

418. Only temporary solid waste dump sites exist in Anambra State. At Onitsha, we saw the dump site being used by LAGA International. It is an old borrow-pit opposite the Metallurgical Institute which is an eye sore and a health hazard. A site for a properly engineered land fill has been secured for the town at Nkwelle Ezunaka. Compensation has been paid for it and the area has been cleared. Relevant equipment have also been acquired. The process of securing similar sites for the permanent dumping of solid waste in Nnewi and Awka has started.

EnvS 1.3.2 Frequency of Waste Evacuation

419. There are no data on the frequency and rate of evacuation of solid waste from the streets.

EnvS 1.3.3 Number of Illegal Refuse Disposal Sites and Black Spots

420. The provision of receptacles for solid waste has led to a reduction of illegal waste disposal sites and black spots. However, indiscriminate dumping of waste still occurs, including in drainage ditches still under construction.

Env 1.4.1 Increase in Capacity Building/Equipment/Increase of Prosecuted Polluters/Year

421. LAGA International is yet to fully deploy personnel and equipment for the comprehensive management of solid waste in Onitsha and its environs that it is meant to service in the current arrangement. Such a management system is projected to include a properly engineered land fill facility that will include:
- Sorting and recycling of secondary materials;
 - Treatment of hospital/household/mechanics workshop and hazardous waste;
 - Weighing bridge for receiving and tipping characterized waste.
422. All of these will require both personnel and equipment.

EnvS 1.4.2 Existence and Extent of State Maintenance and Improvement of Waste Management

423. The State has adopted two main strategies to ensure the sustainability of its solid waste management efforts, namely:
- Creating public awareness through a sensitization campaign. This has led to:
 - An increase in the amount of waste being dumped into the receptacles provided instead of being dumped indiscriminately; and
 - An increase in the revenue generated from the users of waste management service (although the revenue is still not sufficient and although landlords and residents are complaining about the charges).
 - Procuring additional evacuation equipment to take care of the large amount of waste being dumped in the receptacles. This has led to:
 - A relative reduction in the volume of solid waste being dumped on illegal sites.
424. These developments, if sustained, will ultimately ensure the sustainability of the State's solid waste development efforts.

EnvS 1.4 Increase in Capacity Building/Equipment/Increase of Prosecuted Polluters/Year

425. There are no data on capacity building, equipment acquisitions, or number of polluters prosecuted.
426. Two best practices were observed in the State in the area of Waste Management:
- The enactment of the Anambra State Waste Management Authority Law. The implementation of this law should put solid waste management in the State on a sound footing because it would mean that there is a statutory body to do it;
 - Commencement of integrated solid waste management in the State, using a PPP arrangement. Integrated solid waste management recognizes that solid waste can be a resource in the sense that it often contains materials which can be recovered for re-use or recycling or for conversion into energy or organic fertilizer. Because of the profit motive of business, a PPP arrangement has a good chance of success. It also creates a wide range of jobs.

Recommendations:

- The Anambra State Waste Management Authority Law should be reviewed with inputs from relevant stakeholders. The State House of Assembly confirmed to us that no public hearing was conducted prior to the passing of this legislation. This should be corrected to have a sound waste management system in place that enjoys public support. Only then will ASWAMA stand a chance of succeeding.
- The Integrated Waste Management System arrangement in Onitsha should be revisited by all key stakeholders, including the service beneficiaries, so that critical issues, such as charges, can be addressed.
- The other elements of the waste management arrangement, especially the provision of permanent waste disposal sites, should be put in place as soon as possible so that the unsightly and unhealthy open dumping and burning of waste in a borrow-pit opposite the Metallurgical Institute can stop.
- The new Anambra State Waste Management Authority (ASWAMA) should be constituted without further delay, adequately staffed and equipped in order to put solid waste management in the State on a sound footing.
- The problem of shortage of direct labour and other ad-hoc staff in the waste management sub-sector should be tackled.

B. BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

EnvS 2.1 Existence of Updated Laws on Biodiversity, Status of Biodiversity Management Policies, Strategies and Plans that Align With Federal Equivalent

427. There are currently no up-to-date laws on biodiversity management in the State. The SSAR claims that there are State *"policies/guidelines"* which have been *"adopted from Federal guideline and the United Nations Conventions on Biodiversity."* However, we were not presented documents outlining what these *"policies/guidelines"* are. Similarly there was no documentary evidence of *"State Government "plan and strategy for controlling exploitation of wild biodiversity as well as biopiracy"* or of the *"effort being made"*

to support a sustainable agro forestry practices in free areas” In short, we saw no documentary evidence to suggest that the State has and is working with appropriate laws, policies, strategies and plans in the area of biodiversity.

EnvS 2.2 Inventory of State Biodiversity Resources, Institutional Framework for Biodiversity Management and its Alignment with Relevant Federal Institutions

428. A comprehensive inventory of the biodiversity resources of the State does not exist and although the SSAR states that *“the State Forestry Department has a working document containing list of common tree plants . . . in the Forest Reserves”* (p.108), we were unable to lay our hands on this document.

EnvS 2.3.1 Existence of Conservation Facilities (e.g. zoo, parks, botanical gardens)

429. There are no State-owned conservation facilities in the State. But in response to civil society calls for *“the establishment of a zoological garden and parks in the State”*, Government has made provision for the development of parks and gardens in the Ministry of Environment’s budget for 2011/2012. The release of the amounts of money voted for this purpose will be a test of the political will to develop parks and gardens in the State.

EnvS 2.3.2 Number of Wildlife Parks

430. The State has no Government-owned wildlife parks.

EnvS 2.3.3 Comprehensive Biodiversity Report

431. The State does not have a comprehensive state of biodiversity report.

EnvS 2.4.1 Increase in Capacity Building/Equipment/Increase of Prosecuted Polluters/Year

432. Capacity and equipment for biodiversity management in the State are lacking. There are no data on the number of polluters prosecuted per year.

Recommendations

- Existing collaborative biodiversity initiatives with international Non-Governmental and non-profit organizations with clear benefit sharing models with host communities should be encouraged.
- The plans to consolidate on the management of existing forest reserves along the lines stated in the SSAR should be implemented.
- Government should implement the plan contained in its 2011/2012 budget for the development of Parks and Gardens in the State.
- The State should, as a matter of urgency, commission a State Biodiversity Report, perhaps as part of a comprehensive State of the Environment Report to address the problem of dearth of environmental baseline data and information.

- Government should press ahead with its planned massive afforestation/re-afforestation programme in the six (6) degraded Forest Reserves in the State;

C. DATA MANAGEMENT (DM)

EnvS 3.1 Existence of State Policy on Data Management (DM)

433. The State does not have a functional data collection, banking and dissemination policy in the environment sector.

EnvS 3.2 Existence of Baseline Data on Different Components of the Environment

434. The State does not have a database on various components of the environment. This makes the assessment of performance in the sector problematic.

EnvS 3.3.1 Number of Environmental Studies Carried Out

435. The only environmental studies that have been carried out are EIAs of development projects. These were carried out in compliance with Federal Ministry of Environment requirements and guidelines. They were for specific development projects by the private sector Apparently EIAs are not carried out for Government projects.

EnvS 3.3.2 Availability of Evidence-based Data and Accessibility to Credible, Reliable and Evidence-based Environmental Data.

436. The Ministry of Environment does not have facilities for the collection and analysis of environmental data. It also does not have a laboratory.

EnvS 3.4.1 Research and Development Units

437. The Environment Sector does not have a Research and Development Unit and there is no budgetary provision specifically for R&D.

EnvS 3.4.2. Budgetary Provision for Effective Equipment, Funding, Capacity Building and Manpower for Data Collection.

438. Budgetary provisions of N5 million and N2 million for an Analytical Laboratory was made in 2008 and 2009 respectively. Even these nominal amounts were never released. Some laboratory equipment have been acquired but there is no functional laboratory yet.

