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6. Inclusive Strategies for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

INCLUSIVE STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)
Research Working Group for United Nations Development Policy Review on Sustainable
Development Goals (SDGs)

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to the International Institute for Policy Review &
Development Strategies for providing a platform and
supporting Institutional and Collaborative Research and
Sustainable Development.

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Inclusive Strategies for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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African Development Charter Series

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Building on the principle of "leaving no one behind", the new Agenda emphasizes a holistic approach to achieving sustainable development for all. The objective was to produce a set of universally applicable goals that balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: environmental, social, and economic.

The SDGs are a new, universal set of goals, targets, and indicators that UN member states will be expected to use to frame their agenda and political policies over the next 15 years. This new development agenda applies to all countries, promotes peaceful and inclusive societies, creates better jobs and tackles the environmental challenges of our time—particularly climate change. Sustainable development has been defined in many ways, but the most frequently quoted definition is from Our Common Future, also known as the Brundtland Report which states: "Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The seventeen goals of the SDGs are as follows:

SDG 1   No Poverty
Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the greatest challenges facing humanity.

SDG 2   Zero Hunger
The SDGs aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people – especially children – have access to sufficient and nutritious food all year round. However, one person in every four still goes hungry in Africa.

SDG 3   Good Health and Well-being
The aim is to achieve universal health coverage and provide access to safe and affordable medicines and vaccines for all. Supporting research and development for vaccines is an essential part of this process as well.

SDG4   Quality Education
Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. This goal ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling by 2030. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education.

SDG 5   Gender Equality
Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right, but it is also crucial to accelerating sustainable development.

SDG6   Clean Water and Sanitation
Water scarcity affects more than 40 percent of people around the world, an alarming figure that is projected to increase with the rise of global temperatures as a result of climate change. Ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030 requires we invest in adequate infrastructure, provide sanitation facilities, and encourage hygiene at every level.

SDG 7   Affordable and Clean Energy
A global economy reliant on fossil fuels, and the increase of greenhouse gas emissions is creating drastic changes to our climate system.

SDG 8   Decent Work and Economic Growth

According to the International Labour Organization, more than 204 million people were unemployed in 2015. The SDGs promote sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation. Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are key to this, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery, and human trafficking. With these targets in mind, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030.

SDG9   Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

Investment in infrastructure and innovation are crucial drivers of economic growth and development. With over half the world population now living in cities, mass transport and renewable energy are becoming ever more important, as are the growth of new industries and information and communication technologies. Technological progress is also key to finding lasting solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, such as providing new jobs and promoting energy efficiency. Promoting sustainable industries, and investing in scientific research and innovation, are all important ways to facilitate sustainable development. More than 4 billion people still do not have access to the Internet, and 90 percent are from the developing world. Bridging this digital divide is crucial to ensure equal access to information and knowledge, as well as foster innovation and entrepreneurship.

SDG 10   Reduced Inequality

Income inequality is a global problem that requires global solutions. This involves improving the regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions, encouraging development assistance and foreign direct investment to regions where the need is greatest. Facilitating the safe migration and mobility of people is also key to bridging the widening divide.

SDG 11   Sustainable Cities and Communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The target for 2030 is to ensure access to safe and affordable housing.

SDG12   Responsible Consumption and Production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns using eco-friendly production methods and reducing the amount of waste we generate are targets of

Goal 12. By 2030, national recycling rates should increase, as measured in tons of material recycled. Further, companies should adopt sustainable practices and publish sustainability reports.

SDG 13   Climate Action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy.   A UN report concluded that only a very ambitious climate deal could enable countries to reach the sustainable development goals and targets. The report also states that tackling climate change will only be possible if the SDGs are met. Further, economic development and climate are inextricably linked, particularly around poverty, gender equality, and energy. The UN encourages the public sector to take initiative in this effort to minimize negative impacts on the environment.

SDG 14   Life Below Water

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. Oceans cover 71% of the earth's surface. They are essential for making the planet livable. Rainwater, drinking water, and climate are all regulated by ocean temperatures and currents. Over 3 billion people depend on marine life for their livelihood. Oceans absorb 30% of all carbon dioxide produced by humans.

SDG 15   Life on Land

The aim is to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.This goal articulates targets for preserving the biodiversity of the forest, desert and mountain eco-systems, as a percentage of total land mass. Achieving a "land degradation-neutral world" can be reached by restoring degraded forests and land lost to drought and flood. Goal 15 calls for more attention to preventing invasion of alien species and more protection of endangered wildlife.

SDG 16   Peace, Justice and Strong Institution

Without peace, stability, human rights and effective governance, based on the rule of law - we cannot hope for sustainable development. We are living in a world that is increasingly divided. This is by no means inevitable and must be addressed. High levels of armed violence and insecurity have a destructive impact on a country's

development, affecting economic growth and often resulting in long-standing grievances that can last for generations.

SDG 17   Partnership for the Goals
This is to strengthen the means of implementation and to revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Increasing international cooperation is seen as vital to achieving each of the 16 previous goals. Goal 17 is included to assure that countries and organizations cooperate instead of competing. Developing multi-stakeholder partnerships to share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial support is seen as critical to the overall success of the SDGs. Public-private partnerships that involve civil societies are specifically mentioned.

This volume of the African Development Charter Series is on Inclusive Strategies for achieving Sustainable Development Goals. It is an outcome of the World Research Conference on SDGs, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirate (27th -29th, November 2017). The conference was organized by the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies with Universities in Africa, Asia, and the United Kingdom. Findings from the conference were of interest to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), thus this publication is a Strategic Implementation Framework on the SDGs for institutions, government and development partners. It captures some of the salient presentation and evidence-based research findings at the conference. It is hoped that the issues addressed herein will add to the pull of knowledge in this global subject matter and be significant in providing a policy direction to international, national and local development institutions in achieving the gains of sustainable development goals.

Editorial & Executive Comments

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: Research and Innovation Perspective

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Sustainable development is a global commitment and an overarching umbrella also for environment-related research. Building on the foundation laid by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) , the United Nations member states, including the EU Member States, agreed in 2012 at the Rio+20 Sustainable Development Conference, to develop Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They are an integral part of the post 2015 development agenda which is scheduled for adoption by UN Member States in September 2015.

The proposal foresees a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable to all countries in the world. Therein the importance of investments in science, technology and innovation (STI) is acknowledged.

- Fostering innovation is included in goal 9: 'Build resilient infrastructure and promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization'
- Science, technology and research cooperation are listed as means of implementation for a number of thematic goals
- Technology is part of goal 17 'Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The UN decided to link the SDGs and the post-2015 development agenda processes in order to achieve a global development focussing on sustainability. Likewise the Commission also decided to combine the two processes to ensure consistency, both at EU level and internationally.

The EU position

Sustainable development is an overarching objective of the European Union set by the Lisbon Treaty. Sustainability is enshrined in the Europe 2020 strategy. Horizon 2020, the EU's Framework Programme for Research and Innovation will contribute with at least 60% of its budget to sustainable development (integrating economic, social and environmental objectives).

The EU has expressed support for a broad vision of science, technology and innovation as important drivers of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in the post-2015 framework and highlighted:

1. That science, technology and innovation should not be centred on the transfer of existing technology but on involving all partners in innovative collaboration

2. The importance of promoting science

3. Technology has to be addressed within a broader science, technology and innovation agenda. Increasing national investment in research and development, also through public-private partnership, should be promoted

4. Emerging economies are important players in transfer of technology and capacity-building for Least Developed Countries LDCs, as well as in S&T cooperation. South-South and triangular cooperation plays an increasingly important role

5. Technology transfer to be fostered in a policy environment favourable to S&T development and diffusion. Importance of a proper Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection regime at domestic level

6. All countries should increase bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation on science, technology and innovation and solution-oriented research; strengthen capacities; promote mobility and access to publications

Editorial & Executive Comments

The Challenge of the Sustainable Development Goals

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Rio+20 called for the preparation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), building on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which focussed on reducing poverty, but including a wider set of sustainability issues relevant to all countries. An intergovernmental Open Working Group built on an inclusive process to issue a set of proposed SDGs in July 2014 (OWG 2014), and these are now under intergovernmental negotiation for approval by a UN summit of Heads of State on 25-27 September 2015. The Open Working Group proposed 17 Sustainable Development Goals with a number of targets under each goal, 169 targets in all (OWG 2014). The UN General Assembly and the UN Secretary-General have accepted that the proposals of the Group be the main basis for the post-2015 intergovernmental process (UN 2014). Indicators still need to be developed for these targets.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development: Finance, Technology, Capacity-building, Trade, Systemic issues: Policy and institutional coherence, multi-stakeholder partnerships; data, monitoring and accountability.

As indicated by the Open Working Group, the SDGs "are action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable". Unlike the MDGs which focused on the needs of the poor in developing countries, they will apply to every country. Where in the past the wealthier countries were more involved in mobilizing funds and development projects to achieve the MDGs in poorer countries, they will now be expected to assess their own trajectories towards national sustainability and to contribute their share towards planetary sustainability.

This is the first time that the international community has agreed to measure the sustainability of the whole planetary system, and to recognize that the planet imposes boundaries and limits that we must learn to live within. Scientists report that we have already overshot some of those boundaries, particularly for

greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss and nitrogen fixation, and must reverse course to step back inside them (Rockström et al. 2009). A system of governance based on national sovereignty and giving priority to domestic issues is poorly adapted to these global challenges. While only one of the MDGs was explicitly environmental, half of the proposed SDGs have a major focus on the environment and natural resources.

In this perspective, it will no longer be possible for governments to consider policies and activities just within national borders. Global systems of trade, travel and communications unite all countries, so the footprint of most countries extends far beyond their borders, and the high share of global consumption in the consumer economies contributes to imbalances and environmental impacts all around the world. The SDG process will measure that impact.

While it may be relatively easy for the nations of the world to agree on aspirational global goals, assigning relative shares of the effort required to meet them will be much more difficult. Each nation has a tendency to jockey for competitive advantage, to hold out to see what others will propose, and to settle for the lowest common denominator. If the SDGs are to be more than just aspirational, then some countries have to set the pace with suitably ambitious efforts.

One issue with the proposed SDGs is the extent to which they will themselves be integrated across the different dimensions of sustainable development. Indicators narrowly focussed on only one measure of performance might simply reinforce sectoral approaches. It has been suggested that the goals and targets proposed by the Open Working Group are reasonably well integrated across the economic and social sectors, but that this is less true of the environmental sector, which results in some contradictions between meeting environmental sustainability goals and other measures of progress. Some of these issues are discussed below.

Growth
For example, economic growth for all is still an explicit goal (Goal 8 is to "promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth") and target 8.1 is to "sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries". Yet some experts say a return to significant rates of growth is unrealistic when growing demand and global resource scarcities produce rising

prices. Furthermore, the needs to respect planetary boundaries and to meet sustainability requirements require limitations on some kinds of resource exploitation and pollutant emissions which are linked to material consumption. The use of GDP as a measure of growth is also increasingly questioned as inappropriate, and target 17.19 is "to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP".

A much more nuanced approach to achieving global prosperity is needed, with growth in consumption for the poor to meet their basic needs balanced by reduced material consumption among the rich. Once a reasonable level of material human well-being is reached, further growth in consumption can be counter-productive to both social welfare and environmental sustainability. Continuing growth in the more intangible dimensions of society may be highly desirable, but there are optimum levels of many material factors in production that should not be exceeded. Sustainability requires convergence towards an optimum, rather than continuing growth without limit.

Common but differentiated responsibilities
Another challenge with global goals is to determine common but differentiated responsibilities and responses. As mentioned above, the goal to end poverty requires that the poor raise their consumption to a reasonable level of well-being. However, on a planet where the consumption of resources and impacts on biogeochemical cycles is overshooting global capacities, the wealthier countries and populations have a responsibility to reduce their consumption levels in order to free up resources and space for the poor to meet their basic needs. The public debate on this has not yet really begun. A major effort is needed in public education on sustainable consumption and production, aiming towards a consensus on the efforts required and the assistance to be given to poorer countries. The wealthy countries need to consider their fair share of the global goals, including their larger role in the globalized economy with its resource flows and trade. Many countries also need to make efforts to reduce economic and social extremes within their own borders in the interest of equity and social stability. The SDGs will extend this process explicitly to the global level.

There is still much to be done, in the face of rising nationalism and xenophobia, to underline the fundamental interdependence of countries, the trade flows, geographic features and environmental resources that link them together, and the benefits of reducing differences in the interests of stability and security.

Ambitious targets

One inevitable challenge with the SDG process is its ambitious global targets: end poverty, end hunger, etc. It is left to each country to set "its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances" (OWG 2014 para.18). As has been only too apparent with greenhouse gas reduction targets, the sum of all national targets generally falls far short of what is needed to reach a global goal, no matter how worthy or urgent. Will any countries be courageous enough to determine their fair share of the global targets, and be ambitious in setting their national targets as an example to the rest of the world?

The challenges of integration across the dimensions of sustainable development

The Open Working Group has emphasized that "these goals constitute an integrated, indivisible set of global priorities for sustainable development.... The goals and targets integrate economic, social and environmental aspects and recognize their inter-linkages in achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions." The SDGs are a package, and need to be addressed by each country in an integrated way, with each determining its share of responsibility in achieving the aspirational global targets.

Integration needs to be pursued in multiple ways simultaneously. The first is the integration across disciplines and the dimensions of sustainable development. The Open Working Group has gone to great efforts to build such integration into its proposed SDGs. Since governments are divided into ministries by sector, and the academic world trains people by discipline, there is a natural tendency to resist interdisciplinary work, since this can make life more difficult by introducing the complexity of issues today. The environment is often the dimension that gets marginalized since it may constrain an economic system still wedded to growth and short-term targets.

Beyond what might be considered as the intellectual integration of subjects or disciplines lies the challenge of rethinking the institutions of society and the processes by which it functions, including governments, the private sector, academia and civil society. These too often reflect a "silo" approach to the functions of society disregarding larger impacts and implications. Bureaucracies are notorious for not wanting to collaborate. Institutional reform is one of the most difficult issues in the move towards sustainability, with enormous inertia and

resistance to change. We need to look for examples of institutional innovation and changes in processes that facilitate integration, and encourage their replication.

Ultimately, the concept of sustainability and the necessary integration to achieve it need to be understood and accepted by each individual, requiring a change in mind-set, if not in the whole paradigm of development. The transition to sustainability will ultimately be a transition in thinking, which will then be expressed naturally in institutions and activities. There is little effort at present to train people in complex systems thinking, with a vision of the whole, and to cultivate the ability to communicate across the disciplines. A good example is Fritjof Capra's recent book "The Systems View of Life" (Capra and Luisi 2014). Activities in building the human capacity for complex systems management and sustainability, even at a small scale, can have a large catalytic impact.

The UN Post-2015 Agenda, with its Sustainable Development Goals, targets and indicators and a global Sustainable Development Report, is creating a more coherent and integrated framework for national and regional policy and planning in the urgent need to transition towards sustainability.

Empirical Studies

Driving Inclusive Sustainable Development Goals for Industrial Development and Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Introduction

The sustainable development goals were formulated by the United Nations working group to look at factors inhibiting growth and development of nations. Seventeen goals with 169 targets were created to be achieved by 2030. For an inclusive industrial development this study looks at goals seven and eight which centers on decent work, economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure as outlined the sustainable goals specifically identifies agriculture, industry, construction, trade, services, employment and inflation and investigates their effects on economic growth in Nigeria. The problem before the study was that studies have not been investigated upon in Nigeria to evaluate their effects on economic growth which this study intends to do. The main objective of the study is to evaluate inclusive sustainable development for industrial development and economic growth in Nigeria and the hypothesis formulated was that industry has no significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria. Secondary data was used for the study over a period of 34 years from 1981 to 2015. A multiple regression was formulated for the study and STATA was used to analyze the results. The results

revealed that industry has no significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria and it was concluded that government policies have not encouraged industrial development in Nigeria to bring about the needed economic growth. The study recommends that the needed infrastructure must be put in place to encourage domestic industries.

Background to the Study

Industry plays a significant role in developing an economy. Globally the industrial giants are the economies that perform remarkably well because of availability of infrastructure, decent work and work conditions, increase in innovation, research and development. Industrialization is a global process which changes overtime depending on the available infrastructure that aids development. Developing countries have problems of infrastructure which contributed to low industrialization and slow economic growth. Szirmai (2012) explains that developing countries' moves towards industrialization were scarce and hesitant and hence remained predominantly dependent on agriculture and mining. Agriculture therefore overtook industrialization in developing countries which has become a source of concern. Ogbalubi, and Wokocha (2013) state that although Nigeria depends heavily on oil industry for its revenue, agriculture remains a key sector of the economy.

Low industrialization affects economic growth which affects development, and lack of development abates poverty. The slow pace in development, increased poverty, inequalities in incomes, health challenges and insecurity, prompted the United Nations in bringing out policies and goals to address and tackle these developmental issues.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was the outcome of the largest consultation programme which originated from an open working group with representatives from 70 countries to adopt a new set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all (http://www.un.org/ sustainabledevelopment/). The SDGs expanded on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were eight – reduce poverty and hunger; achieve universal education; promote gender equality; reduce child and maternal deaths; combat HIV, malaria and other diseases; ensure environmental sustainability; develop global partnerships – failed to consider the root causes of poverty and overlooked gender inequality as well as the holistic nature of development (http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/).

The SDGs have 17 goals with 169 targets. No poverty; zero hunger; good health and well-being; quality education; clean water and sanitation; affordable and clean energy; decent work and economic growth; industry; innovation and infrastructure; reduced inequalities; sustainable cities and communities; responsible consumption and production; climate action; life below water; life on land; peace, justice and strong institutions; and partnerships. With the adoption of the goals in January, 2016 it is expected that by 2030 the goals would have been achieved which is the deadline for implementation.

For inclusive industrial development; manufacturing, agriculture, construction, services, trade, inflation and employment are taken into consideration as they play a very important role to economic growth of a country. Revenue generation, poverty eradication and economic growth are tied to industrialization. Industrial development creates employment, generates revenue for an economy, and increases the standard of living. The World Bank (2018) states that global, employment grew from 3,211 million in 2015 to 3,211 million in 2016, and youth unemployment average across countries was 13.5% in 2015, and 13.6% in 2016. In Nigeria employment statistics are difficult to ascertain because of the large informal sector which has no database but contribute to employment creation in the country. With a large and growing population of youths in Nigeria, the informal sector plays a vital part in providing employment. Infrastructure is critical to industrial development. Availability of power, roads, and water aids in the location and operation of industry, which has not been promising in the Nigerian economic and business environment.

Studies have not been made in Nigeria to evaluate the SDGs on economic growth and development. This paper intends to fill the gap by evaluating Nigerian data to look at outputs of agriculture, industry, construction, trade, services; and rates of employment and inflation which studies have not thoroughly investigated upon. Gupta and Vegelin (2016) on a different view expression the necessity and importance to evaluate the SDGs and targets of the Open Working Group as proposed by the United Nations. They were of the opinion that social and ecological goals had been marginalized in favour of economic growth, which needed to be addressed. This paper emphases that evaluating the SDGs on economic growth becomes necessary because economic growth is essential and play a critical role to any economy for prosperity and development. The problem arising for the Nigerian situation is that industrialization has been on the decline

for various reasons, ranging from infrastructural problems, to corruption and to lack of available raw materials, all of which has its effect on economic growth and development which needs to be investigated. Inclusive wealth is to measure whether a country is on sustainable development trajectory. This informed the paper, to investigate inclusive sustainable development for industrial development and economic growth in Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The main aim of the paper is to evaluate inclusive sustainable development for industrial development and economic growth in Nigeria. The specific objectives are:

a. To investigate the effect of agriculture on economic growth
b. To evaluate the effect of industry on economic growth in Nigeria
c. To investigate the effect of construction on economic growth in Nigeria
d. To evaluate the effect of trade on economic growth in Nigeria
e. To investigate the effect of services on economic growth in Nigeria
f. To investigate the effect of employment on economic growth in Nigeria
g. To evaluate the effect of inflation on economic growth in Nigeria

Research Question

In line with the objectives of the study the research questions identified are:

a. To what extent has agriculture been impacting on the Nigerian economic growth as agriculture has been overtaken by oil production?
b. To what extent has industry impacted on economic growth in Nigeria?
c. How has construction impacted on economic growth in Nigeria?
d. To what extent has trade impacted on economic growth in Nigeria?
e. To what extent has services impacted on economic growth in Nigeria?
f. To what extent is employment having an effect on economic growth in Nigeria?
g. How has inflation affected economic growth in Nigeria?

Study Hypotheses

The hypotheses of the study are formulated in null form:

H_{01}: Agriculture has no significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria
H_{02}: Industry has no significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria
H_{03}: Construction has no significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria
H_{04}: There is no significant effect between trade and economic growth in Nigeria

H_{05}:   Services have no effect on economic growth in Nigeria

H_{06}:   Employment has no significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria

H_{07}:   Inflation has no significant effected economic growth in Nigeria

The scope of the study cover the issues of decent work and economic growth, and, industry, innovation and infrastructure as outlined by goals seven and eight of the SDGs. Specifically the research looks at agriculture, industry, construction, trade, services, employment and inflation in the Nigerian economy over a period of 34 years from 1981 to 2015.

The paper is divided into four sections. Section one is the introduction and looks at the background to the study, statement of research problem, objectives of the study, research questions, hypotheses of study and scope of the study. Section two looks at literature review. Section three is the methodology and data analysis, whilst the conclusion and recommendations are in section four.

Literature Review

Inclusive development as identified by Polasky, Bryant, Hawthorne, Johnson, Keeler and Pennington (2015) is a measure designed to address whether society is on a sustainable development trajectory or not. They further opine that for an inclusive wealth, the aggregate value of all capital assets are taken into consideration. That to be truly inclusive, measures of inclusive wealth must include the value of all forms of capital that contribute to human well-being: human capital, manufactured capital, neutral capital, and social capital.

Gupta, Pouw and Ros-Tonen (2015) also add that sustainable development often leads to strong trade-offs which mostly is in favour of economic growth. That inclusive development responds to focusing mainly on social and environmental aspects of development and on current expectations. The literature of the study of Gupta, Pouw and Ros-Tonen (2015) covered inclusive growth in detail, which few authors elaborate on inclusive development and how the concept can be made operational. They concluded that inclusive development will only be brought about through genuine interactive governance that provides the instruments and creates the conditions for adaptive learning and the empowerment of marginalized people. Corrado and Corrado (2017) in their research on inclusive development explain the importance of inclusive finance for growth and development. They state that an inclusive financial market provides affordable and

equitable access to financial products for all households and entrepreneurs especially the most marginalized. By empowering people to exploit a wider set of economic opportunities, inclusive finance can therefore be a pivotal tool in driving economies on a sustainable growth trajectory. They conclude that access to financial services, primarily credit, can enable economic activities and cope with adverse shocks. The Nigerian government as part of its poverty alleviation programme has in place the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) which was initiated in 2001 to reduce absolute poverty in the country. NAPEP partners with institutions and organizations to achieve poverty reduction on a large scale. This is achieved through giving grants to house-holds, microcredit supports, training of youths in vocational trades, creating employment in the automobile industry and helping patients with vesicovaginal fistula (VVF).

The roles of agriculture, industry, construction, trade, services, employment and inflation are evaluated to investigate their effects on economic growth in Nigeria.

Agriculture and Economic Growth
Agriculture is one of the most important sectors in the Nigerian economy providing for employment, food, and eradicating poverty. Sertoğlu, Uguraland Bekun (2017) further articulate that the agricultural sector remained the largest contributor providing inputs, of food, employment opportunities, raw materials for other industries, and provision of foreign earnings from exportation. To Aikhionbare (2016) Nigeria is blessed with abundant human and natural resources with about 80% of the land mass, considered good enough to support crop farming. Crop farming and animal husbandry remains the major source of agricultural farming in Nigeria.

In the early 1960s, agriculture was reputed to be the mainstay of the economy Sertoğlu, Uguraland Bekun (2017), and remained so until the advent of oil and gas, which caused a decline.

Agricultural sector was part of the Millennium Development Goals program of poverty reduction in Nigeria and with the recession witnessed in 2015 to 2016, economic activities were directed towards agriculture as a route to bring the economy out of recession. As agriculture is not the largest employer of labour in the Nigerian economy, it remains the largest single employer generating employment in the rural areas and as informed by Aikhionbare (2016) about 30%

population in the rural areas are into agricultural activities. As a result of the diversification policy of the federal government more youths are engaging in agriculture.

Industry and Economic Growth
Industrial development in Nigeria is traced to the country's independence when the Nigerian government introduced the development plan which saw the participation of control of ownership in enterprises by Nigerians. Since then development plans and programmes have been made to support industrial growth and development. With a mixed economy manufacturing and industry accounts for a sizeable output. Mba (2015) however highlights that with government's effort to embark on numerous economic and industrialization policies, most notable of which was the Vision 20:20, certain factors have mitigated against industrialization which includes, lack of credit/access to credit, over dependence on foreign machines and technology, inadequate raw materials as a result of the neglect of the agricultural sector, production of sub-standard goods, illiteracy/inadequate skilled manpower, lack of basic infrastructure, and political instability and militancy.

Construction and Economic Growth
Construction is very important to economic growth in Nigeria as it affects all sectors of the economy. Oladinrin, Ogunsemi, and Aje (2012) state the importance and role of the industry to be vital in the achievement of national socio-economic development goals of providing shelter, infrastructure and employment. They conducted their research on a time series data from 1990 to 2009 on the construction output and gross domestic product and wanted to investigate the significance of the construction linkage with the aggregate economy. Their results indicated that construction output is Granger caused by gross domestic product and also Granger causes the gross domestic product. Both gross domestic product and construction output lead each other by one year. They concluded that the Nigerian construction sector is very important because of its capacity to lead the economy. Olatunji, Oke, Aghimien and Adeyemi (2016) also conducted a study on the effect of construction project performance on economic development of Nigeria. They were of the view that construction projects located in Nigeria suffer many problems and complex issues which impact on the country's economic development. Using a survey design of 74 construction professionals, their survey revealed that the major factors affecting

project performance include project design, cost of reworks, unavailability of resources, average delay in regular payment, quality of equipment and raw materials and unavailability of competent staffs to handle construction process. Also, they were able to identify areas where construction project performance have more effect on economic development to be improvements in technology, extension of infrastructures, increase in employment opportunities and government expenditure.

Trade and Economic Growth

Afolabi, Danladi and Azeez (2017) looked at the importance of international trade in Nigeria by identifying the major factors that influence economic growth through international trade. Their study was a time series and secondary data were obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria, Bureau of Statistics and International Financial Institutions from 1981 to 2014. Gross domestic product was the dependent variable, while, exchange rate; government expenditure, interest rate, foreign direct investment, imports and exports were the independent variables. Their result revealed that government expenditures, interest rate, imports and exports are all positively significant, while exchange rate and foreign direct investment were negatively insignificant to the growth process of Nigeria. Arodoye and Iyoha (2014) also examined the nexus between foreign trade and economic growth in Nigeria using quarterly data from 1981 to 2014, and they found a stable long run relationship between foreign trade and economic growth in Nigeria. Their study recommended the adoption of trade expansion policies as a means of accelerating economic growth in Nigeria.

Services and Economic Growth

Oh (2017) explains the Nigerian services industry to be one which recorded remarkable improvements and impressive gains amid the tough economic environment. Services accounted for 54.8% of Nigeria's gross domestic product in 2014 which was an increase from 53.0% the previous year and almost double the 28.7% in 2009. Oh (2017) further informs that with the dominance of oil and gas production which had been for very long, the services sector consisting of telecommunications, banking, real estate, film industry, retail and wholesale trade and the informal sector grew and impacted positively on the Nigerian economy. With an open trade policy, Nigeria has a low ranking on ease of doing business, majorly accountable for because of low infrastructure, of which the transformation agenda intended to address so that the private sector can grow.

Employment and Economic Growth

Employment is the generator of output of an economy, and unemployment the force behind stagnation. The ability of any economy to have high employment rates signifies the ability of the nation to have high outputs and economic growth. The relationship between employment and economic growth is one which has been investigated upon and one which any country should place importance to in policy formulation. Umoru (2013) conducted a research to empirically whether employment impacted significantly and positively on economic growth. The research covered a period of thirty eight years and the results revealed that both in the short and long run, growth effects of employment are significant and positive. The research recommended that the Nigerian government should put in place policies that enhance employment and foster economic growth. Oloni (2013), however on a contrary view investigated on the impact that economic growth had on employment in Nigeria. The Johansen vector - Error correction model was used for the research and the findings revealed that although economic growth had positive relationship with employment the relationship was not significant. The research concluded that growth in Nigeria did not support employment and recommended that government expenditure should be geared to areas like labour intensive industries which will in turn create employment.

Looking at unemployment, it is a problem in African economies and developing countries like Nigeria. Policies have been made and built into national development plans by the Nigerian government to address and solve the issue of unemployment in Nigeria with little progress recorded. Akeju and Olanipekum (2014) looked at the theoretical position of Okun's law that a negative relationship exists between unemployment rate and economic growth and in order to examine this relationship, Err Correction model and Johasen co-integration test were carried outto determine the short run and long run relationship between the variables of unemployment rate and output growth in Nigeria.

Their results revealed that from the long run co-integration estimate, unemployment rate has insignificant effect on output in Nigeria. They concluded that Okun's law is not valid for Nigeria. The economic situation was such that a high growth rate and high unemployment level was seen as a result of the over dependence of oil as a major source of revenue in Nigeria. Also, a few portion of the country's labour force was captured which promoted the nation's high unemployment growth rate.

Inflation and Economic Growth

Inflation in Nigeria is one which has been high and a major concern for policy makers. Olu and Idih (2015) conducted a study on inflation and economic growth in Nigeria between the periods 1980 to 2003. They wanted to investigate the nature of the relationship and between inflation and economic growth and used secondary for the research. Gross domestic product was the depended variable and inflation rate, exchange rate, input of labour and input of capital were the independent variables. Their results revealed that inflation rate had a positive but insignificant relationship with economic growth. They concluded that as gross domestic product rises inflation also rises thereby suggesting that monetary policies which aimed at tacking or controlling inflation rate in Nigeria had not been effective. In an updated research, Osuala, Osuala and Onyeike (2013) conducted their research on inflation and economic growth in the context of an emerging economy on a time series data for 41 years from 1970 to 2011. The Augumented Dickey Fuller and Philip-Perron tests were used for the stationariy of the variables, while Granger causality test was employed to ascertain the direction of influence between inflation and economic growth. They were able to establish that a statistically significant and positive relationship between inflation and economic growth in Nigeria. They concluded that the effect is contemporaneous and since there is a positive relationship between inflation and economic growth, the double digit inflation rate could effectively be utilized by the Nigerian government to erode the country's debt burden.

Methodology

Secondary data was used for the study over a period of 35 years from 1981 to 2015. Data was extracted from the Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin (2015). The data used were gross domestic product, agriculture, industry, construction, trade, services, employment and inflation. Gross domestic product is the dependent variable of the study, while, agriculture, industry, construction, trade, services, employment and inflation are the independent variables. A multiple regression equation was used to ascertain the relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables.

Expressing the relationship between gross domestic product and the independent variables in functional form is as follows:

lgdp= f (lagric, lindus, lcons, ltrade, lserv, emp, inf)

And in equation form as follows:

$$lgdp = a + \beta_1(lagric)_t + \beta_2(lindus)_t + \beta_3(lcons)_t + \beta_4(ltrade)_t + \beta_5(lserv)_t + \beta_6(emp)_t + \beta_7(inf)_t + \varepsilon$$

Where;

lgdp= log of gross domestic product
lagric= log of agriculture
lindus= log of industry
lcons= log of construction
ltrade= log of trade
lserv= log of services
emp= unemployment rate
inf= inflation rate
a = constant
$\beta_1 \dots \beta_7$ = coefficient of the regresses
$_t$ = time
ε = error term

Table 1: Measurement of Variables

Variable	Variable Name	Variable Measurement
lgdp	Gross domestic product	Total nominal gross domestic product
lagric	Agriculture	Annual current basic prices of crop production, livestock, forestry and fishing
lindus	Industry	Annual current basic prices of crude petroleum and natural gas, solid minerals and manufacturing
lcons	Construction	Annual current basic prices of construction
ltrade	Trade	Annual current basic prices of trade
lserv	Services	Annual current basic prices of transport; information and communication; utilities; accommodation and food services; finance and insurance; real estate; professional, scientific and technical services; administrative and support services business services; public administration; education; human health and social services; arts, entertainment and recreation; and other services
emp	Employment	Annual employment rates
inf	Inflation	Annual inflation rates

Source: CBN Statistical Bulletin (2015), World Bank (2016)

Data Analysis
Table 2: Correlation Matrix

	lgdp	lagric	lindus	lcons	ltrade	lserv	emp	inf
lgdp	1.0000							
lagric	0.9783	1.0000						
lindus	0.9874	0.9954	1.0000					
lcons	0.9796	0.9713	0.9805	1.0000				
ltrade	0.9872	0.9973	0.9979	0.9796	1.0000			
lserv	0.9847	0.9865	0.9902	0.9945	0.9896	1.0000		
emp	-0.1730	-0.1675	-0.1718	-0.2227	-0.1503	-0.2254	1.0000	
inf	-0.2857	-0.2673	-0.2694	-0.3218	-0.2634	-0.3261	0.2499	1.0000

Source: STATA output generated from secondary data

From the correlation matrix, there are high correlations between gross domestic product, agriculture, industry, construction, trade and services. Low inverse relationships exist between employment withgross domestic product (-0.1730), agriculture (-0.1675), industry (-0.1718), construction (-0.2227), trade (-0.1503) and services (-0.2254); and between inflation with domestic product (-0.2857), agriculture (-0.2673), industry (-0.2694), construction (-0.3218), trade (-0.2634) and services (-0.3261). There however is positive correlation between employment and inflation with 0.2499. The highest correlation of the variables was .9979 between industry and trade, followed by trade and agriculture with .9973 and services and construction with .9945.

