitsha-Atani-Ossomalla-Ogwuikpele Road in Ogbaru LGA, with three bridges (N17.8 Billion), the Umueze Anam-Mmiata Road in Anambra West LGA, with a bridge, the Nibo-Umuawulu-Awgbu-Amaokpala-Umunze Road, with the famous Odor bridge – are among the few examples of the infrastructural enhancement Obi-led government of Anambra State has showcased. As a governor who loves his people, Obi envisioned ideas from different countries of the world, by not only visiting the urban cities, but also the remote villages. He showed that he has the wand of power to develop Anambra State. Many armchair critics had shown interest in the state, but Obi was dogged to ignore them, because he was not an armchair governor. He moved Anambra State from a presumably poor state to Utopia beyond statistics creating an elevated number of millionaires per four-sided figure kilometer by rationalizing development in all the nooks and crannies of the state. Manufacturers and international businessmen now dot the state, not minding the miscreants called kidnappers who tried to give the government a bad name, but they did not succeed, because Obi did not sleep with his two eyes closed, in the fight against crime in Anambra State.

In health sector, for instance, he built new building as well as rehabilitated old ones at all the state hospitals, including Amaku, Umueri, Enugu-Ukwu, Onitsha, Ekwuluobia as well as Umunze college hospital in Orumba south council area of the state as well as College of Health, Obosi. The state government has also giving out over one hundred million naira as grant to aids mission hospitals in the state since 2007 on the grounds that being domicile in the state; they also contributed to effective healthcare delivering in the society.

In the area of education, Obi's leadership rehabilitated dilapidated buildings in the primary, secondary and tertiary schools in the state as well as built new ones and equipped them for effective learning. It also distributed no fewer than 4000 laptops to secondary schools in the state as well as linked them to internet. Some of the school had boreholes sank for them, while over two hundred secondary schools were given brand new bus for mobility. Tertiary education has continued to receive boosts in structures, facilities, faculty, welfare, accreditation and improved funding. Benefitting institutions include Anambra State University [and its various Campuses and Teaching Hospital]; Nwafor Orizu College of Education, Nsugbe; School of Agriculture, Mgbakwu [with laboratories, hostels, classrooms, administration & staff offices and demonstration farms]; School of Nursing & Midwifery, Nkpor; College of Health Technology, Obosi; and Professor Kenneth Dike Central Library, Awka [for references and sundry research].

At some point before the Peter Obi Administration, Anambra State was at the lowest point of its fortunes in education, as parents and guardians withdrew their wards from public schools in the state. For a full year, teachers were on strike, and life seemed to go on. With the strategic intervention of the Obi Administration, the education sector was resuscitated and enabled to great heights from 2012, and the state has maintained first position in WAEC and NECO examinations. One of his most courageous moves was to return the management of erstwhile Mission/private schools to their original owners, while Government retained the responsibility of recurrent and capital expenditures. This exceptional act of courage paved the way for a revolutionary partnership between Church and State that is still acclaimed nationally and internationally. He also paid over 1 billion naira to Galaxy Backbone for Internet connectivity in all the secondary schools in the State, which covered three years subscription, which the then CEO of the company, Mr. Gerald Ilukwu, said was the highest in Nigeria. To encourage academic excellence, every indigene of Anambra State with a 1st Class degree between 2006 and 2012 was rewarded with a N1 million prize! More than 400 of them came forward. Also, Obi's resuscitated the transport industry in the state by providing over 200 vehicles to the state-sponsored ANIDS fleet, as well as resuscitated the state owned TRACAS. In security, Obi gave over 200 patrol

vehicles to the various security agencies in the state enable them beef up security. He equipped them with functional gadgets and gave them conducive environment to perform their duties. Under Obi's government, there were remarkable improvement in the areas of ecology and environmental control, housing and water supply, among others.

Not only did Obi-led government created wealth for Anambra State, it also provided qualitative education for the residents, with revamped and stocked over 150 science school laboratories. It also provided water, electricity, laptops, computers and constructed primary school classrooms in all the 177 communities of the State. The handover of the schools in the state to the church in which the State Government continues to provide financial support to the Church for the running of the schools and pay the salaries of teachers and non-teaching staff was another feat of the Obi-led administration. During the returning ceremony of these schools to what the government called "its rightful owner" spurred both men and women in the state to almost near tears in ecstasy. However, the priority of the government was not centered on providing for the primary and secondary schools alone, it also intervened to the tertiary level with significant makeover in infrastructure, accreditation of programmes and wide-ranging welfare. Further, the Obi-led government of Anambra State built a modern E-library – the Prof. Kenneth Dike Central Library at Awka whereas the last Library built in Anambra State was in 1966.