Recommendations

- Efforts should be made to give the Ministry of Environment an R&D Unit for the collection, analysis and dissemination of environmental data and information. The Unit should have a

functional laboratory and be well staffed and equipped so that it can examine environmental quality issues scientifically.

- State Government-sponsored projects must also be subject to EIA;

D. POLLUTION

EnvS 4.1 Existence of Management Policies, Strategies and Plans that align With Federal Equivalents and Best Practice

439. There is no documentary evidence of management policies, strategies and plans for pollution in the State

EnvS 4.2.1 Extent of Institutional Framework and Enforcement Mechanism

440. The State Ministry of Environment provides the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA), with office space. This is the Federal Government Agency that has responsibility for pollution control in Nigeria. The Ministry also has Environmental Marshals who enforce environmental laws in the State.

EnvS 4.2.2 Encouragement of Non-Polluting Sources of Energy

441. Anambra State has no deliberate policies to encourage non-polluting of sources of energy.

4.3.1 EnvS 4.3.1 Low level of Untreated Industrial Effluent

442. The State relies on NESREA for the monitoring of industrial effluent in the State and has no data of its own on levels of untreated industrial effluent that is released into the environment.

EnvS 4.3.2 Availability of Data and Monitoring Mechanism

443. The Federal Ministry of Environment and its parastatal, NESREA, monitor pollution in the State and are the only organizations that are likely to have data although this could not be confirmed by the Mission

EnvS 4.3.3 Number of Companies with EAR Processed

444. The level of enforcement of existing regulations and standards by NESREA and the Federal Ministry of Environment is low; there are no data on the number of companies with EAR processed.

EnvS 4.3.4 Number of Industries with Abatement Measures

445. There are no data on the number of industries with abatement measures.

EnvS 4.3.5 Reduction of Air Quality Index (AQI)

446. There are no data on reduction of AQI.

EnvS 4.4 % level of Compliance by All Sectors with Pollution-free Policies and Guidelines

447. The data for calculating the percentage compliance by the various sectors do not exist.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

EnvS 5.1.1 Environmental Policies and Presence of Environmental Laws and Enforcement

448. There is a law and two policy documents which are concerned with the most important environmental problems of the State, namely, waste management, floods and erosion. The documents are:

- The Anambra State Waste Management Authority Law, 2011;
- Technical Guidelines for Flood and Erosion Control Policy in Anambra State; and
- Abridged Version of Anambra State Flood, Erosion Control and Water Conservation Technical Guidelines.

Box 4.4: Why Technical Guidelines are Important

Every State of the Federation has one or more ecological problems. Such problems are usually tackled in an ad hoc manner. Technical Guidelines are desirable because they approach an ecological problem in a systematic, scientifically-sound manner. The guidelines are applicable wherever the problems and conditions are similar

EnvS 5.2.1 Coordinated Approach to Environmental Management

449. There does not seem to be a formal arrangement for the coordination of activities by various MDAs engaged in activities that affect the environment.

EnvS 5.2.2 State of Environment Report

450. Anambra does not yet have a State of the Environment Report.

EnvS 5.3.3 Level of Implementation of National Council on Environment Resolutions

451. The data for assessing the level of implementation of National Council on Environment Resolutions do not exist. However, the ASWAMA Law and the policy documents referred to above are examples of the State's attempts to implement resolutions of the Council.

EnvS 5.3 Level of Interference in Prosecution of Environmental Offenders

452. Data on the level of interference in the prosecution of environmental offenders do not exist.

Achievements

453. The Mission observed four notable achievements in the area of Environmental Governance. They are:

- The production of the **Technical Guidelines for Flood and Erosion Control Policy in Anambra State**; and the **Abridged Version of Anambra State Flood, Erosion Control and Water Conservation Technical Guidelines**. These documents should form the basis of scientifically sound and socially appropriate flood and erosion control and water resources management in the State;
- The State Government teaming up with Local Governments and Communities in funding and implementing erosion control projects. Such projects stand a good chance of succeeding because people have a sense of ownership of them and will do whatever it takes to protect them against trespassers;
- The mobilization of the populace for the achievement of a clean and green environment through the formation of such non-governmental bodies as:
 - Erosion Vanguard;
 - Women in Environmental Health; and
 - Environment Volunteer Corps.

These are very significant steps indeed because they place the environment where it properly belongs, as everybody's business. Government's environmental policies and projects are unlikely to succeed until there is sufficient sensitization and mobilization of the populace.

- Reintroduction of the Sanitary Inspection of premises in the State. During the colonial period, sanitary inspectors played a major role in ensuring that people kept their premises clean. It was a mistake to have phased them out. Reintroducing them will mean a return to a process that ensured environmental cleanliness in the past.

Recommendation:

We recommend that efforts should be made to document all policies, strategies and plans in the environment sector.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Challenges

454. In our opinion, the Environment Sector faces three major challenges:

- Lack of evidence-based data, especially baseline data, on virtually all aspects of the environment. In the absence of such data any attempt to assess performance in the sector will amount to groping in the dark. Under these circumstances the best that can be done is to make general statements such as abound in the SSAR.
- Dearth of documentation of what the State has been doing in the Sector. For them to be of real value, policies, strategies and plans as well as their implementation need to be documented. Documentation is the sine qua non of continuity in any establishment. Without it we will be perpetually starting everything and making no progress.
- Lack of a mechanism for environmental monitoring that is independent of Federal agencies. The State must be in a position to advice or make demands on NESREA in its regulatory and enforcement roles, for example, based on its own independent findings.

Best Practices

455. We have identified the following three best practices in the environment sector, each of which can be recommended for adoption by other States. :

Box 4.5: Best Practices in Environment Sector

No	Best Practice	Reason
1	The integrated approach to solid waste management within a PPP arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adoption of the integrated approach to solid waste management within a PPP arrangement. What makes this a best practice are the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The potential to generate wealth from waste;▪ Its job-creating potentials;▪ The involvement of the private sector which will invest in waste management so that the State can use the funds it would have put into waste management for other purposes;▪ Precisely for the above reasons it will be sustainable.
2	Teaming up with Local Governments and Communities in funding and implementing projects that address ecological disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The State Government teaming up with Local Governments and Communities in funding and implementing projects that address ecological disasters. This kind of team-work approach

		ensures that people see ecological projects not as government projects but as their own projects. This will make them committed to ensuring their success. The result is sustainability
3	Reintroduction of the Sanitary Inspection of premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anambra State has reintroduced Sanitary Inspection of premises. This practice worked well during the colonial period as a system for ensuring a clean environment even in the villages. It will work well today also.

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4.5 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

4.5.1 Overview

456. With a population of 4,182,032 million people, farming families of 338, 721 and a landmass of 4,416 square kilometres, Anambra State stands out as a state where agriculture is not the mainstay of the economy. Only 46 percent of the population is into agriculture, as the rest are mostly traders or artisans.
457. As in many other areas of the country, agriculture is still at its subsistence level with an average holding of 0.25ha. Though most food crops are cultivated in the state, food insecurity is a feature of the state. Livestock and fisheries enterprises are also carried out in the State. The State Irrigation Scheme at Enugu-Abor-Ufuma, and Ogboji have been abandoned and need to be rehabilitated. The bulk of the improved oil palm in the State comes from homestead farms.
458. Since the creation of Anambra state in 1991, agriculture has consistently suffered from poor and inadequate release of approved budgetary provisions. For example, the budgetary ceiling for agriculture for 2012 stands at less than 2% of the total capital provisions. This situation, unfortunately, has contributed in no small measure to stalling growth and development of the sector. The budgetary allocation and actual funds release must improve significantly for the state to achieve its well-articulated policy objectives and improve on the overall sector performance and contribution to state level GDP.
459. One piece of good news is that the microcredit agricultural scheme of the state government is functional. Several farmers attested to its benefits during the interactive sessions.
460. Nevertheless, the state needs to shore up its performance in the sector particularly in the following areas: production and irrigation infrastructure, improved access to land and credit, the entire value chain of strategic crops (Cassava, rice, maize and oil palm), and availability of critical baseline data.