The summary of regression results revealed the following:

Table 3: Summary of Regression Results

	Coefficients	T	P>[t]
Constant	11.90126		
lagric	-1.564744	-3.80	0.001
lindus	.3630023	0.93	0.359
lcons	-.511891	-1.48	0.149
ltrade	1.836757	3.38	0.002
lserv	.7864259	1.70	0.100
emp	-2.625758	-0.77	0.450
inf	-.0206524	-0.25	0.805
R^2	0.9864		
Prob > F	0.0000		
N	35		

Source: STATA output generated from secondary data

From the summary of regression results, substituting the coefficient of the variables revealed the following:
lgdp= 11.90126 - 1.564744lagric + .3630023lindus - .511891lcons + 1.836757ltrade + .7864259lserv - 2.625758emp - .0206524inf

From the 35 observations of the dependent and independent variables, there is a model fit of 0.9864 indicating that 98.64% of the independent variables are explained in the dependent variables. A 1% increase in gross domestic product will result to increases of .363% in industry, 1.836% in trade and .786% in services. However, a 1% increase in gross domestic product will lead to inverse relationships of 1.564% in agriculture, .511% in construction and 2.625% in employment.

In testing the hypotheses of the study,
H_{01}: Agriculture has no significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria

The p value for agriculture is 0.001 (0.001 < 0.05) and t-value is -3.80 (-3.80 < 1.96). The study rejects the null hypothesis and concludes that agriculture has an effect on economic growth in Nigeria. The findings of the study did not agree with the outcome of the research of Oyakhilomen and Zibah (2014) who found significant influence of agricultural production on economic growth in Nigeria.

H$_{02}$: Industry has no significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria

The p value for industry is0.359 (0.359 > 0.05) and t-value is 0.93 (0.93 < 1.96). The study fails to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that industry has no effect on economic growth in Nigeria. The outcome of the study agrees with the research of Bennett, Anyanwu and Kalu (2015) who found that the influence of industrial output was not statistically significant.

H$_{03}$: Construction has no significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria

The p value for construction is 0.149 (0.149 > 0.09) and t-value is -1.48 (-1.48 < 1.96). The study fails to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that construction has no effect on economic growth in Nigeria. The outcome of the study did not agree with the research of Okoye (2016) who found positive relationship between construction and economic growth.

H$_{04}$: There is no significant effect between trade and economic growth in Nigeria

The p value for trade is 0.002 (0.002 < 0.05) and t-value is 3.38 (3.38 > 1.96). The study rejects the null hypothesis and conclude that trade has a significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria.

The findings of the outcome of the research agree with the research of Afolabi, Danladi and Azeez (2017) who found significant relationship between trade and economic growth in Nigeria.

H$_{05}$: Services have no effect on economic growth in Nigeria

The p value for services is 0.100 (0.100 > 0.05) and t-value is 1.70 (1.70 > 1.96). The study fails to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that services have no effect on economic growth in Nigeria. The outcome of findings of the study agrees with the research of Oh (2017) who explains the relevance and significance of services sector on economic growth in Nigeria.

H$_{06}$: Employment has no significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria.

The p value for employment is 0.450 (0.450 > 0.05) and t-value is-0.77 (-0.77 < 1.96). We fail to reject the null and conclude that employment has no effect on economic growth in Nigeria. The outcome of the research agrees with the study of Umoru (2013) who found positive and significant relationship between employment and economic growth.

H$_{07}$:   Inflation has no significant effected economic growth in Nigeria

The p value for inflation is 0.805 (0.805 > 0.05) and t-value is-0.25 (-0.25 < 1.96). We fail to reject the null hypothesis and conclude< 1.96). We fail to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that inflation has no effect on economic growth in Nigeria. The outcome of this study agrees with the research of Bennett, Anyanwu and Kalu (2015) who found that inflation was not statistically significant to economic growth.

Conclusion and Recommendations
In conclusion research looked at sustainable industrial for economic growth in Nigeria, using the variables of agriculture, industry, trade, services, construction, employment and inflation. The research was able to conclude that agriculture has an effect on economic growth in Nigeria. The implication of the results is that crop production, livestock, forestry and fishing play an important role to economic growth. Industry has no effect on economic growth in Nigeria. The implication of this result is that crude petroleum and natural gas, solid minerals, and manufacturing output is not encouraging enough to contribute to economic growth in Nigeria. Construction in Nigeria is not having an effect on economic growth in Nigeria. The implication of this result is that the output of construction industry is not contributing to the growth of the Nigerian economy. Trade in Nigeria is encouraging and having an effect on economic growth in Nigeria indicating that the quantum and volume of trade is encouraging. Services in Nigeria are not having an effect on economic growth in Nigeria indicating that transportation, information and communication, utilities, accommodation and food services finance and insurance, real estate, administrative and business support services are not contributing to economic the Nigerian growth. Employment is not having an effect on economic growth in Nigeria indicating that the Nigerian workforce should be improved upon. Inflation has no effect on economic growth in Nigeria.

In line with the conclusion of study, the following recommendations are proposed:
1. Agriculture should continue to be encouraged in Nigeria so that the government's diversification policy can be properly implemented.
2. Government should make and encourage production of domestic industries in Nigeria by establishing favourable laws and eliminating multiple levies on industrial sector

3. Construction should be improved in Nigeria. This will encourage and support the output of domestic industries.

4. Trade should continue to be encouraged in Nigeria because its contribution is encouraging to economic growth.

5. Services in Nigeria should be encouraged so that the sector can have a positive effect on economic growth in Nigeria. The services sector is important in Nigeria as it affects all sectors of the Nigerian economy.

6. Government should create policies that will encourage employment opportunities in the country.

7. Inflation should be addressed by the Nigerian government. This will improve the economy and encourage industrial output.

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The Imperative of Adequate Funding for Quality Education in Nigeria: Implications for Sustainable Development

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Introduction

Quality education plays a critical role in the development of all human activities and in the advancement of a nation. In Nigeria, quality education is on the decline and it has been undermined by many factors including poor funding. The decline in the quality of education has engendered a myriad of moral, political, social and security challenges in the country. This study has therefore for its objective to highlight the necessity of adequate funding for quality education and to investigate the trend of education funding in Nigeria. The paper is an exploratory essay and as such, a qualitative method of approach was adopted. The data was generated mainly from secondary sources, obtained through existing literature as well as government and non-governmental documents. The relevant information obtained was subjected to content analysis and interpretation from which insightful findings were drawn. The results of the findings reveal that quality was closely linked to education funding in the colonial era and this served as strong motivating factor to ensure quality in education. The findings also showed that, in the past three decades, Nigerian education funding is not only inadequate but also inconsistent. The study therefore recommended that the federal government of Nigeria should make haste to allocate 26% and above

of its total budget to education as suggested by the United Nations and put in force policies and reforms that link education to funding.

Background to the Study

Education is considered a veritable tool for self-development and advancement of any society or nation (Babalola, 2016). As a major investment in human capacity building, it plays a critical role in the development of all human endeavours including economic, political, medical, agricultural, moral and security. This explains why the state of education in any nation continues to form a crucial subject of discourse at all times.

In this paper, the term education is considered from two broad perspectives namely: a process, and a product. In the first place, education as a process is more an activity than a concept. It denotes the process or activity of developing, preserving and transmitting the culture and values of a people from one generation to another. It involves the activity of an unremitting, all-round development of an individual for life in society. In this perspective, education is directed towards accomplishing specific goals and objectives set by society or nation. Secondly, the term education can be understood as a product. This refers to the outcome of education as a process. It indicates the transformation which the activities of education are supposed to bring about in an individual, which invariably influences the society. The change could be overt or covert, implicit or explicit. In a sense, the outcome of education is supposed to be an educated person; one who has the intellectual, psychological and moral ability and skill to make the world a better place.

This is the perspective in which quality education is understood in this study. Quality education emphasizes character, learning and entrepreneurship without letting the advancement of one jeopardize the others. It is education that impacts positively in human capacity building in moulding a man or woman imbued with all values of honesty, self-esteem, diligence, self-reliance, integrity and the ability to face the reality of the world and make it a better place. When Christian missionaries first introduced formal western education in Nigeria, through establishing primary and secondary schools, they laid strong emphasis on character, learning and entrepreneurship. In addition to teaching the "three Rs",

missionaries gave priority of place to integrity of character, hygiene, enterprise and self-reliance. Subsequently, Nigerian education system was built on solid foundation which permitted it to compete favourably with its counterpart worldwide. The Nigerian education system has indeed produced renowned scholars like Chinua Achebe, Chike Obi, Wole Soyinka, Ambrose Alli, Iya Abubakar, Jubril Aminu and many others who had the intellectual, psychological and moral ability and skill to make the world a better place. As noted by Babalola (2006), the products of the first generation universities in Nigeria, established at Ibadan, Nsukka, Ife, Lagos, Benin and Zaria, could compare favourably with those of any university in the world and were sought after by universities at Harvard, Cambridge, Oxford and London for post-graduate degrees.

Unfortunately, the tide has turned. Quality of education in Nigeria is on decline (Duze, 2011; Tanko, 2013). Character, learning and entrepreneurship are no longer are no longer held as inseparable attributes of quality education. This could explain why Nigeria turns out thousands of graduates annually and yet, many of these educated graduates are neither fit for the labour market nor self-reliance. In addition, despite the high turn-out of Nigerian graduates, the nation is besieged with high rate of corruption, terrorism, armed-robbery, kidnapping, drug peddling, religious extremism and insecurity (Ezeh, 2017). Quality education is an expensive investment, including the financial input. Yet any government or nation that neglects to make the necessary financial investment in quality education is invariably investing on the ruin of its people, the collapse of the nation and the impoverishment of future generations because quality education is an indispensable tool for self-advancement, nation-building and sustainable development.

The objective of this paper is therefore to underscore the imperative of adequate funding for quality education in Nigeria and to investigate the trend of the nation's education funding. To achieve this, the study has employed an exploratory research technique in generating data mainly from secondary sources and used the qualitative content analytic approach in its analysis and interpretation. In the first phase, the study elucidates key terms used and indicates the theoretical understanding governing the work. Secondly, it highlights the necessity of adequate funding for quality education in Nigeria. It further examines the trend of Nigerian education funding within its historical context. Finally, the paper evaluates the implications of the finding for sustainable development and concludes with some useful recommendations as way forward.

Methodology

The study is an exploratory essay and therefore has used qualitative research method approach. Data were generated mainly from secondary sources, obtained from existing literature, relevant government and non-governmental data, as well as internet materials. Qualitative content analytic approach was used in the analysis of the data and interpretation of the findings.

Conceptual Elucidation

Adequate Funding

The term funding refers to the act of providing money (fund) for a particular purpose, while adequate funding, in the perspective of this study, is concerned with the act of providing sufficient fund to ensure quality education. Education funding is concerned with the key sources of financing the cost of formal education in a nation. In Nigeria, financing formal education comes from a variety of resources including government budgetary allocations, individual and group contributions, endowment funds, school fees and levies, merit awards, external intervention etc.. The interest of this paper is, however, concerned with a close study of government budgetary allocation to education as the major source of funding for public schools in Nigeria. Adequate funding is vital to determining the quality of education in a country. It also plays a key role in ensuring a fair and equitable distribution of education in a nation.

In Nigeria, the 1979 Constitution made the management and funding of public education the responsibility of the three tiers of government: federal, state and local. The government does not allocate funds to privately owned educational institutions at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. The Federal Government main financial intervention in basic education is made through a special Universal Basic Education Fund (UBE fund), which is responsible for making matching grants to State Governments. In addition, the Federal Government runs secondary and tertiary institutions: colleges, polytechnics and universities. Such institutions are financed by the federal government through annual budgetary allocations and targeted interventions which include: Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TET fund), Debt Relief Grant (DRG/MDGs) and constituency projects of federal legislators (Nwoko, 2015).

The main sources of financing non-federal public educational institutions include the following:

1. Federal government allocation.
2. State contribution.
3. Local government contribution.
4. School fees and levies.
5. Individual donations.
6. Endowment fund
7. External intervention (e.g. UN, UNICEF).

The annual education budgetary allocation of the Federal Government of Nigeria, which is disbursed through the Ministry of Education, counts for an average of 82% of the federal government expenditure on education. The remaining 18% come from the other sources (Nwoko, 2015).

Sustainable Development

A classic definition of sustainable development, according to Brundtland, is "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own need" (UNESCO, 2005). This is a vision of development that integrates broad concerns, such as quality education for all, human right, poverty eradication, gender equality, health, good governance, intercultural dialogue, security and environmental safeguard. These concerns are indeed the basic social, political, economic and environmental issues essential in nation-building. Sustainable development is therefore a vital component of nation-building in the 21st century because the promotion of the socio-cultural, economic and the environmental elements of sustainable development are essential to sustaining the integrity of any nation and its citizens.

Theoretical Framework
Quality Education

Although the idea of quality education generally refers to high standard in the learning outcome of educational activities, the debate on what constitutes quality in education is an on-going process. Two broad approaches to understanding quality in education have, however, been identified. The first approach is the Economist tradition and is found in the literature of scholars like Lockheed and Verspoor (1991), and in reports and documents sponsored and published by the World Bank. The Economist tradition takes a positivist approach and measures

quality education in terms of quantitative measurable learning outcome such as enrolment ratios, retention rates, and cognitive achievements based on tests and results as well as higher earning output. This is the approach adopted and championed by World Bank in its view of education as an agent of economic and social development (Jones, 1992). It focuses its measure of quality education primarily on school effectiveness, where school effectiveness is measured in terms of cost-efficiency in producing achievements based on four key elements:

1. An orderly school environment.
2. Academic emphasis, with high expectations for student learning.
3. Instructional leadership with particular reference to the quality of the head teacher.
4. Acquisition, distribution and use of material output. (EdQual, 2006).

The Economist tradition prioritizes statistical evidence in measuring quality education.

The second approach in the interpretation of quality education is the Progressive/Humanist tradition. This approach is found in the writings of scholars like Beeby (1966), Hawes and Stephens (1990), Delors et al. (1996), and Sayed (1997). The progressive/humanist interpretation of quality in education places more emphasis on the entire education process. Its notion of quality is considered not only in terms of learning basic cognitive skills, literacy and numeracy, as well as general knowledge, but also in relation to the acquisition of attitudinal skills and cultural values. It adopts an ideological position in preference to the statistical calculations of the Economist tradition. This is the approach adopted and championed by UNESCO. It is the preferred option of this exploratory study.

The progressive/humanist tradition is a reflection of UNESCO's vision of for global education. It is a vision that develops quality education into four pillars to include:

1. Learning to know. This involves acquiring knowledge and mastering the tools of understanding to enable people develop occupational, critical, and communication skills in order to understand better their environment and be able to lead their lives with dignity.
2. Learning to do. This involves acquiring social skills, the aptitude for teamwork and developing technical/vocational skills and the competence to deal with different situations.

3. Learning to live together. This refers to developing the skills for understanding self and others; taking responsibility for participating in and contributing to society; collaborating for the common good and learning to manage conflicts.

4. Learning to be. This pillar focuses on individual human development. It involves the development of all aspects of a person's potentials: senses, aesthetics, physical capacities, intellectual skills, memory and reason (Delors et al., 1996).

Although the Economist and the progressive/humanist traditions deploy contrasting approaches in measuring and interpreting quality in education, the two traditions are, to an extent, interdependent and complementary. UNESCO's humanist tradition has, however, become more dominant in the global forum. This is so, not only because UNESCO is an organ of the United Nations, but also because its ideological stance in interpreting and prioritizing quality rests on the dual rationale of promoting human development and human rights (EdQual, 2006). Consequently, in a series of global conferences and documents, such as World Declaration on Education, 1990, Education Forum, 2000, and the second of the Eight Millennium Development Goals, the emphasis on the expansion of access to basic education was intricately linked to the quality of learning, which translates itself in a positive human, social and economic development as well as respect for human rights. Furthermore, the important connection between quality education and sustainable development was highlighted when the United Nations declared 2005-2014 the "Decade of Education for Sustainable Development," and commissioned UNESCO to promote it.

The basic components of quality education can therefore be said to include the following:

1. Effectiveness: This includes external effectiveness in meeting the needs and aspirations of individuals and society at large, was well as internal effectiveness with regards to proper functioning of the school.

2. Cost-efficiency: This may be measured in monetary or non-monetary terms in the consideration of inputs to achieve educational goals.

3. Equality: This notion takes quality education as a human right issue.

4. Relevance. This consideration relates quality education to the purpose of education in building personal, social and national development. It makes quality education value oriented.

5. Sustainability: This is the aspect that takes into consideration the ability of educational development meet the needs and aspirations of the present without jeopardizing those of the future.

The Necessity of Adequate Funding for Development of Quality Education in Nigeria

Adequate funding is indispensable for the development of quality education in any nation and Nigeria is not an exception. Funding is necessary to create a friendly learning environment and make provisions for essential qualifications which enhance quality in education. Adequate funding plays a crucial role in attaining to the following needs in the development of quality education.

Development of Physical Facilities

Adequate funding is needed for the construction of proper educational infrastructure: classrooms and lecture halls, staff offices, auditorium, recreation grounds, ICT units, toilet facilities, etc. Poor infrastructure makes a learning environment hostile and hampers quality education. In Nigeria, underfunding the education sector has led to cases of poor infrastructure in the primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. There is the problem of over-crowding of classrooms and lecture halls. In some cases, pupils and students sit on bare floor or under trees to receive their lessons. Learning under dilapidated buildings or living in over-crowded or dilapidated hostels is not common in many educational institutions. Although, in recent times, efforts are being made by some state governments to improve the situation, the learning environment is still bleak. Provision of good physical facilities in all our learning institutions is essential to enhance quality in education.

Provision for Teachers' Training and Qualifications

School effectiveness, which constitutes one of the key components of quality education, depends, to a large extent, on the effectiveness of the teachers. Adequate funding is necessary to make provisions for training and retraining of teachers to ensure effectiveness. Underfunding of Colleges of Education in Nigeria has led to a situation where some of these institutions are not effectively structured and supervised to ensure adequate standard of teaching and learning for trainee teachers (Nwoko, 2015).

Teachers' Remuneration and Welfare

Teachers' remuneration and welfare is crucial to teachers' motivation and effectiveness. In Nigeria, teaching has become one of the professions that are underestimated by the citizens due to poor remuneration and welfare. Moreover, inadequate remuneration of teachers creates loopholes for illegal levies, extortion of pupils and students, exam malpractice and teachers' absenteeism. Poor remuneration and welfare are also major causes of frequent industrial action undertaken by the Academic Staff Union of Nigerian universities. It is a problem that has undermined the education system and led to a decline in the quality of education in these institutions.

Provision of School Equipment

Proper school equipment is essential to ensure the development of quality education. Adequate funding is needed to make provisions for laboratory equipment, library services, instructional material, learning studios, skill acquisition facilities, information and technology communication gadgets, etc. Lack of necessary equipment in schools hampers learning process and leads to a decline in education quality. Due to inadequate funding of the education sector in Nigeria, one witnesses a situation where students of tertiary institutions graduate in Computer Science with very little or no experience of handling computer gadgets. Students carry out science practical in poorly equipped laboratories and learn foreign languages without language laboratories. Students in technical schools and colleges train and may graduate without performing practical with essential corresponding tools due to non-provision of such gadgets.

Administration, Supervision and Monitoring

The quality of school leadership, supervision and monitoring sets the tone of school effectiveness and performance, and contributes a great deal to quality education. Adequate funding is needed, not only for proper training of school administrators, but also to enable the trained administrators performed their duties more efficiently and effectively. Underfunding creates loopholes for administrators and supervisors to indulge in accepting bribes and engage in various forms of corrupt practices while performing their duties. Such corrupt practices contribute to moral degradation in the education system and engender a decline in the quality of education.

Research Development and Innovation

Research development is a major mission of universities. Indeed, the quality of research output of the educational institutions of a nation reflects the quality of its education system. But research development demands very strong financial support. In Nigeria, underfunding of the education sector has constituted a stumbling block to the development of meaningful research projects in tertiary institutions. Indeed, poor funding of research projects explains, to a large extent, why the nation is still lagging behind in technological advance in contrast to some other developing nations in Asia.

Nigeria Education Funding in Historical Perspective

Quality education is a very expensive enterprise at all times. Quality education is, however, not a liability but an investment. Every serious government accords prime of place in its budgetary allocation to education because education has a vital role to play in human, social economic and sustainable development of a nation. The financing of education in the history of Nigeria as a nation has gone through various stages.

1882 Education Code

In the earlier colonial period, between 1882 and 1926, schools were financed and controlled by their owners namely: the Christian missionaries, private individuals and the colonial government. The Christian missionaries, who owned and controlled most of the schools of that period, financed education from token school fees, voluntary contributions and grants from their mission societies. Until 1882, the colonial government did not take any part in financing education since it did not consider it a priority. But, in 1882, the colonial government issued an Education Code which made provisions for financing and maintaining schools established by the government. The 1882 code also made provisions for financial assistance to schools established by missionaries and private agents through a system of grants-in-aid. The grants were awarded on the basis of results of annual examinations, for school buildings, and for teachers' salary.

1916 Education Code

The 1916 Code of Education Ordinance established a new policy for allocating colonial government grants to mission and private schools. The new conditions for receiving government grants laid emphasis on three major elements: the tone of the school ascertained through frequent school inspection, efficiency of the

teaching staff, and regular school results throughout the academic year. Indeed, a breakdown of the stipulations of 1916 Education Code award reads thus:

1. 30% - Tone of the school, discipline, organization and moral instruction.
2. 20% - Adequacy and efficiency of the teaching staff.
3. 40% - Results of periodical examinations and general progress.
4. 10% - Building, equipment and sanitation (Phillipson, 1948).

The 1916 Code Education linked funding to quality education. The new emphasis on the tone of school, measured by the level of discipline, organization and moral instruction is vital to meeting the basic elements of human capacity building and the character formation of the pupils towards becoming citizens of high moral integrity, crucial in quality education. Indeed the first three stipulations of the 1916 Code, set as qualifying condition for education financial assistance, are essential elements of quality education which are core to self-advancement, social, economic and sustainable development.

1926 Education Code

The 1926 Education Ordinance was a landmark in the history of education in Nigeria because it gave order and direction, and thus, laid the foundation for the development of education system (Adeyemi, 2011). It set the tone for greater emphasis on quality education. It established the keeping of register for teachers. It empowered the Governor to control the opening of schools, with the advice of the Director of Education, and to close schools judged to be inefficient. The Code enlarged the Board of Education to include representatives of main bodies concerned with the provision of education (Missions and private Agents), and made provisions for voluntary agencies to appoint supervisors as inspectors of their schools for a more effective coordination and efficiency (Lewis, 1965).

On the issue of allocating funds in support of education, the tone of the school and efficiency of the teaching staff, and examination results were still regarded as necessary qualifying conditions. In addition, teachers' salary was made necessary qualifying criteria. A minimum rate for the payment of teachers' salary in assisted mission schools was set. Inspectors were allowed to grade schools into four categories of ABCD and grants were allocated according to the percentage of the total amount a school paid in teachers' salary (Lewis, 1965).

The 1926 Education Code emphasized quality education, closed down numerous inefficient schools and induced competitiveness. As a result of its reform regarding the financing and supervision of education, voluntary agencies started to develop a system of central schools, encouraging nearby villages and towns to pool their pupils and resources together in selected schools. With the new supervisory services, mandated and financed by the government, the quality of teaching in schools improved significantly. The 1926 Education Code reform also made provisions for government systematic increase of expenditure on education through the grants-in-aids of education. This was reflected in the rise of government financing of education from 1.5% in 1923 to nearly 5% in 1929. Below is a report of the colonial government expenditure on education in the Southern Province of Nigeria during the period of 1928-1948.

Table 1: Progress Report of the Colonial Government Expenditure on Education 1928-1947.

Financial Year	Total Expenditure on Education	Total Grants-in-Aid to Mission & private Schools	Total Percentage of Grant-in-Aid.
1928-29	£228,624	£85,524	37.4%
1929-30	£260,695	£99,530	38.1%
1930-31	£281,364	£109,268	38.8%
1931-32	£271,076	£101,071	37.2%
1932-33	£252,600	£104,273	41.2%
1933-34	£237,732	£87,365	36.7%
1934-35	£225,038	£82,103	36.5%
1935-36	£228,788	£86,380	37.7%
1936-37	£247,322	£100,533	40.6%
1937-38	£289,284	£135,223	46.7%
1938-39	£269,152	£112,216	41.7%
1939-40	£264,461	£106,562	40.3%
1940-41	£259,546	£106,071	40.9%
1941-42	£282,882	£133,210	47.1%
1942-43	£353,896	£186,864	53.0%
1943-44	£481,226	£296,948	61.7%
1944-45	£485,113	£288,281	59.4%
1945-46	£614,663	£393,759	64.0%
1946-47	£745,850	£529,264	71.0%

Sources: Data compiled by author from Phillipson, 1948.

Figure 1.
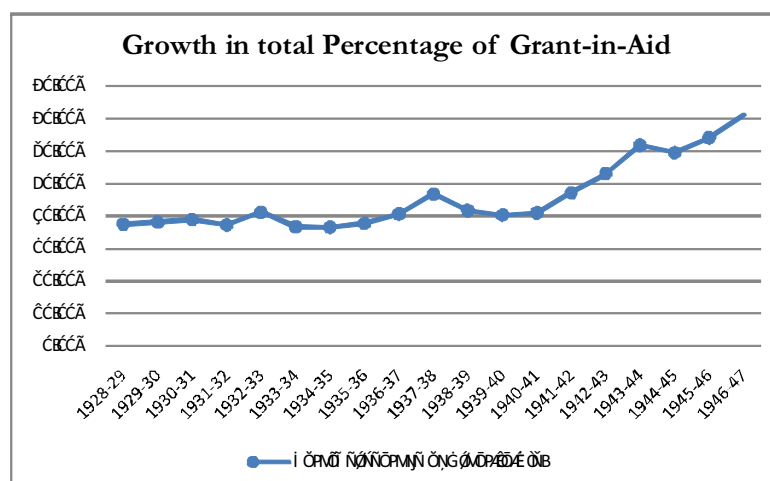
Source: Production of the author

The progress report of the colonial government expenditure on education reveals that the financial assistance to mission and private schools, given to encourage quality education and to discourage the proliferation of sub-standard schools, rose from 37.4% in 1928 to 71.0% in 1947. The total expenditure of the colonial government in financial year 1933-34 was £6,898,816 out of which £237,732 was spent on education, giving rise to 3.3%. The figure rose to 4.3% in 1939 (Adeyemi, 2011). In the fiscal year 1930-1931, a total amount of £110,112 was allocated for grant-in-aid of education for voluntary agencies, but the actual release was cut down to £85,000, making 37.4% of the total amount spent on education. The government attributed the cut down to the general world economic depression of the early 1930s. The cut, however, reflects an attitude of a government that still considered education a liability rather than an investment.

From 1944 Ten Year Education Plan to 1951 Constitution
The colonial government development of education took a new turn with the 1944 Ten Year Education Plan. The Ten Year Education Plan was a landmark in the financing of education in Nigeria. It was designed to encourage the development and improvement of education in all sectors of the nation, to increase financial assistance to missions and private agencies, and to empower native administration to take a more active role in expanding education in their

localities. As shown in the table 1 above, government expenditure on education rose from £481,226 in 1944 to £745,850 in 1947, while the financial assistance to voluntary agencies increased from 61.7% to 71.0% within the same period.

The 1947 Richard's constitution decentralized the administration and financing of education on the basis of three regional governments: Northern, Eastern and Western. The 1951 Nigerian constitution made provisions for a shared responsibility in educational development between the federal and regional governments. The federal government was responsible for financing educational development in the federal territory of Lagos, while regional governments took charge of their regions.

Post-independent Era

The decade of the Nigerian independence, 1960, saw an impressive progress in government funding of education. The total recurrent and capital expenditure of the federal government on education grew from 23.8% in 1964 to 25.8% in 1966 (Adeyemi, 2011). It was also a decade of rapid expansion of schools at all levels. With the creation of twelve States by the Gown administration and the compulsory takeover of schools by the Federal and State governments in 1970, educational development and financing became almost exclusively the responsibility of the government. The Federal government provided three types of grants to States for educational development. These were the recurrent grants based on enrolment, the capital project grants based on approved expansion plan and special grants for specific education projects. The sources for education funds came from the public and private sectors as well as from external interventions like the World Bank, UNICEF and UNESCO. The distribution of Federal government grants varied according to the various levels of education. Below is the distribution of Federal government capital project grants to different levels of education between1975-1980.

Table 3: Federal Government capital project contribution to educational development 1975-1980

Categories of Institutions	Total Percentage of federal government contribution
Primary Schools	99.64%
Secondary Schools	53.14%
Secondary Technical	1.6%
Teacher Edu. Primary	100.0%
Teacher Edu. Non-primary	74.53%
Higher Education	82.95%

Source: Adeyemi, 2011.

The Federal government made the highest contribution of hundred per cent in capital project grant for the training of teachers for primary education. This was followed by near full financial support of primary education. Secondary technical schools received the least financial assistance of the Federal government. This could indicate the slowness of the government in developing technical education.

A graphic illustration of Nigeria Federal government budgetary allocation for educational expenditure on public institutions from 1995 to 2000 is given below.

Figure 2: Percentage of education allocation 1995-2000
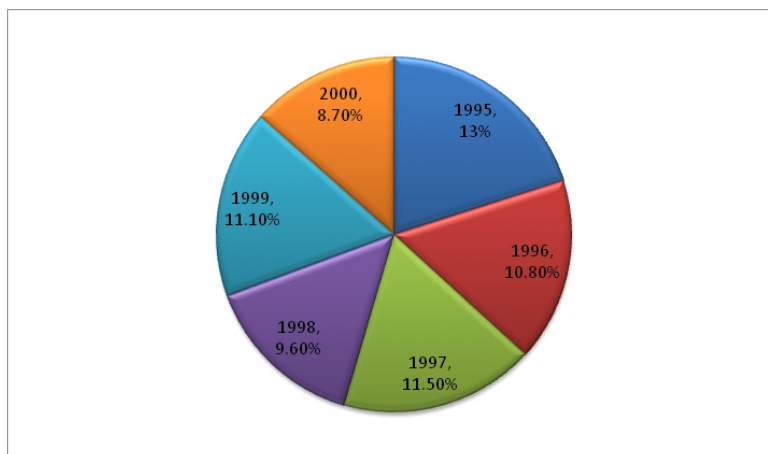
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria 1999 & 2000.

Between 1995 and 2000, the Nigerian Federal government budgetary allocation to education attained its highest in 1995 with 13.0%. The figure then fluctuated between 10% and 11% before dropping to its lowest degree of 8.7% in the year 2000. The plummeting of education funds is quite in sharp contrast to the rapid rise in the number of schools and school enrolment at this period. The number of public primary schools in Nigeria rose from 39,677 in 1995 to 48,860 in 2000. Public secondary schools increased from 6,452 in 1995 to 8,275 in 2000, while the number of public tertiary institutions grew from 138 in 1995 to 144 in 2000. The enrolment figures in tertiary institutions also multiplied from 391,035 in 1995 to 1,032,873 in 2000 (Adeyemi, 2011). The inability of the Federal government to match its annual budgetary education allocation with the growing number of schools and school population is a serious indication of underfunding of the education sector which has devastating effect on the quality of education. This underfunding is in sharp contrast to some other African countries, the Nigerian counterparts.

