UNIJERPS
Unizik Journal of Educational Research and Policy Studies VOL.18 (1);
July-December, 2024 https://unijerps.org
2023 Impact Factor: **6.834;** 2022 ***Impact Factor***: 5.156; ***2021 Impact Factor: 5.641;***
tor: 5.355. *Indexing and Impact Factor URL: http://sjifactor.com/passport.php?id=21363*

PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF ANAMBRA STATE GOVERNMENT IN ACHIEVING SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE CITY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Luke Chidiebele Ogbaka, Joseph Chukwutobe Chieke, Johnson Nnadi Ewelum

Department of Adult and Continuing Education
Faculty of Education
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

Email: lc.ogbaka@unizik.edu.ng 08162777448,
jc.chieke@unizik.edu.ng 07065015619, jn.ewelum@unizik.edu.ng 08064113123

ABSTRACT

The study determined the perceived effectiveness of the Anambra State Government in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement. One research question was formulated to guide the study and one null hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance. The study used a descriptive survey research design. The population of the study was made up of 317 stakeholders in the area of environmental sustainability in Anambra State. No sampling was done because the population was manageable. The instrument used for data collection was a questionnaire. The reliability coefficient of the instrument which was 0.79 was determined using Cronbach's alpha. The instrument was validated by three experts from the Departments of Educational Foundations, Science Education and Adult and Continuing Education in Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka. The instrument was distributed and collected by the researcher through the assistance of three research assistants. Only 302 copies of the questionnaire were completed and returned. The data collected were analysed using mean and analysis of variance (ANOVA). Post hoc analysis was conducted on the null hypothesis using bonferroni test for multiple comparisons. The finding of the study showed that the Anambra State Government was ineffective in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement. The study equally revealed that the staff of the Ministry of Environment, Presidents General/Caretaker Chairmen and staff of the Non-Governmental Organizations differed significantly in their mean ratings on the effectiveness of the Anambra State Government in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement. Based on the findings, it was concluded and recommended, among others, that the Anambra State Environmental Protection Agency and other environmental friendly agencies should extend their functions to the rural areas.

Keywords: City, Effectiveness, Human settlement

Introduction

City is a human settlement of a notable size. It is an inhabited place of greater size, population or importance than a town or village. A city is a place where many people live together. In every society, cities are very essential because they serve as administrative, commercial, religious and cultural hubs for their larger surrounding areas. Cities act as nodes of economic growth, provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers but also to the people of the rural settlements in the hinterlands in return for food and raw materials. Human settlement implies cluster of dwellings of any type or size where human beings live. For this purpose, people may erect houses and other structures and command some area or territory as their economic support-base. People live in clusters of houses. One may call it a village, a town or a city, all are examples of human settlements. It is very imperative to promote safe and sustainable city and human settlement. It will help to realise the sustainable development goal of achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement by 2030.

Achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement implies building resilient societies and economies and planning human settlement in a way which is inclusive. In this study, it implies providing opportunities and access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and green public spaces without increasing resource use and impact on the environment. This ensures access to safe and affordable housing, investment in public transport, creating green public spaces and improving urban planning and management in a participatory manner. Achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement is very important because it provides support for people and the environment. Achievement of safe, sustainable city and human settlement is a noble course which enriches the lives of all people in any nation. Building safe and sustainable city and human settlement is essential for achieving the SDGs because it eliminates extreme poverty and boosts prosperity at the local, state and national levels.

It is very important to ensure safe and sustainable city and human settlement because unsafe city and shanties breeds slum and insecure environment. Izueke and Eme (2013) noted that poor housing constitutes a serious problem to urban planning in Onitsha , Anambra State. To achieve safe and sustainable city and human settlement in Anambra State , there are agencies set up such as Anambra State Traffic Management Agency (ATMA), Anambra State Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), Vigilante Service Groups, Nigerian Police Force (NPE), Anambra State Emergency Management Agency (ANSEMA), Anambra State Road Maintenance Agency, (ARMA), Anambra State Environmental Protection Agency (ANSEPA), Anambra State Waste Management Agency (ASWAMA), Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and Anambra State Leisure Parks and Street Beautification Agency.