4.5.2 BACKGROUND

461. Anambra State occupies an area of 4, 416 square kilometres. Seventy percent of this is arable. The number of farming families is 338, 721 with an average size of 8 persons per farming family or household. The major crops cultivated in the state are cassava, yam, rice, maize, oil palm, plantain/banana and leafy vegetables. The average holding is 0.25ha, which leaves production in the State at subsistence level. Livestock and fisheries enterprises are also carried out in the State.
462. During the Mission, the agricultural thematic team accompanied by the Honourable Commissioner for Agriculture, the Programme manager, Anambra Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) and the State Coordinator of Fadama III visited and inspected several projects including the following:
 - The College of Agriculture at Ngabakwu which was established by the present administration. It has an administrative block, male and female hostels, several laboratories and class rooms,

2008	1,075.25	3.07	228,484,239.00	0.39
2009	1,515.00	3.20	104,869,420.00	0.22
2010	652.00	1.62	124,652,000.00	0.31
2011	652.00	1.62	59,288,606.00	0.18

Source: Adapted from Anambra State Self-Assessment Report P. 94.

465. The expenditure in the sector from 2007-2010 is shown in Table 4.21. The data show that in spite of acute underfunding of the sector, much of the funds were expended on the recurrent expenditure.

Table 4.21: Expenditure on Agriculture

YEAR	EXPENDITURE(N)		TOTAL EXPENDITURE(N)
	CAPITAL	RECURRENT	
2007	45,675,652.00	156,887,782.00	202,563,434.00
2008	228,484,239.00	153,233,814.00	381,718,053.00
2009	104,869,420.00	14,023,711.00	141,285.800.00
2010	124,652,000.00	171,801,578.00	171,926,230.00
2011	59,288,606.00	244,784,702.00	304,073,308.00

Source: Anambra State Self-Assessment Report

4.5.4 Agricultural Performance Indicators

A. Food and Agricultural Raw Material Supply

AS 1.1 Framework to ensure and stimulate increase in food and agricultural raw materials

466. Anambra state has an agricultural vision report. The Peer Review Mission accessed this document. It can readily transform agriculture in the state if fully implemented with commitment and full governmental financial backing. The agricultural policy goals of the state are laudable and include:

- i. To increase output per unit area for targeted crops like rice, cassava, maize, yam, oil palm and tree crops.
- ii. To improve the existing breeds and increase the output of fish and livestock.
- iii. To expand the land area under production for the target crops.
- iv. To develop agricultural land in the state.
- v. To empower farmers, especially women and youths to increase their productive and processing capacity.
- vi. To provide and promote extension service delivery.
- vii. To promote entrepreneurship development through public-private partnership; and,
- viii. To increase access to credit.

AS 1.2.1 Existence and extent of effectiveness of livestock/fisheries health facilities

467. The mission observed that there is no single health facility for the livestock sub-sector in the State. Awka the state capital lacks a modern abattoir, there are no governmental veterinary clinics and only five veterinary doctors are in the service of the state government. This is very inadequate for a state like Anambra with immense potentials. The situation reflects a major disconnect, more so when integrated agricultural development is envisaged all over the country.
468. Both primary and secondary data were also not readily available.

AS.1.2.2 Existence and effectiveness of meteorological facilities in the state.

469. Meteorological data are crucial for effective planning of agricultural production systems. The peer review mission inspected a functional weather station at the College of Agriculture, Mgbakwu. The State has also invested in the establishment of six weather stations. There are on average 3 desk staff per station in the state.

AS 1.3.1 Percentage change in the quality and quantity of farm inputs delivered to farmers.

470. Fertilizer is, perhaps, the most important agricultural input. The Peer Review Mission interacted extensively and confirmed that fertilizer is being distributed widely throughout the state. It also confirmed that political party affiliations do not matter in the distribution exercise.
471. The fertilizer distribution system through the 4th tier of government consisting of traditional and religious leaders, town unions, youths and women groups is very noble. However, some women farmers leveled accusations at the men folk for cornering such products

only to sell to them at exorbitant prices. The mission corroborated the view in the SSAR that the State's performance in fertilizer procurement and distribution as per the needs/demands in the State is adequate.

AS 1.3.2 Annual count of private organizations/companies involved in farm inputs

472. No private agricultural firm was present during the Peer Review Mission's interaction with the private sector. However, the mission was informed that three private firms are involved in the procurement and distribution of fertilizer in the State. The provision of seeds is also being handled privately by private seed companies like most states of the federation.

AS 1.3.3 Annual count of public-private partnership and government investments directed at financing and maintaining inputs and their supply.

473. Anambra State is blessed with arable land, and only a small fraction is cultivated. The Mission was informed that the area under cultivation increased from 94, 000.00 ha in 2009 to 100, 000.00 ha in 2010, a net increase of 6.4%.

474. Anambra State made some progress towards making tractors available to farmers between 2007 and 2010. The indicators are outlined below:

Number of tractors available in the State (2007-2010):	41
Ratio of tractors to cultivated area in 2010:	0.00041
Area tractorized in 2010:	4000ha
Ratio of tractorized to cultivated area in 2010:	0.04

475. The indicators reveal that the situation on ground is still a far cry from accomplishing the overall objective of increasing the ratio of tractors to land in the State.

AS 1.4.1 Percentage Growth in Agricultural Production

476. Cassava, rice, yam, and maize are the main crops cultivated in the State. There was an increase in output by 0.26 % (gross for cassava, rice, yam, and maize) from 379, 000mt in 2009 to 380, 000mt in 2010. The output growth of 0.26% is dismal, more so when viewed against the increase in human population.

477. The Mission is of the view that the Igbarian farm settlement which is located at Okpara, Anambra East and adjudged the oldest in Nigeria could further boost agricultural

productivity in Anambra State if resuscitated as a vocational skills centre devoted to agriculture. It is presently dormant and decaying.

AS.1.4.2 Extent of Farmers' Output Commercialization.

478. Due to the subsistence nature of farming in Anambra state, the average hectareage farmed is only 0.25ha. The level of commercialization of farmers' output is rather very hard to measure as the Peer Review Mission found neither information nor data to verify this .

B. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION SYSTEMS

AS 2.1 Existing programmes at state level aimed at ensuring dissemination of appropriate new technology.

479. Anambra State has continued to participate in the IDA-assisted Third National Fadama Development Project (NFDP III), the IDB-assisted National Programme on Food Security (NPFS), the IFAD-assisted Root and Tuber Expansion Programme (RTEP), IFAD-assisted Rural Finance Institutions Development Programme (RUFIN). The State is actively participating in the Research-Extension Input Linkage System (REFILS) activities. Anambra State is also very active in the Presidential Initiatives on rice and cassava.
480. The State Fadama III Project is currently rated as the best in the South-East and one of the best in the country and this is a best practice worthy of emulation as shown in Box 4.6.

Box 4.6: Best Practice: Anambra State Fadama III Project

Within the period 2009-2011, the State released 100% of the required counterpart funds—a total of N189, 065,148.00. The State Fadama III Project is currently rated as the best in the South-East and one of the best in the country. A major success factor of the project is regular funding by the IDA, the State Government and the twenty participating LGCs. It should also be noted that the Project implementation is guided by deliverables, processes and procedures specified in the Financing Agreement. It is also instructive to mention that the Project follows a demand-driven /community –driven development approach. This means that the Project can only intervene in those areas of rural livelihood and agricultural activity defined as priority needs by the beneficiary community groups and associations.