Figure 3. An Analysis of Government Expenditure in Education of Four African Countries: Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya and South Africa

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Nigeria	7.80%	6.90%	5.80%	10.60%	13.30%
Ghana	20.94%	29.99%	36.73%	21.21%	21.01%
Kenya	20.56%	19.25%	19.92%	19.14%	17.08%
South Africa	18.04%	18.82%	20.62%	19.17%	19.13%
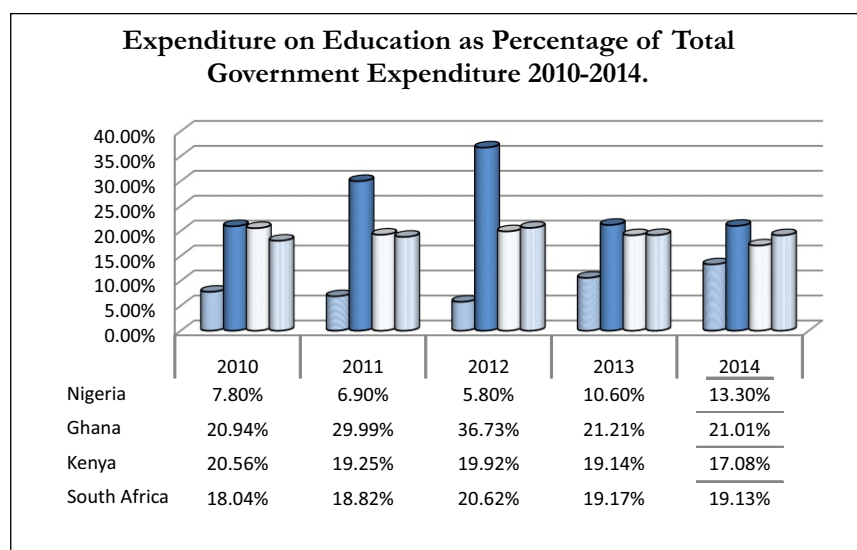
Source: Compiled by the author from: 1.Worldbank database for Ghana, Kenya and South Africa; 2. Nwoko, 2015, for Nigeria.

For the period of 2010-2014, Ghana achieved the highest performance concerning the total percentage of government spending in education, with an outstanding record of 36.73% in 2012 and 29.99% in 2011. These figures far exceed UNESCO recommendation of 26% of total government expenditure. The impressive performance however dropped to 21% in 2013 and 2014. Ghana's consistent investment in Education since the 1980s, with 30.31% in 1986, is already yielding some positive results. Its economy is reckoned as one of the fastest growing economies in Africa. The World Economic Forum ranked Ghana 46th out of 148 countries for education quality in its 2013-2014 report. (). In 2010, Ghana literacy rate was recorded as 83.23%. (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.A). In 2015, Ghana was reported to have 90% enrolment of children in school as against 64% in Nigeria. (www.theguardian.com/april.2015).

From the records shown in table 5, Kenya has also come up with relatively good performance with regards to the total percentage of government expenditure on education. It has its highest record of 20.56% in 2010. The figure stabilized to about 19% for the next three successive years before dropping to 17.8% in 2014. South Africa's education spending fluctuated between 18% and 19% with the exception of the highest record of 20.62% in 2012. Nigeria trailed far behind these three African countries in the total percentage of its expenditure on education. Nigerian Government expenditure on education is indeed very poor and inadequate with the lowest record of 5.8% in 2012 and the highest figure of 13.3% in 2014. Although the statistics reveal a significant increase from 7.8% in 2010 to 13.3% in 2014, the figure is still far below 26% recommended by UNESCO and unexpected of an oil rich nation and giant of Africa to perform lower than its counterparts.

Implications for Sustainable Development
Although Nigeria is a rich oil nation, yet its allocation to the education sector is very poor and inadequate as evidenced in the results of the findings of this study. Nigeria expenditure in education is least when compared with non-oil producing African countries like Ghana and Kenya. Poor funding has however been identified as a major factor in the decline of quality in education. Indeed, in the past few decades, several Nigerian elites, politicians, businessmen, technocrats, and well-to-do professionals have resorted to sending their children to universities in Ghana, where they pay in dollars for better quality education. But there can be

no sustainable development in a nation without quality education. This explains why the world summit of the United Nations in Johannesburg, 2002, singled out quality education as indispensable for sustainable development. This is because quality education is a vital tool in confronting major challenges connected with sustainable development. As a developing nation, Nigeria has been faced with myriads of such challenges which include: good governance, security, eradication of corruption and poverty, human rights, health related issues and environmental protection. In the face of these challenges, certain pertinent questions arise. How can Nigeria tackle the problems facing it without adequate financial investment in education? How long more will the nation continue to drive its citizens out in search of better education and greener pastures? It has therefore become imperative and urgent for the federal government of Nigeria to assume its full responsibility in education finance and be committed to effective performance. This will prove an effective way to rebuild the education sector and promote human, social, economic and sustainable development. To achieve this, the federal government of Nigeria should raise its annual education allocation to 26% and above of its total budget.

In addition, the federal and state governments could partner more effectively with non-governmental bodies, as well as create greater awareness and opportunities for communities, organizations and individuals to assist in financing education. Adequate education funding must be given the prime of place it deserves in Nigeria budgetary allocations because when education is poorly funded, institutions of learning become ill-equipped in teaching facilities, staff qualification and remuneration and, the products of such sub-standard education are detrimental to sustainable development in the 21st century. The imperative of adequate funding is therefore necessary for Nigeria to remain afloat in global competitiveness and meet favourably with the demands of goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG4) of 2030 Agenda on Education which targets to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study has emphasized the necessity of adequate funding for quality education and the importance of quality education in human capacity building and subsequent development of all sectors. It has revealed the reality of inadequacy and inconsistency in the financing of education in Nigeria. The outstanding

inadequate education funding became even more pronounced in the past three decades and has engendered steady decline in the quality of education. As a result, the nation has been challenged with serious moral, economic, social, political and security problems which jeopardize sustainable development. In order to address the importance issue of adequate funding for quality education, the paper recommends the following:

1. Government should raise its annual budgetary allocation to 26% and above in accordance the recommendations of UNESCO.
2. Provision of education fund should be link to quality and access to fund made conditional to ability to meet with pre-set quality target.
3. Government should introduce the system of grant-in-aid of education to assist mission and private schools of proven integrity.
4. The private sector should be encouraged to participate more effective in education funding through the provision of research grants, scholarship and endowment.
5. Federal government should ensure that state and local governments contribute more effectively to education financing and make compliance a condition for budget allocation release.
6. Government should put in proper measures to checkmate financial accountability and transparency in the use of education fund.
7. Nigerian citizens need change of attitude and mind-set to partner with the government in ensuring adequate funding for quality education.

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3

Sustainable Development Goal 5 and the Question of Equity in Political Participation of Women in Africa: the Nigeria Experience

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Introduction

Available statistics have shown that in most societies, women and girls suffer one form of discrimination or the other hence: This chapter in line with the SDGs examined the problems and challenges facing women in the process of participating in politics in Africa and Nigeria in particular. Data for the study were sourced from secondary sources (text books, published articles, newspapers, magazines, government publications/reports and internet materials). The study relied on the Ex-post facto research design and structural functionalism in terms of methodology and theoretical frame work. In the same vein, data for the study was presented in tables, themes and analyzed descriptively through qualitative method and content analysis. Findings in the study however revealed that several factors including political, cultural and religious factors help to facilitate the exploitation, marginalization and alienation of women in the political process in Nigeria and Africa. Further findings also show that the attitude and perception of women towards politics also affect women especially female politicians adversely hence: Women require internal unity, solidarity and understanding among themselves for them to compete favourably with the men. Based on these findings, it was recommended that Nigerian women through social

movements and groups need to come together, empower themselves and also acquire basic skills and training that will prepare them for leadership challenges ahead. Through advocacy and global campaigns, women in Nigeria and Africa should also insist on equity and other incentives that will enhance their chances in politics in accordance with the Beijing Declaration on 35 percent affirmative action and other regional and international conventions and protocols.

Background to the Study

Inspite of international declarations and conventions affirming the rights and equality between men and women in the society, available data and records revealed that women still constitute a disproportionately small percentage of those participating in political decision making and leadership across the world. It is instructive to note that several regional and global conferences, including the Cairo Conference on Population and Development (1994), the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995), and the World Summit for Social Development (1995) have recognized that, despite the progress made globally in improving the status of women, gender disparities still exist, especially in regard to participation in electoral politics. Thus, the low participation of women in the political process no doubt affects the progress of women in improving the legal and regulatory framework for promoting gender equality since very few women are influencing the legislative process. In the words of Mandela (1994)Freedom cannot be achieved unless the women have been emancipated from all forms of oppression. Scholars are also of the opinion that the possibility for all citizens to participate in the management of public affairs is at the very heart of democracy. They reiterated that full and equal participation of both women and men in political decision making provides a balance that more accurately reflects the composition of society, and may as such enhance the legitimacy of political processes by making them more democratic and responsive to the concerns and aspirations of all segments of society.

Despite these efforts, it is obvious that in most countries of the world, the political arena remains largely dominated by men, and is even an exclusive male dominated field in some countries. The irony is that women which constitute fifty percent of global populations are underrepresented in decision making processes at all governance levels around the world and are dominated and marginalized

politically, socially, economically, physically and psychologically by their male counterparts. It will be recalled that the participation of women in political decision making positions was recognized as a political right after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948. Specifically, universal declaration of human rights articles 2 and 21 stipulates equal enjoyment of political right without discrimination on the basis of one's sex or any other ground. The story is the same even in most of the Western countries where women Franchise right is not recognized in the first wave of democratization except in the United States, Britain and in some European Countries. In the case of Nigeria, the story is the same as women are also deprived of social, economic and political rights and therefore holds low status in the society hence; they have been denied equal access to education, training and opportunities.

Thus, women in Nigeria have also been denied access to education, training and gainful employment opportunities hence, making their involvement and contribution in policy formulation and decision making processes to be minimal. The possible explanation for the exclusion of women in politics could be that gender issues in electoral politics have not received due attention and redress hence; women are always relegated to the peripheries of political leadership. The purpose of this study therefore is to investigate the factors that affect women in the political process in Nigeria and Africa in a bid to come up with possible strategies that can be used to enhance equity in the political process. What are the factors hindering women from participating effectively in politics? Are the challenges institutional or self inflicted? Are the men responsible for the low level of women participation politics? How can sustainable development goal 5 be effectively implemented by African states and governments? These and other questions constitute the major thrust of this study.

Literature Review, Theoretical Framework and Conceptual Analysis
Literature Review
This section of the study examined and reviewed materials relevant to the subject-matter hence; the review was divided in themes as listed below:
1. The concept of women
2. Women and conflict management
3. The role of the United Nations and other international organizations in promoting gender equality.
4. Women and socio-economic development in Nigeria.

5. Factors that enhance and facilitate the marginalization and subordination of women in politics.

The Concept of Women

The Advance Learners Dictionary of English Language defined a women as "an adult female human being" Thus, by this simple definition, a woman is neither a child nor a girl as such must have a range of year unit that can be determined by geography and other environmental factors. In Europe for instance, females of twenty four (24) years are regarded as women while in a typical African setting, a woman is viewed from the age of thirty (30) years and above. Biologically a woman is regarded as a weaker sex compared to the opposite sex (men). Giving this biological perspective, women often times take secondary place in social relations between men and women. This second place status is predicated by the theological background that is anchored in Genesis chapter 2 verses 21-22 which stated thus: And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam and he slept: and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead there of: and the rib which the Lord had taken from man, made him a woman, and brought her unto the man (Genesis 2:21-22).The Holy Bible has made it very clear that naturally, a woman is a subjected being, a help mate and a secondary creation that is formed to assist man in social relationship. This secondary nature of women has no doubt subjected them to all types of manipulation by cultural, social and religious factors. The situation is worse in Africa where women's rights are restricted in several aspects of public life hence, limiting the abilities and aspiration of women in the society. Omonubi (2003) opines that politically, Nigerian women are negligible and undermined force with little political involvement. In his words:

Economically, they constitute the majority of the peasant labour force in the agricultural sector, while most of the others occupy bottom of occupational ladder and continue to be channeled into service and domestic occupation. The consequence of the unequal status between men and women in high level of economics and political powerlessness among women, powerlessness inturn retard development at any level, politically, economically and socially (Omonubi, 2003:p.2).

The question is what are these constraining and discriminating factors against women that still continue to perpetuate gender inequalities in Nigeria? he asked rhetorically. This study will attempt to answer this and other pertinent questions.

Women and Conflict Management

Studies have shown that women play active roles in conflict management and post-conflict peace building programmes in their respective environments hence, Oluyemi-kusa (2003:p.18) argued that on many instances, it is precisely their subordination and roles as nurturers and care givers within the community that makes women so determined and committed to struggle for peace and social justice. He noted that whether it is in grassroots activism or at high level negotiations, women bring a moderate tone, a less aggressive attitude and easier communication and cooperation between divided interest groups, which neither the government nor some other powerful organizations can and want to see. In his words: men tend to go into negotiations expecting one side to win and another to lose whereas women look for points of community and are less afraid of compromise. This admirable trait of talk-to-finish distinguishes the female gender. He argued further that even when talks break down on major issues and the men walk out, the woman are left on hence, paving the way for the men to return to the dialogue-table and discuss issues leading to the signing of peace treaties and cease-fire agreements. It is therefore important at this point to critically appraise the role of the United Nations in promoting gender equality.

The Role of the United Nations and other International Organizations in Promoting Gender Equality

This aspect of the study examined the role played by local and international groups in addressing the issues facing women globally. It is important to note that the principles, policies and actions towards ending gender inequality in Nigeria and Africa have been advanced and undertaken by both Local and international organizations. Thus, on its part, the United Nations (UN) has fostered several declarations and conventions aimed at ending all forms of political discrimination against women. Among such policy actions and declarations that prohibit discrimination against women are:

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
2. The International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
3. The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

Following conferences in Copenhagen, Nairobi, Vienna, Cairo and Beijing, women participation in politics and development has become a recurrent issue as women access to decision making and full participation in public affairs is now

recognized as a fundamental condition for democracy and for attaining sustainable development since true democracy is characterized by full and equitable participation of women in both formulation and implementation of decisions in all spheres of public life hence, implying that no state can claim to be a democratic state if half of its population are excluded from the decision making process. In spite of the above measures, some African states have refused to promote gender equality through policy actions and programmes. For instance, the international news media quoted Nigeria's President, Mohammadu Buhari in early 2017 in far away Germany where he stated thus: I don't know my wife to belong to any political party, she is to take care of me and she belong to my kitchen, my bed room and the other rooms. This clearly indicates that several states and leaders in Africa are yet to domesticate and also comply with international treaties, conventions and laws concerning gender equality.

However, the issue of affirmative action and the need to grant waiver and quota to women as a form of encouragement during elections have been condemned by scholars who argued that establishment of special ministries, institutions and quota for women amounts to discrimination against men. On the contrary, Philips (1995) attempted to resolve the conflict arising from the affirmative action and the granting of political quotas to women when he said; quotas do not discriminate but compensate women for actual barriers that prevent women from pursuing a political career. In his contribution to the debate, Bunagam (2000) cautioned that women can do better at the national and global stage if they form support network and prospective role models. He added that through the identification of political aspirants and pairing them with established women politicians, playing mentoring role and providing capacity building training to young and aspiring female politicians will help women to overcome their challenges.

Woman and socio-economic development in Nigeria

Over the years, there has been raging debates over the participation of women in politics and socio-economic development related activities in Nigeria. Some argue that women are regarded as weaker sexes, are social constructs owing to social values, norms and beliefs which have neglected the meaningful contributions of women and have placed them in a subordinate position to men. In the same vein, Sambornmatus (2003) justified the inclusion of women in the political process and argued that women would be even more supportive of electing more women to public office if they are knowledgeable as men. Olufade (2013) contented that

women themselves have to create an alternative culture that will challenge the embedded traditions that dictate what women should or should not do or be, especially in the African setting. While affirming the fact that Nigeria and African women are industrious and can contribute positively to the socio-economic development of their environments and societies she stated thus: There is abundant historical evidence that African women have for long been playing crucial roles in the politics of their countries. Many great women of yester years have helped in shaping African politics. They have played crucial roles in redeeming or elevating their countries. Citing Mohammed (2000) Olufade (2013) argued further that despite being a patriarchal society, Nigeria has a rich history of women breaking out of the mold to participate in politics and socio-economic development programmes. In her words:

Our pre-colonial history is replete with exploits of Queen Amina of Zaria, who led armies to drive out invaders from Zaria: and Moremi of Ille Ife, whose sacrifice for her people speaks of selfless leadership that we are bereft of these days. Our recent past speaks of prominent women leaders like Funmilayo Ransomekuti, a crusader and challenger of despotic leaders, who led Egba women on a protest against taxation: Margaret Ekpo, a prominent civil rights activist: and Hajia Gambo Sawaba, who championed the course of the oppressed in Northern Nigeria. Iyalode Tinubu of Lagos exemplifies the rich participation of women on the economic scene (Olufade, 2013:p.18).

From the above analysis, it is therefore imperative to also examine the factors inhibiting women in recent times. Ekon (2006) asserts that women are the real engine driving the economy of most countries and are the keys to development hence; women are crucial to sustainable development. This position was collaborated by Agbola (1990) who contended that women are the operators of the economy and constitutes a major arm of the labour force. In his words: Nigerian women are dynamic, industrious and resourceful. Also affirming these positions Oguonu (2000) cited in Ifeanyi Chukwu (2011) posited that women participation in community development is an important element and a sure way to speedy development of the rural communities in Nigeria. On his part, Anikpo (2000) added that women are often denied various rights and their contribution to national development were either stifled or ignored hence; he described the non election of women into elective positions despite their large population as a paradox in Nigeria.

That Enhance the Subordination of Women in Politics

While x-raying the factors that help to subjugate and limit the chances of women in the political process, Kasomo (2012) acknowledged the fact that women are a major force behind people's participation in society today. In his work titled "factors affecting women participation in electoral politics in Africa", he reiterated that not only do they comprise the majority in terms of population, but they also play a crucial role in the society as procreators of prosperity as well producers of goods and services. While expressing his displeasure over the way women are treated in some societies he stressed that although, women have made great strides forward in obtaining a vote and right to be elected to political offices in some countries; they comprise less than 15 percent of the members of parliament, and less than 5 percent of heads of state world-wide. In his words: They hold only a fraction of other leadership positions nationally and globally (Kasomo, 2012:p.21). Citing the 2001 general election results released by the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) Kasomo (2012) noted that more women participated in electoral politics in Kenya than any other time since independence in 1963 but regretted that only a few women won elective positions in the 2002 general elections in Kenya.

While explaining the factors that enhanced the subordination and alienation of women Obura (1991) opined that the traditional female/male roles are deeply entrenched and glorified in all Kenyan languages, in education, the mass media and advertising. According to him such sex stereotypes and social prejudices are inappropriate in the present society where female/male roles and male – headed families are no longer the norm.

Thus, the United Nations (2000) report also revealed that sex stereotypes are among the most firmly entrenched obstacles to the elimination of discrimination, and are largely responsible for the denigration of the role and potentials of women in society. Karl (2001) however, explores some of the factors affecting women's political participation globally. Among the factors she cited include: Household status: work related rights (maternity leave, job security, provision of child care): Employment and remuneration: double burden of work: education and literacy: access to financial resources: legal rights: traditions, cultural attitudes and religion: socialization and self reliance: violence against women: the mass media: health: ability to control fertility. On the other hand, Cooper and Davidson (1982) corroborated the above positions and added that women in leadership positions

generally face stress from both the work place, home and social environments. In the same vein, Oluyemi (2009) gave the following as the challenges and problems facing women in the process of participating in politics: patriarchy, stigmatization, local level of education, meeting schedules, lack of finance to fund political campaigns, political violence, religious and cultural practices. The above analysis clearly revealed that the challenges confronting women and the girl child are enormous and requires concerted efforts of states and the international community.

Theoretical Framework

Structural functionalism was applied in the study in order to explain the challenges and problems confronting women in the process of political participation in Nigeria. Functionalist theorists view the society as being made up of interdependent parts called social structure and that each part of the social system exists to serve some basic functions for the society to survive. Structural functionalists therefore, regard society as a system since it comprised of interconnected and interrelated parts. This clearly imply that the basic unit of analysis is the society while social institutions such as the family, religious, economic, educational and political institutions are analyzed as part of the social system.

Thus, this theory is relevant in this context because women constitute a large proportion of Nigeria and Africa's population and their exclusion or alienation from the political process could distort the social system and also cause crisis and instability which could in turn affect the socio-economic development and growth of Nigeria and the African continent. Arguing from structural functionalism perspective, Oluyemi cited in Gaya Best (2009) posited that the vast majority affected by armed conflict are women and children hence, factoring-in women talents and insights would lead to responses to peace and conflict resolution issues that are more people centered and therefore more sustainable. It is also on record that the political exclusion and alienation of women from the political process in Nigeria led to the famous Aba women's riot in 1929. Structural functionalists therefore maintained that to ensure peace and stability within any political system or structure, societies and states must build consensus and promote equity which implies that each society has basic values that nearly everyone in the society agree upon in order to achieve peace, cooperation and solidarity hence, when these basic needs are met, society, will remain in a balance or equilibrium and it will retain that

position until it is forced to change by a new condition. Thus, the main concerns of structural functionalists are:

a. What holds the society together?
b. What are webs that stabilize society?
c. How do individual actions contribute to the larger society?
d. What basic requirements are in place to make the social system or group to endure?

Proponents of structural functionalism include: Onigu Otite, August Comte, Herbert Spencer, Malion Owski, Cliffe Brown, Talcot Parsons and Robert Merton.

Conceptual Analysis

For proper understanding, it is pertinent to define and analyze the following concepts:

1. Sustainable Development Goal Five: Rodney (1969) defined development as a many sided process, at the level of the individual it implies increased skills and creativity, self discipline, responsibility and material well being. On the other hand, sustainable according to the BBC English Dictionary means a plan, method or system that can be continued or sustained at the same level of activity or pale without harming its efficiency and the people affected hence, sustainable development implies progress and achievement that can be continued or sustained at a given pace or level. Within the context of this study, sustainable development goal five refers to efforts made by governments and non – governmental organizations to achieve empower and improve gender equality for all women and girls.

2. Political participation: This is the process of engaging actively in the political process which of course starts with voter's registration, expression of interest to contest election and voting during elections. Emphasis in the study is on women political participation.

3. Politics: Harold Lasswel defined politics simply as who gets what, how and when. Others see it as the allocation of resources and values in the society. Politics in this study refers to the involvement of women in decision making and the challenges they encounter in the process which is the main thrust of the study.

4.   Equity: The BBC English Dictionary defined equity as the quality of being fair and reasonable in a way that gives equal treatment to everyone. It is also a principle used in law which allows a fair judgment to be made in a case where the existing laws do not provide a reasonable answer to the problem. Thus, within the context of the study, equity refers to a demand for a level playing field (equalrights) for men and women to participate freely in politics.

Methodology and Scope

Methodology according to Kaplan, cited in Obasi (1999) is to help in understanding in the broadest possible way both the product and the process of scientific investigation hence, this section of the study focuses on the methodology applied and the scope. Since the study is purely descriptive and qualitative, data collected was presented in themes, tables and graphs where necessary while analysis was based on content analysis which is a methodology in social sciences for studying the content of communication. Content analysis according to Babbie (2010) is the study of recorded human communications such as books, websites, painting and laws.

In the words of Harrison (2014) content analysis is a method of summarizing any form of content by counting various aspects of the content. In terms of scope, emphasis is placed on the 2011 and 2015 general elections in Nigeria.

Analysis showing the Challenges faced by Women in the Political Process in Nigeria

This section of the study examined the challenges faced by women in the process of participating in politics in Nigeria by x-raying the views of scholars and experts on the subject matter. Data was presented descriptively in themes and tables while the analysis was based on content analysis. Thus, analysis was based on the following themes:

1.   Political parties and political participation of women in Nigeria.
2.   The perception of politics by women and men in Nigeria.
3.   Challenges confronting women in the process of participating in politics.
4.   The role of women groups and organizations in the mobilization of women.

Political Parties and Political participation of Women in Politics

Most African countries have introduced quota system for women's representation in parliament and in local government. Thus, a land mark was achieved in the September 2008 Rwanda elections when women won 44 of the 80 seats in parliament, the highest percentage of women elected to parliament in the world (World Development Forum, 2008). In the case of Nigeria, the constitution of the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) and other political parties usually give waver and special concession to female politicians during elections. According to Ndlovu and Mutale (2013) quota system has generated commitments to women's amplified representation by most African countries: this has been a critical factor in pressing forward women's political representation. They observed that African leaders through political parties establish quotas for women's political representation at various levels of government structures as a strategic tactics for improving women's political participation. In their words: Uganda set an important precedent for Africa by providing for one-third female representation in local councils. In the Mozambican elections, women won one quarter of the seats in the national assembly, largely due to FRELIMO's 35 percent quota… In South Africa, the large number of women in parliament and other key political appointment is, in part a result of the efforts of the ruling African National Congress (ANC), which has stood for woman's political advancement and affirmative action. Political parties no doubt play a major role in advancing and enhancing the level of political participation of women in any society. The table below shows the outcome of the People's Democratic Party (PDP) presidential primaries that took place at the Eagle Square, Abuja, Nigeria from 13-14th January, 2011.

Table 1: Results of the January, 2011Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) presidential primaries

NO (S)	State	Jonathan	Atiku	Jubril	Void
1	Abia	80	1	0	0
2	Adamawa	76	31	0	1
3	Akwa-Ibom	141	0	0	0
4	Anambra	47	8	0	0
5	Bayelsa	67	0	0	0
6	Bauchi	46	44	0	5
7	Rivers	128	2	0	1
8	Sokoto	32	84	0	0
9	Taraba	62	16	0	0
10	Yobe	29	20	0	0
11	Zamfara	7	70	0	0
12	FCT	24	3	0	0
13	Lagos	52	3	0	0
14	Jigawa	100	17	0	0
15	Nasarawa	53	8	0	0
16	Osun	99	1	0	0
17	Benue	72	15	0	0
18	Ondo	69	18	0	0
19	Gombe	55	26	0	0
20	Borno	33	3	0	2
21	Imo	125	3	0	0
22	Kano	12	98	0	0
23	Cross River	105	0	0	0
24	Edo	60	0	0	0
25	Ebonyi	82	2	0	0
26	Kwara	61	26	0	0
27	Enugu	89	9	0	0
28	Delta	144	7	0	0
29	Kastina	147	11	0	0
30	Ekiti	76	1	0	0
31	Kogi	84	24	0	0
32	Plateau	70	2	0	0
33	Oyo	107	10	0	0
34	Ogun	80	3	0	0
35	Niger	16	94	0	0
36	Kaduna	82	41	0	0
37	Kebbi	33	44	0	0
	Total	**2,736**	**805**	**1**	**9**

Source: The Nation Newspaper Volume 5, No. 1640, p.5 of Saturday, 15th January, 2011.

The Perception of Politics by Women and Men in Nigeria

In most African societies, politics is seen as a man's exclusive right and business while it is also assumed that the role of a woman is in the kitchen. This position was further advanced in early 2017 when the current President of Nigeria, President Mohammadu Buhari in far away Germany stated thus: I don't know my wife to belong to any political party, my wife belong to me, my bedroom and my other rooms. This statement which was widely reported by the international news media and the BBC attracted condemnation from various women groups and organizations across the world hence, this section examined the concept and perception of politics by men and women. Agbalajobi (2010) posited that some consensus has been of the belief that Nigerian politics is based on high political virility where only these who have all and takes to compete in the turbulent environment and match violence with violence can survive Nigerian politics. In his words: these consensus beliefs that men possess the superiority, strength, competitiveness, self reliant and are prepared to tussle in political endeavour, whereas women are considered too passive to engage in politics and governance. This consensus is also constructed by societal norms and values which through socialization has defined different gender roles according to biological differences. This position was corroborated by Nkoyo (2002) who added that women's perception of politics as a dirty game and confined fright at the thought of violence has further alienated women from mainstream politics as reflected in the tables below:

Table 2: Elective Positions (1999 - 2015)

Office	1999 Seat Available	Women	2003 Seat Available	Women	2007 Seat Available	Women	2011 Seat Available	Women	2015 Seat Available	Women
President	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Vice President	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Senate	106	3 (2.8)	109	4 (3.7)	109	8 (7.3)	109	7 (6.4)	109	8 (6.4)
House of Reps.	360	12 (3.3)	360	21 (5.8)	360	23 (6.4)	360	26 (7.2)	360	19 (5.3)
Governor	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0
Deputy Governor	36	1(2.8)	36	2(5.5)	36	6(10.7)	36	3(8.3)	36	4
State House of Assembly	990	12(1.2)	990	38(3.8)	990	52(5.)	990	62(6.3)		
SHA Committees Chairpersons	829	18(2.2)	881	32(3.6)	887	52(5.9)	887			
LGA Chairpersons	710	9(1.2)	774	15(1.9)	940	27(3.6)	740			
Councillors	8,810	143(0.02)	6368	267(42)	6368	235(3.7)	6368			

Source: Hundred Years of Nigerian women, Nigeria Centenary Country Report

Table 3: A Comparism of Women Representation in 2003 and 2007 General Elections

S/N	Position	No. of Available Seats	No. of women elected and % total in 2003	No. of women elected and % total in 2007
1	Presidency	1	0	0
2	Senate	109	2 (2.27)	9 (8.26)
3	House of Reps	360		
4	Governorship	36	0	0
5	State House of Assembly	990	38 (3.84)	54 (5.45)

Source: Gender Audit and IPU PARLINE database 2003 and 2008

Table 4: Some female winners and losers in the April 2011 General Elections in Nigeria

S/N	Some of the Winners	Some of the Losers
1	Chris Anyanwu	Rukayya Dikko
2	Abike Dabiri-Erewa	Ramotalai Anjorin
3	AishatuDahiru Ahmed	Zainab Nasko
4	Rose Okoji Oko	Bintu Asabi Admubo
5	Peace Uzomaka	Kema Chikwe
6	Ayo Omidiran	Dora Akunyili
7	Khadiji Bukar Abba	Gbemisolar Saraki and
8	Oluremi Tinibu	Pallin Tallen

Source: The Punch Newspaper vol. 17, No 20872 of Friday 29th April 2011

Challenges confronting women in the process of participating in politics

The challenges confronting women in the process of participating in politics have been viewed from different perspectives hence, Mc Donnel (2003) affirmed that politically Nigerian women are negligible and undermined force with little political involvement. According to him, economically, they constitute the majority of the peasant labour force in the agricultural sector while most of the others occupy bottom of the occupational ladder and continue to be channeled into service and domestic occupations. The consequence of unequal status between men and women according to Mc Donnel (2003) is high level of economics and political powerlessness among women. Powerlessness inturn retards development of any level, politically, economically and socially. In the same vein, Olurode (2011) also posited that Nigeria lags far behind in women political participation index in Africa. In his words:

Nigerian Women have about the worst representation of 5.9 percent in the national legislature when compared to most other African countries. For example, Uganda (34.6%).South Africa (43.2%), Ethiopia (27.7%), Cameroon (20%), Niger (12.3%) and DR Congo (8.0%). He concluded that women in Nigeria face a lot of challenges which he summarized as follows:

    a.   The issue of chauvinistic traditional system.
    b.   Women conception of politics
    c.   Funding and high cost of elections
    d.   The general perception of politics in Nigeria
    e.   Economic and social issues etc.

From the medical and health perspective, Ransom and Yinger (2002) argued that women, children and girls suffer neglect in the health sector. According to them, women are often not empowered to make decisions about seeking maternity care. In many countries, women have little education, poor nutrition, limited decision making power, few resources, and inadequate access to social services. In their words: No country sends its soldiers to war to protect their country without seeing to it that they will return safely, and yet mankind for centuries has been sending women to battle to renew the human resource without protecting them. Making motherhood a safer time in women's lives requires commitment at all levels: in the home, in the community, in the clinic, in the country, and at the international level. this is a commitment to reducing inequities, improving women's autonomy, and ensuring that motherhood is a safe, joyful, and rewarding experience (Ranson and Yinger, 2002:p.5-32).