To achieve safe and sustainable city and human settlement, the Anambra State Traffic Management Agency was established. The officers of the agency were trained on how to control traffic to reduce traffic congestion. According to Kumapayi cited in NNN (2019) , ATMA has been helpful in ensuring speedy movements of accident victims from the road after crashes as well as clearing obstructions in most of

the critical areas in the state. In addition, the agency generated 6.2 Million Naira in 2019 for the State (Obiefuna, cited in Guardian, 2020) . Furthermore, the ATMA partnered the Ministry of Transportation to ensure free flow of traffic in Anambra State.

Similarly, Federal Road Safety Corps launched a magazine titled "Safety Focus" in Anambra State to educate road users on safety measures to reduce avoidable road accidents. The launch of the magazine was part of the activities by Anambra Command of FRSC to provide in-depth insight into road safety activities in Nigeria and Anambra State in particular (News Agency of Nigeria, cited in Vanguard, 2020). The FRSC equally impounded 55 rickety vehicles in Anambra State to clear the nation's high ways of unsafe vehicles (Kumapayi, cited in Guardian, 2021). In addition, the Anambra State FRSC organized '2021 Global Road Safety Week' to raise awareness on road safety matters in the state. The safety week was organized to mobilize leaders and communities to work together to make roads safer, in the attempt to achieve the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021-2030 (Irelewuyi, cited in Tribune, 2021).

Safety and security are necessary and indispensable requirements for development and the attainment of good quality of life for any human society. They provide the requisite environment for citizens to live and work towards achieving socio-economic and political development of the society. Furthermore, there are security agencies that provide inclusive security systems in the state such as Vigilante Service Groups and Nigerian Police Force. Vigilante service groups were established by the Anambra State Vigilante Services Law, 2020. The Law was amended in 2004 and is currently addressed as the Anambra State Vigilante Service Group Law, 2004. The group is empowered to assist the Nigerian Police Force to perform its constitutional duties of protecting lives and properties of citizens.

The vigilante service groups in various communities arrest criminals and other lawbreakers. They work in collaboration with the Nigerian Police Force. According to Owumi and Ajayi (2013), vigilante groups are still functioning effectively and people consult them on security issues because of the perceived ineffectiveness and inefficiency of the Nigerian Police Force.

Furthermore, with an operational disaster management institution known as ANSEMA within Anambra State, one hopes that erosion and flood disaster within the state will be minimal as they will be prevented, and the negative effects of erosion and flood abated. However, this may not be true. In the opinion of Efobi and Anierobi (2013), not much has been achieved by ANSEMA. According to Nwabineli cited in Obioji and Eze (2019), erosion management in Anambra State has been alleged to be ineffective. Flooding has become the greatest reason for the numerous gully erosion problems because of discharge of soil particles. Ezezue, Odoanyanwu and Nzewi (2017) observed that virtually 75.6% of Anambra State environment is prone to erosion disaster. ANSEMA manages flood and its effects within the state, but the pace at which they respond to the occurrence of this flood is a matter of doubt (Nwabile , cited in Obioji & Eze, 2019).

In Anambra State, the Anambra Road Maintenance Agency has engaged road contractors severally to maintain rural

and urban roads across the state (Obidiegwu ,cited in Vanguard, 2019). The exercise has created employment opportunities for the teeming youths in the state. Enechkwa , cited in Premium Times (2021) observed that the rate at which roads across the state are deteriorating is terrible because the state government keeps rehabilitating the roads but they appear not rehabilitated. The agency in 2020 repaired some dilapidated roads at Modebe Avenue, Onitsha to ensure free human and vehicular movements (Nwogbo, 2020). Similarly, the agency in 2011 repaired various dilapidated portions of the roads across the state, totalling two million square meters (Okoye , cited in NNN, 2019). From the observation of the researcher and literature, it seems that the Anambra State Road Maintenance Agency has not done much in the area of road maintenance because of the existing potholes, poor environment and blocked drainages across the state.

