



Pasted below is a recent newspaper article bearing a set of implications why sustainable development continues to elude Sub-Saharan Africa, and corruption continues to strengthen the hold of poverty and its manifestations - resource-rich Nigeria being an example. At the end of the article, a few pictures of the facility described in the article are presented. Finally, a summary-description of a proposed solution; strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis; and risk and risk-response strategies are presented.

We need to raise at least \$100 million in the next 5 years to fund resuscitation of abandoned development projects for education, research, training and service using Transformational Service-Learning (TSL). This initiative will improve lives through university-committed Civil Society-Private-Public Partnership on Strategic Developmental Scholarship using TSL.

Reptiles, Birds Take Over 30-yr-Old Multibillion Naira Dam Project

Written by Ebenezer Adurokoya Saturday, 28 April 2012

A MULTI billion naira dam initiated about 40 years ago by the Federal Government located in Iseyin Local Government Area of Oyo State has literally become moribund, an investigation by Saturday Tribune has revealed.

The Ikere Gorge Dam project, which was almost 85 per cent completed before it was abandoned by the authorities, was designed to generate electricity, rear fish, irrigate farmlands and provide potable water to parts of Lagos, Oyo, Osun and other adjoining states in the South-West.

Though initiated during the military era by former President Olusegun Obasanjo and inaugurated during the second republic by former President Shehu Shagari in 1982, the 690 million cubic metre dam has begun to show ample evidence of wear and tear, owing to official neglect by successive administrations.

While the vegetation is still alluringly intact, facilities such as the power house, staff quarters and project workshop are rotting away.

Inside the power house are two turbine fulcrums and two turbine pits on which they were to be mounted.

The pits now play host to reptiles and dirty water, just as the staff quarters are gradually drooping while the project workshop, harbouring the two rusting gigantic turbine base, is still standing strong.

The bid also included the construction of 20HQ Centre Pivot Irrigation System with the consideration of three companies namely: Pericom Nigeria Ltd, Dizengoff (WA) Nigeria Ltd and SCOA Nigeria Plc.

The dam, which contract was awarded and signed in November 28, 1980, was planned to generate 3750 MW of electricity, supply water to Oke Ogun communities and parts of Lagos as well as irrigate 12,000 hectares of land. The irrigation system was to be effected in two phases and sites.

It was also built to raise fish for commercial purpose as well as serve as a tourist site in order to maximise the alluring landscape of the gorge.



Saturday Tribune observed that the about 40-kilometre road, which stretches from Iseyin to the dam site, largely remained untarred, making it almost impassable for vehicles except motorbikes, as the access road is replete with red dust.

There was a report last year that the rehabilitation of Ikere Gorge Dam access road was among 2011 capital projects of the Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authority under the Federal Ministry of Water Resources and was awarded to Albenco Nigeria Ltd, Jadfem Engineering Ltd and Primesummit Nigeria Ltd.

But when Saturday Tribune visited the site last Tuesday, it was observed that only about two kilometres towards the gate of the dam had been tarred.

According to the Ogun River Basin Development Authority's (OORBDA) publication of March 1998 (5th Edition, page 50), as of December 31, 1997, civil works on the dam were 99.5 per cent completed while construction works on mechanical and electrical components stood at 90 per cent stage of completion.

A copy of memo signed by the Iseyin Elders Council alleged that former President Olusegun Obasanjo, during his eight-year tenure, inaugurated an uncompleted 1300 hectares of land in Iseyin before he left office which till date "has not irrigated any plant ever since."

In December 2010, the Federal Government approved the construction of two multi-purpose dams to boost sustainable water and electricity supply to the nation at N5.9 billion.



Main Reservoir



Spill way



Discharge Pipe Opening





Discharge Pipe

2 penstock pipes are under these - not shown



Discharge Pipe Valve

2 penstock pipes are under these - not shown



Turbine Power/ControlHouse



SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF A PROPOSED SOLUTION TO UNDERDEVELOPMENT

Over 50 years of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and 4 years from the end of the 15-year span of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), it is clear that sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is the only region that will not meet the MDGs on time. Still, most ODA providers are promoting “old approaches in different covers” as new strategies for Africa’s sustainable development (SD).

John Dewey and Julius Nyerere have described education as the fundamental method of social progress and reform. At the *Center for Community Excellence, Inc. (Center4CE)*, we posit that: 1) Africa’s underdevelopment and ingrained poverty are defeatable through Strategic Developmental Scholarship (SDS); and 2) Sectoral Transformational Service-Learning (STSL) is an effective tool for SDS operationalization. SDS is a unique form and process of education, research, training and service directed at individual and institutional capacity building, pooling and utilization guided by indigenous culture, environments, resources and structure. STSL is an asset- and development project-based teaching/learning strategy that connects academic objectives to real-world issues and contexts through service.