The Role of Women Groups and Organizations in the Mobilization of Women

In a newspaper report captioned "presidential primaries: Women disappointed me-Sarah Jubril" published in The Punch Newspaper of Friday 4th February 2011, the only female presidential aspirant in Nigeria's 2011 People's Democratic Party (PDP) presidential primaries lamented that women groups and associations did not assist her during the primaries. Referring to the only vote recorded against her in the election she stated thus: That vote has been pricking the conscience of woman, Nigerians, PDP board of trustees and the political class. In her words: I thank God for not allowing any other vote to cause confusion. I sympathize with the women because that vote is affecting their conscience. I blame my defeat on the National Council of Women Societies (NCWS), Ministry of women affairs and the PDP women leaders hence, indicating that women are also problems to themselves. The table below clearly shows that despite challenges facing women in the process of participating in politics a few of them have also performed very well as traditional rulers and warriors in pre-colonial Nigeria as reflected in the study.

Table 5: Statistics of Women Traditional Rulers in Pre-colonial Days.

S/N	Name	Town/Village	LGA	State	Type of Rule	Date
1	Luwo Gbadiaya	Ife	Ife Central LG	Osun	Ooni of Ife	Pre-colonial days
2	Iyayun	Oyo	Oyo LG	Osun	Alaafin	Pre-colonial days
3	Orompoto	Oyo	Oyo LG	Oyo	Alaafin	Pre-colonial days
4	Jomijomi	Oyo	Oyo LG	Oyo	Alaafin	Pre-colonial days
5	Jepojepo	Oyo	Oyo LG	Oyo	Alaafin	Pre-colonial days
6	Queen Amina	Zauzau		Kaduna	Emir	Pre-colonial days
7	Daura	Daura	Daura Emirate	Katsina	Queen	Pre-colonial days
8	Kofono	Daura	Daura Emirate	Katsina	Queen	Pre-colonial days
9	Eye-moi	Akure	Akure	Ondo	Regent Monarch	1705-1735AD
10	Ayo-Ero	Akure	Akure	Ondo	Regent Monarch	1850-1851AD
11	Gulfano	Daura	Daura Emirate	Katsina	Queen	1850-1851AD
12	Yawano	Daura	Daura Emirate	Katsina	Queen	1850-1851AD
13	Yakania	Daura	Daura Emirate	Katsina	Queen	1850-1851AD
14	Walsam	Daura	Daura Emirate	Katsina	Queen	1850-1851AD
15	Cadar	Daura	Daura Emirate	Katsina	Queen	1850-1851AD
16	Agagri	Daura	Daura Emirate	Katsina	Queen	1850-1851AD
17	Queen Kanbasa	Bonny	Bonny LG	Rivers	Queen	1850-1851AD

Source: Kolawale, Adeigbe, Adebayo & Abubakar (2013)

Agbalajobi (2010) however, argued that the principles, policies and actions towards ending gender inequality in Nigerian politics have been advanced and undertaken with the influence of international organizations by both government and non-governmental organizations. According to him, the United Nations (UN) has fostered several declarations and conventions aimed at ending all forms of political discrimination against women. Among such documents that prohibit discrimination against women are:

    a.   The Universal Declaration on Human Rights

    b.   The International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

c. The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

In addition, he contended that the United Nations also has programs and agencies dedicated to uplifting status of women in political affairs and cited the 4th conference of women held in Beijing, China in 1995, which has "equality development and peace contriving strategies" as its theme. He noted that the overall aim of the conference according to Agbalajob (2010) was to promote active participation of women in governance with a view to annulling those practices and values that discriminate against women by taking appropriate steps to increase the number of women representation in legislative bodies across the world. Thus, the activities of women groups and organizations have greatly enhanced the chances of women during elections in Nigeria and in other African Countries.

Discussion of Findings
The study observed that the challenges facing women in the process of participating in politics are quite enormous and varies from country to country hence: the alienation of women from the political process is not peculiar to Nigeria and Africa alone. From the data presented in table one it was observed that the problems facing women in the political process in Nigeria is often caused by the conception and perception of politics by most women who see politics as a man's business. The attitude of women towards their fellow women also constitutes a major challenge. The data in table five also shows that despite the challenges and obstacles facing women, some women have been able to distinguish themselves in the society. In the words of Tripp (2001) women such as Margareth Dongo in Zimbabwe, Charity Ngilu and Wangari Maathai in Kenya and Winnie Bayanyima in Uganda emerged among the fiercest opponents of corruption and patronage politics in their respective countries. This clearly indicates that women can play a major role in the development of the society if given the opportunity. The study further revealed that the marginalization and alienation of women from the political process is a global phenomenon which have both political, social and economic consequences which in turn excludes women and the girl child from the decision making process and governance in the country where it is perpetuated. However, findings from the study also revealed that the non-challant attitude of most women towards politics and leadership have also helped to further weaken the unity and solidarity of women in several countries. The plight of Sarah Jubril as

reflected in table one clearly affirms this position. Scholars are also unanimous that discriminatory state policies and cultural practices also hinder women in politics in Nigeria and other Africa countries. In the words of Tripp (1999), the few Africa women who have mustered up enough courage and strength to speak have received scant attention and respect. The prohibitive cultural attitudes against women's involvement persist among men and women. These are reflected in voting patterns, media coverage of female politicians and even in blatant attempts to suppress women's assertion of their political rights and views (Tripp, 1999:p.14). in all, the perception of politics as a man's game and birth right explains why out of thirty six states in Nigeria only few women came out to contest the 2003, 2007, 2011 and 2015 general elections in Nigeria as reflected in the data presented in the study.

Conclusion

The main objective of the study is to evaluate and examine the challenges confronting women in the process of participating in politics with a view to ensure gender equality for women and girls as enshrined in the sustainable development goal 5 document. The study relied on secondary data and the descriptive method while data analysis was based on content analysis. The data collected and analyzed revealed that women across the world suffer all forms of discrimination arising from cultural, religious, social and political actions that tend to reduce and relegate women to the background. Despite these challenges, the study also shows that some women have been able to distinguish themselves, politically and socio-economically in Nigeria as reflected in the data presented in the study. Based on the findings, the researcher made some recommendations.

Recommendations

The issue of equity for women and men in the political process is fundamental to the achievement of sustainable development goal 5 in Africa hence, the following recommendations are hereby proposed:

1. International principles and conventions such as the universal declaration of human rights should be enforced and made compulsory. This will no doubt help to protect the fundamental rights and liberty of women across the world.

2. Women's movement today is fractured, struggling and weak hence, there is need for the strengthening of women groups and organizations at all levels.

3. There is urgent need for a strong, strategic autonomous multi-layered feminist movement in Africa to protect and defend the rights and privileges of African women. Such advocacy groups and organizations will also help to educate and enlighten women especially young and aspiring female politicians on the best way to approach politics and leadership in general.

4. Regular conferences and training workshops should be organized in order to bridge the gap between women professionals and the ordinary market/peasant women. This is important because the study revealed that there is internal in-fighting and discrimination of women by fellow women in Nigeria and other parts of Africa. The case of Sarah Jubril and others cited in the study clearly confirms this assertion.

5. Cultural and religious beliefs and practices that limit women in politics should be reviewed or discarded while perpetrators of such practices should be sanctioned. Specifically, release and granting of teenage girls for marriage in the name of any religion should be outlawed and banned while such innocent victims should be allowed to pursue their educational career on scholarship. This will in the long run increase the number of educated women in the society.

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Tourism Industry and Sustainable Development Goals SDG's in Nigeria

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Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a global partnership aimed at responding to the world's main development challenges, including poverty reduction, opportunities for education, better maternal health, gender equality, as well as reducing child mortality, AIDS and other diseases. The SDGs is a prerequisite to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) which are an agreed set of goals to be achieved by 2015 based on all actors working together at global, regional and national levels. Strategies based on working with a wide range of partners can help create coalitions for change that support the SDGs at all levels, benchmark progress and help countries build the institutional capacity, policies and programmes needed to achieve the SDGs. It is generally assumed that international tourism can generate benefits for poor people and poor communities in the context of sustainable tourism development, usually without specifically targeting the poor. However, greater attention has been given to the argument that tourism could be more effectively harnessed to address poverty reduction, climate change, sustainability of resources as well as generate income and revenue in ways that are more direct. Thus, the paper is a review of some selected goals of the SDG and their contributions in achieving sustainability of tourism resources in Nigeria, while also highlighting the areas of synergy, benefits and convergence for improvement.

Background to the Study

The problem of poverty has continued to dominate the attention of international community, activists, politicians and development economist's world over with an increased tempo in the last decade. Statistics from the United Nations Development Programme(UNDP) indicates that the incidence of poverty using the rate of one dollar per day increased from 28.1 percent in 1980 to 46.3 percent in 1985 and declined to 42.7 percent in 1992 but increased again to 65 percent in 1996. This incidence equally increased to 65.2 percent in 1997.

In order to address the mounting effects of poverty amongst the population of the world and promote sustainable development. The United Nations in September 2000 brought together a total of one hundred and eighty-nine world leaders. The gathering was held with a view to committing countries of the world both rich and poor to do all they can to eradicate poverty, promote human dignity and equality to achieve peace, democracy, good governance and environmental stability. To this end, Sustainable Development Goals is a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which was declared, to be achieved by 2015.

The SDGs cover various topics condensed into six essential elements of
1. Dignity: to end poverty and fight inequality.
2. Prosperity: to grow a strong, inclusive and transformative economy.
3. Justice: to promote safe and peaceful societies and strong institutions.
4. Partnership: to catalyse global society for sustainable development.
5. Planet: to protect our ecosystems for all societies and our children.
6. People: to ensure healthy lives, knowledge and the inclusion of women and children.

A recorded fact is that, many countries are undeveloped. Nigeria which used to be one of the richest fifty countries in the 1970s has retrogressed to becoming one of the twenty-five poorest countries at the beginning of the twenty-first century. Nigeria is the seventh largest exporter of oil, ironically, the UNDP indicates that the country is at the same time home to the third largest number of poor people after china and India in 2004.

Development of tourism and Hospitality industry is already a global phenomenon, which has received wide acceptance all over the world. It should be noted that tourism is presently the largest. employer of labour as well as the highest foreign exchange earner in the world(UNWTO 2015), for over four decades Nigeria has relied on mono-cultural economy and proceeds from petroleum products neglecting other vital economic sectors that could have equally contributed to the economic well-being of the Nigerian peoples.

Statement of the Problem

Tourism as a major sector of the economy of a nation is one of the largest employer of labour. Because it is a major part of the world economic system, it is only logical that tourism be involved in responsibilities targeted at the Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore, there is a need to assess tourisms capacity of these goals and their overall involvement for the achievement of sustained SDGs. It is unfortunate that even though the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was expected to have been achieved by 2015, it is reported by UNDP that the set goals are still very far from been achieved. Part of the reasons for the delay by experts is that working towards the achievement of the MDGs has been left to the government and civil society groups alone without inputs from majority of the private sector enterprises and organizations. With the pace involved, it was impossible to achieve these goals by the expiration of the time-tag which was 2015, this makes it important to begin to talk about the sustainability of these goals beyond 2015.Thus the agenda for sustainable development goals to go beyond 2015 and sustain the achievements recorded under the MDG's. Where the SDG agenda also faces squarely our duty to protect future generations by limiting climate change, adopting renewable energy and managing resources sustainably. Climate change, in other words, demands that we rethink the relationship between energy and development. (Kende-Robb 2016)

Objective of the Study

The purpose of this study is to provide a synthesis of information base against which an assessment of the progress and effectiveness of the SDGs during its implementation period in Nigeria. The framework of the study is based on the status of the SDG indicators and reflected in the various aspects of its contributions to tourism as well as its relationship through its various programmes as it relates to poverty, sustainability, conservation and economic liberation and development of a developing nation like Nigeria. The study establishes a

benchmark analysis for the implementation of the SDG and contributes to a better understanding of SDG-related programmes and projects in the country.

Literature Review
What is Tourism

Tourism is something that everyone has been exposed to - either as tourists ourselves or as people impacted by tourism activity in local areas. Depending on individual experiences, tourism maybe viewed as either a positive or as a negative, force in our lives. But tourism is an important and growing industry worldwide. More and more people and governments are struggling with how to develop tourism that is environmentally friendly, beneficial to local people and national governments, and culturally sensitive. The scope of tourism as an economic sector is considerably. Gunn (1994) cites the best working definition as that by Mathieson and Wall (1982).

> "Tourism is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs."

This definition encompasses a very wide range of activities including business, diplomacy, conferences, cultural, religious and sporting activities. Many of these are commercial activities with environmental demands and implications no different from those of commercial or industrial land use. The infrastructure, products and services needed to support tourist activities usually has a broader development significance because it also supports and extends the range of potential activities for the local population. Tourism may provide the initial economic justification for transport infrastructure in a remote area, but once that infrastructure is in place it may service wider needs than those of the tourist industry. Tourism can bring major benefits, but if uncontrolled it may change and place urgent unexpected demands on the environment, community and economic infrastructure of an area

Tourism has become a major sector of the international economy with fundamental roles in the employment, development, capital and foreign currency components of the economies of many countries. Tourism is one of the world's largest industries by revenue; in 1998 tourism generated US$4.4 trillion and provided employment for 230 million people worldwide - about ten percent of the

formal global workforce (WTO 1999)Tourism can be a means of achieving rapid economic development in developing countries. It can also bring economic development to the distant and disadvantaged rural areas of larger developed and developing countries where most of the economic activity is concentrated in large cities which is in tandem with the goals and aspirations of the Millennium Development goals.

The Tourism Industry
With 760 million international arrivals recorded in 2004, accounting for almost US$622 billion of receipts, tourism is a major global activity that has grown by 25 per cent in the past 10 years. Predicted growth rates remain high and, although global and regional patterns have fluctuated from year to year (most recently owing to fears over terrorism, health crises (e.g. SARs) and natural disasters), tourism has shown a strong and rapid ability to recover (WTO 2004). More and more people have the desire and means to travel and the World Tourism Organization (WTO) is predicting over 1 500 million international arrivals by 2020, more than double the current level.2 Therefore, with tourism, achieving rapid economic development in developing countries is feasible and it also brings economic development to the distant and disadvantaged rural areas of larger developed and developing countries since majority of economic activity is concentrated in large cities which is in tandem with the goals and aspirations of the Sustainable Development goals.

The tourism industry globally as reported by the world tourism and travel council (WTTC 2016) directly contributed USD2,229. 8bn (3.0% of total GDP) in 2015 and a total contribution to GDP was USD7,170.3bn (9.8% of GDP). Equally, in 2015 Travel & Tourism directly supported 107,833,000 jobs (3.6% of total employment) and the total contribution to employment including jobs supported by the industry, was 9.5% of total employment (283,578,000 jobs). While Travel and Tourism investment in 2015 was USD774.6bn, or 4.3% of total investment (WTTC 2016).

The Tourism industry as advanced by world tourism organization (2015) consists of an amalgam of various individual sectors that when combined offer experience to individuals and groups. These amalgams are seen in table below.

Table 1: List of tourism industries (characteristic activities) and grouping by main categories.

S/No.	Tourism Industries	Descriptions
1	Accommodation for visitors	Short term accommodation activities Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks Other accommodation, Real estate activities with own or leased property Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis
2	Food and beverage serving activities.	Restaurants and mobile food service activities. Other food service activities. Beverage serving activities
3	Railway passenger transport.	Passenger rail transport, interurban.
4	Road passenger transport	Other passenger land transport
5	Water passenger transport	Sea and coastal passenger water transport Inland passenger water transport
6	Air passenger transport	Passenger air transport.
7	Transport equipment rental	Renting and leasing of motor vehicles
8	Travel agencies and other reservation service activities	Travel agency activities. Tour operator activities. Other reservation service and related activities
9	Cultural activities	Creative, arts and entertainment activities Museums activities and operation of historical sites and buildings Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities
10	Sports and recreational activities	Renting and leasing of recreational and sports goods Gambling and betting activities. Operation of sports facilities Other sports activities Activities of amusement parks and theme parks. Other amusement and recreation activities.
11	Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods	Duty free shops Specialized retail trade of souvenirs Specialized retail trade of handicrafts Other specialized retail trade of tourism characteristic goods
12	Other country-specific tourism characteristic activities.	

Source: Adapted from UNWTO Methodological notes to the Tourism Statistics Database (2015)

Poverty

According to Serwanga (2005) poverty is the state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money. Absolute poverty or destitution refers to the deprivation of basic human needs, which commonly includes food, water, sanitation, clothing, shelter, health care and education. Relative poverty is defined contextually as economic inequality in the location or society in which people live. The supply of basic needs can be restricted by constraints on government services such as corruption, tax avoidance, debt and conditionality's and by the brain-drain of health care and educational professionals. Strategies to increasing income to make basic needs more affordable typically include welfare, economic freedom and providing financial services.

According to United Nations (2005) poverty, fundamentally, is the inability of getting choice and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go, not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, household and communities. It means susceptibility to violence and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environments within access to clean water or sanitation.

World Bank defined poverty as a pronounced deprivation in well-being and comprises many dimensions. It includes low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. Poverty also encompasses low levels of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice and insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one's life.

Overview of the Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development goals were eight international development goals that were officially established following the millennium summit of the united nations in 2000, following the adoption of the united nations millennium declaration. All 189 United Nations members states and at least 23 international organizations have agreed to achieve these goals by the year 2015. The goals are Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empower women, reducing child mortality rates, improving maternal health, Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases,

ensuring environmental sustainability and Developing a global partnership for development.

The declaration assets that every individual has the right to dignity, freedom, equality, a basic standard of living that includes freedom from hunger and violence. The MDGS focus on three major areas of valorizing human capital, imploring information and increasing social, economic and political rights, with most of its focus going towards increasing basic standards of living. The objectives chosen within the human capital focus include improving nutrition, health care, (including reducing levels of child mortality, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and increasing reproductive health) and education. For the infrastructure, through increasing access to safe drinking water, energy and modern information/ communication technology, amplifying farm output through sustainable practices, improving transportation infrastructure, and preserving the environment. Lastly, for the social, economic and political rights focus, the objective includes, empowering women, reducing violence, increasing political voice, ensuring equal access to public services and increasing security of property rights. The goals chosen were intended increase an individual's human capabilities and advance the means to a productive life.

According to the world Health Organization (WHO), the Millennium development goals are interdependent, all the MDGs influence health and health influences all the MDGs. For example, better health enables children to learn and adults to earn. Gender equality is essential to the achievement of better health, reducing poverty, hunger and environmental degradation positively influences but also depends on better health.

Equally, improving the welfare of developing countries is not only an end in itself, it is also intricately intertwined with the security of all countries, making development a truly global venture indeed, countries such as United States have started to clarify human development challenges that are prevalent in developing countries such as HIV/AIDS, as national security issues. This is the beginning of a process that recognizes the emergence of a globalized world that requires collective action to deal with issues once considered strictly national.

Sustainable Development Goals

Following the expiration of the implementation timeline of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which came to end in 2015, the international community through the United Nations in collaboration with the Heads of States and Governments of the 193 Member Nations, launched the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a new development agenda. integrated and transformative vision for a better world. According to the UN secretary general (2015) It is an agenda for people, to end poverty in all its forms, an agenda for the planet, our common home, and an agenda for shared prosperity, peace and partnership. It conveys the urgency of climate action. It is rooted in gender equality and respect for the rights of all. Above all, it pledges to leave no one behind". These essential elements constitute the set of 17 goals and 169 targets and 230 indicators, This agenda, also known as Agenda 2030.

Tourism and its Contributions to Nigeria Economy

In an analysis of Nigeria's strength and potentials, Kolawole (2017) believes the country has an advantage of population. In fact, if we can sell tourism to just Nigerians to a point where they can see the value proposition, it might become optional to sell to foreign tourists. Nigeria have the numbers, and the percentage of population that have the purchasing power for tourism being above 30%, out of over 180 million Nigerian. World travel and tourism council (WTTC 2017) statistics of 2017 advanced that the contributions of the domestic tourism sector to the economy based by sectors of the industry are as follows

1. Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 54.1% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2016 (NGN1,668.7bn) compared with 45.9% for business travel spending (NGN1,417.1bn).
2. Domestic travel spending generated 93.2% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2016 compared with 6.8% for visitor exports (i.e. foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).
3. Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2016, Nigeria generated NGN211.3bn in visitor exports. In 2017, this is expected to fall by 2.8%, and the country is expected to attract 733,000 international tourist arrivals.
4. Travel & Tourism have attracted capital investment of NGN1,129.4bn in 2016.
5. Travel & Tourism generated 649,500 jobs directly in 2016 (1.6% of total employment) this includes jobs in hotels, travel agents, airlines and other

passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). It also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists.

Equally, (WTTC 2017) further highlighted that the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced was 1,793,000 jobs in 2016 (4.5% of total employment). And The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts was NGN5,124.3 bm in 2016 (4.7% of GDP)

UN Strategies on Tourism and SDG's
The SDG agenda and the role of tourism in poverty alleviation converges with recent efforts based on the concept of pro-poor tourism. Pro-poor tourism is an approach to tourism development and management that results in increased net benefits for poor people by enhancing linkages between tourism businesses and poor people. Its strategies focus on the local or community level and aim at increasing tourism's contribution to poverty reduction and enabling poor people to participate more effectively in tourism development. Among the many different types of poor people to be considered are: staff, neighboring communities, land-holders, producers of food, fuel and other suppliers, operators of micro-enterprises, informal businesses, craft-makers, other users of tourism infrastructure and resources, and so forth. Types of pro-poor tourism strategies include economic benefits, livelihood benefits and increasing local participation by building mechanisms for consultation. Such strategies often begin by policies, processes and actions designed to reduce negative impacts on poor people.

An instructive example of taking action based on the MDGs and the Tenth Plan of the Government of India is a four-year project (2004-2008) entitled "Endogenous Tourism for Rural Livelihoods" being funded by UNDP. The project incorporates strategies designed to work with a wide range of partners to create coalitions for change in support of achieving the MDGs at the local level and build institutional capacity based on a new model known as endogenous tourism, which is linked to the concept of rural tourism. In India, 74 per cent of the population resides in7 million villages, which makes the concept of rural tourism appropriate.pro-poor Tourism.

In 2004, UNDP began concrete planning on an Endogenous Tourism Projector Rural Livelihoods in India, involving communities throughout the country. The project is structured in terms of India's cultural heritage and indigenous traditions, with common facility centers set up for craftspeople with local showcases for art and craft wares, along with the history and traditions of each area. Communities manage the project activities with partial financing from an incentive fund to encourage a variety of rural tourism initiatives and the marketing of local craft products, as well as dissemination of experiences and practices. Rural tourism in India is in line with increased levels of awareness, growing interest in heritage and culture, improved accessibility and environmental consciousness. This new style of tourism in village settings would allow international and domestic tourists visitors to experience unique lifestyle as well as sustain livelihoods in villages. It has been noted that results from such strategies could mean that low numbers of people are employed and they might be concentrated in certain types of jobs. However, the spread of earnings, collective income and other livelihood benefits throughout a community can make pro-poor tourism significant to local poverty reduction. It is not always possible to say what contribution this makes to national poverty reduction efforts, since that depends on the scale of tourism within the economy and the degree of pro-poor change within the sector. However, such tourism can be very significant to a district or provincial economy, even if it might not be large enough to affect national aggregates.

Equally, the United Nations Environment Programme (2005) states that considering the general concept of sustainable development in relation to the special position of tourism, tourism sustainability embraces the two aspects of the ability of tourism to continue as an activity in the future, ensuring that the conditions are right for this; and the ability of society and the environment to absorb and benefit from the impacts of tourism in a sustainable way (UNEP 2005). Where

    a. Economic viability of tourism depends strongly on maintaining the quality of the local environment.

    b. Visitor fulfilment is about meeting visitors' needs and providing opportunities (a social aim), but is also very important for economic sustainability.

    c. Cultural richness is often considered to be in the social sphere of sustainability, but it has a strong bearing on environmental aspects in

terms of the built environment and cultural dimensions of society's interaction with nature.

d. Community wellbeing, which can be seen mainly as a social aim, is strongly related to environmental resource management, for example with respect to access to fresh water.

e. Employment quality and social equity issues, such as poverty alleviation, relate closely to both economic and social sustainability issues.

Methodology

The study used a desk approach system of data collection through sifting of relevant literature of the activities of the SDGs in Nigeria presenting a true and realistic setting against which the achievements of the SDGs will be measured in Nigeria as it relates to specific goals that has direct linkage with tourism which are goals 1,8, 13.14, 15.and 16. It follows, therefore that specific analysis of these goals was done.

Analysis of SDGs Goals that relates to Tourism in Nigeria: Current progress

Nigeria, being one of the countries that ratified and adopted the Agenda for implementation in September 2015, proceeded immediately to domesticate it. The domestication began with the data mapping of the SDGs with a view to identifying which agencies of government and other stakeholders could provide relevant and sustained data for tracking the implementation of the programme. The implementation of the SDGs requires that countries domesticate the goals, targets and indicators through their annual budgets and development agenda. As part of the integration of the SDGs, countries are required to strengthen their ability to collect, compile, analyses, and report on SDGs data from the period of commencement. They are also to ensure easy tracking of the implementation of SDGs by maintaining very robust databases and consistent data revolution. And the SDGs in Nigeria has shown the capacity to do so through its database compendium and efforts it has done as can be seen in the following analysis below as it relates to tourism and poverty eradication.

Table 2: Goal 1- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

SDG indicator no	SDG's Indicators	Baseline findings
1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by geographical location (urban/rural) Urban 51.2 Rural 69.0	National 62.2%
1.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	42.2%
1.3	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (improved sanitation)	60.3%
1.4	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (improved water source	69.6%
1.5	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	0.39%
1.6	Does Nigeria have national and local disaster risk reduction (strategies)	Yes
1.7	Proportion of total government spending on essential services by year	21.5%
1.8	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups by year. Recurrent Capital	13.84% 6.24%

Source: (SDGs) Indicators Baseline Report (2017)

The development of tourism provides a good opportunity to help alleviate poverty because it is often a new source of revenue in rural areas, where three-quarters of the world's poor are to be found. It is also a labour intensive activity and one that has low entry barriers. The challenge is to find better ways of channeling visitor spending towards poor people, including through the informal economy. In an article on poverty causes in Nigeria, Ucha (2010) believes in Nigeria, those in power have practically ignored other sources of income, and today, Nigeria depends heavily on exporting oil. This dependency on natural resources is often referred to as "Dutch disease", whereby natural resources make a country less competitive. Excluding the few working in the oil sector, many of the people have been impoverished as their products have become irrelevant. The agricultural sector, which was their major means of income before the discovery of oil, is

considered almost useless. Ucha (2010) also added that Laziness is a common disease which is virtually suffered by many Nigerians today, especially those from wealthy households. Everyone wants to be comfortable but they are not ready to work towards it. This often leads to greed where people will do whatever they can to keep the family wealth for themselves. There is also an increasing appreciation of the potential role of tourism in addressing world poverty, by bringing sources of income to the heart of some of the poorest communities.

Table 3: Goal 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, full and productive Employment and decent work for all

SDG indicator no	SDG's Indicators	Baseline findings
8.91	Tourism direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP	21.43%
8.92	Tourism direct GDP as a percentage of growth rate	8.44%
8.93	Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs,	1.33%
8.94	Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion growth rate of jobs	8.44%

Source: (SDGs) Indicators Baseline Report (2017)

The table shows a positive contribution of tourism to the GDP of the nation. From 2011, there had been a continuous increase from 17.9 per cent to 21.4 per cent in 2015. This is an estimate of direct contribution of tourism to GDP as a percentage of total GDP. Tourism's direct contribution to GDP as a percentage of growth rates was estimated at 8.4 per cent as at 2015. Equally, as tourism was contributing to the overall GDP of the country, the number of jobs in the industry was increasing though not on a fast rate when compared to other sectors that were also contributing to the country's GDP. 1.33 per cent of Jobs from tourism in 2015. This signifies influx of new entrants into tourism in 2015. The number of jobs in the tourism industries as a proportion growth rate of jobs was estimated at 0.04 per cent.

Table 4: Goal 13: Take Urgent action to combat Climate Change and its impacts

SDG indicator no	SDG's Indicators	Baseline findings
13.1	Does Nigeria have national and local disaster risk reduction strategies?	Yes
13.2	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people Death	5.07
	Missing	0.02
	Affected	6.07
13.3	Has Nigeria integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricular	Yes
13.4	Has Nigeria communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer and development actions	Yes

Source: (SDGs) Indicators Baseline Report (2017)

Climate change is a major issue for the long-term sustainability of tourism in two senses: climate change will have consequences for tourism, and tourism is a contributor to climate change. Effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels, increased frequency and energy of surges and storms, beach erosion, coral bleaching, and disrupted water supply threaten many coastal destinations. Mountain resorts will also suffer, from rising snow lines and shortening winter sports seasons. Changes in temperature and rainfall will affect market appeal in most parts of the world, although in different ways, depending on the interplay of push and pull effects in countries of origin and destination (UNEP 2005).

However, results from above table suggests that The Federal Government of Nigeria, through agencies like National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Federal Road Safety Corps, the Fire Service, and Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps respond to one form of disaster or emergency. It has also integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula. For example, the Geography and Environmental Management Department of University of Abuja has integrated issues on climate change into their curriculum both at the Undergraduate and Postgraduate levels. Nigeria has over 10 agriculture-related research institutes which build the capacity of their personnel to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer and development actions.

Table 5: Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

SDG indicator no	SDG's Indicators	Baseline findings
14.1	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	0.50%

Source: (SDGs) Indicators Baseline Report (2017)

Tourism already makes a major direct contribution to income for protected areas and heritage sites, through entry fees, permits, concessions, etc. and this can be extended. More widely, tourism can become a force for more sustainable land management in all parts of the world by providing an additional or alternative form of livelihood for farmers and rural communities that is dependent on well-maintained natural resources. At less than 1 per cent, this percentage was quite small in view of the concern to reduce the environmental and social impacts of fishing and fish farming, and to increase the economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources, including sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

Table 6: Goal 15: Protect, restore and Promote Sustainable use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably manage forests, combat Desertification, and halt and reverse land Degradation and Biodiversity loss

SDG indicator no	SDG's Indicators	Baseline findings
15.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	7.7%
15.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	13.39%
15.3	Red list index	29%

Source: (SDGs) Indicators Baseline Report (2017)

This Goal clearly focuses on managing forests sustainably, restoring degraded lands and successfully combating desertification, reducing degraded natural habitats and ending biodiversity loss. The land area covered by forest and trees is an important indicator of environmental condition. Protected areas can provide

multiple benefits for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. There is scarcity of data on this indicator. They also help to safeguard natural resources and areas of cultural importance that local communities and indigenous peoples depend on. This goal matches the world tourism organizations (2012) goals of Sustainable development of tourism which ensures cultural integrity and social cohesion of communities, while protecting the quality of the environment and providing value experience for visitors. Where making tourism more sustainable is not just about controlling and managing the negative impacts of the industry. Tourism is in a very special position to benefit local communities, economically and socially, and to raise awareness and support for conservation of the environment. Within the tourism sector, economic development and environmental protection should not be seen as opposing forces—they should be pursued hand in hand as aspirations that can and should be mutually reinforcing. Policies and actions must aim to strengthen the benefits and reduce the costs of tourism.

Table 7: Goal 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

SDG indicator no	SDG's Indicators	Baseline findings
16.1	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population,	10 per 100,000
16.2	Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	72.5%
16.3	Proportion/Number of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	85 pieces
16.4	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	4,419
16.5	Has Nigeria adopted and implemented constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Yes

Source: (SDGs) Indicators Baseline Report (2017)

The table shows the proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that were recorded and traced between 2011 and 2015. The number rose to its peak (58,744)

in 2013 before reducing considerably to 61 in 2015. And Peace is a prerequisite for tourism, development and poverty eradication.

Discussion

Government intervention may be necessary to enhance the contribution of tourism to socio-economic development and poverty reduction. One of the principal roles of Governments is to set policy and legislative frameworks for tourism. According to UNDP, Recent Economic growth, particularly in agriculture has markedly reduced the proportion of underweight children, from 35.7 percent in 1990 to 23.1 percent in 2008 however, growth has not generated enough jobs and its effect on poverty is not yet clear (the most recent data is from 2004). The available data and the current policy environment suggest that the target will be difficult to meet. Growth needs to be more equitable and broad based. Developing agriculture and creating jobs will require the public sector to create an enabling environment for business, including building critical infrastructure, making regulatory services transparent and providing sustainable access to enterprise finance. Social protection and poverty eradication programmes need to be scaled up and better coordinated. Practically, the time tag for sustainable Development Goals is near, with the goals yet to be significantly achieved. There is therefore a need to focus on this sustainability of these development goals. Poverty eradication which is the heart of Sustainable Development Goals requires a continuous process of strategies for it to be achieved. Gravenir (2005) also mentioned that, basic education increases farm productivity as it exposes the farmers to better useful skills in agriculture. It is worthy of note that, agriculture is a major sector on which the hotel industry relies because from it hotel establishments sources ingredients for it food and beverage production on a delay basis.