Moreover, the Anambra State Sanitation and Environmental Protection Agency was established to remove, collect and dispose domestic, commercial and industrial generated wastes, clean and maintain pubic drainage facilities, clean streets of Awka, Onitsha and Nnewi, remove and dispose abandoned vehicles and sweep streets of major roads. Removal of solid wastes in the three urban cities of Anambra State is becoming an increasing problem. According to Otti (2011), many measures deployed by the agency to remove solid wastes in urban areas in Anambra State yielded nothing.

In Awka, there seems to be dearth of integrated solid waste system and management. Indiscriminate disposal of solid wastes is one of the major problems in the area. UN HABITAT (2007) noted that there are no clearly designated refuse dumps with facilities to gather and handle refuse in some locations usually by the road sides, until they become public nuisance before some trucks are dispatched to carry them untidily to unknown places. ASWAMA which later took over waste management services in the state made concrete effort in discharging a better waste management system. ASWAMA maintains a fair routine evacuation of waste heaps at the various locations in the urban areas (Okeke & Anukwonke, 2016). To perform its function in terms of collection of domestic solid wastes from residential areas, ASWAMA provided community or street collection containers at the strategic locations along the streets in the neighbourhoods where residents are expected to convey generated household solid wastes and put same into the containers. Despite the containers, many people still dump waste indiscriminately. It seems that the ASWAMA has not sensitized people properly on the need to make use of them.

Moreover, according to Mbanefo cited in Anambra Broadcasting Service (2020) , the Anambra State Ministry of Transport set up Traffic Command and Control Centre to tackle the menace of illegal activities in the state's transport system. Mbanefo further noted that the centre helped the Ministry of Transport to generate baseline data of all the parks, driver's unions, transport agents and agencies in the state to enhance public transport. In addition, City Cab Scheme was set up to enhance public transport system in Anambra State. In the area of housing, according to Okonkwo cited in Nigerian Tribune (2020) , the Anambra State

Government collaborated with the Federal Government to embark on the construction of 500 housing units for low - income earners to meet the housing needs of the people. Okonkwo further noted that the state government adopted Public-Private Partnership Model to complement the effort of the State Ministry of Housing and Urban Development. Despite the efforts of the state government to enhance inclusive housing opportunities in the state, the targets as contained in the UN document seem to be pursued at a slow rate.

Presently, in Anambra State, from the observation of the researcher, almost all parks have been converted into commercial centres by the city authorities and the traditional rulers. It is true that open public spaces increase the social inclusion among the community, especially lower income urban residents who always rely on these spaces for leisure and recreational activities (Ulrich, 2002). Open spaces are areas for relaxation, however, most of the spaces in Onitsha such as Ojukwu Park, Milky Park and Egboma Park have been turned to dump sites, shops, markets, Churches and public car wash, premier and foam industry (Officha, Onwuemesi & Akanwa, 2017). From the observation of the researcher and literature, it seems that the state government has not done much to revamp the existing public spaces or create new ones, however, this study will provide empirical evidence to this effect.

Statement of the Problem

Global environmental challenges are enormous and devastating. They severely affect quality of life and ability of communities to survive. They range from over population, deforestation, natural disasters, denigration of cultural and natural heritage, pollution, insecurity, waste disposal, among others.

In Nigeria and Anambra State in particular, the level of environmental challenges seems to aggravate instead of abate. This is because insecurity, waste disposal, erosion and flooding seem to increase on a daily basis. This situation is quite disturbing. In most developing countries such as Ghana, waste pickers, recycling and reuse of waste , sandbags and portable inflatable tubes are used to control waste disposal ,flooding and erosion, among others. These have not so far been used in Nigeria and Anambra State in particular but have the potential to provide valuable solutions to the present situation. In Anambra State, several efforts (such as procurement of waste evacuators, waste containers, landfill disposal and construction of drains and gutters to divert rain water to a disposal area) have been made to minimise the menace of flooding, erosion and waste disposal, among others. Despite the efforts, the level of environmental challenges seems not to be improving. Thus, it becomes imperative to empirically find out the degree to which Anambra State government has met the targets as stipulated in the sustainable development goal of achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement. This will enable individuals, private and public agencies to intensify and synergise efforts towards achieving the goal by 2030.