Source: Compiled by the State Peer Review Team

AS.2.2 Annual count of new varieties (by commodities) and technologies made available for transfer

481. The government through the ADP has been working relentlessly to introduce new improved high yielding crop varieties, improved production and processing technologies to the farming community.
482. The Peer Review Mission confirmed the availability of the following new hybrid crop varieties:
Rice: Two (2) - FARO 44 and 52
Cassava: Twelve (12) high yielding and pest/disease resistance/ tolerance varieties of cassava-.
TME 419, TME 0581, TME 0505, TME 0561, NR 8082, TMS 30577, TMS 4(2)1425, TMS 91934, TMS 1368, TMS 1412, TMS 1371
Sweet potato: Three (3) carotene based sweet potato varieties.
483. Several new technologies in crops, agro forestry, livestock, fisheries and processing are also readily available to be disseminated to the farming population.

AS 2.3 Ratio of farmers to extension agents

484. The ratio of extension agents to farmers in the state is 1:9409. This is grossly inadequate against the benchmark of 1:1000 recommended by the FAO.

AS 2.4 Proportion of farmers getting information from extension services and frequency of information supply measured as a % of the base line.

485. As indicated in the SSAR, the annual target was 4948 visits/ contacts with farmers out of which 2426 representing 49 % was attained.

C. LAND MANAGEMENT AND TENURE SYSTEMS.

AS 3.1 Framework that is gender and socially inclusive to promote land management and tenure systems for agricultural purpose

486. The issues of sustainable land management and tenure systems are major constraints to agricultural production in the State. Unfortunately, the State has no policy on land use and acquisition for agricultural purposes and farm settlement scheme.

AS 3.2 Measures undertaken by the State to ensure access to land and conserve land for good agricultural practices, including for women and marginalized groups.

487. The State has no policy or programme in place to ensure access to land and conserve land for good agricultural practices, including for women and marginalized groups. There is also no functional farm settlement.

AS 3.3 Proportion of land area with SLM

488. There is no information/ data on this indicator.

AS 3.4 Annual count of Training mounted for extension agents in SLM techniques

489. There is no information/ data on this indicator.

D. ACCESS

AS.4.1 Framework that ensures access to market.

490. There is no defined policy on the issue of access to market. There is no single agricultural processing plant in the state, and no machinery in place to mop up excess production.

AS.4.2 Proportion of certified services providers and price information systems measured as % baseline.

491. The Peer Review Mission neither found information nor data on this indicator.

AS. 4.3 Status of state rural infrastructure in ensuring market access.

492. The present administration has constructed a broad network of roads across the state. It is pertinent to note that the state government conducted a 'poverty survey', and Anambra West was adjudged the poorest region in the state. That area has now been opened up with the construction of ISU Bridge across the ISU River. This river had hitherto cut-off the western part of the state. Rural markets are now closer to the farmers.

AS. 4.4 Proportion of small-scale producers and farmers' association linked to value chains and marketing companies/organisations.

493. The Peer Review Mission found no information or data on this issue.

D. WATER AND IRRIGATION SUPPLY AND CONTROL.

AS. 5.1 Framework for water irrigation supply and control.

494. The lower Anambra irrigation project, where the Omor rice mill is located is dominant. The state government has however gone into a PPP arrangement with Wicklow Consortium but no work had started as at the time of the Peer Review Mission's visit.

AS. 5.2 Existence of institutional structure to manage and control water irrigation system in the state.

495. Abundant potentials for irrigation do exist in the state. There is a vast arable land and a number of rivers criss-crossing the state. Such rivers can be harnessed for irrigation purposes. Rice production under irrigation is a top priority but as stated earlier, it is yet to fully take off.
496. The State policy on irrigation water supply targets only rice presently. The State Rice Project, (a Unit in the Department of Agriculture) is responsible for the operation of the State Irrigation Project. The unit is poorly staffed.

AS5.3 Volume and value of irrigated water capacity developed or rehabilitated.

497. The Peer Review Mission found neither information nor data on this issue

AS 5.4 Proportional increases in yield of Crop/Fish and Farm Income Measured as a % of the baseline

498. The Peer Review Mission found neither information nor data on this issue

E. CREDIT SUPPLY AND INSURANCE

AS 6.1 Frameworks for Credit Supply and Insurance.

499. There is a policy for credit supply, but none for insurance.

AS 6.2 Number of financial institutions (saving/ credit/ insurance and products offered in rural areas.

500. There are several financial institutions in the state. The Bank of Agriculture and the Bank of industry are very active. The state government through the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN) also released ₦ 1billion as loan which was accessed by some beneficiaries in the agriculture sector.

AS 6.3 Annual counts of financial institutions (Savings/ credit/Insurance/and products offered in the rural area.

501. The Peer Review Mission found no data on the issue.

AS 6.4 Proportion of farmers with access to credit and insurance measured as a % of the baseline.

502. The Peer Review Mission found neither information nor data on this issue.

4.5.5 CONCLUSION

503. The State's ability to put agriculture on the front burner of her development efforts is not in doubt. What is lacking is the will to take concrete steps to do this. Agriculture is one sector that can rapidly create jobs for the unemployed youths within a short space of time. Agriculture is one sector that can make the State depend less on food imports from other parts of the country.

504. Agriculture is on the concurrent list, and presently a key sector in the FGN's drive to transform the economy of the country. The State has to key into this transformation agenda. It is crucial that the budgetary allocation and releases to the sector be increased far above the present level.

Achievements

- The Agriculture Sector has a well-articulated policy document. The policy has short term, medium term, and long term objectives targeting major commodities in the State.
- In Fadama III, the State has paid 100% of her GCCC. The Fadama III now ranks as the number one in the country in terms of performance.
- 50% of the GCCC on the National Programme on Food Security has been paid. The Programme is performing relatively well.
- In the input subsector, the State has in place a system that ensures the availability of fertilizer - a critical input in the crop-based farming system of the State - to the farming community.
- Construction of road network in the state covering all parts of the state is second to none.
- Some positive steps are also being taken to reduce the ratio of tractor to cultivated area.
- The State has also invested in the establishment of weather stations (A total of 6 weather stations)

Challenges

- Poor allocation and actual releases to the sector has grossly affected its performance.
- There is no state policy on land use and acquisition for agricultural purposes and farm settlement.
- The State policy on irrigation water supply is not comprehensive. It targets only rice production and the state rice project unit is poorly staffed.
- There is no policy or programme in place to ensure access to land and conserve land for good agricultural practices, including for women and marginalized groups.
- There is a dearth of young people who are engaged in agriculture in the state. Agriculture, it seems is not a quick earner, as trading is the major pre-occupation of most youths.
- The state also does not have a functional farm settlement.
- The state lacks a modern and functional abattoir.
- Most of the agricultural lands are not tractorable

- Inadequate livestock/fisheries health facilities
- The ratio of extension agents to farmers (1:9409) is unsatisfactory

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Recommendations

- Increasing budgetary allocation to the sector to 10% in line with CAADP recommendations; and also ensuring that the budgetary allocation is released timeously.
- Partnering with credible private organizations to develop the value chain of major commodities in the State.
- Urgent resuscitation of the Omor rice mill. This will provide jobs for thousands of youths through the rice value chain. Out growers, when contracted will further boost the rice production potentials of not only Anambra state but the whole country.
- Resuscitation of the Igbarian farm settlement as a vocational skills centre devoted to agriculture.
- An access road to the Enugu Ukwu Fadama village in Njikoka LGA is urgently needed.
- Establishment of a functional modern abattoir in Awka, the state capital.
- Government to rehabilitate the irrigation schemes.
- There is need to improve access to credit for small, medium, and large scale enterprises .
- Partnering with credible private organizations to develop the value chain of major commodities in the State.