To promote and advance inclusive, holistic, large enough scale and fast enough pace SD agenda in in Nigeria, then in SSA, the *Center4CE* has established and is operating a consortium – an infrastructure of research universities in Nigeria and the United States – for Africa’s SD. Its mission is indigenous knowledge transfiguration and North-South technology *diffusion* for improving and advancing the practice of sustainability through SDS/STSL. Specifically, this is in the form and process of Civil Society-Private-Public Partnership (CSPPP) on social entrepreneurial development-projects, such as waste-to-wealth, electricity, and water supply and sanitation, through SDS/STSL activities. This structure and process strategy links education to research & development to training and to service. It is designed for sectoral transformative changes, combining innovative practices,



deep and targeted knowledge of the sector of concern, applied and cutting-edge action research, and political savvy to achieve set goals with people participating in decisions that affect their lives.

Thus, in collaboration with the Faculty of Technology at the *University of Ibadan*, Ibadan, Oyo State and the *Obafemi Awolowo University*, Ile-Ife, Osun State, and *Igbajo Polytechnic*, Igbajo, Osun State, Nigeria, the *Center4CE* is planning enduring quality of life improvement. This will be through university-committed CSPPP on social entrepreneurial development-projects as depicted in Figure 1 below. This social entrepreneurial resuscitation of abandoned development-projects, which will foster community sustainable development, will be supported with entrepreneurial skills usually found in the private not the public sector; and with more effectively managed experiential, technical and cognitive skills more readily found in the universities.