The researcher therefore embarked on this study to determine the effectiveness of Government in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement, and to proffer useful recommendations for future planning, decision-taking and empowerment

for community well-being and development in Anambra State and Nigeria in general by the year 2030.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to determine the perceived effectiveness of the Government in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement in Anambra State. Specifically, the study sought to determine the perception of the staff of the Ministry of Environment, Presidents General / Caretaker Chairmen and NGOs on the effectiveness of the Anambra State Government in:

1. Achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement.

Research Question

A research question guided the study; in the perceptions of the staff of the Ministry of Environment, Presidents General/Caretaker Chairmen and NGOs:

1. How effective is Anambra State Government in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement?

Research Hypothesis

A null hypothesis (H_0) was tested at 0.05 level of significance:

1. Staff of the Ministry of Environment, Presidents General / Caretaker Chairmen and Staff of the NGOs will not differ significantly in their mean ratings on the effectiveness of the Anambra State Government in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement.

Research Method

The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The study was conducted in Anambra State of Nigeria. The population of the study was made up of 317 stakeholders (105 Staff of the Ministry of Environment, 177 Presidents General / Caretaker Chairmen and 35 Staff of the four NGOs) in the area of environmental sustainability in Anambra State. No sampling was done because the population was manageable. The instrument used for data collection was a questionnaire. It was titled ‘‘Perceived Effectiveness of the Government in Achieving Safe and Sustainable City and Human Settlement Scale (PEGASSCHSS)”. The instrument was divided into two parts, A and B. Part A focused on the personal data of the respondents while Part B focused on items addressing the research question. Part B contains 12 items. It concerned with activities on achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement. Each of the items has 4-point response categories as follows: Very Effective (VE); Effective (E); Slightly Effective (SE) and Ineffective. The instrument for the study was validated by an expert in the Department of Adult and Continuing Education, an expert in the Department of Educational Foundations (Measurement & Evaluation Unit) and an expert in the Department of Science Education in the Faculty of Education, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka. Their corrections were used to produce the final copy of the instrument. To determine the reliability of the instrument, a pilot test was carried out using 15 stakeholders in the Ministry of Environment, Enugu State Association of Town Unions and NGOs in Enugu State (5 stakeholders in each case). The state was used because they share the

same characteristics. The data collected from the pilot test were analysed and the internal consistency of the instrument was determined using Cronbach's alpha . The coefficient alpha analysis yielded reliability of internal consistency of 0.79 and was adjudged high enough for the study. The researcher administered 317 copies of the questionnaire to the respondents with the help of three research assistants (a staff of Ministry of Environment, a staff of Anambra State Association of Town Unions and a staff of the NGOs) who are stakeholders in environmental sustainability in Anambra State. The research assistants were briefed on how to distribute the questionnaire and when and how to collect them. The researcher discussed with them the purpose of the study. The research assistants were informed to elicit information in vernacular where a respondent could not understand the language used. An introductory letter was used to solicit permission and cooperation from the principals of the three groups which were used for the study. After a period of two weeks, 302 copies (95.3%) of the questionnaire were completed and returned, while 15 copies (4.7%) were not returned. The researcher used the 302 copies which were returned for the analysis. Mean and analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used for analyses. Mean was used to analyse the data on the research question while the ANOVA was used to test the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. Everything was done using Special Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25. Post hoc analysis was carried out on each hypothesis using Bonferroni test for multiple comparisons. Frequencies and percentages were used to analyse the information on personal data of the respondents.

Decision Rule

The decision rule was based on the boundary true limit of the four-point response categories as follows:

Response Categories	Rating Points	Boundary limits
Very effective	4	3.50-4.00
Effective	3	2.50-3.49
Slightly Effective	2	1.50-2.49
Ineffective	1	1.00-1.49

Anambra State Government was considered effective in any item which scored 2.50 mean point and above while ineffective in any item that scored below 2.50. A null hypothesis was accepted at 0.05 level of significance if the *F* value was less than the value of significance (*P* value) or otherwise , the null hypothesis was rejected.