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4.6 Infrastructure Sector

4.6.1 Overview

505. In the context of Anambra state, the Infrastructure Sector is comprised of the road sub-sector, water and sanitation sub-sector and the power sub-sector. These three sub-sectors are regarded by the Anambra State Government as priority sectors, strongly supported by both the Executive and legislative arms of the Government.
506. In terms of budgetary allocations, the road sub-sector has fared very well in the last 4 years. This has translated to even distribution of asphalt-surfaced road network in the State. For sustainability of these roads, the State Government established, by law, the Anambra State Road Maintenance Agency (ARMA).
507. The Water and Sanitation sub-sector has enjoyed the support of donor agencies as well as the MDGs Office, in addition to the support from the State Government. However, access to potable drinking water through-out the State is not more than 50%, while efforts are in the right direction with respect to awareness creation, sensitization and provision of sanitation and hygiene facilities in public places. The State has developed a water and sanitation policy document which is yet to be passed into law. The policy provides a road map for activities in the sub-sector with respect to funding, roles and responsibilities, development, private sector participation and cost recovery for sustainability.
508. Access to power facilities in the State is high. The State Government through its rural electrification programme has assisted many communities in the provision of transformers and linking them to the National Grid. However, the Government is yet to have its own power policy.
509. One of the major challenges that the infrastructure sector is facing in the State is the inadequate professional and technical personnel in the sector Ministries i.e. Ministry of Works and Ministry of Public Utilities, Water Resources and Community Development. There is also the challenge of low funds release compared to amount budgeted.
510. In Anambra State, the Ministry of Works has responsibilities for road construction and maintenance, while the Ministry of Public Utilities, Water Resources and Community Development have responsibilities for Water, Sanitation and Power.

Ministry of Works

511. Road development under the Ministry of Works (MOW) is largely guided by the principle of continuity of road works already in progress and also by the policy of traversing into those areas of the state not earlier covered. However in the aspect of road maintenance, a major shift occurred in 2008 with the establishment of the Anambra State Road Maintenance Agency (ARMA) through the Anambra State Road Maintenance Agency Establishment law. The agency has the responsibility to regulate all road maintenance activities in the state.

Ministry of Public Utilities, Water Resources and Community Development

Water and Sanitation

512. When Anambra State was created in 1991, the Ministry was just a Department of Public Utilities in the office of the Executive Governor, Government House, Awka. However, by 1994 it was transformed into the Bureau of Public Utilities and Rural Development, Government House, Awka and this lasted up to 1999 when it was renamed Bureau of Basic Infrastructure and Rural Development. This name existed up to 4th October, 2007 when the Executive Council under Governor Peter Obi's Administration created the Ministry of Public Utilities, Water Resources and Community Development through Exco Circular letter No.SSG/EXCO/S.6/V/324 dated 4th Oct. 2007 and Head of Service Circular No.HOS/Adm/179/393 of 8th Nov, 2007.
513. With the creation of a full-fledged Ministry and the Federal Government's guidelines on Water Resources, all Water Projects in the State were centralised under the Ministry through the letter No. HOS/Adm/179/401 dated 10th January, 2008. With this, the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA) became part of the Ministry.

Power

514. The Anambra State Rural Electrification Board (Authority) was established by Edict No. 25 of 1978 which empowers, it among other things, to provide and distribute electricity for public, domestic and industrial use in any part of the State where PHCN (NEPA), for the time being, does not maintain any electricity undertaking or installation.
515. The main focus of the REB is on rural areas. The philosophy behind the concept is to provide basic amenities for social and economic development including rural industrialisation of the communities and by so doing, transform the socio-economic lives of the rural dwellers by assisting the growth of small scale and cottage industries which will in turn provide employment opportunities. It is aimed at stopping the tide of urban migration. The REB was later changed to Rural Electrification Authority by EXCO decision.
516. In addition to the above, the State Government through Exco Memo (2008) No.57 and HOS letter No. HOS/Adm/179/T.I/40 dated 6th Nov. 2008 approved the transfer of the Electrical Service components of the Mechanical/Electrical department of the State Ministry of works as well as the absorption of the Rural Electrification Authority Staff into the Ministry of Public Utilities, Water Resources and Community Development. The Electrical Engineering Services Department is now overseeing the activities of both rural and urban electricity concerns.

4.6.2 Budget Performance Review

517. A review of the budget performance of the infrastructure sector in Anambra state was conducted in order to analyze the trend and budget allocation (budgeted and actual releases), level of expenditure and prudent management of public resources in the sector, geared towards achieving economic growth and development of the entire State.

518. The review which covered the period, 2007 – 2011, is aimed at determining the extent of performance in the infrastructure sector over this period in terms of effectiveness as regards government policies, plans and programmes for the sector.

Funds Allocations to Infrastructure Sector (Budgeted and Actual Releases)

Road

Table 4.22: Allocations to Road Sub-Sector

Year	Proposed Expenditure (N'm)	Actual Expenditure (N'm)	Actual Expenditure as a percentage of proposed expenditure (%)
2007	12,848,000,000.00	11,947,647,976.00	93
2008	20,705,000,000.00	16,620,707,035.00	80.3
2009	15,717,000,000.00	11,330,281,720.00	72
2010	12,744,000,000.00	10,184,932,914.00	80
2011	10,740,000,000.00	9,685,053,730.00	90.18

Effectiveness as affected by budget allocation (Budgeted and Actual)

Table 4.23: Effectiveness and Equity Consideration (Road)

Year	Length of Road Awarded (km)	Length of Completed Asphalted Road per Yearly Awards (km)	Gross Total Length of Road Asphalted (Including spill over from previous years) Km	% Achieved
2006	318.832	120.85	128	40.15
2007	174.166	89.534	93.835	54.06
2008	94.675	62.831	70.736	78.92
2009	60.747	26.925	85.473	132.15
2010	61.815	11.216	63.94	103.44
2011	34.86	0	103.882	298
TOTAL	745.095	147.851	545.866	73.26

Source: Ministry of Works, Highways Department

519. From Tables 4.22 and 4.23, it would be observed that the actual expenditure ranges between 72-93% (Average=83.1%) of the budgeted amount while the cumulative length of road asphalted during the period under consideration is 73.26% of the total length of road awarded. Each year there is a decline in the total length of asphalted road completed. This could be attributed to the following factors:

- Difference between budgeted and actual funds released
- Untimely release of funds for the projects
- Inadequate planning for the effective utilization of the construction (dry) season
- Award of high capacity contracts to low capacity contractors.

Problems of Recruitment and Retention of Infrastructure Personnel

520. After the recruitment exercise of 2006, the road sub - sector in the state during the period of under review did not witness any other recruitment as no waiver was given, either to the

Civil Service Commission for the recruitment of the senior service cadre or the Ministry of Works for the junior service cadre. This has led to a situation of retirement of personnel without replacement. There has also been remarkable drain of personnel especially from the professional/technical units to the private sector due to more attractive wages. These factors all lead to a huge noticeable downturn in the effectiveness and efficiency of manpower in the sector.

Performance Criterion (Are the funds optimally or fairly distributed among various or major problem areas, among regions (LGAs) and sectors (urban/rural))

Roads

521. The choice of roads to be constructed, upgraded/ rehabilitated depends on the requests from the various communities and LGAs to the Governor. These requests are appraised by the Ministry of Works and a Consultant is appointed who then carries out detailed design, preparation of tender documents including bill of quantities and the cost estimate i.e. the contract sum for the particular project. The contract sum is then ratified by the tender board and approved by the Executive Committee. Based on the field visits carried out during the mission, it can be confirmed that the three senatorial districts of the State have benefitted from the implementation of road projects.