Obi-led government through the ANIDS project was commended for empowering women than ever in multi-faceted ways, but most especially, through the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, and used the State Poverty Eradication Programme, Women in ANIDS Micro Finance Scheme and in collaboration with National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) and development partners like UNICEF, with gyrating loans worth over N330 million made available to hundreds of women supportive groups and women wings of Town Unions to start poultry farms, fish ponds, piggeries, and many other business. The administration put into practice programmes that are targeted to cut the sufferings of susceptible women such as widows, financially-poor women, and female care-givers of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) etcetera. The past administration through ANIDS did well in agriculture, environment, security, exploration of human and natural resources. Evidence was the distribution of micro-enterprises equipment worth hundreds of millions of naira to individual women and women groups. These equipment include garri processing machines, computers, hair dryers, sewing machines, welding machines, vulcanizing machines, ovens, shoe-making machines, cookers, grinding machines, polythene-sealing equipment, motorcycles, palm oil processing machines, palm kernel cracking machines, soap making machines and electricity generating sets. The government supported the establishment of community cottage industries by women in 50 communities with the purchase of complete rice delivery service and processing machines.

The Obi Administration restored sanity to the socio-political environment and the economy. In the dark past, for instance, the institution of governance was shaky at best. Thugs (indeed, gangsters) literally dictated the character of governance, including taking charge of internally-generated revenue. Governance received unprecedented boost when Peter Obi initiated and constructed a Secretariat Complex (Phases 1 & 2) – the first since the creation of the state. Other institutions of governance that came into being and became functional under his tenure include a reconstructed Governor's Lodge at Onitsha, several Local Government Headquarters complexes and reconstructed Government edifices destroyed by reactionary forces. He was the first Governor in the State to provide official cars to such high-ranking public officers as Permanent Secretaries, Directors, Judges and Magistrates.

How ANIDS tackled unemployment and poverty

During Peter Obi administration he tackled extreme poverty in the state using Anambra Integrated Development Strategy (ANIDS) as a vehicle to drive the World Bank's outlined Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). ANIDS, according to Obi allows the government to plan and execute projects, driven by demand and not supply. His administration carried out poverty mapping to determine which areas in the state are most poor. Having found out that, and the areas were mainly: Awka North, Ogbaru, Ayamelum, Anambra West, Anambra East, Orumba South among other places, government went ahead to create access by building over 367 kilometer of roads to open up those areas that have been hitherto neglected. In one case in Awba Ofemili, for instance, Obi continued, government built a small market for the evacuation of farm produce by the people of that area. This was followed by micro-credit loans to farmers to help them plant their mainly food stuffs. In developed areas as Onitsha, Nnewi and Awka, government enhanced security and tried to generate power in conjunction with foreign investors. This measure attracted foreign investors. Obi promised to create 5,000 direct and indirect jobs but during his tenure he created 2,200 jobs comprising 1,000 teachers in secondary schools, 1,000 teachers in primary schools and 200 computer teachers to handle the computers given to over 2,000 schools. Also to meet MDGs goal on Universal Primary Education, the state established micro-soft academy in over 100 schools, gave 10, 000 desk top computers and lap tops to secondary schools; gave 100 schools buses and 300 schools libraries.

“Before these, the state had already provided boreholes to over 100 schools and planned to provide water to another 50 schools. In both secondary and primary schools, the state also provided VIP toilets, his administration revive the almost dead health institutions in the state to achieve MDGs goals in that area. Before his administration, there was no school of Nursing, School of Midwifery and so on. They were either shut down or about to be shut down. Through ANIDS they helped mission health institutions regain accreditation and the schools of Nursing, Midwifery and Health Technology, Obosi. Besides, in each community, government built healthcare centers in over 120 towns. On other infrastructure, the government built Onitsha business park, no state in the federation can march Anambra State in infrastructural development.