Conclusions

In conclusions, with sustainable development seen as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs, and in Nigeria, there is a growing consciousness that the tourism industry is being eyed as a potential avenue for boosting the nation's earnings. Awareness about sustainability issues which were referred originally to the natural environment, now also covers the social, economic and cultural spheres as well as the built environment as this has developed significantly over the last 30 years. Today, most governments, international development agencies,

trade associations, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations acknowledge that, without sustainability, there cannot be development that generates benefits to all stakeholders, solves serious and urgent problems such as extreme poverty, and preserves the precious natural and man-made resources on which human prosperity is based. The tourism sector could not remain in-different to the sustainability challenge of our times. Making tourism more sustainable is not just about controlling and managing the negative impacts of the industry. Tourism is in a very special position to benefit local communities, economically and socially, and to raise awareness and support for conservation of the environment. Within the tourism sector, economic development and environmental protection should not be seen as opposing forces, they should be pursued hand in hand as aspirations that can and should be mutually reinforcing. Policies and actions must aim to strengthen the benefits and reduce the costs of tourism.

Recommendations
1. By conducting conservation assessments at regular intervals, changes in the threat status of species in a taxonomic group can be used to monitor trends in extinction risk. RLIs have been calculated for birds and amphibians, using changes in threat status for species in each of the groups.
2. Governments should provide an environment that enables and encourages the private sector, tourists and other stakeholders to respond to sustainability issues. This can best be achieved by establishing and implementing a set of policies for tourism development and management, drawn up in concert with others, that place sustainability at its center.
3. The principles of sustainable development put emphasis on local determination and implementation of policies and actions. This should be placed within a supportive national policy framework

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Pathways Out of Poverty in the Midst of Plenty: the Challenge of Growth and Inclusion

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Introduction

This study emphasizes that poverty remains significant in Nigeria because of ethnic conflict, political instability, large population, income inequality and historical instability which led to the adoption of the federal system of government. The study noted that lack of stringent regulatory and monitoring system allowed for rampant corruptions which have hindered poverty alleviation efforts to a large extent, since resources which could have paid for public goods or directed towards investment were misappropriated. Available data revealed that relatively limited public resources were devoted to directly providing social services to the poor. In addition, the study noted that government funds made for the eradication of poverty have been erratic, fluctuating largely with the oil revenues and the available resources have not been used judiciously, resulting in serious deterrioration in the quantity and quality of services. Clearly, the governments have failed to respond to the education or health needs of the poor. There is a general recognition that many programmes run by different levels and institutions of government clearly point to major deficiencies in implementing the government programmes. Based on the outcome of this study , we recommended that the government should invest more in education, health and infrastructure in a way that improve the access of the poor to these services.

Background to the Study

As the world marked International Day for Eradication of Poverty, International Labour Organization (ILO) raised the alarm that number of poor people in the world has hit the one billion mark. In a statement to mark the occasion, ILO Director-General noted that:

> …"work should be the best route out of poverty, but 327 million working men and women live in extreme poverty and 967 million in moderate and near poverty." (Guy Ryder 2017).

According to Ryder, these figures unacceptable as they are not relay the deep human cost of poverty, which restrict access to the most fundamental of needs. It robs individuals of their dignity and increases vulnerability to hunger, physical and mental illness, human rights abuses and exclusion. Further noted that:

> … "All of us have the right to participate in society and enjoy the dignity it brings, have access to decent work opportunities for all is the most effective way to increase, participate, lift people out of poverty, reduce inequality and drive economic growth" (Guy Ryder 2017).

Report from National Bureau of Statistics (2017) noted that about 112 million Nigerians, representing 67.1 percent of the country's total population of 167 million now live below poverty level as global poor hits one billion mark. Nigeria has had a complex political history, changes in governments have led to sharp change in economic and social policies. These have for the most part impacted adversely on the population and have worsened income distribution. The economy is characterized by large rural, traditional sector which comprises about two-thirds of the poor and the urban capital intensive sector which has benefited most from the exploitation of the country's resources. It is on record that disparities and sociological factors when combined with the differential impact of economic and social policies have clearly accentuated poverty in most areas more than others. Report from the National Bureau of Statistics (2017) noted that poverty in Nigeria is pervasive to differing degrees and within all states, and that the dramatic drop in per capita income after 1980 tended to dominate public perceptions of poverty. The reasons for worsening economic conditions were multiple. First, the government inability to manage the country's exposure to oil price volatility, together with the huge waste of resources and multiple inefficiencies in resource allocation that characterized the period with the impact

of declining oil revenues and low production in other sectors worsen the situation. The mismanagement of the oil resources accentuated the terms of trade disparities between the urban and rural sectors increased poverty in the rural areas. The government at the period failed to put in place policies to ensure sustainability or an adequate safety net to protect the most vulnerable groups whose poverty worsened during the period. At the period between 1980-1992, the perceptions of many Nigerians that poverty had been continuous and worsening was totally realistic.

Poverty in Nigeria needs to be seen in a broad context. Nigeria has the largest population in sub-Saharan Africa, encompasses very complex society and ethnic differences are reinforced by different historical and socio economic legacies. The country is rich in land, people, oil and natural gas resources. If more of this wealth had been channeled to the development of its people and to the productive use of its land and other resources, then Nigeria could have been poised for a promising future.

The challenge for Nigeria is not one of improving one sector or region at the expense of another or of introducing policy distortions and inefficiencies in resource allocation to benefit one group which in the past led to increased poverty for others, but to adopt growth and social service oriented policies that might enable all the inhabitants to improve their welfare. Such policies would switch public expenditures away from activities that the private sector is well equipped to undertake. Such policies could result in rapid improvement of social indicators and underpin the foundations necessary for more rapid and sustained growth. The main objective of this study is to re-advice the government on the design, coordination, effective and thorough implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes.

Overview for Changes in Economy and Social Services
Successive governments in Nigeria have long stated that social services not only contribute to improving the quality of life for Nigerians, they are also essential for the sustained economic and social development of the country. Basic social services particularly for poor are considered a priority for public subsidies. Anand (2010) noted that in the light of these encouraging policy commitments to the poor, social services in Nigeria are generally inadequate and of poor quality. These inadequacies are especially prevalent in poor communities, particularly in rural

areas. The poor are mostly concentrated in poor communities which are poorly served with limited or no health clinics, schools or other amenities. It is on record to note that Nigeria's education and health services expanded during the oil boom from the mid 1970s to the early 1980s. At the period, primary and secondary school enrollment rose significantly over the same period as the number of federal and state universities increased exponentially. Physicians per capita increased more than fourfold and nurses per capita nearly sevenfold as new hospitals and medical facilities were built. However, as oil prices fell and government revenues shrank in the 1980s, the expansion of the education and health programs came to a halt. Not only were capital investments suspended, resulting in unfinished infrastructure, but recurrent expenditures were drastically reduced to levels that could not support such routine functions as the payment of salaries, supply of essential consumables and maintenance of facilities. The result has been a significant decline in the quality of services. The failure of public schools and other services made alternatives more attractive. Throughout the country, there has been an increase in private schools, many of which are reported to be of good quality and profitable. These are mostly far beyond what the poor can afford. Jideo (2012) indicated that relatively limited public resources were devoted to providing social services to the poor. The problem is not so much the total amount of resources available for social services, but how these resources are allocated and managed. Government funds have been erratic, fluctuating and the available resources have not been used efficiently resulting in serious deterioration in the quantity and quality of services. Clearly, the government has largely failed to respond to the education or health needs of the poor. The poor have limited access and the quality of what is provided is so inadequate that the poor often prefer or are forced to rely on alternative sources.

A fundamental problem with Nigeria's pattern of development has been that the incentive regimes which prevailed for the past decades have tend to favour the urban modern sector to the detriment of the traditional rural sector, consistently worsening the domestic terms of trade. Moreover, economic and social policies have clearly accentuated poverty in some states more than others. Given the geography of Nigeria, poverty is pervasive to differing degrees within all states.

To gradually reduce the number of people in poverty, growth should not only be rapid but also broad based, export enhancing and employment generating. Such growth could be achieved by emphasizing the expansion of non-oil sources of

growth. The government objectives should be to achieve growth with equity to create wider sources of non-oil growth to support the private sector as the engine of growth. To generate such growth, Nigeria need to remove price distortions, continue to liberalize the trade regime and invest in technology and physical capital. Nigeria has a promising future if the government needs to make a firm commitment to place poverty alleviation at the forefront of its development strategy. This commitment need to be backed up by improvements in accountability to the population and in the administrative capacity of each level of government. It is therefore imperative that government takes the lead in demonstrating how growth with poverty reduction could be achieved in Nigeria. Studies by World Bank (2013) have shown clearly that growth was fundamental to the reduction of poverty, but the composition of growth also important.

Aigbokhan (2016) noted that the important geographical and sectoral concentrations of poverty cannot be reduced unless the pattern of growth changed so that the poor in urban and rural areas could share in the growth process. Duffield (2010) pointed that education is a critical factor in overcoming poverty, particularly primary education. Since poverty tends to be concentrated in poor communities, targeted efforts are needed both to induce growth and to provide social services and infrastructure, if the depth and severity of poverty are to be reduced in the country.

Challenges and Coping Strategies

Nigeria faces three inter-related development challenges that are key to both welfare improvement for the general population and to poverty reduction. First, it has to establish a viable and stable macroeconomic framework and to streamline the incentive regime. Second it needs to downsize the public sector and establish an enabling environment with accountability and transparency.

Third, a need to adopt sectoral policies and re-arrange priorities in public expenditures to promote efficient economic growth, increase productivity and target the poor. These challenges point to the need for Nigeria to make a fundamental shit away from policies and institutional arrangement that promote rent-seeking toward policies, programs and institutions that promote efficient sustainable and broad based growth and job creation.

Yusuf (2014) listed the following strategies for poor rural-urban dwellers to cope with high and increasing prices:

1. Take more solace in God by praying more in churches and mosques
2. Limit the number of children or even stop having children
3. Use coal pots and firewood for cooking instead of gas or kerosene
4. Be more self-disciplined, that is deny oneself what one used to eat, drink, use or have.
5. Extra coaching of school children after school period.
6. Engage in other jobs such as farming, hiring out of labour, firewood cutting, load carrying, petty trading, cassava peeling, garri frying.
7. Go to ceremonies (parties) to pack left overs.

Sen (2000) noted that in Urban areas, people eat less often and cheaper foods. Cheaper clothes and shoes are worn. Fruits and berries that used to fall away are now picked when they are hardly ripe. Local soap has replaced manufactured soap for washing. People walk long distances to work and to avoid meeting relatives in taxi who might expect their fares to be paid. Most people do not join co-operatives because they cannot meet the regular monthly contribution, so they cannot benefit from the loans. Poor wage earners most often eat on credit at their work places, settling the bill fully or partially on pay-day. Rural relatives no longer send food, they expect money from urban relatives, but this is not forthcoming. In most cases, people have stopped leisure activities.

Critical Issues on Poverty Alleviation programmes
This section of the study sets out to discuss the agenda for poverty reduction based on crucial issues from Nigeria's experience with growth and poverty over the past decade. It is believed that rapid and sustained long-term growth in Nigeria could be achieved through combination of policies that support macroeconomic stability, more open trade regime, more efficient investment and an improved private sector access to resources, services and markets. World Bank (2015) report noted that long-term growth depend critically upon increasing the access of poor people in quality social services and essential infrastructure.

Government programmes initiated over the past years have aimed at improving basic services, infrastructure and housing facilities for the rural and urban population, extending access to credit and farm inputs and creating employment. To be effective, any National Poverty alleviation programme would need to be

flexible enough to address the diversity of the needs to improve the provision of infrastructure and delivery of services to the poor requires the effective harnessing of the energy and initiative of community members with the budgetary and technical resources of government.

This can best be promoted through a partnership between government, non-governmental organizations, communities and private sector.

Table 1 below shows the estimates of poverty in urban areas for selected socio-economic groups.

Socio-Economic groups	%of households in this category	Moderate and Hardcore	Hardcore	Income gap ratio (%)
Resident of the household:				
Slums and Squatter	33.13	80.40	45.7	39.10
Others	66.7	26.60	7.3	20.0
Gender (household head):				
Male	95.2	41.8	18.3	25.0
Female	4.8	40.5	12.0	22.7
Family:				
Nuclear	62.7	43.7	17.6	25.3
Extended	31.5	36.8	17.8	26.10
Others	5.8	49.0	21.3	26.6
Age of the Head of the household:				
Less than 30 years	19.2	56.9	35.10	29.20
31-40	39.7	37.7	14.10	23.6
41-54	26.2	36.7	15.30	25.20
55 and over	15.2	45.7	16.70	25.40

Source: Hossain and Afsar 2015

Table 2 below shows the estimates of poverty in urban area by the level of education of the household head and the spouse:

Level of Education	% of households in this category	Head Count Ratio (% of Population)		Income gap ratio (%)
		Moderate	Hardcore	
Household Head Education:				
No formal education	20.5	79.2	43.3	27.9
Up to primary	7.0	65.9	43.5	32.1
Up to secondary	25.	50.9	19.2	24.2
OND/NCEHND	20.7	25.2	5.9	24.6
University	26.2	15.5	3.7	14.1
Spouse Education:				
No formal education	39.0	66.2	31.7	27.2
Up to primary	7.3	71.4	38.4	28.7
Up to secondary	29.0	27.2	8.1	21.5
OND/NCEHND	16.7	13.8	4.5	22.7
University	8.0	17.4	2.4	9.4

Source: Hossain and Afsar 2015

Table 3 below shows estimates of poverty in urban area by occupation of the household head:

Occupation	% of household in the group	Head Count Ratio (% of Population)		Income gap ratio (%)
		Moderate	Hardcore	
Present Occupation				
Labourer	17.2	65.4	32.1	30.4
Employee	28.0	62.0	21.6	22.1
Officer/Manager	12.2	13.1	0.0	10.3
Business	30.8	36.5	16.8	26.9
Rentier	5.3	36.6	9.3	22.3
Unemployed	6.5	45.6	17.1	26.7
Occupation before migration:				
Agricultural Labour	13.7	72.6	39.3	26.3
CultivatorNon-farm	2.5	70.1	39.1	27.3
worker	17.0	32.7	6.6	21.3
Unemployed	11.7	61.7	22.6	26.2
Student	25.7	20.2	5.6	21.2
Dependent	29.5	43.2	23.4	27.7

Source: Hossain and Afsar 2015

The issues of urban poverty in Nigeria studied not very detailed mainly due to lack of data. Nevertheless, information presented in the tables above provide some insights. Fist, the incidence of extreme poverty was found to be much higher in slums and squatters than in other parts. The difference was stark, 45 percent in slums as opposed to only 7 percent in non-slum areas. The validity of occupation as indicator was upheld by the urban data. The manual day labourer category displayed the highest incident of extreme poverty (32%) compared with 17 percent for those engaged in petty business and a percent for the rentier class (Table 3). The incidence of extreme poverty was higher among families with younger household heads and among less educated. This study premises on the emerging evidence that the poor are not homogenous and a sharp division exists among the poor by age, sex, ethnicity, occupation, shelter, education, health and net-working capacity. The gap between the poor and the poorest need to be minimized in order to facilitate broad based human development.

Conclusion

There is a general recognition that many programmes run by different levels and institutions of government are broad in range and scope. These perceptions clearly point to major deficiencies in implementation and substantial lack of confidence and trust in government programmes. We noted that Nigeria's progress is reducing the level of poverty has been significant impeded by its inability to distribute the country's immense oil wealth to citizens. This is corroborated by a recent report from the Lagatun institute, a London based think-tank which measured "prosperity delivery" to citizens in comparison to a country's actual wealth. of the 38 countries covered, Nigeria ranked 26th with the report saying it was "under-delivery" prosperity to its citizens. To conclude, government have to espouse a national philosophy of sound justice, equity and re-allocating of resources to support the poor.

Recommendations

Based on the outcome of this study, we made the following recommendations in anticipation for the development of sustainable bases for the improvement of those in poverty group:

1. Making government activities more responsive to local demand
2. Enabling and supporting non-government organizations in their development efforts.
3. Creation of labour intensive wage earning opportunities

4. Increasing the level, quality and access to basic social services
5. More effective distribution of resources and responsibilities between the federal, state and local governments.
6. Improve regulatory framework to increase market efficiency.
7. Priority should be given to achieving high rate of both female and male literacy and numeracy within a specific period.
8. Government should provide more in health, education and infrastructure in a way that improves the access of the poor to these services.
9. As public resources are limited, the private sector should be motivated to increase their involvement in the contribution to the education system

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Renewable Energy System Deployment and Entrepreneurship Practice for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Introduction

The study investigated the renewable energy system entrepreneurship. Nigeria is continuously towards achieving its objective of improving and enhancing the power supply, by developing strategies and deployment of renewable energy system and the role of entrepreneurship. The study provided an overview of the Electricity supply status in Nigeria, the growing needs for energy as potentials for investment and the role of Entrepreneurship, the study highlight types of renewable energy sources and entrepreneurship in Kaduna Polytechnic. It also presented and empirical evidence of the prospects of renewable energy system development and the role of entrepreneurship in economic development. Engineering National Diploma Students of Kaduna Polytechnic who graduated from between 2009 – 2012 were the study population with 280 questionnaires administered. Data were analysed based on descriptive data analysis, where each respondent were weighed against responses from respondents using 4 Likert Scale system of grand point and grade mean to summaries data. Deductions show the prospects of renewable energy system deployment and the role of entrepreneurship considering the increase in demand for power supply and the development of skills for self-reliance in the country.

Background to the Study

Renewable energy is energy that is naturally replenished. Natural resources such as Rain, tides, wind, sunlight, geothermal heat, agricultural crops and plantation are responsible for creating and sustaining Renewable energies. Renewable energy categories include biofuel, Biomass, Geothermal, Solar, Ocean tidal waves wind etc. Renewable energy system and entrepreneurship have the potential to promote sustainable development by providing variety of socio-economic and environmental benefits.

Renewable Energy is globally gaining acceptance due to negative of fossil fuel based energy on the environment as a result of green house gasses. According to Wikipedia, (2008); 19% or global final energy consumption came from renewable. (13% from traditional biomass for heating, 3.2% from Hydroelectricity. 2.7% from renewable (modern biomass, wind, solar, geothermal, biofuels). In relation to electricity generation, 18% is from Renewable, (15% from hydro and 3% from 111 new renewable). In years ahead, developed countries arc setting progressively ambitious targets to increase utilization of Renewable Energy system for energy generation.

Nigeria is in dire need for energy to support its Quest for accelerated economic and social development. There is therefore the urgent need to look inwards possible resources of energy to be exploited to support Nigeria's development. In addition, Nigeria has international obligation to the protection of the environment, therefore, must practically deploy environment friendly system in its Development activates. Nigeria has abundant Renewable Energy Resources waiting to be tapped for human mutual and environment sustenance.

Nigeria is presently developing strategies to tackle energy challenges as majority of the population live without electricity supply (Ileoje, 2002). Constant power outage is common phenomenon in Nigeria. Energy, and more explicitly electricity, is a precondition for economic and technological development of a nation (Biswas, Das, Baqee, Sadi and Farhad, 2011). Nigeria could possible meet its unprecedented energy demand by deploying the potentials of renewable energy resources. This will allow for easy accessibility to electricity by many whose living standard will further be enhanced. Adequate integration of renewable energy system into the current power reform programme of the Federal Government and in conclusion of entrepreneur will sure sustainable national

development and self reliance. Access to energy is essential to the efficient functioning of modern economies.

Not only will this create income generating activities for millions of Nigeria, but poverty alleviation objective of the government will further receive a major boost. Renewable energy system and entrepreneurship developing countries like Nigeria some prospect of self-reliant energy supplies at both national and domestic levels, with potential economic, ecological and social security benefits (Biswas et al, 2011). The funding requirements for renewable energy system call for the support from the financial service sectors. Financial Institutions in Nigeria can play vital roles in this regard. Azad (2011) notes that renewable energy system have become multi-billion dollar industry from the realm of laboratories in recent years even large international oil companies are said to have started serious business with renewable energies (Azad, 2011).

Aim and Objective
The main of the study was to investigate the renewable energy system development and entrepreneurship for sustainable development in Nigeria.

To achieve this aim the following objectives were pursued:
1) To explore the renewable energy potential and entrepreneurship as catalyst for sustainable development.
2) To identify the types of renewable in Nigeria.
3) To analyse the extent to which renewable energy system development and entrepreneurship practice brings about improvement in the livelihood among the target population.

Problem Statement
Energy security and efficiency is critical for any Nation in enhancing quality of life and economic vitality. Sustainable development can only be guaranteed if energy security it integrated with environmental quality. The use of fossil fuel to generate energy poses great danger to the environment due to pollution and carbon emissions. Nigeria greatly depends on fossil fuel sources to generate energy for electric power and transportation. It does not have to be so. Nigeria possesses abundant agricultural and forest resources that offer our Nation opportunity to utilize alternative sustainable resources to provide fuel for power, transportation, cooking and heating. Most of the agricultural land mass, lies in the Northern part

of Nigeria. Various renewable (naturally replenished) energy potentials abound in Northern Nigeria. Such resources are solar, Hydroelectricity, Geothermal, Biofuel, Biomass and wind. Hence this paper discusses the renewable energy potentials in Northern Nigeria and how their exploitation will adequately support the energy security needs of Nigeria in an environmentally friendly way.

Research Questions

1) What are factors limiting the Renewable energy system deployment and entrepreneurship?
2) Does the attitude of the key players influence the power sector?
3) What are sources of power supply among the target population?

Literature Review

Renewable energy refers to energy that occurs naturally and repeatedly in the environment. This can be energy from waves, wind, the sun and geothermal heat from the ground. Renewable energy can also be produced from plant sources, such as wood or crops. The organic fuel sources that are also found in by-products from manufacturing and other processes can also be converted to renewable energy with the use of environmentally acceptable processes (Folayan, 1988). As the term suggests, renewable energy will certainly not run out, unlike energy from fossil fuels. Using renewable energy sources can make financial This is more so when one considers the huge energy received from the sun. Khan, Izbal and Mahboob (2004) observe that the size and economic potential of renewable energy resources (such as solar energy, wind, power, biomass and biogas etc) are huge even though the capacity of renewable development is presently low. Khan et al (2004) also note that investment costs of renewable are generally higher than the costs of fossil fuel alternatives.

However, the economic viability of renewable is not in doubt when all the externalities are taken into consideration (Brown and Hendry, 2009). This externalities include, environmental cost and health hazards among others. The dependency on fossil fuels is driving the continued rise in carbon emissions leading to climatic change. The excessive demand for fossil fuels is depleting the United Kingdom's (UK's) indigenous supplies of oil and gas, in 20 1 0, the total emissions of CO_2 in the United Kingdom were estimated to be 495.8million tones, around 3.8% higher than in 2009 (DECC, 2010) . Around 108 million tones of this was produced by the industrial, commercial and public sectors, with a further 204 million tonnes from energy supply (DECC, 2010).

High and increasing demand for electricity is not limited to Nigeria or other developing nations alone. In California, despite increases in wholesale electricity prices, the basic imbalance between supplies of electricity and demand is severe (AUS, 2001). The California independent System Operator (CASIO) reported an electricity supply deficiency or shortfall of over 3,000 mega watts in 2001, which translated into 20 hours of outage per customer (AUS, 2001). Businesses, industry and consumers are suffering from a serious shortfall of e1ectrici supply and high tariff. The situation has its roots in a mix of energy policy miscues, ineffective electricity demand planning amongst other factors. The solar revolution has made solar energy an increasing powerful force in the energy arena. Solar panels use arrays of solar photovoltaic cells to convert photons into usable electricity. With solar panels, we are provided with clean and renewable energy from the sun.

According to (Martinet, et al, 2002) solar energy is the most promising of the renewable energy sources in view of its apparent limitless. The sun radiates its energy at the rate of about 3.8 x 1023kw per second. Most of this energy is transmitted radially as electromagnetic radiation which comes to about $1.5kw/m^2$ at the boundary of the temperature.

Studies relevant to the availability of the solar energy resource in Nigeria (Samba, 1986j Samba, 1988; Sambo, Doyle, 1986; Doyle and Sarnbo, 1988; and Fabyan, 1988) have fully indicated its viability for practical use. Although solar radiation intensity appears rather dilute when compared with the volumetric concentration of energy in fossil fuels, it has been confirmed that Nigeria receives 5.08 x 1012 kWh of energy per day from the sun and if solar energy appliances with just 5% efficiency are used to cover only 1% of the country's surface area then 2.54 x 106MWh of electrical energy can be obtained from solar energy. This amount of electrical energy is equivalent to 4.66 million barrels of oil per day.

A country that embarks on a diversified energy will improve its quality of life through good healthcare delivery, improve its industrial base, enjoy increased foreign investments. Solar energy involve the harnessing of natural energy of the sunlight, solar energy, apart from being sustainable and inexhaustible, it can be set up in small units and is therefore suitable for community management and ownership. Solar radiation incident on the earth's surface varies in intensity with location, season, day of the month, time of the day, instantaneous cloud cover and other environmental factors. However, the incorporation of efficient storage

devices in solar energy conversion systems will take care of this intermittent nature of the availability of solar radiation. Nigeria is endowed with abundant solar energy which have minimal or zero supply logistic problems. Harnessing these resources leads to decentralized use and local implementation and management, thereby making sustainable rural socio-economic development possible through self-reliance and the use of local natural resources (Okoye, 2007),.

Prospects of Solar Energy Revolution in Nigeria

According to Bala et al., (2000), Nigeria is endowed with an annual average daily sunshine of 6.25hours, ranging between about 3.5 hours at the coastal areas and 9,0 hours at the far northern boundary. Similarly, it has an annual average daily solar radiation of about 5.25 KW/m^2 day, varying between about 3.SkMm^2/day, it the coastal area and 7.0kW/m^2/day at the northern boundary. Nigeria receives about 4.851 x 10^{12} kWh of energy per day from the sun. This is equivalent to about 1.082 million tones of oil equivalent (mtoe) per day, and is about 4 thousand times the current daily crude oil reduction, and about 13 thousand times that of natural gas daily production based on energy unit. This huge energy resource from the sun is available for about 26% only of the day. The country is also characterized with some cold and dusty atmosphere during the harmattan, in its northern part; for a period of about four months (November- February) annually. The dust has an attenuating effect on the solar radiation intensity (Bala, et al., 2001).

Solar Energy

Solar energy is the most promising of the renewable energy sources in view of its apparent Limitless potential. The sun radiates its energy at the rate of about 3.8 x 1023KW per second. Most of this energy is transmitted radically as electromagnetic radiation which corner to about 1.5k W/m^2 at the boundary of the atmosphere. After traversing the atmosphere, a square meter of the earth's surface can receive as much as IKW of Solar power, averaging about 0.5KW over all hours of day light. Photovoltaic systems consist of solar panels, a battery, a charge controller, and an inverter. The lifetime of the panels is typically 20 to 25 years, which is considered the lifetime of the total system. The battery allows power to be supplied at night or during cloudy weather. Two types of batteries can be used, deep-cycle and starter batteries. Deep-cycle batteries are more efficient and most commonly used, but starter batteries are already available in Nigeria due to their use in cars, A deep-cycle battery lasts between three and eight years. The charge controller regulates the current added to and drawn from the battery in order to

maximize the battery lifetime and for user safety. Because photovoltaic systems produce a direct current, the inverter is necessary only if the end uses of electricity require an alternating current.

Biomass

Biomass energy refers to the energy of biological systems such as wood and wastes. Biomass energy is DH indirect form of solar energy because it arises due to photosynthesis. The biomass resources of Nigeria can be identified as wood, forage grasses and shrubs, residues and wastes (forestry, agricultural, municipal and industrial) as well as aquatic biomass. Wood, apart from being a major source of energy in the form of fuel wood is also used for commercial purposes in various forms as plywood, sawnwood, paper products and electric poles, For energy purposes, Nigeria is using 80 million cubic meters (43.4 x 109 kg) of fuel wood annually for cooking and other domestic purposes. The energy content of this fuel wood is 6.0 x 109MJ out of which only 5 to 12% is gainfully utilized for cooking and other domestic uses. Although the biomass availability as at 1973 was put at 9.1 X 1012 MJ, it is expected that overall biomass resource availability at present is lower than the 1973 figure. This is largely due to the demand for wood in construction and the furniture industries in addition to its use as an energy source.

As for forage grasses and shrubs, estimates show that 200 million tones of dry biomass can be obtained from them and this comes up to 2.28 x I06MJ of energy. For crops and wastes, dry biomass produced annually leaves residues of energy content reaching 5.3 x 1011 MJ. Estimates made in 1985 give the number of cattle, sheep, goats, horses and pigs as well as poultry birds in Nigeria to be 166 million.

These produce 227,500 tones of animal wastes daily which comes to 2.2 x 109 MJ taking the calorific value of animal dung to average 9,800 MJ/tonne. Animal residue can be converted to biogas and estimates show that this is in the order of 5.36 x 109 m^3 which has an energy content amounting to 2.93 x 109 kWh.

Wind Energy

Wind is a natural phenomenon related to the movement of air masses caused primarily by the differential solar heating of the earth's surface. A seasonal variation in the energy received from the sun affects the strength and direction of winds. The ease with which aero-turbines transform energy in moving air to rotary mechanical energy suggests the use of electrical devices to convert wind energy to

electricity. Wind energy has also been utilized, for decades, for water pumping as well as for milling of grains. A renewable alternative to provide electricity to homes and potentially communities not presently connected to the grid is wind energy. Windmills were used in Nigeria as early as the mid 1960s. In the northern regions of Sokoto and Garo, over 20 homes and a school used windmills to pump water. The following decades saw the prices of fossil fuels drop and therefore with cheap energy, wind power was not an appealing alternative. Investment in windmills ceased and the infrastructure deteriorated. The existing infrastructure is obsolete, but research into the feasibility of wind power in certain regions has suggested the physical potential for this' type of power generation is high in some regions of Nigeria.

Hydro
Essentially, hydropower systems rely on the potential energy difference between the levels of water in reservoirs, dams or lakes and their discharge tail water levels downstream. Water turbines which convert the potential energy of water to power via a shaft rotation are coupled to suitable generators. The hydropower potential of Nigeria is very high and hydropower currently accounts for about 29% of the total electrical power supply in the Country. The first hydropower station in Nigeria was constructed at Kainji in 1962 on the Niger River. The installed capacity was 760MW with provisions for expansion to 1156MW. A second hydropower station on the Niger was built in 1972 at Jebba with an installed capacity of 540MW. At Shiroro on the Kaduna River, a hydro power facility of 600MW capacity is also, under operation, since 1972.

Hydro Power Generation and its Exploitable Potentials in Northern Nigeria
It is obvious that alternative Energy sources must be harnessed to support rapid Generation at the same time sustain the Environment. Table 1 shows the hydro power potential sources that are available in Northern Nigeria:

Table 1: Hydro Power Exploitable Potentials in Northern Nigeria (ECN and UNDP studies, 2005.)

	Location	River	Potential capacity (MW)
1	Danka	Niger	225
2.	Zungeru II	Kaduna	450
3.	Zungeru I	Kaduna	500
4.	Zurubu	Kaduna	20
5.	Gwaran	Jamare	30
6.	Izom	Gurara	10
7.	Gudi (Langalanga)	Mada	40
8.	Kafanchan	Kangum	5
9.	Kurra II	Sanga	25
10.	KurraI	Sanga	15
11.	Richa II	Daffa	25
12.	Richa I	Mosari	35
13.	Mistakuku	Kurra	20
14.	Korubo	Gongola	35
15.	Kiri	Gongola	40
16.	Yola	Benue	360
17.	Kuranui	Kam	115
18.	Beli	Taraba	240
19	Garin Dali	Taraba	135
20.	SarkinDanko	Suntai	45
21.	Gembu	Dongu	130
22.	Katsina Ala	K/Ala	30
23.	Kasimbila	K/Ala	260
24.	Makurdi	Benue	1060
25.	Lokoja	Niger/Benue	1950
26.	Gurara	Gurara	300
27.	Mambila	Danga	3960
28.	Sokoto Rima R. Basin Sokoto State		22
29.	Sokoto Rima Basin- Katina State		11
30	Niger R. Basin Niger state		30
31.	Niger R. Basin Kaduna state		19
32.	Niger R. Basin Kwara state		12
33.	Hadeja-Jamare R. Basin-Kano State		28
34.	Chad Basin – Borno state		28
35.	Upper Beme R. Basin – Bauchi		20
36.	Upper Beme R. Bashi-Gongola		38
37.	Lower Benue R. Bachi-Plateau / Nasarawa state		32

Source: ECN and UNDP studies, 2005.

Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Development

Entrepreneurship have varieties of definitions, for the purpose of discussion in this paper, the following definitions are considered. Entrepreneurship is process of creating value addition into the existing products and services or identifying an opportunity, and pursuing it irrespective of the resources currently availability. The American Heritage Dictionary defines Entrepreneurship as the ability of organizing, operating and assuming calculated risk with the hope for rewards. According to an Austrian Economist, Joseph Schumpeters, entrepreneurship is an innovative process of bringing about new markets and new forms of organization.

Wealth is created when such innovations results in a new demand. From this view point, it can be said that an entrepreneur is one who combines various inputs factors in an innovative manner to generate value to the customer with the hope that this value will exceed the cost of the input factors, thus generating superior returns that result in wealth creation. Entrepreneurship involves substantial innovation beyond what traditional business might exhibit. This innovation gives the venture the competitive advantage that results in wealth creation. The innovation may be in product or service itself.

Sustainable Development

Bergmann et al., (2006) sustainable development combines Economic, Social and Environmental factors into one benign development concept. In 1992, at the United Nations conference on Development and environment, the world developed a blue print towards reaching sustainable development called agenda 27 and also reached agreement to mitigate global worming called UNframed convention on climate change.

Again in September, 2002, the international community met in Johannesburg, South Africa to review the progress made so far and to commit new targets (European Commission Green paper 29 Nov. 2000). These benefits have already proven important in those countries with high renewable energy deployment levels. Here I intend to look at the next lower level – creation of domestic Industry with export potential and employment opportunities.

How is entrepreneurship good for development? This question would seem to have *n* simple answer: Entrepreneurs create new businesses, and new businesses in turn create jobs, intensify competition, and may even increase productivity

through technological change, high measured levels of entrepreneurship will thus translate directly into high levels of development. The idea that entrepreneurship and development are very closely and positively linked together has undoubtedly made its way since the early days. An increase in the number of entrepreneurs leads to an increase in economic development. This effect is a result of the concrete expression of their skills, and more precisely, their propensity to innovate.

Entrepreneurship Practice in Kaduna Polytechnic

The centre for technology Entrepreneurs hip Education and Development (CTEED) was established in accordance with the federal government directives and inclusion of curricula on Entrepreneurship Education for all Programs in polytechnics, Monotechnics and Colleges of Education by National. Board for Technical Education (NBTE) They have since 2007/2008 academic session commenced teaching of Entrepreneurship Education. As part of its objectives, the centre is geared towards, technology incubation and reverse engineering to support students and staff to develop and upgrade high potential students projects to commercialization as such, the centre was represented at the 2007/2008) projects defence exercise in all the science, Engineering and Technology Departments. The centre is poised to develop this area of its objectives to world class and because of the aforementioned, study tours had been conducted to Kenya, Illinois/and Malaysia and collaborations established to under study the activities of technology Parks, business spin-off centres etc. in a bid to replicate same in our institution. In addition, students club are involved in some activities of the centre (SIFE, SEDI etc.). These students club have carried out successful community outreach projects. The student in Free Enterprise (SIFE), for example, have on three consecutive occasions won regional, national and represent Nigeria at the international competitions. The involvement of students in entrepreneurial efforts makes them develop Entrepreneurial Mind-set and the spirit of I can do it.

In addition, the students club formally known as Students in Free Enterprise (SIFE) is known as Entrepreneurship Action Us (ENACTUS) carried out a number of community outreach projects within and outside Kaduna state such as, The Project Evergreen executed in Katsina state with the aim of reforestation through planting of economic trees, Project Power in My Palm (PIMP) executed in Kakuri, Kaduna state to empower the physically challenged youth at the rehabilitation centre at Kakuri, project grains carried out to empowered women

and geared towards developing techniques for the preservation of grains. Kaduna Polytechnic centre for technology entrepreneurship education and development is also involved in skill development for youths within Kaduna and its environs through collaboration with Kaduna Refining Petro-chemical Corporation (KRPC).

Methods and Materials

The study adopted a combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis. Engineering students who graduated between 2009 – 2012 were the study population and Kaduna polytechnic constitute the study area. Interviews and questionnaires were the basic instruments used to collect data. Analysis of data were carried out based on Likert scale grading system (4 points scale). Both the primary and secondary sources of data were used in this study. Out of the 280 questionnaires that were administered, 240 were successfully returned.

Results and Discussions

The data collected from the questionnaires are presented in tabular forms. The data presented is based on the number of questionnaires that were successfully returned by the respondents. The analysis is based on four (4) point Likert rating scale as thus: 4.0 points – strongly agreed, 3.0 points - agreed, 2.0 points - disagree and 1.0 point - strongly disagree.

Table 2: Factors Limiting Renewable Energy system Development in Nigeria

S/N	Limiting Factors	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Remark
1.	Insufficient renewable energy sources	10	10	20	200	0.33	Disagreed
2.	Inadequate funding	190	40	10	10	3.83	Agreed
3.	Lack of Skilled personnel	80	20	20	120	1.66	Disagreed
4.	Lack of adequate infrastructure.	40	40	40	120	1.33	Disagreed

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2018

Results in table 2 indicated that the respondents were of the view that there are sufficient renewable energy sources in Nigeria. With only 8% of the respondents disagreed with this fact, over 90% agreed that Nigeria is blessed with adequate

renewable energy sources. This is in line with other relevant studies in the literature. Studies by Sambo (1988, 2005, 2008), Polayan (1988), and Akinbami, (2001) all attest to the fact that solar is among the most available and promising of the renewable energy sources in Nigeria because of its apparent limitless potential.

More than 95% of the respondents were of the view that inadequate funding is a major limiting factor for Renewable Energy System Deployment in Nigeria. Most of the respondents disagreed with the notion that lack of skilled personnel is a limiting factor for the deployment of renewable energy system in Nigeria. They also claimed that inadequacy of infrastructure is not a significant factor hindering Renewable Energy System Deployment. Only 33% of the respondents were of the opposite view**.**

Table 3: Entrepreneurial Attitude of Energy Sector Players

S/N	Entrepreneurial Attitude	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Remark
1.	Creativity innovation	50	50	80	60	1.66	Disagreed
2.	Risk taking abilities	20	40	100	80	1.00	Disagreed
3.	Hard work and resourcefulness	90	80	30	40	2.83	Agreed
4.	Honesty and integrity	30	20	100	90	0.83	Disagreed

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2018

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Renewable Energy System Deployment. Only 33% of the respondents were of the opposite view.

Table 4: Entrepreneurial Attitude of Energy Sector Players

S/N	Entrepreneurial Attitude	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Remark
1.	Creativity innovation	50	50	80	60	1.66	Disagreed
2.	Risk taking abilities	20	40	100	80	1.00	Disagreed
3.	Hard work and resourcefulness	90	80	30	40	2.83	Agreed
4.	Honesty and integrity	30	20	100	90	0.83	Disagreed

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2018

From the result in table 4, it is clear that the entrepreneurial mindset of the current players in the energy industry (specifically, the electricity sector) is far from encouraging the deployment of Renewable System. The grand mean of 1.58 (less than 2.00) attest to this fact. 58% of the respondents were of the view that the industry players are not creative and lack innovative ideas.

Over 75% of the respondents feel that the actors in the energy industry are risk averse. More than 79% were of the view that low level of transparency, accountability and integrity thrives amongst the key prayers in the sector.

Table 5: The strategies for Renewable Energy System Deployment

S/N	Renewable Energy Deployment Strategies	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Remark
1.	Public private partnership	120	60	20	20	3.00	Agreed
2.	Robust facilities by banks	100	50	50	40	2.50	Agreed
3.	Sole funding by government	50	60	80	50	1.83	Disagreed
4.	Review of Policy environment	120	50	30	40	2.83	Agreed
	Grand total					2.54	

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2018

Table 5 presents analysis of the strategies for the deployment of Renewable Energy System. 75% of the respondents agreed-that public private partnership is a good strategy for Renewable Energy System deployment in Nigeria.

Respondents are also in agreement that funding facilities from the banks will facilitate this process. More than 54% of the respondents disagreed with the notion that the funding of Renewable Energy System should be a sole responsibility of the government. They however agreed that review of policy on environment is indeed necessary to ensure successful deployment of Renewable Energy System in Nigeria.

Conclusion

Renewable Energy System improves energy efficiency from available literature, Renewable Energy System has been employed by many giant companies namely: BP Solar, Yingli Green Energy, Kyocera, cells, sanyo, sharp solar, solar world, sun power, and suntech and therefore individuals, private organizations and government institutions can deploy renewable energy systems as suitable alternatives to conventional power supply. The available free and renewable energy sources are wind, tides, geothermal heat, solar etc. (Bin Jamaludin, 2008). The deployment of Renewable Energy System to the Nigerian citizenries is a welcome development. Collaboration between Federal Government of Nigeria and private investors is a key decision that should take serious both parties if the power supply, transmission and distribution crisis is to tackled in Nigeria. Renewable Energy System offers facility long term operation with little maintenance and intervention after initial cost of setting up. Conclusively, it could be concluded here that from the result of the responses opinions that the prospect of Renewable Energy System to Nigeria by both Government intervention and private investors is very high.

Nature has blessed Northern Nigeria with abundant Renewable Resources. Technologies are available to tap the resources for electric power and Transportation. There is no reason why Nigeria should be Energy poor in the mist or these resources. The private sector investments can flow in to convert these potentials to real Energy if the right regulatory and business incentives are put in place. Nigerian Governments (Federal and states) must quickly close the Gap between their rhetoric and down to earth action in order to unleash the power or private enterprise in the Energy sector of Nigeria.

In conclusion, Nigeria as a large oil and gas economy poses an uneven playing field for renewable. There is substantial flow of resources and policy attention to the fossil – fuel sector. This makes it difficult for renewable energy to gain a foot-hold.

Certain subsidies for fossil - fuel conventional energy technologies create a barrier for renewable energies to achieve a higher market share. Entrepreneurships a must now, judging by the figures that are coming out of the Educational Institution, In the last few years, at least 60% of graduates are not able to get employment immediately because of that, people go into one entrepreneurial venture or another, but unfortunately they have not been adequately prepared to face the challenges of venturing. Now it has become necessary for us to put that into the curriculum in developing these graduates. So, I believe that has probably informed the Ministry of Education decision to introduce entrepreneur development programs in our tertiary institutions.

Recommendations

1. With the availability of renewable energy resources in all parts of the Country and the existing level of development of systems and devices in the Nation, there is urgent need to adopt practical measures that will systematically introduce various renewable energy technologies into the Nigerian economy.

2. Incentives (e.g. tax relief, subsidies etc) should be provided for users and investors of RET. Apart from the policy measures that will promote the introduction of technologies based on individual renewable energy sources there is the need to adopt an integrated approach to sustainable energy development. This is in recognition of the fact that conventional energy sources will continue to serve the transport and industrial sectors of the economy. Developing and deploying cleaner energy should be part of the Government medium term investment strategy. The focus however, should be to progressively adopt cleaner fossil fuels and with increasing focus or renewable energy; sources to meet rural urban electricity demand. Government should monitor the impact of bio fuels and biogas on security of food prices, environment, land' use, etc. This part of the country, electricity generated by small wind turbines uses a leap on polluting energy source the wind. The Energy Commission, of Nigeria has developed a National renewable Energy Master Plan to promote the use of renewable energy in Nigeria, including addressing barriers that currently limit such .use, this master plan should be strictly adhered to. Government should help SME's and other market actors to promote certified renewable energy systems for buildings Apriority: solar cooling,

biomass heating etc). Revitalization of the various; vocational training centres would, go a long way in teaching those with less skills that can make them employers of labour With the introduction of Entrepreneurship Education in the academic curricula of tertiary institutions, final year students should be encouraged to design project that are viable. The Central Bank of Nigeria has a role to play in ensuring that Banks cut town their interest rates, especially the Micro Finance Banks, This would go a long way in helping the Small Scale Investors-Importation of certain goods should be' banned, this is to encourage patronage of goods produced' by the indigenous entrepreneurs (especially technopreneurs) Establishment of centre of excellence for RETD in higher institutions be given priority support. Technical/vocational training centres to emphases renewable energy technology development and it entrepreneurial practice. Enhancement of centres for entrepreneurship development in tertiary institutions Inculcation of theories and practice of Renewable Energy Technology and Entrepreneurship Practice be introduced at secondary Education level and same be enhanced at tracery institutions.

3. Renewable energy system brings about energy efficiency improvement and reduction in global warming. The respondents from responses who are engineering, National Diploma graduates from 2009 – 2012 suggests that private investors alones cannot tackle the power crisis in Nigeria, it is therefore recommended that government policy on funding power projects through financial institutions should be enacted into law.

4. Inclusion of entrepreneurship course into the curricula of skill based tertiary institutions should be enhanced through the provision of adequate facilities. Not only that, the deployment of renewable energy system which offers facility long term operation with little maintenance and intervention after the initial cost of setting up should be accorded priority attention through mobilization and allocation of incentives to individual, communities, Renewable Energy System inclined private investors, philanthropists, and professionals with mastery of engineering and innovation for commercializing products and formation of cooperative societies.

5. Generally, it has been observed that strategies for better energy and environmental friendly policies through examining the various energy indicators, policy recommendations can be developed. In addition prompt implementation is desirable given the global rise in energy consumption and it negative consequences of climate change. However, as indicated by some authors in the literature, contrary to widely holed beliefs, the future for energy is very much more a matter of choice than destiny (Goldembeg et al., 1987).

6. To increase the share of renewable energies and increase the Renewable energy market competitiveness by using a number of regulations and financial incentives (tax credit for suppliers of renewable energy, green certificates and green power labeling).

7. Continued government Research and Development (R&D) funding.

8. Finally, Nigeria diversify its energy supply base preferably with renewable energy sources instead of coal and oil.

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Expanding the Frontiers of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in Criminal Justice Administration: Scope and Limitation in Military Justice System in Nigeria

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Introduction

The need for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in criminal justice administration has been canvassed and some in road have been made in some areas of criminal justice. This has challenged the traditional understanding of crime as a fight between the state and the offender in which the main purpose is to punish the offender. The theory upon which this emerging trend (i.e the use of ADR mechanism in criminal Justice system)is anchored has been the main controversy ranging amongst academicians. Policy makers and justice administrators .These theories include restorative Justice, Aquinas practical reasons and   Finn is practical reasonableness . However, a variant of criminal justice i.e. military Justice appears to defy any of these theories. This is because the Armed Forces ACT CAP A20 LFN and other instruments for the administration of military Justice as discussed in this paper emphasis enforcement of discipline at the expense of justice as the basis of military Justice. The paper using the footnote

style which is the applicable style in the authors fieldi. i.e law. This paper adopts the doctrinal research methodology. This is a legal research approach which analysis texts, cases and instruments in the administration of military Justice. It concludes that the frontiers of military Justice can be expanded by the use of ADR in specific cases and offenses as provided in the Armed Forces Act CAP A20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 and recommend ways towards making military justice administration in line with democratic tenants and the dynamics of modern mechanisms for dispute resolution.

Background to the Study

The implementation of sustainable Development Goal adopted by world leaders in September 2015 started in 2016. Although the goals agreed upon by the more than 150 countries include peace and justice strong institutions (Goal 16). Administration of justice is key to achieving the sustainable Development Goals particularly the need to bring strong institution that would promote justice and democracy. The application of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in the criminal justice system is one of those vexed questions of public policy that divides not only jurists and judges but even legislators.[1] This is because crime as a public law matter is expected to be dealt with by the institutions of the State represented by the police, the courts and prisons.[2]

It is pertinent to note that court as aforementioned include military court martials[3]. Crime[4], like military offence[5] which largely falls within the realm of

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[1] Ogbnabor , C. A (2016) Reasonableness as Theoretical Foundation for Alternative Dispute Resolution in Criminal Justice. In Nwakoby, G.C. and Odoh, U. B(Eds) Rule of Law , Governance Dispute Resolution and Contemporary Legal Issues In Nigeria . A Peer, Review Juridical Essays In Honor Of His Excellency Barr . Eric Kelechi Igwe , Ph.D , Deputy Governor Ebonyi State , Nigeria . (Zaria : ABU Press Ltd 2016) Pp41-43

[2] Ibid.P.41.

[3] For the definition o a Court Martial see generally
   (i)   Danbazau , A.B (1991) Military Law Terminologies , Spectrum Books Ltd Ibadan P.31.
   (ii) Omachi , A. I. (2012) Court Martial Law And Practice in the Armed Forces of Nigeria , Advanced Concepts , Kaduna ,P.1.
   (iii) Magaji ,B.M., (2015) Evaluation of the Scope and Limitations of the Armed Forces Act in Military Trials in Nigeria , Nigene Police Academy Law Journal Vol.1, No2,P.4.

[4] Op.Cit.Footnote 1.

[5] See
   i.   Part Xii Armed Forces Act Cap A20 , LFN 2004.
   ii. For A Detail Analysis and Classification of Military Offences See Kejawa , Akin(2007), Military Law in Nigeria , Justice Watch , Lagos P.64 ; In Oshuntoye , A. (2010), Jemibewons, Introduction To Military Law , Obaferm Awolowo University Press Ltd , Lle-Ife , P.60.

public law is expected to be met by societies response and not to be privatized as this is the essence of criminal law and criminal justice. Thus the incursions of ADR in the criminal justice system seems to challenge the traditional and fundamental assumptions since it privatizes dispute resolution in an area presumed to have been exclusively reserved for the public domain.[6] In handling crimes and criminal offences and offenders punishment is central this is not withstanding the theory upon which the punishment is viewed i.e. be it retributive, utilitarian or rehabilitative. ADR in criminal justice challenges most of these assumptions. Thus recognition of wrong and accountability by the offender, reparation, restitution, apology and reconciliation takes centre stage in ADR while deemphasizing punishment. Lately there has been a plethora of literature seeking to pave way for the application of criminal justice into ADR.[7]

As observed by Oguabor[8] one noticeable trend in most of the existing literature is that each tends to concentrate on either ADR or restorative justice as if they were mutually exclusive concepts. Most of the literature does not consider the nexus between ADR and restorative justice or the theoretical foundation for ADR in the criminal justice system. As Lewis and Mc crimmon[9] observed, most of the literature dealing with ADR contains little or no reference to its use in the criminal justice context and as or corollary, most criminal law texts dealing with processes such as conferencing do not utilize ADR terminology[10]. It has been observed by Gabby that unlike civil law , where alternative practices that empower parties to determine the outcome of their case enjoy the solid theoretical foundation of

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[6] Op. cit Footnote 4.

[7] Eg Ogbuabor, C. A etal (2014)"Using Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in the Criminal Justice System . Comparative Perspectives" International Journal Of Research in Art and Social Sciences, Vol . & No2pp.318-337, AkandeI.T., (2010) The Need for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in the Nigeria Criminal Justice System . In Ibrahim Ahmed (ed), Alternative Disputes Resolution and some Contemporary Issues ; Essay in Honour of Hon Justice Ibrahim Tanko Muhammed CON , M.O Press and Publishers Ltd , Kaduna 306-329 ; Peters , D (2004), Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) In Nigeria: Principles And Practice , Dee — Sage Nigeria Ltd , Lagos , Nigeria; Omale , J. D J(2005), Understanding Restorative Justice A Handbook for Criminal Justice Stakeholders; Trinity BIZ publishers , , Enugu ; Amadi , G.O.S , "Using Arbitration and ADR in Resolving Criminal Cases In Africa ;Breaking New Grounds" Paper Presented At The International Workshop On The Role Of Arbitration And ADR In Poverty Alleviation and Access to Justice for the Poor in Africa ; Hilton Hotel Nairobi , Kenya , 26 -28 June , 2007 .

[8] Op.cit footnote 1.

[9] Lewis , M. and X Mccrimmon , L , The Role Of ADR Processes in the Criminal Justice System ; A View From Austratlia"P.4 Paper Presented at the Association of Law Reform Agencies of Eastern and southern Africa

[10]. Op.Cit. Footnote 1.

contract law , criminal law is entirely different in that not only are the parties different the objectives are different as well[11]

Gabby that unlike civil law , where alternative practices that empower parties to determine the outcome of their case enjoy the solid theoretical foundation of contract law , criminal law is entirely different in that not only are the parties different the objectives are different as well[11]

Military law and justice system as earlier noted here[12] falls within the domain of public law and within the realm of criminal law . The offences created by the Armed Forces Act[13] are all domiciled within the sphere of criminal law. The Army Code of criminal law is built upon strict line of discipline whereas discipline seems to be emphasized more than justice. As de Saxe noted:

> "After the organization of troops, military discipline is the first matter that presents itself, it is the soul of armies, if it is not established with wisdom and maintained with unshakeable resolution you will have no soldiers. Regiments and armies will only be contemptible , armed mobs , more dangerous to their own country than to the enemy"[14].

Alternative Dispute Resolution in Criminal Justice

ADR in the criminal justice context challenges the traditional understanding of crime as a fight between the state and the offender represented by the police or prosecutor in the state and by the military prosecutor in the case of the armed forces. Consequently, as noted by learned authors,[15] the incursion of ADR into criminal justice arena has been marked by several controversies. Among these controversies is the question as to what theory of justice should the application of ADR in criminal justice be anchored.

ADR is a generic phrase used to describe a series of resolving disputes out of the traditional courts or administrative tribunals e.g military court martial etc ADR can

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[11] Gabbay , Z, Justifying Restorative Justice : A Theoretical Justification for the Use of Restorative Justice Practices, Journal of Dispute Resolution . Vol. 2, (2005),Pp.349-397 At373.

[12] Op.Cit Footnotes3, 4,and 5.

[13] Armed Forces Act Cap A2O , LFN 2004

[14] Saxe De Maurice, in Falana , F . The Military Justice System and Human Rights, Premium Times , August , 28 , 2015 P.1.

[15] Op.cit. Footnote1.

be traced to time immemorial when human beings begin to fully socialize and living in societies and communities. However the development of the contemporary ADR can be traced back to the 1970 Law Reform movement in the United State of America (USA), which was motivated by court congestions or backlog of cases, high legal cost, adversarial set up of ligation in which courts have to determine right and wrong, pronounce winner and loser which affect any future relationship between disputants. This led to the Roscoe Pound Conference.[16] Consequently, ADR has now become an international mechanism for settlement of disputes[17] this also involve financial institutions e.g the World bank.[18] Thus the term ADR in relation to criminal matters seem to be a misnomer, (unlike the civil justice context) usually evokes some sentiments of anathema.[19] It would seem that only in the area of plea bargaining that ADR is mentioned in criminal justice.[20] If follows therefore that according to Newell "it is apparent that most if not all ADR in the criminal justice system is seen as a variation on the theme of restorative justice"[21] Invariably as stated by Ogbuabor[22], restoration justice , programmes are forms of ADR in the criminal justice system .

According to Lewis and Mc crimmon ," the proliferation of the idea that a criminal offence represents not just a violation of state but also a community conflict which requires resolution between individual has led to increase support for the use of non —traditional criminal justice methods[23]" Furthermore, Hughes and Mossman asserted that "restorative justice also challenges the adversarial model on which the criminal justice is based and offer as a replacement "a consensus approach to justice" ."this is similar to the alternative dispute resolution "or

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[16] This was held in St Rane , Minnesota in 1976. This was considered to be the start of the development of ADR settlement mechanism

[17] See The 1985 UN Commission on International Trade (Uncitral)Model Law on International Commercial Law of 1976 and the UNCTRAL Conciliation Rules 1976 . "which provides any Dispute , the Continuance of which is likely to endanger them of International Peace and Security , Shall First Of All Seek A Solution By Negotiation , Enquiry mediation , conciliation, arbitration , financial settlement , resort to regional agencies or arrangement , or other peaceful means of their own choice ".

[18]International Centre for Settlement of Dispute (ICSID Established by the World Bank available at Http://icsid World Bank . org / en /accessed on 15, September , 2017 at 7pm.

[19] Op.cit. Footnote1.

[20]Nevel , M,L.A Role for ADR in the Criminal Justice System , Paper Presented to the Papua New Guinea National Legislature Conference , 25-27 july , 1999p.8

[21] Ibid.

[22] Op.cit.

[23] Op.cit.Footnote 9.

problem solving approaches in the civil context"[24],We cannot agree less with Oquabor when he stated that "it is clear in our mind that within the criminal justice realm , ADR and restorative justice mean one and the same thing ."

Terminological inexactitude appears to be rite in this area of the legal system. Restorative justice therefore emerges as a theory of justice another way of thinking about justice, which theory supports the application of ADR in the criminal system, while restorative justice provides the theoretical frame, ADR provides the vehicle for actualizing this theory[25]

Criminal Justice as the Basis of Military Law in Nigeria

In classical jurisprudence, the notion that it is better for ninety nine guilty men to go free than for one innocent man to be convicted does not square neatly with the military establishments insistence and emphasis on discipline , hierarchy and regimentation[26]. In Nigeria, like other major military powers, service men are subject to a distinct code of military justice administered by military courts.[27] Military offense reflect the strict requirement of the discipline in the armed forces so much that discipline rather than justice seen to be uppermost. Military law by its very nature has a motivating as well as preventive function . It is geared towards deterring improper conduct as well as promoting respect for authority and adherence to regimentation[28]. Thus, discipline and hiearchy are two basic principles of military law and justice. Practically every other consideration proceed from these two[29] Oshuntoye identifies the basic principles of military justice to be swiftness and certainty, command responsibility , peculiarity , extra territoriality, discipline and hierarchy[30] Military law is the corpus of laws and regulations made exclusively for the members of armed forces.[31]Danbazau defined military law as of a body of rules which regulate the conduct of members of the Armed Forces.[32] Thus the main objective of military law is to ensure discipline good order in the armed forces.[33] In Nigeria, the law governing the

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[24] ibid
[25] Ibid.
[26] Traditions , Customs And Ethics Of The Nigerain Army , 2005 .P.1 In Oshuntoye , A,, (2010), Introduction To Military Law , Obafeni Awolowo University Press Ltd , Ile-Ife, Nigeria, P.15.
[27] For definition of military courts see foot note 3 supra.
[28] Op.cit. footnote 26
[29] ibid.p19.
[30] ibid.p.15.
[31] Op.cit
[32] Danbazau , A.B(2009), Military Law Terminologies, Spectrum Ibadan P.17
[33] Op.citFootnote 31.

military is the Armed Forces Act.[34] The object of the Act is to provide for the maintenance of discipline and to provide for administrative matters, however as noted by Falana,[35] in practice the Act is often used with reference to disciplining provisions alone. These are contained in Part XII where it provides for offenses from sections 45 -114 while part XII provides for the punishment, for all the offences created thus effectively making all offences in the Act within the realm of criminal justice.

Consequently, like all criminal trial and offences , provisions have been made in the Act for trial either summarily[36] or by court martial[37], it goes further to provide for trial procedure[38], and post trial procedure.[39] It is pertinent to point out that as observed by Kayode,[40] "that just like the society itself the Nigeria military law has experienced significant changes in the last few decades, including notably the restoration of civil rule in the country. Although the system of democratic rule is still in its infancy compared to matured democracies like the United States of America, it has undoubtedly made laws and legal procedures including military law generally required to be in conformity with democratic principles, values and norms". These involve resolution of dispute through ADR in the spirit of democratic culture.

Also it must be noted that in time past the myth and trepidation with which court Martial trials are associated as a result of dominant and over weight of military ruler ship of Nigerian nation had been subtly reduced by the advert of democracy. The spate of litigation for and against issues relating to decisions of courts martial is innumerable and enjoys reportage in law books. The hitherto relatively unknown law are now the subject of discourse by eminent military personnel, academia and legal practitioner at conferences, seminars and courts of superior record.[41] Consequently, as noted "there has been a considerable amount of appellate activity in our courts of late, emanating from cases decided by courts martials under the Armed Forces Act"[42]

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[34] AFA,CAP A20,LFN,2004.

[35] Op.cit

[36] Sections 115-117 Part xii AFA CapA20, LFN 2004.

[37] Ibid, sections 118-120.

[38] Ibid. Sections 121-146.

[39] Ibid. sections, 146-158.

[40] Kayode , P, A .In Oshuntoye A,(2010)Introduction to Military Law , Obafemi Awolowo University , Press , Ile-ife , Nigerai , p.Iv.

[41] Oyebanji.B.O.,In Omachi , A.1(2012) Court Martial : Law and Practice in the Armed Forces of Nigeria , Advanced Concepts , Printers , Kaduna , Nigeria , p.vi.

[42] Magaji , B.M;(2015), Evaluation of the Scope and Limitations of the Armed Forces Act In Military Trials in Nigeria POLAC journal vol 1 , ABU Press Ltd , Zaria, Nigeria , P.1.

Theoretical Framework for the application of ADR to Military Justice

The proponents of ADR incursion into criminal justice[43] based the theoretical framework on three theories namely; restorative justice, Finnis natural law theory of justice(i.e. the theory of practical reasonableness) and Aquinas theory of justice as practical reason.[44] However the restorative justice theory seem to be in tandem with and suitable to military justice system vis-a-vis the provisions of the offences created in the Armed Forces Act.

Restorative Justice as Theoretical Frame Work for ADR in Military Justice

The aim of restorative justice is resolving criminal disputes or crime by focusing primarily on repairing the harm that has been done to the highest degree possible instead of focusing on punishment of the offender. This is done by actively involving state agencies in problem solving process or techniques leading usually to an agreed outcome and therefore attempts to adequately address the needs of the stakeholders including the victim, the offender and the community.[45]

Thus leading advocates of restorative justice propound the following assumptions that (1) crime violates people and relationship ;(2) justice aims to identify needs and obligations; (3) that things can be made right ;(4) justice encourages dialogue and natural agreement ;(5) gives victims and offenders central roles; and (6) is judged by the extent to which responsibilities are assumed needs met, and relationships is encouraged.[46] The aforementioned goals are also in line with the United Nations alliance of NGOs Working Party on restorative justice fundamental principles of restorative justice and Postulations of the handbook on restorative justice programmes.[47] This paper is of the view that military justice system can be hinged on the theory of restorative justice in respect of certain classes of offences as contained in the Armed Forces Act which as earlier noted is the dominant and the main statue pertaining to the administration of military justice in Nigeria.[48]

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[43] See the discussion under the ADR in trial justice , p.3.
[44] For a detailed exposition of these theories and their application see Oguabor, foot note 1 pp46-62.supra
[45] Ibid.(1990)
[46] Zeh , H., (1990)Champing Lenses. A New Focus For Crime And Justice, Herald Press, Waterloo , P.181.
[47] Ron Classen , (1995) Restorative Justice —"Fundamental Principles "Being A Paper presented at NCPCR in may 1995. Revised May 1996 at the UN Alliance of NGOs Working Party on Restorative Justice (online). Available at http://www. Fresmo . edu / pacs/rjpinc.html.
[48] Op.cit Footnote 13.

The persons subject to military law are a man; woman or boy who joins any of the armed service. Thus the following are amenable to service law by the provisions of the Armed Forces Act.[49]

    (i)   Officers , soldiers , ratings and airmen of the armed forces;[50]
    (ii)   Reservists and pensioners when called out on service;[51]
    (iii) Women;[52]
    (iv) Civilians;[53]
    (v)   Cadets , recruits and buys[54]

Military law applies strictly to the afford mentioned class of persons in the first instance, with the exception of reservists and pensioners until called out on service and civilians when accompanying military units on active service.[55] The offences created by the Armed Forces Act are contained in Part XIII of the Act.[56] These are the offences to which the person subject to military law under the Act can be charged. These offenses as earlier noted are deemed to be criminal in nature and are deserving of punishment or sanction which are provided for in Part XIII.[57] These range from confinement,[58] award of extra duties,[59] admonition,[60] fine,[61] making good the loss occasioned by stoppages,[62] forfeiture of pay,[63] reprimand,[64] death penalty,[65] imprisonment,[66] dismissal,[67] reduction in rank,[68] forteiture of seniority in rank.[69]

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[49] Cap A 70,LFN 2004 .
[50] Ibid. S.270 (1)(a).
[51] Ibid. S.270 (1)(b).
[52] Ibid. S.271.
[53] Ibid. S.272.
[54] Ibid. S.274.
[55] Ibid; S.272.
[56] Ibid..45-114.
[57] Ibid.115-120.
[58] Ibid.s.115(a)(I)
[59] Ibid.s.115(i)(a)(ii).
[60] Ibid.s.115 (i)(a)(i).
[61] Ibid.s.115(i)(b)(i).
[62] Ibid.s.115(i)(b)(i).
[63] Ibid.s.115(c)(ii).
[64] Ibid.s.115(i)(d)vi).
[65] Ibid.s.118(1)(a).
[66] Ibid.s.118(1)(b).
[67] Ibid.s.118(1)©.
[68] Ibid.s.118(1)(d).
[69] Ibid.s.118(1)(e).