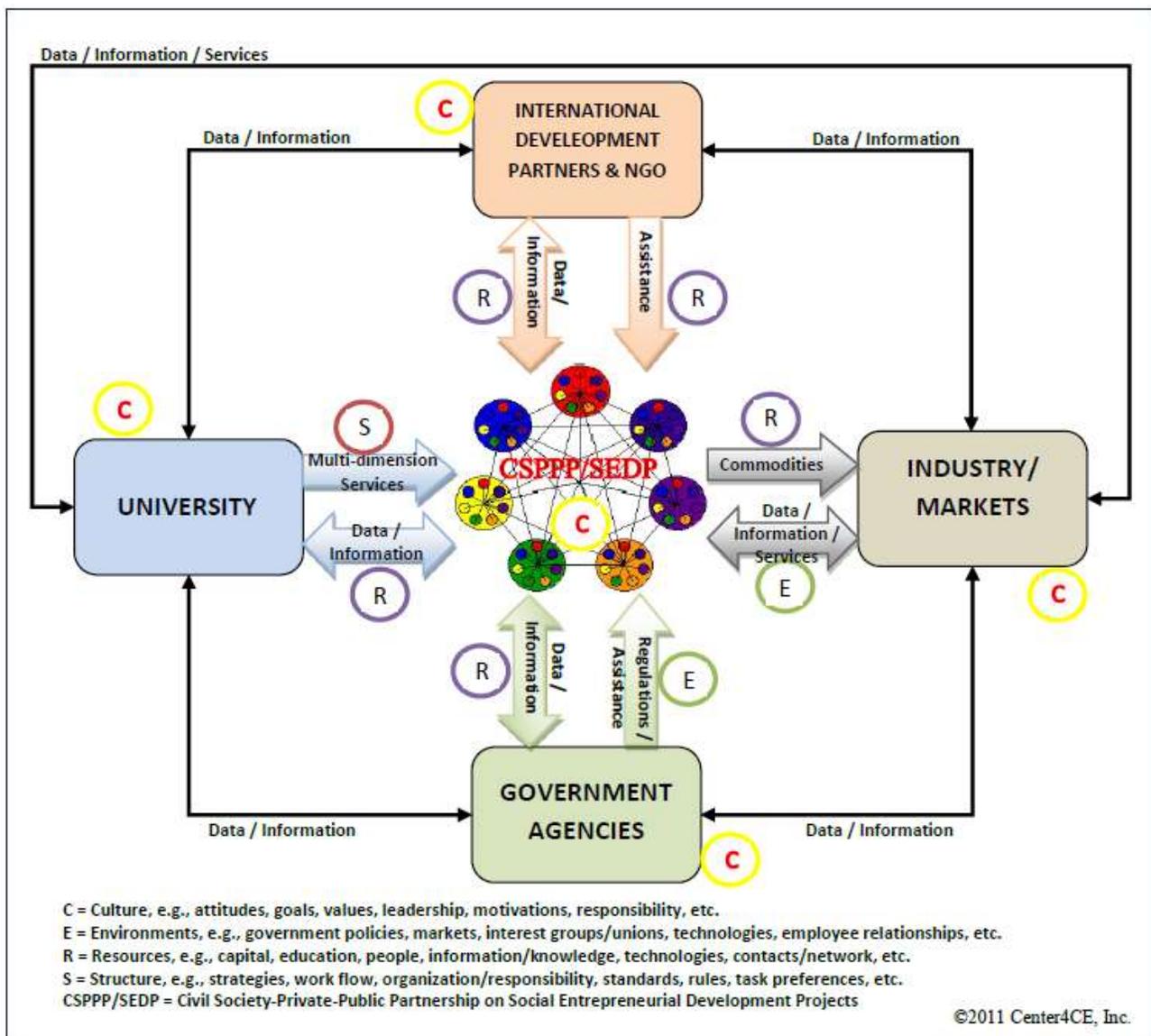


Figure 1: A Model of Strategic Developmental Scholarship through Sectoral Transformational Service-Learning



Table 1: SWOT Analysis of the SDS/STSL Model

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed through tertiary institutions • Provides opportunities for education, research, training and service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhances students’ academic skills and learning ○ Promotes life-long commitment to civic responsibility ○ Provides opportunities to effectively and efficiently meet community needs ○ Provides reflective opportunity to develop critical thinking skills ○ Broadens the understanding of curriculum and discipline • Improves water and power quality and reliability in local areas • Provides flexibility to government water/power operator to optimize water/power provision with demand • Can reduce losses and improve collection through franchisee and/or university-service • Contributes to clean energy agenda of country’ utility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed and accurate assessment of existing network and system is required for potential investors to bid
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of the high stakes involved and the use of all activities by tertiary institutions for education, research, training and service, the SDS/STSL operator has great incentive and capacity to succeed • Helps meet the National Electricity and Water Policies’ public service obligations required for rural areas • Provides opportunities to resuscitate and effective use abandoned projects in community sustainable development and poverty eradication • Provides opportunities for national and international development communities to indirectly recover some loses due to development project failures • Provides opportunities for indigenous and foreign investors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All forms of corruption, including extortion and bribery • Project viability depends on the financial viability of the SDS/STSL operator • Model has yet to be implemented and/or scaled up in Nigeria, therefore a high degree of uncertainty exists



Table 2: Risk and Risk-Response Strategies for the SDS/STSL Model

Risk		Risk-Response Strategy
Revenue Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaming by SDS/STSL operator: restricting supply to local area and feeding it into the national system at feed-in-tariff • Non-paying subsidized consumers • Poor collection efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidy provision linked to actual electricity/water supplied to consumers and quality of supply and service (in accordance with SDS/STSL franchisee contract with utility) monitored by distribution utility • Initially, provision of differential tariff based on ability and willingness to pay • Output-based-aid for supply at subsidized rates to poor consumers to meet life-line consumption • Incentives for SDS/STSL franchisee to improve efficiency by sharing efficiency gains
Market Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor state of existing distribution network • Non-existing and/or unreliable baseline data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed survey and data collection and analysis
Project Financing Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate return on investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial model to include Local Government Areas as anchor customers • Financial model to include minimum return as available in feed-in-tariff for generation/production business. • Output-based-aid subsidies, to be determined on competitive basis, should be sufficient to ensure appropriate return • Clean development mechanism can further improve financial viability
Operations & Management Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No provision of adequate and reliable electricity/water by SDS/STSL operator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract condition to provide for the SDS/STSL operator to supply first to local areas to meet demand and only surplus after this can be fed into the National system • Subsidy provision linked to actual electricity/water supplied and quality of supply and service (in accordance with SDS/STSL franchisee contract with utility) monitored by distribution utility
Policy Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tariff shocks to retail consumers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of output based aid for supply at subsidized rates to poor consumers to meet their lifeline consumption level
Difficult Operating Environment Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to HIV/AIDS, corruption, improving occupational health and safety, land issues, responsible sourcing and sustainable supply chain management, promoting equal opportunity, human right advocacy, stakeholder engagement, strategic social investment, and developing new products/services and markets by supporting human rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency • Advance the Ten Principles of the United Nations' Global Compact