Presentation of Results

Research Question One: How effective is Anambra State Government in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement?

Data collected in respect to this research question are presented in Table in 1.

Table 1: Mean Ratings of the Respondents on the Perceived Effectiveness of the Anambra State Government in Achieving Safe and Sustainable City and Human Settlement (*N*=302)

S/N	Items	SME (*N* = 90) $\bar{X}$	PGs/CTC (*N* = 177) $\bar{X}$	SNGOs (*N* = 35) $\bar{X}$	Total (*N* = 302) $\bar{X}$	Remark
1	Improving road safety by providing safety education	2.61	2.41	2.58	2.53	Effective
2	Enhancing public transport by providing city cab scheme	2.48	2.38	2.89	2.58	Effective
3	Enhancing inclusive housing opportunities by encouraging public private partnerships	2.32	1.85	2.17	2.11	Ineffective
4	Providing green public spaces by revamping the existing parks and creating new ones	2.09	1.59	1.44	1.70	Ineffective
5	Safeguarding cultural heritage by using laws and sanctions	2.28	1.88	1.69	1.95	Ineffective
6	Improving urban planning and management by issuing enabling regulations	2.32	1.85	1.69	1.95	Ineffective
7	Providing inclusive security system by promoting public private partnerships	2.17	1.67	1.75	1.86	Ineffective
8	Providing access to cooking fuel by promoting an enabling environment for private sector participation in kerosene and gas production	1.55	1.39	1.36	1.43	Ineffective
9	Maintaining rural and urban roads by clearing of trees from the road carriage way	2.61	2.29	2.53	2.47	Ineffective
10	Removing solid wastes in urban areas by providing waste evacuators	2.62	2.38	2.67	2.55	Effective
11	Reducing the impact of flood on human settlement by organizing sensitization programmes for community members	2.45	2.38	2.67	2.50	Effective
12	Reducing the impact of erosion on human settlement by controlling erosion	2.51	2.42	2.72	2.55	Effective
	Total mean score				**2.18**	**Ineffective**

SME=Staff of Ministry of Environment, PGs/CTC=Presidents General/Caretaker Chairmen, SNGOs=Staff of Non-Governmental Organizations

With reference to the decision rule, Table 1 shows that the Anambra State Government was ineffective in 7 items. They were only effective in 5 items. The total mean score of 2.18 corroborates this remark. Therefore based on the decision rule, the Government was ineffective in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement.

Ho1: staff of the Ministry of Environment, Presidents General/Caretaker Chairmen and staff of the NGOs will not differ significantly in their mean ratings on the effectiveness of the Anambra State Government in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement.

This hypothesis is tested in Table 2.

Table 2: ANOVA on Effectiveness of the Anambra State Government in Achieving Safe and Sustainable City and Human Settlement

		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Eta-squared (ηp2)	Remark
Achieving Safe and Sustainable city and Human Settlement	Between Groups	5.125	2	2.562	16.099	<.001	0.098	Significant
	Within Groups	47.270	300	.159				
	Total	52.394	302					

Table 2 revealed that the staff of the Ministry of Environment (N = 90; M = 2.3343; SD = .45208), Presidents General / Caretaker Chairmen (N = 177; M = 2.0397; SD = .39) and the staff of NGOs (N = 35; M = 2.1806; SD = .32) differed significantly in their mean ratings on the effectiveness of the Anambra State government in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement, $F(2,302)$ =16.099, p = 0.001, ηp2 = .098. Post hoc analyses using Bonferroni test as presented in Table 3 indicated significant differences in the mean ratings on the effectiveness of the Anambra State government in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement between staff of the Ministry of Environment and Presidents General / Caretaker Chairmen ($p < .05$). However, significant differences did not occur between staff of the Ministry of Environment and staff of NGOs; between Presidents General / Caretaker Chairmen and staff of NGOs ($p > .05$).