Still under this massive programme to combat poverty, there is a N2 billion intervention fund for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises [MSMEs]; extensive construction of rural roads to boost access to the various communities and optimize exploitation of their potential; construction of rural markets & lock-up shops, bore holes, abattoirs, cold rooms, VIP latrines; establishment of bakeries, rice threshers, palm kernel crackers, cellophane machines, mills for rice, cassava, feeds, palm oil, starch and maize; and procurement of tricycles. The State Government’s investment in a Neem-based organic Fertilizer plant would expand the agricultural sector’s capacity to create employment and increase productivity. In a similar vein, thousands of jobs at various unskilled and skilled categories would be generated from other investments attracted by the Obi administration to the State. These include a South African Brewing plant at Onitsha and the Rice Mill at Omor – easily the largest of its kind in West Africa. Much more than most other State Governments, the Obi administration has a decent number of women on its payroll in decision-making capacities. Barely two years ago, for instance, there were more female than male Permanent Secretaries in service. Of course, the full-fledged Ministry of Women Affairs and Women Development Centre are in place to ensure the pursuit of women’s rights and protection of the girl-child.

Challenges of Implementing ANIDS programmes

1. Some of the initiatives of the state government are considered to be heavy handed and anti-people. There are numerous and uncoordinated task forces and other government constituted groups who do not work well with the greater part of the society.
2. There are fierce conflicts of roles and positions of the task forces and other government groups and struggle for turf which negatively impacts on the society and the people. A case in point, which was witnessed by Anambrarians, was a clash between the Anambra State Transport Agency [ASTA] and the Task Force on Street Trading which left up to 47 persons injured.
3. Poor record of implementation is also a major challenge of ANIDS in Anambra State. The government of Anambra State has introduced several initiatives without following them up with robust implementation plans. The Anambra Integrated Development Strategy ANIDS initiated in 2006 meant to achieve Millennium Development Goals MDGs by involving communities and other stakeholders did not show any prospect of attaining the MDGs goals.
4. Community development associations and town unions in Anambra State were perceived in many communities to be ineffective and enmeshed in conflicts. These conflicts are both leadership tussle and the hostile relationship between town unions and traditional rulers.
5. Extraneous forces such as market forces undermine some government and non-governmental initiatives. While government seeks to alleviate the sufferings of the people by embarking on empowerment programmes the gains of such initiatives were eroded by inflation and rising rents and power charges.
6. Entrenchment of corruption in the system is perceived as making it difficult for government to have workable schemes that ensures good governance in the state. Politicians appointed to manage such schemes tend to see their appointments as settlement for their roles during elections.

2.2 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)'.

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.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter comprises of the various methods adopted by the study in collecting data from the respondents. It comprises of research design, population of the study, sample size, sampling techniques, data collection, Method of data analysis and decision parameter.

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 the 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.

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.

$$n = N / 1 + N (e)^2$$

where

$$N = 590629 / 1 + 590629 (0.05)^2$$

$$N = 590629 / 1477.5725$$

$$= 399.73 = 400$$

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%.

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 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.

IV. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Introduction

This chapter comprises of the responses from the respondents concerning the need and infrastructure improvement from the programme of ANIDS.

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

Table 1

Response	No of Respondents	% scores
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 2017

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.

Table 2

Response	No 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 2017

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.

Table 3

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 2017

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 (H_0).

4.2 Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1

H_{01} : ANIDS has not improved the state of infrastructure and social services since inception.

Table 4

Response	Fo	Fe	(Fo-Fe)	$(Fo-Fe)^2$	$(Fo-Fe)^2/Fe$
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 2017

Calculated $\chi^2 = 5.63$, Table $\chi^2 = 9.49$, Degree of freedom = (5.1) = 4

Level of significance = 0.05

Decision

Since the calculated chi-square (χ^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 (H_1) which states that ANIDS has improved the state of infrastructure and social services since inception and accept the Null Hypothesis (H_0).

Hypothesis 2

H_{01} : ANIDS has not enhanced access to basic services such as education and health services.

TABLE 5

Response	Fo	Fe	(Fo-Fe)	$(Fo-Fe)^2$	$(Fo-Fe)^2/Fe$
SA	50	48	2	4	0.08
A	45	48	-3	9	0.75
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 2017

Calculated $\chi^2 = 5.45$, Table $\chi^2 = 9.49$, 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 (χ^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 (H_0) which states that ANIDS has not enhanced access to basic services such as education and health facilities.

V. 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.

VI. 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.

VII. 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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