Water and Sanitation

522. Table 4.24 shows the budget and expenditure from the State Government alone while Table 4 shows the combined budget and expenditure of the State Government, EU-UNICEF, MDG and Counterpart Cash Contribution to externally funded WSS projects. From Table 4.24, it can be seen that the actual expenditure as a percentage of the proposed expenditure has been very low. From Table 4.25, the contributions from the donor agencies and MDG improved the amount budgeted and expended on water and sanitation projects in the State.

Table 4.24: Allocations to Water Sub-Sector by the State Government

Year	Proposed Expenditure (N'm)	Actual Expenditure (N'm)	Actual Expenditure as a percentage of proposed expenditure (%)
2007	805,000,000	N.A	N.A
2008	1,950,000,000.00	368,493,000.00	18.9
2009	1,790,000,000.00	56,603,000.00	3.20
2010	1,640,000,000.00	111,731,000.00	6.81
2011	818,000,000	139,152,000.00	17.01

Table 4.25: Overall Allocations and Actual Expenditure by the State Government and Others ¹

Year	Total State Budget (N)	Amount Budgeted for WSS(N)	Amount Utilized (N)	Amount Utilized as a percentage of Amount Budgeted
2009	79.951b	2.215b	1.572b	70.8
2010	67.000b	2.70b	1.487b	55.07
2011	66.944b	2.905b	2.061b	70.95

¹ Source: State budgets, MDGs, GCCC, EU-UNICEF (GCCC –Government Counterpart Cash Contribution) and Accounts Department of MPUWRCD.

Power

523. Table 4.26 shows an increase of 49.1% in the actual expenditure between 2009 and 2011. Also, the actual expenditure as a percentage of proposed expenditure increased from 23.4% in 2008 to 64.66% in 2011. This is an indication of the State Government's strong response to the requests from communities and LGAs for provision of electricity.

Table 4.26: Allocations to Power Sub-Sector

Year	Proposed Expenditure (N'm)	Actual Expenditure (N'm)	Actual Expenditure as a percentage of proposed expenditure (%)
2007	200,000,000.00	N.A	N.A
2008	1,445,000,000.00	337,769,000.00	23.4
2009	1,200,000,000.00	496,584,000.00	41.4
2010	1,064,000,000.00	624,606,000.00	58.7
2011	1,026,000,000.00	663,409,000.00	64.66

4.6.3 Infrastructure Performance Indicators

A. BASIS FOR UNDERTAKING INFRASTRUCTURAL INVESTMENTS

IS 1.1 Extent to which the State has laws, regulations and policies to regulate investments in infrastructure, including private and public/private partnerships

Roads

524. Currently there is no comprehensive policy and legal framework that guides road development in the state. However, the Ministry of Works has produced a Strategic Framework which articulates the vision, mission, strategy to achieve them, output, outcomes and performance indicators. The Strategic Framework is used as a guide during the Ministry's budget preparation and presentation. Also, the State is guided by the ANIDS philosophy. The principle of continuity of road development and extending same to local government areas that are hitherto not covered and financed from the state annual budget also provided the basis for road development.

525. The State has a Law on Road Maintenance called, the Anambra State Road Maintenance Agency Establishment Law 2008.

Water and Sanitation

526. The State developed a state water and sanitation policy which was approved by the Executive Council in 2009. The draft policy has been forwarded to the Ministry of Justice for vetting after which the policy will be sent to the State House of Assembly for passage into law.

Power

527. Within the period under review, the state had no energy policy. However, in 2011 the UNDP assisted the State to produce an Energy Policy. But the policy is yet to be adopted and approved by the State Executive Council.

IS 1.2 Evidence that locations for infrastructure investment were in areas of greatest need

Road

528. The State does not have a road map that guides decision on development of roads. The Mission was informed that decisions on road investment is based, amongst others, on the fulfillment of the State Governor's campaign promises. Requests for upgrading/rehabilitation and construction of new roads are generated from the various communities through their respective town unions. These requests are collated by the Local Governments and forwarded to the Governor who, taking cognizance of inputs from the State Assembly, decides on which roads are priorities for implementation. However, there is ample evidence that the network of roads is fairly evenly distributed among the three senatorial zones in the entire State. For example:

- 8 Roads with a total length of 56.65 km were awarded in Anambra North Senatorial Zone.
- 13 Roads comprising 152.812 km were awarded in Anambra south Senatorial Zone.
- 17 Roads representing 130.521 km were awarded in Anambra Central Senatorial Zone.

Water

529. The demands for water facilities are articulated by the various communities through their respective town unions. The requests are collated and forwarded to the State Government by the Local Governments. The Ministry of Public Utilities, Water Resources and Community Development (MPUWRCD) has the responsibility of assessing the water supply needs of the communities and preparing options including cost estimates for the consideration of the Governor.
530. Under the EU assisted WSSSRP, needs assessments were conducted in 5 LGAs. The Ministry of Public Utilities, Water Resources and Community Development is presently carrying out inventory and mapping of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and other socio-economic facilities throughout the State. The exercise is expected to produce information on the following: number of facilities, functionality, distance of facilities from consumers, quality and coverage. The needs assessment would amongst others identify areas of the state with the greatest need for water and sanitation facilities so that government intervention could be channelled to such areas.

Power

531. The intervention of the State Government is dictated by the need to provide electricity to communities that are not covered by PHCN power supply. Communities through their respective town unions write to the State Government for assistance. The requests are forwarded to the MPUWRCD who carry out assessment of the power needs of the

communities and proffer cost effective interventions in their recommendations to the Governor.

IS 1.3 Extent to which stakeholders, including women and vulnerable groups were involved in project identification/selection and implementation
Road

532. The practice in the State is for road projects to be initiated from the communities through their respective town unions. The Local Governments facilitate town hall meetings where every segment of the communities come together to articulate their needs as far as provision of road infrastructure is concerned. The representatives (including female members) of various constituencies in the State House of Assembly are actively involved in project identification/selection. They also perform oversight function during the implementation of the road projects

Water and Sanitation

533. Within the period, 2007 - 2011, reforms championed by EU assisted WSSSRP-SRIP brought about the involvement of all relevant stakeholders including CSOs, NGOs, WCAs/WASHCOMs, PSPs, women and vulnerable groups in project identification/selection and implementation through stakeholders workshops organized by MEPB and EU-UNICEF.

Power

534. Requests for State Government intervention emanates from the various communities. Therefore it can be inferred that all the stakeholders in the communities including women and vulnerable groups are involved in the decision to request for State Government assistance. These requests are passed through the Local Governments to the State Government for consideration.

IS 1.4 Evidence that community concerns were addressed before, during and after project implementation

Road

535. All the requests from communities through the town unions and the Local Governments are forwarded to the Ministry of Works. The Ministry thereafter carries out assessment of the roads and other related hydraulic structures and prepares a report which is then forwarded to the Governor for consideration and approval. After the approval a Consultant is appointed to carry-out the design, preparation of bid documents and EIA. There is however, no evidence that the EIA reports are subjected to public hearing within the communities affected by the road projects.

Water

536. During the baseline-survey and formation of WCAs/WASHCOMs in the EU assisted WSSSRP in 5 LGAs, the community members were provided with adequate information on the available technology options, at the end of which the communities develop CAP (Community Action Plan) which indicates their options for facility construction (Water) and their willingness to pay their counterpart contribution. The community also participates in

project implementation through supervision of projects and provision of security which ensures ownership and sustainability. The MPUWRCD is taking practical steps to replicate the process followed under the EU assisted WSSSRP in the remaining LGAs. This will ensure that community concerns are adequately addressed during and after project implementation.

Power

537. Communities in need of electricity extension as well as those that do not have electricity at all make requests to the State Governor. In compliance to the Governor's directive, the MPUWRCD collates such requests and when approved, undertakes inspection visits to such communities to ascertain their needs as well as determine what it will cost to provide electricity for them. After the provision of these facilities to benefitting communities, the Ministry goes further to entertain further community concerns; for example, their complaints are received and measures to address them are put in place.

B. PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFRASTRUCTURE

IS 2.1 Good Paved Asphalt Road link from state capital to all local governments' headquarters.

538. Good Paved Asphalt Road Link from the state capital Awka to all the 21(Twenty one) LG Headquarters has been achieved (Box 4.7). One can traverse the state from Mmiata in Anambra North via Awka (Anambra Central) to Uli in Anambra South in just an hour.
539. However, the road network linking Awka to other States albeit Federal Roads are in a deplorable condition.

Box 4.7: Best Practice – Good Asphalt Road Linking the State

Anambra State is one of the few States that have good network of roads linking the State Capital to all the LGAs. The capital, Awka, is linked by a network of asphalt roads to all the Twenty one Local Government Headquarters. The Peter Obi Administration has so far constructed over 500km of asphalt roads in the State and Anambra State is now reputed to have some of the best networks of roads particularly in the rural areas. This is a good practice that is worthy of emulation by other States.

IS 2.2 Daily per capita liters of water supply and Awareness creation for Sanitation & Hygiene

540. There is an on-going inventory and mapping of WASH and socio-economic facilities in the State by the Ministry of Public Utilities, Water Resources and Community Development. The aim of the exercise is to determine the number of water facilities available, their functionality, population covered, quality and distance from consumers. Water supply in the State is classified into Urban, Small towns and Rural. The State Water Corporation has responsibility for urban water supply, while water supply in the small towns is mainly handled by the private sector operators, communities and to some extent the State

Government. The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA) is responsible for rural water supply and sanitation.

541. There are 7 urban water supply schemes in the State. Table 4.27 presents the existing urban schemes, capacity, functionality and problems:

Table 4.27: Urban Water Supply Schemes

S/No	Name of Scheme	Capacity	Functionality	Problems
1	Nnewi	100m ³ /hr	Partially	Unstable power supply
2	Udoka	30m ³ /hr	Functioning	
3	Amawbia	70m ³ /hr	Functioning	
4	Obizi-uga	200m ³ /hr	Not functioning	Erosion problem, vandalization of armoured cable
5	Onitsha	42m ³ /day	Partially	Unstable power supply
6	Awka	-	Not functioning	On- going Rehabilitation
7	Ihiala	-	Not functioning	Intake problem

Source: Ministry of Public Utilities, Water Resources and Community Development.

542. A total of 186,103 and 67 rural water schemes were constructed by MDG, RUWASSA and the MPUWRCD respectively in rural communities of the State. The MDG schemes comprised a borehole, an overhead tank (capacity: 500 gallons), limited reticulation and provision of 10 No. stand pipes in schools/health centres and the remaining in the communities. These schemes are solar powered. The RUWASSA schemes are similar to the MDG schemes except that some of the schemes are powered by generating sets and 6 service stand posts are provided at the base of the tank. The schemes constructed by the MPUWRCD consist of hand pumps, while the remaining are generator powered schemes with stand posts at the base of the tank.
543. The success rate of these schemes is about 50% as half of the schemes are not functioning. The reasons for the non-functionality of the schemes are:
- Effect of lightening on the solar panels. The panels are not installed with thunder arrestors
 - Communities' inability to procure diesel for the generating sets
 - Lack of technical know- how within the communities.
544. The foregoing explains the situation of water supply in the State. The gap in water supply delivery is filled by private sector operators and individuals who construct boreholes/deep wells in their premises and sell water to members of the public. Due to paucity of data on the different water sources, quality and quantity of water supplied by the different players in the water sub-sector, it is difficult to determine the per capita consumption of water in

the State. However, there is ample evidence that a large percentage of the people have access to potable drinking water through the efforts mainly of private operators.

545. A novel approach adopted in the State for household sanitation and hygiene is the creation of awareness and sensitization of the people to trigger them to attain the ODF (open defecation free) status. This is known as the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). (See Box 4.8).

Box 4.8: Best Practice – The Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

Presently, about 10 small towns and 130 communities in 5 LGAs piloted under the EU assisted WSSSRP had been triggered. The exercise is on-going and RUWASSA is leading the campaign in the various communities and to date additional 416 communities and villages have been triggered. Also, about 593 toilet facilities have been constructed mostly in secondary schools, primary schools and markets throughout the State. They were funded by the EU, UNICEF and MDG while the State provided the counterpart cash contribution. Furthermore, all the 21 LGAs now have a WASH unit and there is a move to upgrade them to departments in the respective LGAs. About 204 WASHCOMs have been formed in the various communities and 34 of them have been trained. With the on-going efforts of MPUWRCD, sanitation coverage will tremendously increase in the State.

IS 2.3 Connectivity to Power (National Grid and Rural Electrification)

546. Data available showed that about 95 percent of the communities and villages have been electrified through the State's Rural Electrification Programme. Between 2006 and 2010 about 300 transformers were distributed and installed in various communities and villages. Also, between 2010 and 2011 about 208 transformers were distributed and installed in 179 communities.

547. In summary, 20 out of 21 LGA headquarters are connected to the National grid. This translates to 95% compliance.

IS 2.4 Telecommunications coverage in the State

548. There is ample evidence to show that the State is well covered by most of the service providers in the telecommunication sector. Visits to various parts of the State confirmed this point. Network of the various services are available though in varying degrees throughout the State.

C. SUSTAINABILITY AND MAINTENANCE

IS 3.1 Extent to which the state has laws, regulations and policies to ensure/guarantee sustainability and maintenance of investments in infrastructure.

Roads

549. The State has a Law cited as the Anambra State Roads Maintenance Agency (Establishment, etc.) Law, 2008 which came into effect on the 29th August 2008. Part III, SECTION 11 "Functions and Powers of the Agency", charged the agency with the function of ensuring the efficient and effective maintenance of all existing State roads or such other roads as may be declared from time to time as State roads by the Governor pursuant to the Roads (Classification and Management) Law, 121, Revised Laws of Anambra State, 1991. In addition, there is the Department of Maintenance and Engineering Services of the Ministry of Works that has oversight function on the agency.
550. The State is in the process of enacting a law to establish a Building and Civil Engineering (Construction) Materials Quality Control Laboratory. A bill to this effect has been presented to the State House of Assembly. The building to house the laboratory is nearing completion. There is no doubt that with the passage of the law by the House of Assembly and the subsequent take-off of the laboratory, the quality of materials used for road construction/maintenance will be adequately monitored and controlled. This will go a long way to ensure the delivery of durable roads.

Water and Sanitation

551. The State has developed a Water Supply and Sanitation Policy which had been approved by the State Executive Council and forwarded to the Attorney General for vetting after which it will be sent to the House of Assembly for passage in to law.
552. The policy deals with issues of institutions, sustainability, decentralization, gender mainstreaming, monitoring and evaluation and performance evaluation. Also, the roles and responsibilities of the State Government, Local Governments and Communities are adequately spelt out in the policy. The policy envisaged the establishment of new legal entities that will be responsible for water supply and sanitation activities in the urban, semi-urban and rural areas of the State. Existing government agency will be transformed into these new entities. According to the policy the proposed new institutions are:
- Anambra State Urban Water Asset Holding Corporation (AnSUWAHC)
 - Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
 - Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA)
553. At the Local Government level, the policy recommended the establishment of WASH departments that will be responsible for assisting, monitoring and mentoring communities to establish WASHCOMs and WCAs in their respective communities.
554. The policy clearly, supports private sector participation in water supply and sanitation delivery. Various types of private sector participation were suggested in the policy. With the policy in place in the State and with commitment of stakeholders including the State Government, the water and sanitation sub-sector will be better organized and service delivery enhanced.

Power

555. Completed electricity projects are handed over to PHCN after commissioning. PHCN is responsible for maintenance of the system and also collection of tariff from consumers. However, most often, the state government partners with willing communities to rehabilitate/re-activate non-functional electricity projects thereby ensuring sustainability. Communities also contribute towards the maintenance of these facilities.