Table 3: Post Hoc Analysis on effectiveness of the Anambra State government in Achieving Safe and Sustainable City and Human Settlement

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Achieving Safe and Sustainable City and Human Settlement
Bonferroni

(I) PDR	(J) PDR	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Staff of the Ministry of Environment	Presidents General / Caretaker Chairmen	.29464*	.05224	<.001	.1689	.4204
	Staff of NGOs	.15374	.07906	.158	-.0366	.3441
Presidents General / Caretaker Chairmen	Staff of the Ministry of Environment	-.29464*	.05224	<.001	-.4204	-.1689
	Staff of NGOs	-.14090	.07294	.163	-.3165	.0347
Staff of NGOs	Staff of the Ministry of Environment	-.15374	.07906	.158	-.3441	.0366
	Presidents General / Caretaker Chairmen	.14090	.07294	.163	-.0347	.3165

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Discussion of Findings

Analysis in Table 1 showed that the Anambra State Government was ineffective in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement. This finding is in line with Ezezue, Odoanyanwu and Nzewi (2017) who found that virtually 75.6% of Anambra State environment is prone to erosion disaster. ANSEMA manages flood and its effects within the state, but the pace at which they respond to the occurrence of this flood is a matter of doubt (Nwabile, cited in Obioji & Eze, 2019). Similarly, Okonkwo cited in Nigerian Tribune (2020) that the Anambra State Government adopted Public—Private Partnership Model to complement the effort of the state Ministry of Housing and Urban Development in order to enhance inclusive housing opportunities in the state, but the targets as contained in the UN document seem to be pursued at a low rate.

The null hypothesis revealed that the staff of the Ministry of Environment, Presidents General / Caretaker Chairmen and staff of the NGOs differed significantly in their mean ratings on the effectiveness of the Anambra State Government in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement. However, the post hoc analyses indicated significant difference in the mean ratings between staff of the Ministry of Environment and Presidents General / Caretaker Chairmen. Moreover, significant differences did not occur between staff of the Ministry of Environment and staff of the NGOs; between Presidents General / Caretaker Chairmen and staff of the NGOs.

Conclusion

Based on the findings, it was concluded that the Anambra State government was ineffective in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement. The study also showed that the staff of the Ministry of Environment, Presidents General/Caretaker Chairmen and staff of the NGOs differed significantly in their mean ratings on the effectiveness of the Anambra State government in achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement. Thus, the efforts of the Anambra State government should be doubled to achieve the targets of the goal as contained in the UN document which will help to achieve the goal in Anambra State.

Implications of the findings

The findings of the study have critical implications to the Anambra State government, physical environment and the entire citizen of Anambra State.

The findings revealed that the efforts made by the Anambra State government are not enough and could hinder it from achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of achieving safe and sustainable city and human settlement by 2030.

The findings revealed that not much has been done in the area of safe and sustainable city. It is possible that this could negatively affect the health of the citizenry as well as the physical environment in Anambra State.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. The Anambra State Environmental Protection Agency and other environmental friendly agencies should extend their functions to the rural areas.
2. Waste disposal containers should be extended to the rural areas of the state by the Anambra State Waste Management Agency.
3. Standard road contractors should be engaged by the Ministry of Works to construct and maintain rural and urban roads across the state.
4. The existing parks in the state should be revamped by the Anambra State Leisure Parks and Street Beautification Agency to promote public relaxation.
5. The Anambra State government should invest in all the existing sectors simultaneously. This will help to achieve the targets of the goal.
6. The Anambra State government should organize seminars and workshops periodically to educate communities and yulnerable people on environmental threats such as erosion, flooding and pollution of all kinds.

REFERENCES

Efobi, K. and Anierobi, C. (2013). *Hazard reduction strategies for flood vulnerable communities of Anambra State, Nigeria: Towards sustainability*. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/292988951-hazard- reduction-strategies-for-flood-vulnerable-communities-of-anambra state-nigeria-to...