Kejawa[70] classified the offenses into four classes namely combat offences , non —combat offenses miscellaneous offences and civil offences . Any offence alleged against a member of the armed forces must be compartmentalized under any of the sections of the Act . Thus in IDakwo V. Nigerian Army[71] it was held that "commercialization of telephone lines" is not on offence. The Act created civil offices[72] which include assault , manslaughter , murder , forgery , arson , housebreaking burglary , extortion , robbery and cheating . Clearly these even under civilian law are classes of offences that are not amenable to any of the theoretical framework for dispute resolution in criminal case viz restorative justice, Aquinas practical reason or Finnis practical reasonableness.

> Accordingly section 14(2), of the Act provides "" for purposes of subsection (1) of the section "civil offence" means an act or omission punishable as an offence under the penal provisions of any law enacted in or applicable to Nigeria and in this Act "corresponding civil offence" means the civil offence the commission of which constitutes the offence under this section ".

It is humbly submitted that the provision of section 66 and 67 relating to "offences in relation to public and service property" and "offences in relation to property of members of the Armed forces respectively and the provision of section 68 relating to miscellaneous offences relating to property can adequately be accommodated under ADR in criminal justice anchoring it on the theory of restorative justice. These borders on among others, rights of persons in the Armed Forces as it relates to proprietary interests. The restorative justice principles is premised on giving the victim and offender central role to which responsibilities are assumed , needs met , and healing of individual and relationships is encouraged .

A case in point which could have fallen under this category of ADR is that of Asake V. Nigerian Army Council.[73] in this case the accused person was charged on a single court of to wit borrowing the sum of 300 USD from a Lance Corporal

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[70] Op.cit, Footnote 5(ii).
[71] (2004)2NWLR(pt857)249.
[72] Op.cit.104-(13)
[73] (2007)1NWLR(PE.1015)408.

and failed to pay back the said 300 USD . He was subsequently convicted and dismissed. Clearly the ends of justice could have been met and all parties satisfied if ADR theory of restorative justice were adopted in this case rather than the more harsher and punitive criminal justice process.

Even the case of Idakwo V Nigerian Army[74] could have been appropriately dealt with through ADR mechanism by making the accused pay or restore to the aggrieved authorities any monies retrieved as a result of the so called commercialization of telephone lines. It is pertinent to admit that since one of the cardinal principles of military justice is to guarantee success and victory in battle, it is therefore an anathema to admit of all classes of offences in the military under ADR. Clearly combat related offences as provided in the Act[75] can be dealt with by the established military justice system. Thus in cases of mutiny which has been described in the case of Oladele V Nigerian Army[76] as "a criminal offence of a serious dimension"[77] by Aderemi , JCA . The manual of military law as [78]the most serious of all forms of indiscipline while Bishop Calls it "the ultimate military crime."[79] Accordingly, in Nigeria, mutiny as an offence against service law is provided for in section 52 of the Act. It means a combination between at least two people who are subject to service law to do any of the things provided for in the section. The maximum punishment for mutiny on conviction, is death, Failure to suppress mutiny is equally a grievous offence.[80] Also the case of murder or similar offences the military justice should assumed full jurisdiction outside any ADR mechanism. In the case of the State v. LT Bello[81] the accused was alleged to have shot and killed a Major, the operation officer while they were both serving in as part of a United Nations peace Keeping Force. The accused was rightly tried and convicted of murder.

Platform for ADR in Military Justice System
Military justice is administered through summary trial[82] and court martial.[83]

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[74] Supra.
[75] PartxII ,ss 45-83.
[76] (2004);NWLR(pt 868)166.
[77] Ibid at P.180.
[78] 1972,S.31 Note 1.
[79] Bishop , W.j.; In Akin op.cit footnote 5(ii).
[80] Op.cit.5.53.
[81] (1982)unreported.
[82] Ss 115-117 Part Xiii AFA CAP AZ2OLFN 2004.
[83] Ibid . Ss118-120.

Summary trial as the name implies is a quicker process of dispensing with criminal allegation against service personnel. This is devoid of the legal technicalities and process as required in a full blown trial epitomize by the court martial. It carries less punishment and is meant for light offences since the Act provides that some classes of offences cannot be dealt with summarily. A person subject to service law found committing or alleged to have committed or reasonably suspected of having committed on offense must in the first instance be taken before his commanding officer (C.O) who shall thereafter investigate the charge in the prescribed manner.[84] The manner of investigation is set out in detail in the manual of military law.[85] At the hearing before the (C.O) a plea of guilty or not gritty to the charge is not made. A military personnel or civilian has the right to cross — examine the witness against him. He may also call his witnesses. The second avenue for dispensing military justice is the court martial.[86] It is a tribunal consisting of prescribed military officers, convened by an Appropriate Superior Authority(ASA) to try any person subject to military law, who has elected or has been remanded to be so tried for an offence defined in the Act and the punishment prescribed. The court martial is different from the normal civil court as pointed out in the case of Obisis v. Chief of Naval Staff.[87] Where it was held that.

> "we are here dealing with the unique case of court —martial which is peculiar in its character ".

Having examined the two platforms of criminal justice administration in the Armed forces the next pertinent issue that will arise would be at what point or what platform would ADR be administered in military justice system. It is humbly submitted that since offences for crimes amenable for ADR are non combat which borders on proprietary rights of other members of the Armed forces or civilians, the summary trial level should have a dual component and powers conferred to the commanding officer (CO) to exercise dual powers of ADR and summary trial process in dealing with the cases that come before him. He should exercise his discretion or if parties opt for ADR in cases where he deems fit. This is because serious infractions of the Act would inevitably proceed to court martial. So the CO may just take cognizance of these offences and remand them for court

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[84] Ibid . S.123.
[85] Op.cit . parapara 14-21Chapter 2.
[86] Op. cit , footnote 3.
[87] (2004) NWLR (pt885)482.

martial while offences of proprietary rights be treated using the appropriate ADR mechanism.

Findings

The following findings were distilled based on examination and analysis of military case, acts, rules of procedures etc.

1. That sustainable Development Goals 16 which aims at building strong justice institution would be greatly enhanced if ADR is incorporated in the military justice system.
2. That substantial injustice has been occasioned in a number of the military justice system due to the non application of ADR mechanism
3. That ADR can be applied to supplement the existing justice delivery system in the military.
4. That some classes of offences in the Armed forces Act CAP,A20 LFN 2004 are amenable to ADR based on the theory of restorative justice .
5. That there are some combat related offences in the Act which cannot be resolved in any of the theories of criminal justice in ADR.

Concluding Remarks

Strong justice institutions are a sinequanon to attainment of the sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These include an administration of justice which is both fair and friendly. Thus the ADR achieve these objectives.

ADR as a dispute resolution mechanism is accepted globally as an alternative to formal court process. Though initially confined to civil matters for a very long time recent trends now open the doors to admit ADR in some criminal justice system based on certain theories principally, the restorative justice, theory of Aquinas practical reason and Finnis Natural law theory of justice as practical reasonableness. Restorative justice is a system of criminal rehabilitation that focuses on the damage caused to individuals and community by criminal offenders. Its goal is to make offenders take responsibility for their actions. Advocated of restorative justice feel that punishment does not teach offenders that their actions are morally wrong. Their crimes are treated as violation of state laws, of their peers and communities. The theory of restorative justice is built upon morality. The victim of a crime plays a central role in reconciliation of the offense which is usually accomplished through restorative dialogue and

repatriations. Of these theories the restorative justice seems to have some practical relevance to the administration of military justice. Though the justice military system seems to have its unique characteristics being criminal in its principles, foundation and applications yet there are cases in the Armed forces Act 2004 that ADR can be applied in order to resolve disputes in military justice system anchoring it on the restorative justice theory.

Recommendations

1. That ADR can be applied to military justice system anchoring it on the restorative justice theory at the summary trial level by the commanding officer (CO)

2. That the Armed forces Act Cap A 20 LFN 2004 be amended to include ADR mechanism in administration of military justice in addition to the two existing mechanism i.e. summary trial and court martial .

3. That the training manuals and of curricula of military institutions to have ADR content at all levels to enables officers and men imbibe and appreciate the skills in ADR as a complementary option in administration of military justice .

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

8

Sustainable Communities and Cities

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Introduction

The issue of development has been the focus of every country of the world in an attempt to ensuring that the citizens would feel the positive impact of life. Hence making the value of their lives. Development which brings about a better standard of living for the people, is a process and graduates from one level to the other which in the long-run makes life more meaningful to the citizens. Notwithstanding this target of development, several countries are still slow at getting it right to bring about the desired development. It is against this background that the United Nations came up with the decision to enhance development by providing the templates and plans for nations to follow in order to achieve the desired development for their countries and indeed, the citizens respectively. The first approach to achieving development was the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which terminated in 2015 before the second phase, which the Sustainable Development Goals. Although most countries, especially those described as developing or underdeveloped are still struggling to meet the target of the MDGs, others described as developed are look sustainable development plans for all. It thus, portends that those countries still battling with meeting the MDGs will have to cope with the two concepts of MDGs and SDGs. One pertinent question that readily comes to mind is: what will these countries that are yet to achieve the MDGs going to sustain? This is important because to sustain development implies that some development must have taken place. This

chapter discusses the sustainable development as put forward by the United Nations with a focus on Sustainable communities and cities. The idea is to bring to the fore the necessary strategies to bring about sustainable cities and communities by 2030 as enunciated by the United Nations. The chapter answers the questions; what is development, what is sustainable development, what is sustainable communities and cities and discusses as well the strategies geared towards attaining sustainable communities and cities and the concluding remarks.

Background to the Study

It is important that the concept "development be well understood to give way to a proper understanding of sustainable development before bring in the sustainable communities and cities into perspective. Development as a concept has no precise definition as scholars have viewed it from different perspectives. They have however, been able to either describe or explain what it entails, drawing inference from their understanding of the concept. Development is what everyone and society desires but remains relative as far as different societies have different needs. Again, not every society has the same level of development, hence its relativity. Scholars have argued that development is in terms of economic growth on one harm and on the other in terms of modernization symbolized by the acquisition of modern skills, institutions, values and infrastructural facilities. The United Nations Programme according to Nna & Ibaba (2011:185) puts that development means meeting the needs of the people such as food, water, shelter, employment and thereby improving human well-being that is the central objective of development. In this perspective, emphasis is laid on the people as the means and end of development.

Development thus, revolves around the people or is people-centred and the effective ways of development is based on how the standard of living of the people improves overtime. This corroborate Ake's view that genuine development must focus on the people or in other words, must be human-centred. Development has no meaning when it is not within the context of human being (Efemini, 2010:38). According to him, development is the process by which people create and recreate themselves and their life circumstances to realize higher levels of civilization in accordance with their own voice and values. The implication here is that there is the transformation of the material, social and cultural life of the people for the better. The major focus of development is the people and the improvement of their lives for the better. It is in the light of

improving the lives of the people that the sustainable development is also geared, but beyond that, the use of resources to better the lives of people today should not diminish the opportunities of future generations to also get their lives better as well. There is the need for individuals, groups and governments across the globe to work towards transforming the present development efforts to a sustainable development.

Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations

Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs) by the United Nations agenda for 2030 are

1. No poverty (eradicating poverty)
2. Zero Hunger (eradicating poverty)
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean and Sanitation
7. Affordable and clean Energy
8. Decent work and Economic growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate Action
14. Life below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnership for the goals (A Guide for Stakeholders, 2015:6)

It is important to state that these goals have one hundred and sixty-nine targets which are not enumerated here. However, the targets for our focus here - sustainable communities and cities - includes making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Specifically, the targets are to;

(a) Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic searches and upgrade of slums.
(b) Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety precisely by expanding public transport, with a particular focus on the needs of those in vulnerable

situations such as women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

(c) Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

(d) Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

(e) reduce to a significant level the number of deaths and people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

(f) Reduce the adverse per capita environment impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

(g) provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

(h) support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, pre-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

(I) Substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

(j) Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials (www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment). Generally, the targets are expected to be achieved by 2030.

What is Sustainable Development?
The concept has generated a heated debate from scholars as some have tried to equate sustainable development with sustainable growth. Some argue that it is associated or synonymous with sustainable growth having a focus on growth in material consumption. This idea of sustainable development in terms of growth is not enough and indeed, negates or contradicts sustainable development at best

in the long-run. Defining sustainable development, Bourdages (1997:1) sees it as the integration of issues regarding the environment with importance attached to economic development with a view to meeting the immediate needs of the people in the present time without endangering the development desires of the future generations. According to him, sustainable development has now turned an issue that one can hardly escape at the different levels of economic growth.

On his part, Jeffrey and Luloff (n.d) citing the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) put that sustainable development is that which meet the desires of the people at the present without lowering or reducing the ability of the future generations in achieving their own development needs. In fact, any development that attempts to destroy the development of a particular people or community cannot be described as sustainable development. Simply put, development in the present should not destroy the needed resources or otherwise of required by future generations for their own development. The idea of preserving resources for the present and future generations for development is embedded in what can be described as the Resources Maintenance Approach. This perspective discusses how development impact on the environment are minimized or reduced drastically while using natural resources in an attempt to meeting the needs of the citizens (Jeffrey and Luloff, n.d). The essence is to protect the natural resources from outright depletion to sustain the development needs of the future generations. Thus, the natural environment should be appreciated while satisfying vital needs. Jeffrey and Luloff (n.d) has therefore argued that development should be understood in terms of sustainability of the ecology.

Sustainable development according to the UNDP/UNEP 1992-93 review include the need to make use of renewable resources in such a manner that does not get rid of their renewable usefulness by the future generations while at the same time maintain a non-diminishing quantity of natural resources such as oil, ground water, and biomass among others. This view is based on the physical sense of the word. From the economic stand point, there is the need for the optimal management of natural resources by paying more attention on the maximization of the net gain of economic development controlled by maintaining the services and quality of natural resources. Sustainable development connotes that the use of resources in the present day should not lessen real income in the future (Nna & Ibaba, 2011:186). Basically, decisions should not weaken the likelihood for

maintaining and improving the living standards of the future generations. In sum, it entails that the economic system should be managed such that: "we live off the dividend of our resources by maintaining and improving the asset base"(Nna & Ibaba, 2011:185).

It is interesting to note that development cannot take place in a vacuum and therefore the concepts of social, cultural, economic and natural environment have become essential when discussing sustainable development because of the harmonious development that is relevant to the welfare of humanity and of nature. Achieving sustainable development can only be expected to take place in the long-run through the application adoption of proactive principles and strategic planning and management. The conditions required for sustainable development as mentioned by Bourdages (1997:3) are democracy, autonomy, fairness, interdependence, responsibility and accountability. All these are to work harmoniously with certain fundamental principles such as the maintenance of the biodiversity of the environment and the conservation of natural resources, environmental and economic integration, co-operation and partnership on the part of the citizens or communities, education and training of the people to arouse their consciousness to the issue of sustainable development.

Democracy

Recall that democracy entails the involvement of the people in the decision making processes and often defined as government of the people, by the people and for the people. Linking democracy to sustainable development simply explains the participation of the citizens in the decision-making, planning and implementation processes. These process are made open to all for participation. Therefore, genuine democracy provides for development that grows out of the needs of the people without compromising the interests of the future generations. Thus, sustainable development is the concern of all in the communities as they all need the necessities of life such as clean water and air, comfortable housing, work that is satisfying, peace and stability, protection of natural and cultural heritage of the citizens. There should be adequate and or proper communication and co-operation among the various stakeholders and interests from the community to bring about adequate attainment of sustainable communities. Through this effort, consensus and a sense of belonging among the members of the community is built.

Autonomy

This connotes that the people must be granted the autonomy or authority to make choices with respect to what they desire to have in terms of sustainable development. The peoples' development choices should be respected and honoured because they know what they need at a particular time to mitigate their challenges. This notwithstanding, they also need to cooperate with others who may have positive impacts on their needs arising from their technological advancement, contributions and transfer of knowledge and mutual assistance. This means that a community must not be in isolation while engaging in the process of development but rather seek to co-operate with other communities for an effective approach to the attainment of sustainable development.

Fairness

Fairness is more central to sustainable development considering global concern for common nature of the environment and the desire to ensure the resources of the earth are shared in such a way that they can be sustained. Thus, fairness as it relates to sustainable development can be given attention through within populations, between populations and between generations. Addressing fairness within population entails providing the needs of everyone and improving the standard of living and or quality of life by means of a more satisfactory distribution of wealth. Tackling fairness between population means that there must be a reduction in the illogical compatibility and prejudicial treatment of different categories of people and the gap between the rich and poor countries of the world. This is because there exist an estrange disparity between countries of the developed and underdeveloped worlds. Thirdly, fairness between generations portends that every generation should strive to leave a great deal of variety and productive world to the future generations. The development of one generation or society should not preclude upcoming generations from opportunities to provide for themselves the needed development they desire.

Interdependence

Through international cooperation, the common interests of states in the world can be effectively served. With improved technology, industrialization, trade and commerce challenges are easily resolved based on common desires. For instance, the problem of climate change caused by environmental damage or population is tackled by states of the world collectively. They thus, depend on each other to resolve issues that affects the common interest of all. Interdependence is premised

on the capability for mutual assistance and co-operation from the local to international levels.

Responsibility and Accountability

It has become obvious that everyone is interested in preserving the environment and to use it in such a way that it can be sustained considering its importance to the livelihood of the inhabitants of the earth. The environment harbours the natural resources needed for man's comfort and other activities. Consequently, man has become environmentally conscious of the use of natural resources within and around him. This is the reason to preserve it such that they will not be exhausted or depleted to deny them further use. Thus, countries of the world now has the responsibility to preserve and restore the environment in their attempt to achieve development without destroying theirs or those of other inhabitants. Beside countries taking action to preserve and sustain the environment, local governments, agencies as well as institutions also has the responsibility of bringing sustainable development to realization. Acting in this direction, collectively and individually, the environment and natural resources must be managed in such a way and manner that must consider the interest of the present and future generations.

Sustainable Communities and Cities

A sustainable community or city is most often times viewed based on individual and community needs, interests and culture and thus, focuses on long-term integrated systems approaches such as quality of life propelled by adequately addressing environmental, social and economic issues. This issues are interdependent and integrated and to this extent has to be balanced in a bid to attaining a sustainable community. Balancing this spheres implies attending to them simultaneously to ensure that none is lagging behind. Addressing either environmental, social or economic challenges of the community without a corresponding attention to other aspects would amount worsening the situation as all three are interdependently integrated. To give attention to the economic sphere of the society, certain issues embedded in it needs to be attended to. They include good wages, good jobs, stable businesses and business development, appropriate and adequate technology development and implementation.

Environmentally, sustaining the community entails preserving the resources and avoiding degradation of the environment. The concern here is the protection of

humans and environmental health, maintaining a healthy habitat and ecosystem, eradicating or reducing water, air land pollution, protecting the biodiversity of the community and making provision for green spaces and parks for wildlife, recreational centres and ensuring a proper management of the ecosystem. The social sphere of sustainable community include a reduction to the nearest minimum, the crime rate in the society. It is important to note that insecurity prevents the process of development from taking place and therefore, to engender development and hence, sustainable community, crime and crime related issues must be addressed. Thus, efforts have to be made at addressing environmental injustice, crime, inequity and community building among others.

On a general note, solving the problems posed by these three aspects - environment, social and economic - separately without recourse to solving them simultaneously, would in the end hamper the development efforts in any city or community as more problems would be created in the area(s) not attended to. Consequently, the desired sustainable community would not be achieved. For instance, addressing the issue of housing without a corresponding focus on health would amount to failure to attain a sustainable community. Again, focusing on the environmental sphere of the community alone would leave other areas to suffer. Suffice it to say that solving the problems associated with one area would worsen the challenges posed the others. All three aspects must be balanced in terms of attention to attain desired result of sustainable community through an integrated and interdependent process. Sustainable community is thus, linked to the quality of life of a community in the social, economic and environment sphere of life. It entails goo health, a life that is meaningful for the community members and residents both present and future.

The very idea of sustainable community entails providing the needed development by the people without destroying the land, culture, natural resources, the water, air that gives support to the future generation of the community. That is to say that the community in course of embarking on development should consider the interest of the young and unborn or expectant citizens of the community for a better future. The environment and other natural resources and habitats need not be destroyed now or in the present, leaving the future to suffer from inadequate resources and indeed, needed development. Hence, there should be a proper preservation of the environment, culture, resources among others in any development efforts of the present for the benefit of the future generations.

Having stated this, it is important that the available resources should be conserved and managed properly. Likewise the environment, housing, ecology, water resources and transportation inter alia. There is therefore, the urgent need for maximum co-operation and coronation between the policies with respect to health, water, waste and transport.

A sustainable community is one that has affordable homes for the people. Ensuring housing affordability is one aspect that is of strategic importance for development as well as equality and social peace (Clos, 2017:4). The affordability of housing is required for sustained community because over the years, housing has been a problem and also at the centre of economic crisis. For instance, inadequate housing of 1.6 billion people out of which one (1) billion dwell in slums and other places and settlements described as informal (Clos, 2017:4) emphasis the need for housing for the poorest and most vulnerable, particularly the youth, women and others who live in slums, as a way of giving rise to development. Giving priority to housing on the agenda for development is a necessity as it contributes to national socio-economic development and attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Every individual in the community should access to an affordable and safe house for living or dwelling. Hence the desire for commitment on a global scale to effectively and adequately tackle the issue of housing. This commitment is expected to commence at the community levels in order to gain global relevance or importance. Importantly, the different communities have different priority areas and as such would take proactive measures to bring about sustainable development. Again, By so doing, sustainable community development will become effective as a means of providing or demonstrating the potential that such development can achieve on a larger scale as long as it is viewed as a process.

As a process, it will cut across communities and culminate in global achievement of sustainable development. Thus, sustainable community development is 'local' as it has to do with the local communities. The implication is that, although the agenda is set from the 'top', the decision about the type of development measures to be taken are made at the communities or local levels. When such decisions are taken, the communities also decide on how to implement them through a systematic approach. The design and various strategies to get any development project done is carried out by the people at the various communities. It follows therefore, that there is an increased local control over decisions with respect to development thereby devolving authority to communities at the local level (Gibbs, 1994:107).

For community sustainability to be strong enough, urban life must lay emphasis on the efficient use of urban space, reduction in material as well as energy consumption and improved administrative and planning processes that are sensitive to the attendant ecological and socio-economic state of development. In essence, sustainable community development stresses the significance of ensuring a balance concern of the environment objectives of development and at the same time promoting social relations, locally.

In addition, sustainable communities enhances the protection of the environment and local societies. To do this involves or entails good leadership and effective participation of the citizens to ensure that things are done appropriately to avoid jeopardizing the development objectives of the future generations. Leaders must be proactive in implementing policies geared towards sustaining the community. On the other hand, the citizens 'participation should be in line with the tenets of environmental sustainability. Consequently, community sustainability has to come from within. This is the essence of the devolution of powers to the local communities that serve as the lowest and important unit for development.

Conclusion

It is important that sustainable development require proactive measures by the individuals, groups and the government. For the individuals, they must be actively involved in the process of decision making to bring about sustainable development. There must be active participation at all levels leading to the attainment or achievement of sustainable development in the communities and cities. The government on its part should make policies and enact laws the will protect the environment from damages that will likely frustrate future generations from attaining their development goals. Not only should they make policies and laws but also enforce such to achieve the purpose for they are enacted. The government and its institutions and agencies should draw up adequate planning for all communities and cities such that people would not do things differently to jeopardize development efforts of the present and future generations. Policies to regulate and manage water resources should be put in place to curtail the excessive, abusive and wasteful use of water resources.

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9

Prioritizing Quality Education in Nigeria: a Commitment to Sustainable Development Goals

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Introduction

Every country seeks to achieve development. The extent to which a government can develop its country depends on factors such as good governance, competence, accountability, availability of funds and educated citizens. Thus, the people in developed countries are able to enjoy quality education, good health services, economic opportunities and modern infrastructure. Unlike their counterparts in the industrialized world, most of the people in Sub-Sahara Africa, South-East Asia and South America are plagued with the effects of underdevelopment which manifest as poverty, inequality, poor healthcare, poor education and dilapidated infrastructure. Nigeria, with a population of 170 million people, is among the countries that are still struggling to develop. Majority of Nigerians face the indecent consequences of underdevelopment. Therefore, this paper seeks to provide a reliable guidance for the country as it sets to implement the sustainable development goals. The paper focuses on goal number four which is tagged 'Quality Education' on the list of Sustainable Development Goals. Secondary data obtained from reliable sources were utilized in analyzing and presenting what Nigeria has achieved in the area of education. The paper comes up with the unassailable fact that quality education

can help reduce poverty and inequality in Nigeria. In addition, quality education is a major driver in the achievement of all the SDGs in Nigeria by 2030. Thus, the paper provides the government with policy measures that will make quality education achievable within the stipulated timeframe.

Background to the Study

Nigeria is a resource-rich country located in Sub-Saharan Africa. The country had an estimated population of 182.2 million in 2015 according to the World Bank so she is the most populous nation in Africa. Nigeria has the largest economy in Africa with a Gross Domestic Product of $486.79billion documented by the World Bank in 2016. Obviously, this West African country has a huge potential for growth and development. Aligning with the aspirations of all Nigerians, development has always been the focus of electioneering campaigns of politicians seeking executive positions and legislative seats. Politicians are aware that people desperately need development in all its ramifications and they promise to perform better than previous governments if they are voted into office. Unfortunately, Nigeria's underdevelopment has not witnessed significant improvement under successive governments.

Many countries in Africa, Asia and South America share the disappointing experience of underdevelopment with Nigeria. The governments of the affected countries are yet to build modern infrastructure for education, health and transportation. Hence, their hapless citizens suffer from human degradation emanating from poverty, hunger, inequality, illiteracy, poor healthcare and poor sanitation. The Nigerian case is very pathetic when the state of education in the country is considered. UNESCO reported in 2015 that Sub-Saharan Africa was the region with the highest number of out-of-school children. The report stated that the world had 61million out-of-school children of primary school age and 33million or more than half of the children lived in Sub-Saharan Africa. Global Partnership for Education stated in 2016 that Nigeria had approximately twenty percent of the total out-of-school children in the world.

Underdevelopment and its negative effects are considered a global challenge. It is no longer a problem that will be left for poor countries to tackle. The spillover effects of underdevelopment have far-reaching consequences for the entire world. Thus, the global community was prompted to provide a holistic approach to development by putting the Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

together in 2015. The SDGs, which came after the Millennium Development Goals, are expected to bring development to all nations of the world by 2030.

This paper is prepared with a view to helping Nigeria achieve quality education which is the fourth item on the list of Sustainable Development Goals. The paper used secondary data obtained from reputable global institutions to present the dismal performance of Nigeria in the area of education. The paper brought to the fore how Nigeria occupies a low position on the scale of development. It closes with the articulation of policy measures that will help raise the quality of education as well as advance the overall development of the country.

Perceptions on Growth and Development

Economic growth is achieved when a country records an increase in the volume of goods and services produced in a particular year when compared with the figures of previous year. This is normally measured using the country's Gross Domestic Product, GDP. Development is broader than economic growth as the former entails improvement in the complete well-being of the people. Thus, scholars and policy makers consider improvements in yardsticks such as life expectancy, poverty rate, inequality, literacy rate and adequacy of infrastructure when evaluating a country's level of development.

Murphy et al (1989) noted that 'countries needed to jump from one stage of development to another through a virtuous cycle in which large investments in infrastructure and education coupled with private investments would move the economy to a more productive stage, breaking free from economic paradigms of lower productive stage'. It is important that governments consider education as a catalyst for development.

Aghion (2002) corroborated Joseph Schumpeter's postulation that innovation was crucial to economic growth. He posited that there must be creativity that will lead to technological progress; this will encourage entrepreneurs to continually create new products that will enable them to capture markets. It is imperative to acknowledge that innovation, technology and entrepreneurship are products of good education.

Acemoglu, et al (2001) observed that "Europeans adopted very different colonization policies in different colonies with different associated institutions. In

places with high tropical diseases, they could not settle permanently, and they established extractive institutions which persisted after independence. In places with favourable climate where they could settle permanently, they established institutions modeled after those in their European homelands. In these 'neo-Europes', better institutions produced better development outcomes". This vividly demonstrates that strong institutions are needed for development. A forward-looking country must have a rational legislature, an impartial court system, an unbiased electoral commission, an effective civil service, and a sophisticated financial system in order to develop.

Ranieri and Ramos (2013) explained the concept of inclusive growth, "If inclusiveness is conceived in terms of equity, and thus considered as entailing equitable sharing of growth, it signifies that the benefits of growth must be evenly distributed." In their view, growth is inclusive or pro-poor if it increases social opportunity in a way that ensures that poverty is reduced, inequality is reduced, equality among genders is guaranteed, jobs are created, infrastructure is provided, basic social services are available, and there is good governance.

Todaro (1982) established a positive correlation between savings and economic growth. According to him, "one of the principal tricks necessary for take-off into self-sustaining growth is the mobilization of domestic and foreign savings in order to generate sufficient investment to accelerate economic growth." Developing countries are advised to mobilize more domestic savings for investment in modern infrastructure to accelerate economic growth. In addition, funds should be obtained from foreign and multilateral institutions to increase domestic growth and development. Foreign assistance must come with concessional terms to make repayment easy.

Quality Education and Development
Quality education is vital to development. A country which is able to achieve quality education will, in turn, make progress in other areas of development. In this section, relevant data are used to assess the state of education in Nigeria with a view to determining the country's progress in her pursuit of development.

Literacy Rate
Nigeria had a literacy rate of 59.6 per cent in 2015 according to the United Nations Development Program. This implies that two out of every five Nigerians are

illiterates. This is distressing when compared with the impressive achievements of countries like Singapore, Italy and Spain. See Table 1 below:

Table 1: Literacy Rate

	Country	Literacy Rate
1	Nigeria	59.6%
2	South Africa	94.3%
3	Egypt	75.2%
4	Russia	99.7%
5	Italy	99.2%
6	Spain	98.1%
7	Argentina	98.1%
8	Singapore	96.8%
9	Portugal	95.7%
10	Turkey	95.0%

Source: Human Development Report 2016

Primary School Dropout

According to the 2016 report of the United Nations Development Program, the rate of primary school dropout in Nigeria was 20.7 per cent. This indicated that less than four out of every five children enrolled actually completed their primary education in Nigeria. The outlook is worrisome when compared with the performance of developed nations. See Table 2.

Table 2: Primary School Dropout Rate

	Country	Primary school dropout rate
	Nigeria	20.7%
	South Africa	Not available
	Egypt	3.9%
	Singapore	1.3%
	Sweden	0.4%
	South Korea	0.4%
	Denmark	0.5%
	United Kingdom	Not available
	United States	Not available
	Germany	3.5%

Source: Human Development Report 2016

Availability of Qualified Teachers

The statistics obtained from the Human Development Index of 2016 revealed that Nigeria did not have sufficient qualified teachers in primary schools. Only 66 percent of teachers in Nigerian primary schools were trained to teach. That is, about two out of every five teachers in Nigeria were not qualified to teach pupils. Education is in disarray as people without requisite skills are being employed to transfer knowledge to hapless children. See Table 3.

Table 3: Percentage of Trained Primary School Teachers

	Country	Percentage of trained teachers in primary schools
1	Nigeria	66%
2	Botswana	99%
3	Egypt	73%
4	Mauritius	100%
5	Cuba	100%
6	Thailand	100%
7	Malaysia	99%
8	Mexico	96%
9	Hong Kong	96%
10	Singapore	94%

Source: Human Development Index 2016

Pupils per Teacher

Nigeria has one of the highest numbers of pupils per teacher in the world. In the country, a teacher is attached to 38 pupils in primary school. The high ratio indicates that school infrastructure is inadequate and teaching personnel are overstretched. This scenario is unhelpful as it reduces the quality of education in Nigeria. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members like Sweden, USA, UK have better pupil-to-teacher ratio of 10, 15 and 17 respectively. See Table 4.