IS 3.2 Existence of institutions and organizations responsible for sustainability and maintenance of investments in infrastructure

Roads

556. Hitherto, the Ministry of Works was responsible for the sustainability and maintenance of investments in the road sector. But on 29th August 2008 the law establishing Anambra State Roads Maintenance Agency (ARMA) came into effect. The agency is now responsible for the maintenance of state roads and it has its headquarters located in Awka, the State Capital. In addition to the agency, there is a Department of Maintenance and Engineering services in the Ministry of Works. This department performs oversight functions on the agency.
557. Both the Ministry of Works and ARMA suffer from inadequate engineering professional and middle level cadre staff. This has effects on contract management issues as the available staff are not able to cope adequately with the volume of both construction and maintenance work on-going in the State. The following is the picture of the budget and release for ARMA:

Table 4.28: Budget and Releases for ARMA

S/No	Year	Budget (Nm)	Actual Release (Nm)
1	2009	650	Nil
2	2010	600	Nil
3	2011	600	45

558. From Table 4.28, it is glaring that funding of ARMA is an issue which the State Government has to address properly in order to safeguard the investment on roads and keep the roads in good conditions.

Water

559. The Ministry of Public Utilities, Water Resources and Community Development is charged amongst others with the responsibility of coordinating all water and sanitation related activities in the State. The Ministry controls the budget of the water and sanitation agencies in the State.
560. The Anambra State Water Corporation (ANSWC) is responsible for sustainability and maintenance of investment for Urban Water systems. Presently, ANSWC is not fulfilling its

mandate as most of the urban water schemes are not functioning. According to the law setting up ANSWC, it is supposed to generate revenue from water supplied to consumers, but this has not been happening. Due to poor revenue generation, ANSWC is not able to pay its staff who are owed over 60 months salary arrears.

561. The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA) is responsible for sustainability and maintenance of rural water supply and sanitation infrastructure. While the Water Consumers Associations (WCA), and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOMs) are responsible for small towns' water supply infrastructure. To date, 25 WCAs have been formed in the State. However, there is need to formalise their roles and responsibilities in the operation and maintenance of the Small Town Water Schemes that have been handed over to them to manage. WASH units, which are responsible for monitoring and evaluation of WASH activities in the communities have been established in the LGAs. Presently, 21 of such units have been established.

Power

562. In the Power sub-sector, the Ministry of Public Utilities, Water Resources and Community Development (MPUWRCD) has the mandate for power development and maintenance especially rural electricity. The Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) has the overall mandate for electricity development, distribution and maintenance of assets in Nigeria. Community Development Associations (i.e. town unions) also have some responsibility to maintain and protect the assets (such as transformers) installed in their communities against vandalism.

IS 3.3 Percentage of state budget earmarked for sustainability and maintenance of investments in infrastructure

563. The Ministries of Works and Public Utilities, Water Resources and Community Development meet their capital and recurrent expenditures from their annual budgets for all their activities. There is no separate budget for sustainability and maintenance of investments in infrastructure. However, provisions made in the annual budget for such sectors are used to address these issues

IS 3.4 Existence of cost recovery mechanism

Roads

564. There is no cost recovery mechanism in place for roads in the State. The State Government provides the funds required for new construction and rehabilitation/upgrading of roads.
565. Based on an agreement between the State and the Federal Government, the State is reimbursed on expenditures made in the Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of dilapidated federal roads causing threat to the socio-economic well being of the state.
566. The Local Governments through the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Matters provides 40% of the cost of construction/reconstruction of any road designated as Local Government road and being awarded and executed by the State Government.

Water and Sanitation

567. ANSWC that is responsible for Urban Water Supply suffers from serious lack of funds to maintain and sustain its activities. Even though ANSWC is expected to generate funds for its activities through collection of tariff from consumers, the corporation has not been successful in this regard because it is unable to provide services.
568. For the Small Towns water schemes, the State Government provides the infrastructure and hands them over to the communities to manage through the WCAs. This arrangement implies that the WCAs will generate funds for the maintenance of the schemes. The success rate of this arrangement though yet to be formalized is low as many of the schemes are not functional.
569. For the rural water supply schemes, emphasis is placed on community participation. Communities manage the facilities, generate funds through user charges which is used to maintain the facilities.
570. The MPUWRCD charges the public for scanning of boreholes using the Ministry's borehole camera.
571. Cost recovery in the water and sanitation sub-sector is addressed in the policy. This makes it more urgent for the policy to be passed into law in the State.

Power

572. There is no cost recovery mechanism as far as power is concerned. The State Government provides facilities i.e. transformers and other electrical accessories to the communities after which they are connected to the National Grid. From there on the responsibility to provide power is that of PHCN which also has the responsibility to maintain the facilities and collect tariffs which do not go to the State.

Recommendations on Infrastructure Sector

573. The following recommendations are put forward in order for the State to sustain the achievements in the infrastructure sector and improve on those areas that have been identified:

Road

- The need to put in place a road policy for the State cannot be over-emphasised. The road policy should have as its main objective, the achievement of a safe, effective, efficient and innovative road transport sector that is sensitive to the environment and responsive to community requirements for economic growth and social equity.
- The Anambra Road Maintenance Agency (ARMA) should be adequately funded and provided with the right calibre of staff for it to function efficiently.
- There is a need to strengthen the planning, supervisory and management roles of the Ministry of Works. Apart from adequate budget provisions for roads, actual budget releases should be improved upon to avoid the problem of abandoned projects. Recruitment of new staff both at the professional and sub-professional cadre should be carried out as a matter of urgency.

- Efforts should be intensified by the State House of Assembly to expedite the passage of the law establishing the Building and Civil Engineering (Construction) Materials Quality Control Laboratory.

Water and Sanitation

- The MPUWRCD should be encouraged by the State Government to build on the foundation laid by the EU and UNICEF, so that there will be continuity and lessons learnt can be applied to the State-wide water and sanitation activities.
- Efforts should be made to see to the passage of the water and sanitation policy into Law. The State should develop an implementation guideline for the policy.
- There is an urgent need to carry out an appraisal of the Anambra State Water Corporation with a view to articulating the problems and proffering solutions that will re-position the corporation for better service.
- The State should consider setting up a Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, as recommended by the Federal Ministry of Water Resources to redress the neglect of small towns in potable water provision. This agency will be responsible for the planning and management of Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation activities.
- In order to strengthen water and sanitation activities at the community and village levels, the WASH units in the Local Governments should be upgraded into a department and should be given the necessary support to perform their roles and responsibilities.
- The WCAs should be registered with the appropriate government agencies in order to make them legal entities. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) should be prepared and signed between the WCAs and the Ministry of Public Utilities, Water Resources and Community Development.
- The MPUWRCD should be provided with the necessary resources (financial and manpower) so that it can perform its functions. The Ministry should have a functional M&E department.
- There is a need to improve on the budget and the subsequent release of funds for water and sanitation activities in the State.
- The State should consider most importantly the establishment of a water laboratory. In the interim, the MPUWRCD and its agencies should map out a programme to monitor the quality of water that is consumed by the people regularly and send water samples to the nearest Federal Government established water laboratory.

Power

- The Energy policy which the UNDP assisted the State to develop should be finalised. The State Government should constitute a committee of experts that will study the policy report, fine-tune

it to suit the State's situation and process it through the relevant government organs to become law.

- The power sub-sector in the MPUWRCD should be adequately staffed with professional and technical staff.
- The budget for provision of electricity in the State should be reviewed upward due to rising demand for electricity in the communities. Budget releases should also be timely and sufficient to meet the project needs for a particular budget year.
- The Local Governments and Town Unions should take up the responsibility of providing security for the installations in the different communities.

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