Efobi, K. and Anierobi, C. (2013). Impact of flooding on riverine communities: The experience of the Omambala and other areas in Anambra State, Nigeria. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development , 4(8), 58-62*

Enechkwa, I .(2021, November 23). Anambra residents express worry over bad roads. *Premium Times,* Retrieved from https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/more-news/497043-anambra-residents-express-worry-over-bad-roads-html

Ezezue, A.M., Odoanyanwu,N., Nzewi, N.U., Ajator, U.O. and Eboh, H.C. (2017). Flooding in the Anambra East Local Government Area and adaptation strategies in building designs. *Tropical Built Environment Journal, 1(6), 70-80.*

Irelewuyi, A . (2021,May 17). Anambra FRSC advocates 30km/hr speed limit for vehicles in built up areas. *The Tribune*, Retrieved from https://tribuneonlineng.com/ Anambra-frsc-advocates-30km-hr-speed-limit-for-vehicle-in-built- up-areas/

Izueke, E.M.C. and Eme, O.I.(2013). Urban planning problems in Nigeria: A case of Onitsha metropolis of Anambra State. *Singaporean Journal of Business Economics, Management Studies, 1(12), 41-59.*

Kumapayi, A .(2021 , March 5). FRSC impounds 55 rickety vehicles in

Anambra. *The Guardian*, Retrieved from https ://guardian. ng, on June 20,2022.

Mbanefo,A. (2020 , August 16). *Anambra State transport ministry sets up traffic command and control centre in Awka*. Retrieved from http://www..absradiotv.com> 2020/08/16>Anambra-st…

NNN. (2019). *Road maintenance agency begins to fix 2m 5q meters of potholes in Anambra*. Retrieved from https://nnn.ng/road-maintenance-agency-begins- to-fix-2m-5q-meters-of-potholes-in-anambra/

NNN. (2019).*FRSC set to train Anambra traffic officials on safe traffic environment*. Retrieved from https://nnn. ng.

Nwogbo, M. (2020). *Anambra road maintenance agency rehabilitates roads in Onitsha*. Retrieved from https://www .absradiotv.com/2020/02/25/anambra - road-maintenance-agency-rehabilitated-roads-in-onitsha/

Obidiegwu, C. (2019 , November 1). Road maintenance agency begins work on Anambra bad roads. *The Vanguard*, Retrieved from https://www.vanguardngr.com/2019/ 11/ road- maintenance- agency-begins-work-on-anambra-bad-roads/

Obiefuna, P .(2020 , July 27). Anambra traffic management agency generates #6.2m. *The Guardian*, Retrieved from https://guardian.ng/news/anambra-traffic-management -agency-generates-n6-2m-in-2019/

Obioji, I.N. and Eze, K.T. (2019). Disaster management in Nigeria: A study of Anambra State. *International Journal of Innovative Development and Policy Studies, 7(4) , 83-103*

Officha, M.C., Onwuemesi, F.E. and Akanwa, A.O. (2017). Problems of open/recreational space delivery and management in Onitsha, Nigeria: Implications for sustainable best practices. *EPRA International Journal of Research and Development, 2(11).*

Okeke, S.O. and Anukwonke, C.C. (2016). Developing an effective urban waste management system for sustainable environment: A case of Awka capital territory, Anambra State. *Journal of Environmental Management and Safety, 7(1) , 42-57.*

Okonkwo, M . (2020,November 19). Anambra Government collaborates with Federal Government on 500 low-income housing units. *Nigerian Tribune*, Retrieved from https://tribuneonlineng.com/Anambra-govt-collaborates-with-fa=on-500-low-income-housing-units/

Otti, V.I. (2011). A model of solid waste management in Anambra State, Nigeria. *Journal of Soil Science and Environmental Management, 2(2), 39-42.*

Ulrich, R. S. (2002). The therapeutic role of green space. *A paper presented at the Green Space and Healthy Living National Conference,* Manchester, 14 May.

UN-Habitat.(2007). Milestones in the evolution of human settlement policies. State of the world cities. The MDGs and urban sustainability. 30 years of shaping the Habitat Agenda ,Earsthean.

Owumi, B. and Ajayi, J.O. (2013). Traditional values, beliefs and reliance on indigenous resources for crime control in modern South West Nigeria. *An International Multidisplinary Journal, Ethiopia, 7(1), 73-94.*