Table 4: Pupil-teacher Ratio

	Country	Pupil-teacher ratio
1	Nigeria	38
2	South Africa	32
3	Egypt	23
4	Brazil	21
5	UK	17
6	USA	15
7	Finland	13
8	Germany	12
9	Austria	11
10	Sweden	10

Source: Human Development Index 2016

Gender Inequality Concerning Education

In Nigeria, the average years that a woman spends in school is given as 6.77 years. This signifies gender inequality against women. If women account for about half of Nigeria's population and majority of them barely go beyond primary school, then it will be difficult for the country to achieve development. Again, countries like USA and UK offer women better opportunities in education as average years spent in school are 15.06 and 14.9 respectively. See Table 5.\

Table 5: Women's Average years in School

	Country	Women's average years in school
	Nigeria	6.77 years
	South Africa	11.48 years
	Egypt	9.06 years
	India	5.79 years
	Brazil	9.60 years
	Malaysia	11.93 years
	France	14.04 years
	South Korea	14.62 years
	UK	14.9 years
	USA	15.06 years

Source: Social Progress Index 2017

Globally Ranked Universities

The terrible performance of Nigeria in the area of education is brought to the fore

as globally ranked universities are reviewed. Out of the 153 universities in Nigeria, only one is globally ranked. Two other African countries namely South Africa and Egypt have thirteen and ten globally ranked universities respectively. The OECD countries presented on Table 6 have impressive performance: USA has 329 globally ranked universities, UK 147 and France 75.

Table 6: Globally Ranked Universities

	Country	Number of globally ranked universities
1	Nigeria	1
2	Egypt	10
3	South Africa	13
4	Malaysia	14
5	Brazil	34
6	India	40
7	South Korea	42
8	France	75
9	UK	147
10	USA	329

Source: Social Progress Index 2017

Education and Development

Does a country's quality of education have effect on its development? There appears to be a connection between education quality and healthcare quality. Similarly, countries that experience quality education also tend to record high standard of living among their people. In its 2016 report on perception of wellbeing, the United Nations Development Program stated that only 55 per cent of Nigerians were satisfied with the country's education quality, 48 percent were satisfied with its healthcare quality, and 36 percent were satisfied with the standard of living.

The perception of wellbeing is much better in countries that have much higher quality education. For instance, 83 percent were satisfied with the education quality in Singapore, 88 percent were satisfied with her healthcare quality and 84 per cent were satisfied with the standard of living. This report demonstrates that quality education can influence other indicators of development, a lesson for Nigeria and other countries in similar circumstances. See Table 7.

Table 7: Perception of Wellbeing

	Country	Education quality	Healthcare quality	Standard of living
1	Nigeria	55	48	36
2	Egypt	52	43	78
3	South Africa	74	59	42
4	Germany	62	89	90
5	Sweden	63	82	87
6	USA	68	77	74
7	UK	70	77	84
8	Australia	73	87	86
9	Denmark	75	88	91
10	Singapore	83	88	84

Source: Human Development Report 2016

Impediments to Quality Education

Education is yet to be placed on a smooth path in Nigeria. A number of impediments have continuously halted its advancement. The major obstacles that impair the quality of education in Nigeria are these:

Underfunding is an albatross to the provision of quality education in Nigeria. The national budget in 2017 allocated N455.4 billion to education out of a total expenditure of N7.4 trillion; that is 6.1 percent. The 2018 budget proposal allocated N605.79 billion to education out of a total expenditure of N8.6 trillion; that is 7.04 percent. The funds allocated to education fell short of the minimum of 25 percent recommended by UNESCO.

Secondly, Nigeria has been experiencing underwhelming development amidst overwhelming corruption. Education is not insulated from this malaise. Corruption allows a high percentage of the funds allocated to the sector to get diverted into the private accounts of public officials. Hence, the amount being spent on education is much lower than the figure in the budget. The Corruption Perception Index 2016 revealed that Nigeria had a score of 28. The score ranges from 0 for the highly corrupt to 100 for the least corrupt. The country occupied the 136th position among the 176 countries ranked. Concerted efforts are required to tackle corruption so that development will not elude Nigeria.

Thirdly, the insurgency masterminded by Boko Haram has persistently taken peace away from north-eastern Nigeria. The problem singly accounts for over 60 percent of 10.5 million out-of-school children in Nigeria. Majority of the affected children live in the hotbed of the crisis.

Next, inadequate school infrastructure results in the high number of school children allocated to each teacher. The current ratio of 38 pupils per teacher creates an atmosphere that is not conducive for learning. This is a deviation from global best practice.

Finally, a large number of untrained teachers are employed to teach. Available statistics regarding primary education show that 34 percent of the teachers at that level were not trained to teach. Lack of teaching proficiency always has negative impact on children's learning process. Moreover, a weak foundation at the early stage goes further to distort the academic progress of the affected children as they attempt to go higher in learning.

Delivering Quality Education by 2030

The Nigerian government must prioritize education in its drive towards the achievement of sustainable development goals. Plans must be succinctly outlined and effectively implemented with the objective of bringing education in Nigeria to a global standard. The following measures are expedient in the country's drive towards quality education.

Funds allocated to education must be raised to a minimum of 15 percent of total expenditure at the federal level. Also, the 36 state governments must be ready to commit 15 percent of their states' annual expenditures to education. Libraries must be stocked with the newest editions of books. School laboratories must be properly equipped. Funds must be adequately provided for research by the country's universities.

Nigeria is currently being underserved by its 153 universities. Private sector organizations should be incentivized to establish more universities to absorb qualified students that are unable to get university admissions because of limited space. The Federal Government is advised to monitor standards as the number of institutions increases. Vocational training is essential for the youths who are not intellectually endowed to go to the university. Institutions should be established to

train people in this category. The scheme will provide employability skills for vocational trainees.

The public procurement system must be strengthened so that fraudulent practices of public officials are effectively nipped in the bud. Corruption must attract heavy penalties. A transparent society will ensure that developmental projects receive value for every naira spent.

Special attention must be given to the education of the girl-child. Parents in northern Nigeria must be encouraged to allow their daughters to go to school. State governments should introduce incentives, such as lower fees, that will encourage parents to send female children to school. Child marriage must be outlawed so that girls can spend a minimum of 14 years in school. Gender inequality will be reduced as increasing number of girls receive good education. Besides, education will give female citizens greater access to opportunities within the economic space.

The Government must enforce standards across all institutions of learning. Minimum qualifications must be specified for teachers employed to teach in primary and secondary schools. Continuous training programmes are essential for all teachers to keep them abreast of new developments in their subjects.

The country's information and communication infrastructure needs to be expanded. All Nigerians deserve unhindered access to the Internet. This will enable the youths and adults to enroll for online courses offered by well rated institutions in Europe and North America. In our quest for development, the authorities overseeing the education sector must review and update school curriculums periodically. The demands of modern society should determine what students are taught in school.

Conclusion
Quality education is capable of transforming Nigeria from a resource-driven market to a knowledge-driven economy. Education, to all intents and purposes, influences development. With good education, requisite skills are transferred to medical practitioners and nurses for quality healthcare; engineers are properly trained to build and maintain modern infrastructure; agriculturists are able to acquire necessary knowledge for successful crop farming and animal husbandry;

proficiency in ICT is gained; and entrepreneurial talents are honed. In addition, quality education leads to the sufficient provision of skillful manpower for organizations in the public and private sectors of the economy.

In a nutshell, quality education will empower all Nigerians, male and female, to create income-earning opportunities for themselves. Thus, the majority of the population will be able to escape the web of poverty and hunger. Educated parents will not hesitate to allow their children to be vaccinated against preventable diseases. Gender inequality between men and women will be reduced significantly. All these gains will result in high standard of living and improved wellbeing for all citizens.

Implementation of development plans must be consistent until the goals are achieved. No resource should be spared in the drive to lift the country out of the indignity of underdevelopment. Collaborations with development partners are essential. The government must ensure that Nigeria is not left behind when the scorecards of Sustainable Development Goals are released in 2030.

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Strengthening Electoral Laws and Institutions in Nigeria towards the Attainment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Peace and Justice: Selected Themes on 2011 and 2015 Elections

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Introduction

Towards the end of 1990, international dynamics, pressures and persuasion combined to move Nigeria towards the embrace of a political system based on the global principles of democracy. The legal framework for this foundation was provided for by Decree No. 24 of May, 1999 which was a prelude to the promulgation of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. This inter- alia provides for the transition to civil rule through the conduct of elections by Independent Electoral Commission to the offices of President and the Vice-President, Governors and Deputy-Governors, Chairmen and Vice Chairmen, the National Assembly, the Houses of Assembly and the Local government councils. That attempt was initiated in 1999 and was again repeated in April 2003; April 2007; April 2011and in February 2015. This democratic position is further consolidated by the provisions of the said Constitution which provides in Section 1 (2) that the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall not be governed, nor shall any persons or group of persons take control of the Government of Nigeria or any

part thereof, except in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Furthermore, Chapter 2 of the same Constitution under section 14(2) (a) and (c) and section 15 (3) (d) strengthen the aforementioned democratic position as it provides that sovereignty belongs to the people of Nigeria from whom government through the Constitution derives all its powers and authority and the participation by the people in their government shall be ensured in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Stemming from the constitution the Electoral Act was promulgated. The 2006 Electoral Act provided the platform for the rules for the conduct of the 2007 election in Nigeria. It did not provide the free and fair election as desired. This led to several amendments leading to the promulgation of the 2010 Electoral Act which provided the ground rules for the conduct of the 2011 and 2015 General Elections in Nigeria.

This work appraises the 2010 Electoral Act on the 2011 and 2015 General Elections. The methodology we adopt is the doctrinal research method which is a legal research approach of analysing texts and instruments on the subject matter. It focuses on issues relating to the Elections management by INEC, electoral fraud/ offences ad provided in the Act and the desirability to enfranchise Nigerian Diaspora population as a step towards the attainment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 16. The work submits that the Electoral Act 2010 (As Amended) did not provide the desired platform for free, fair and credible elections in 2011 and 2015 General Elections in Nigeria. Even as great improvements had been recorded compared to previous elections. The work however submits that amendments to some provisions of both the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended), are necessary to strengthen the Electoral system to give Nigerians free, fair and credible election in 2019 and beyond in line with Sustainable Development Goal 16.

Background to the Study
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) otherwise known as the Global Goals are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. These objectives consist of 17 goals which are built on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs,) while including new areas such as peace and justice which is the focus of this work i.e. Goal 16.

The SDGs came into effect in January 2016. The strategic plan focuses on key areas including poverty alleviation, democratic governance and peace building, etc. Consequently, this work focuses on SDG 16 which aims at generally building peace and justice strong institutions that will guarantee democratic governance. Other related issues to this goal will include reducing violence and torture, decreasing the production and flow of arms and reducing corruption. This is to create governments and institutions' that work for everyone. Democratic governments that will ensure good governance and justice institutions where everyone can access justice and fundamental rights are guaranteed according to the Constitution of the country and international treaties which are key to the attainment of Goals 16.This therefore inform the focus of this work on credible electoral laws and institutions as a sine-qua-non to the attainment of Goal 16 of the SDGs.

Towards the end of 1990, international dynamics, pressures and persuasions combined to push Nigeria towards the embrace of a political system that is based on the global principles of democracy. Nigeria like other African countries is a signatory to International Conventions on Democracy and Elections in the 1990s. The decade was significant not only to countries of West Africa (Nigeria inclusive), but the entire continent of Africa in general because it was during this period that many African countries returned to democratic governance. From the 1990s, West Africa paraded an array of emerging democracies such that at the close of that decade, Benin, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone among other African countries were included in the list of states with "minimal democracies"(Doorenspled. R., 2003).

Nigeria returned to civil rule on May 29, 1999. The 1999 elections marked the beginning of a transition from military to civil rule. The country held three elections, including the April 2007 elections that brought President UmaruYar'Adua to power following the victory of his party, the People's Democratic Party (PDP). Political transition advanced from 1999 to the next phase with conduct of the 2003 elections. In the lead-up to the 2007 elections, Nigerians were considerably hopeful that the elections would be free and fair. But there were concerns in many circles about the poor state of readiness of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) and law enforcement agencies. The outcome of the April 2007 polls further betrayed peoples' confidence in the electoral system by a massive electoral fraud financed through money politics (Adetula A. O., 2008).

Firstly there has been concerns with regards to the management of the 2011 and 2015 General Elections by the Independent National Election Commission (INEC) Despite amendments both in the Constitution of the federal Republic of Nigeria 1999(CFRN'99) and the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) to strengthen the capacity of INEC to deliver free, fair and credible elections, yet the INEC is constrained by certain structural and legal issues that require further amendments as discussed in this work.

There has been considerable debate as to whether the existing legal framework for the prosecution of electoral offenders as encapsulated in the Electoral Act, 2010(as amended) is appropriate and adequate for the arrest, investigation and prosecution of electoral offenders. There has also been considerable debate as to the capacity and willingness of the Independent National Electoral Commission to prosecute electoral offenders in a professional and ethical manner. Debates are also ongoing as to the willingness of some elements within the political parties to act within the compass of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999(as amended) and the Electoral Act, 2010 (as amended) for winning elections and abandon fraudulent means and ways of doing the same.

These debates are hinged on the fact that the refusal, inability or incapacity of the Independent National Electoral Commission to prosecute electoral offenders encourages electoral impunity, voter apathy and the gradual disengagement of the Nigerian people from the electoral process as some of them believe that electoral fraud and malpractices renders their votes meaningless and even if they vote, their votes may not count. The debates are also hinged on the fact that if nobody is prosecuted successfully, it may then be more profitable to engage in electoral fraud and malpractices.

By section 150(1) & (2) of the Electoral Act, 2010(as amended) an offence committed under the Act shall be triable in a Magistrate Court or High Court of the State in which the offence is committed, or the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. A prosecution under the Act shall be undertaken by Legal Officers of the Commission or any legal practitioner appointed by it. However, the arrest and prosecution of electoral offenders have been fraught with a lot of challenges. The Police with the responsibility for the arrest, investigation and giving evidence in Court on electoral matters are sometimes posted out of their State Commands and moved to contiguous states on Election Day. This is done to ensure their neutrality

on Election Day. Unfortunately, some of the officers on duty on Election Day are posted back to their State Commands after elections making documentation of electoral offences difficult and also making it difficult for credible evidence to be gathered and serious prosecution to be carried out.

Most electoral offenders are also not prosecuted because the Independent National Electoral Commission has Tess than 100 Legal Officers serving the Headquarters and the 36 State Offices including the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja and do not have the capacity and resources to prosecute offences committed in 119, 973 polling units, 8, 809 wards, 360 Federal Constituencies, 109 Senatorial Districts and 774 Local Governments in Nigeria. It is more difficult to see how legal officers of the Commission will prosecute about 870,000 cases of multiple registrations detected by the Independent National Electoral Commission during the 2011 voters registration exercise. Because offenders are hardly prosecuted and some get away with impunity on account of their political affiliation, impunity is recycled, people disengage from the electoral process on account of electoral fraud and violence, and the credibility of the electoral process is called into question.

The effect of this state of affairs is that there is shoddy investigation and prosecution of electoral offenders. A research conducted by Human Rights Monitor on the Arrest and Prosecution of Electoral Offenders from January to March 2012 in 18 states of the Federation tracked a total of 2.94 cases, and out of this number24 cases had been concluded and sentences passed, 78 of the cases were struck out for lack of diligent prosecution, 181 of the cases are still ongoing. 6 of the suspects were discharged and acquitted and 5 suspects have not been charged to court.

Unfortunately, attempts to amend the Electoral Act and create an Electoral Offences Commission through the introduction of an Electoral Offences Commission Bill have not materialized. This is curious because the Independent National Electoral Commission has stated clearly that it does not have the capacity and resources to prosecute electoral offences.

It is therefore important to find out whether persons with vested interest in the perpetration and perpetuation of electoral fraud and malpractices are blocking the introduction and passage of a separate Electoral Offences Commission with

powers to arrest, investigate, and prosecute electoral offenders. It is also important to project whether the passage of the Law will curb electoral fraud and raise the integrity of the electoral process.

Thirdly, the Diaspora population in various countries contribute to the GDP in Nigeria yet the Electoral Act provision seems to disenfranchise them. They need to bring them into the main stream of the electoral process is necessary.

Politics has been seriously monetized with political of1ices made so comfortable for politicians in a manner that has made the contest into political offices a do-or-die –affair (Kukah, M.H., 2007). It was against this background that the 2011 and 2015 General Elections were conducted based on some amendments to the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria thus, paving way to changes or reforms to the electoral system.

The constitution of the Federal republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended) is the supreme legal instrument as it both regulates Nigeria's political arrangements and gives fundamental human rights legal force within the country. It is within this framework that rights associated with governance in Nigeria can he founded on part I of the Constitution. Specifically, the Constitution begins: This Constitution is supreme and its provisions shall have binding force on alt authorities and persons throughout the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The federal Republic of Nigeria shall not be governed, nor shall any person or group of persons take control of the Government of Nigeria or any part thereof, except in accordance with the provision of this Constitution (Section 14 (2)(a), CFRN 1991).

The constitution makes it clear that, Sovereignty belongs to the people of Nigeria from whom government through the Constitution derives all its powers and authority. Here, the spirit of the law implies the integral role that the Nigerian people play in governing. The Constitution goes on to list the fundamental rights and freedoms of Nigerian citizens, each of which play a role in assuring equitable access to participation in government. Freedom of thought, conscience, religion and expression, including the "freedom to hold opinions and receive and impart ideas and urination without interference" are each expressly guaranteed. Without these rights, access to public offices could and easily be impeded by discrimination based upon religious beliefs or political ideology (Section 14 (2)(a), CFRN, 1991).

It is in Section 40, that the key freedoms of assembly and association are granted to Nigerians. The Constitution provides for political associations where it states that, the Nigeria citizen may form or belong to any political party, trade union or other association for the protection of his interest (Section 40 (2)(a), CFRN 1991). The implication that every Nigerian citizen has the right to freely associate for political purposes infers the citizens' right to participate in government through elections to public office, as parties are the only vehicles for seeking political office under the constitution. The Constitution further establishes the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) as the institution to assist in the realization of the promise of democracy through the ballot box. Paragraph *15(a)* of the Third Schedule to the Constitution vests INEC with powers to;

Organize, undertake and supervise all elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President the Governor and Deputy-Governor of a state, and to the membership of the Senate, the House of Representatives and the House of Assembly of each State of the Federation (Section 153 (2)(a), CFRN 1991). The right to participate in government is also guaranteed, through the transformation of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights as domesticated into Nigerian law. The African Charter (Ratification and Enforcement Act) expressly grants a right to participate in government(Section 153 (2)(a), CFRN 1991).

Nigeria is a party to various international human rights instruments. These instruments complement domestic laws. The right to participate in government and to fair trial is also embodied in these international instruments; among them is Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Constitutive Act of the African Union (2009), African Charter on Peoples' Rights, African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance, and the Protocol to the African Charter on the Rights of Women. Thus it is against the aforementioned issues and background i.e the 1999 Constitution and amendment thereof, the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended), International Legal instruments, Conventions and Protocols that the 2011 and 2015 General Elections were conducted. This is the focus of this work as discussed in subsequent Chapters.

Statement of Research Problem
Nigeria went to the polls in 2011 and 2015 with the Electoral Act (2010) as the legal and institutional platform. After the two Elections, however, it became

obvious that the much desired free, fair and credible elections were not fully achieved going by the number of problems that dotted the electoral process. Firstly, despite Constitutional amendments to give INEC financial autonomy structural problems continue to confront it thereby hampering is ability to conduct free, free and credible elections. Thus it is over stressed due to multi task that both the Constitution and the Electoral Act have assigned to it. Interlocutory appeal shall not operate as a stay of proceedings e.t.c. However, the most obvious lapses were in the area of Electoral fraud.

Secondly, the issue of electoral fraud and the lack of credibility of the electoral process have been with the Nigerian people for some time. It has more or less become a feature of Nigerian elections. It is rooted in the "do or die" politics practiced by some Nigerian politicians and political parties. Unfortunately, as a large number of those that engage in electoral fraud and irregularities get away with it, it becomes the norm rather than the exception. This sad history of electoral fraud or rigging has serious implications for our democratic future because the phenomenon is growing rather than declining. As the elections go by the principal forms of rigging and fraud are increasing and are being perfected in successive elections since 1964, 1965, 1979, 1999, and 2003. The result is that elections have become turning points in which the outcome has been the subversion of the democratic process rather than its consolidation. Not surprisingly, major political conflicts have emerged around rigged elections.

Despite the creation of these offences by the law and the sanctions provided for them, few offenders are apprehended and prosecuted by the various security agencies in Nigeria. The consequence is that the offences remain in the statute books as mere offences while candidates engage in competitive rigging. Consequently, the candidate who out-rigs the other is declared the winner while the opponent is forced to proceed to the election tribunal as the underdog to struggle with the person with the power of incumbency. Those who cannot stand the corruption and violence that attend the electoral process disengage from the process for fear of being maimed and killed by political thugs. This results in voter apathy and loss of legitimacy by the electoral process. The regime brought to power by fraudulent means faces the crisis of legitimacy, as it finds it difficult to command the confidence of the people and that of the international community as a result of its illegitimacy. The moment this happens, there is also the possibility that the international community may impose sanctions on the regime. There may

be street protests and civil disobedience that may bring political and economic activities to a standstill. This may also lead to the ascendance of antidemocratic forces in the country.

Although the law prescribes the processes and procedures for the legitimacy of elections, the same law also recognizes that things may not always go as prescribed. In which case, candidates and political parties that participated in an election nay question the legitimacy and legality of such elections before the election tribunals set up for that purpose. The law also recognizes the fact that some individuals and groups may attempt to subvert the electoral process and attempt to come to power through illegal means. It is on the basis of this that the law has created electoral offences and prescribed punishment for those that breach the provisions of the law.

Thirdly, is the issue of disenfranchising the Nigerian Diaspora. Both the Constitutional and the Electorate Act did not provide for their voting rights. Despite their huge financial contribution to the GDP of Nigeria. These three key issues and others has been closely discussed in this work with the view to addressing them in the concluding Chapter of this work.

Objective of the Research

Modern democratic culture and practices in governance is relatively new in Nigeria's history (From the colonial period under the 1922 Clifford constitution to date, 2011). Even though elections have been held in Nigeria from 1958 to date yet the culture of free and fair election is yet to be attained. Elections were hitherto characterized by fraud, partisanship and even violence. The need to have credible electoral law and process becomes not only imperative but necessary. The specific objectives of this work are;

1. To examine whether INEC as presently constituted legally and structurally have been able to manage the 2011 and 2015 General Elections in Nigeria.
2. To appraise the Electoral Act, 2010 (as amended) in order to determine the adequacy or otherwise of sanctions for electoral offences and fraud as provided in the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) during the 2011 and 2015 General Elections.
3. To examine the electoral Act 2010 with regards to Nigerian Diaspora Disenfranchisement with a view to enfranchising them through constitutional and electoral amendments.

Justification of the Study

The justification for this study is premised on three grounds;

Firstly, the need to examine the desirability to further strengthen INCE by further amendments to Electoral Act in order to enhance its capacity, efficiency and efficacy to deliver free, fair and credible elections.

Secondly; the provisions of the electoral Act 2010 (as amended) on electoral fraud are not effective in dealing with Electoral fraud in the 2011 and 2015 General Election. The need to identify areas to improve the efficacy of the law with responds to reducing Electoral fraud provides justification for this work.

Thirdly, the need to consider enfranchising the Nigerian Diaspora in Elections (they did not participate in 2011 and 2015 General Elections) considering their contribution to the Gross Domestic product of Nigeria (GDP).

Research Methodology

This research would primarily be doctrinal. Consequently, relevant legal materials including case laws, legal papers and authorities have been consulted and analysed with a view to appraising the Act as it impacted on the 2011 and 2015 general elections. The study therefore utilizes secondary sources of data and content analysis of relevant laws. The Constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended), published books, scholarly journal articles, newspapers, articles, conferences and institutional papers as well as materials downloaded from the internet have been accessed and appraised.

Scope of the Research

The scope of this work is focused mainly on the provision of the electoral Act 2010 (as amended), as it relates to the conduct of free, fair and credible elections devoid of electoral fraud by a truly independent body. This is as it affects the conduct of the2011 and 2015 General elections in Nigeria. The scope has been limited to the Act and the General Elections of 2011 and 2015. It did not cover election to local councils   even though provided for in the Electoral Act 2010(as amended). It is also limited to the legal aspects of the elections as provided for in the CFRN 1999 and the Act. Thus historical or political issues though have bearing on the discourse on democracy and election would not be in direct focus.

Literature Review

This work reviewed several works that bear on the subject of this research. i.e 2010 Electoral Act as it impacts on 2011 and 2015 General Election. These include books, journals, law conference proceedings, Technical Working Group (TWG), technical reports, special election reports on 2011 and 2015 elections by stakeholder's i.e. Civil Society organizations, High Commissions and embassies in Nigeria, national and international observer's, security agencies, the media (print and social), the World Wide Web (the internet), law reports i.e. land mark cases, Institutes and Centres, on views and opinions of scholars and experts on this field. Some have been discussed hereunder showing their relevance and contribution to the literature on this topic however identifying their lacuna in this area which this present work seeks to address.

Understanding the 2011 General Elections in Nigeria: The Beginning Ofa New Era

(Ujo   A.A "Understanding   the 2011 and 2015 General Elections in Nigeria, 2012).

This work is in two volumes: the first volume is a discourse on elections in Nigeria as from 1998 —2007 and the second volume was specifically on the study of the 2011 General Elections in Nigeria. These works made very robust contributions to the literature of elections in Nigeria. Coming from a background of academic and an electoral Commissioner, Ujoanalyzed various political and legal issues relating to election in his works under review. The role of Independent National Electoral Commission, as an umpire in the election is analyzed. Despite the great deal of work and contribution made by these two volumes with combined pages of 1,000 consisting of 24 Chapters, yet there exist some Lacunae. Thus, even though his work was based.

On the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria, a lot of amendments have taken place which the work not *capture* nor anticipated. Again the 2002 Electoral Act was the basis of his 1998/99 work whereas the current Act is 20l0(as amended), which amended a lot of provisions that were in the 2002 Act. Even in terms of political parties, in Ujos work only 9 parties were registered whereas in 2011 General Election, fifty three (53) political parties were in the contest for various offices even though 63 political parties were registered by INEC. This clearly presented several administrative, legal and logical problems which Ujo could not have anticipated or addressed in his 1999's work. Ujo attempted to address these lacunae in his

subsequent works, this attempt through laudable still left a lot of desirable explanations and inputs, for instance, firstly, the works did not have the legal instruments for election that is Electoral law in focus. There was no attempt to fully appraise the cases that came up following the 2011 elections. Thirdly, there were some obvious inaccuracies and/or omissions. For instance, the Electoral Act 2010 as amended provides that the amount for presidential campaign limit is as follows (Ujo A.A, 2000):

(1) (I) Election expenses shall not exceed the sum stipulated in subsection (2) - (7) of this section.

(2) The maximum election expenses to be incurred by a candidate at presidential election shall be one billion naira (₦1, 000,000,000).

However, Ujo puts the limit as ten billion (₦10, 000,000,000) (Okoigun , R. O, 2000). This present work examines these deficiencies by addressing issues in their present Constitutional and legal perspectives as they relate to the 2011 and 2015 General Elections in Nigeria.

The Role of Nigeria Police in Elections

This work is in nine chapters. It discusses generally the concept of democracy as it relates to elections in Nigeria. It further captures the relevance of party politics in Nigeria using the 1999 Constitution as its platform. It also looked at electoral offences against the background of the 2002 Electoral Act. Even though his work touches salient areas relating to this work, Okoigun's work on elections in Nigeria did not advert itself to the following areas, namely, that the work does not have a theoretical frame work upon which it is premised. Again his work, having looked at election in Nigeria dating from 1959 to 2003 left out some important elections having indirect hearing on the present work that is 2007 general elections and beyond. These defects inform the need for further work to fill these gaps thus making the present work timely and relevant.

Democracy and National & Security Issues: Challenges and Prospects

Mbachu (2000), examines the theoretical perspective to democracy in Nigeria. The author, an academician supported his work by academic authorities by looking at various dimensions to politics and democracy in Nigeria against the background of national security thus underscoring the need for security as *a sine qua non,* to democracy and the growth of democratic cultures, elections, and party politics. However, the work did not consider the legal perspective to democracy and

election in that the constitutional basis of democracy and election were never considered. It did not also look at election as a major theme in the work. This research is-of the opinion that these are major *lacunae* which the present Work addresses.

National Human Right Commission: An Independent Review of Evidence of Gross Violations of the Right to Participate in Government to Public Service and to Fair Trial Through the Election Petition Process in Nigeria 2007 And 2011 (National Human Rights commission (2014)**.**
The National Human Rights Commission's work is an independent review of evidence of gross violations of the rights to participate in government, to public service, and to fair trial through the election petition process in Nigeria 2007 and2011. This work is a Report undertaken by the Technical Working Group (TWG) of the National Human Right Commission. This work is a landmark contribution to the literature on elections in Nigeria particularly the 2007 and 2011 elections (Atika Otitovskunle Odidi and six Others, 2011).

Remarkable as this Technical Committee Review (TCR) work is, there are a number of gaps that need to be addressed in respect of the 2011 election which the report did not address. Firstly, the report did not consider substantially the 2011 election cases. This is because of the 84 cases reviewed by the reports, only 4 related to 2011 election (Atika Otitovskunle Odidi and six Others, 2011). There were over 139 electoral petition cases in the 2011 General Election for the president and National Assembly elections alone. The review by TCR report on only 4 cases alone is grossly underrating the quantum of cases that went to the tribunal under the 2011 General Election. Some of these cases are landmark cases on election in Nigeria. The need therefore to properly review these cases as this work seek to becomes timely.

Nigeria: Post-Election Violence Killed800 (Seyllou Diallo Nigeria Post,….)
This contribution by Seylou Diallo focuses on the deadly election related and communal violence in northern Nigeria following the April 2011 presidential voting where more than 800 people were killed in three days of rioting in three Northern States. This contribution gives a detailed account of the violence that occurred& in the 12 states of Northern Nigeria. It also traced the history of election violence in Nigeria from 1960 to date. The writer noted that even though there was improved election in Nigeria in 2011 elections but this improvement

were dimmed by the circle of violence that followed it. He supported his contribution with pictorial, evidence of violence. His 9-pagecontribution on violence with regards to 2011 election was *a* good contribution to the literature on election violence and failure of the Act. However, this contribution is limited to the violence that occurred in northern Nigeria only despite the fact that there was evidence of pockets of violence in other parts of Nigeria prior to during and after the elections. Furthermore, his contribution was limited only to the 2011 general elections and there was no recommendation as to ways of curbing election violence in future: this gap needs be filled.

Lessons from Nigeria 2011 Elections *(*Africa Briefing, 2011).
This paper was a brief to the European Union on selected countries including Nigeria's election of 2011. It was an overview of the April 2011 elections where it looked at the steps taken by INEC and Government towards ensuring credible elections in Nigeria. It commended reforms on electoral, constitutional and the economy, which affected the 2015 polls and truly brought a fair and credible election in Nigeria. It further discussed the proposals of UWAIS electoral reform committee which it advised should be widely published and reform effort enhanced to make the system more inclusive. It noted further that the freedom of Information Act which has been signed into law and guarantees the right of access of individuals and groups to information held by public institution and the new sovereign Wealth Fund Scheme were important steps forward Constitutional reform should be done with a more holistic less piecemeal approach, with the full involvement of the Nigerian people, who have long been demanding it.

The paper made far reaching recommendations towards moving both the electoral system in the country in particular and governance in Nigeria better, some of these include:

i. Releasing funds to INEC so it can begin early preparation for the 2015 elections

ii. Directing 1NEC to compile, maintain and update the national register of voters on a continual basis, in accordance with Section 9 (1) of the 2010 Nigerian Electoral Act;

iii. Using the Uwais committee's extensive recommendations as the basis for a broad debate on constitutional reform, including a review of the simple-plurality electoral system for legislative election

iv. Responding to the genuine grievances to those living in parts of the North

v.   that arc considerably poorer than some wealthier Southern states and prioritizing and improving their dire living conditions, while not overlooking states with similar problems in the south.

v.   Disclosing the result of the investigation into post-electoral violence, including the identities of those responsible and the causes;

vi. Prosecuting those responsible for electoral malpractice or post-electoral violence regardless of their status;

vii. Putting more effective procedures in place for challenging possible massive rigging, as opposed to individual instances of abuse at polling stations.

The above report/briefing was essentially on the 2011 elections and projected at better process for the 2015 elections. However, the report did not discuss the inadequacies of the legal frame work for the 2011-2015 general elections, which is the focus of this work.

Nigeria's 2011 Election Most Credible Since 1999 (Johnnie C., 2012)
This was a paper by the United State Assistant Secretary for African Affairs on the 2011 elections presented to the centre for strategic and International Studies in Washington DC. The paper appraised Nigeria's 2011 elections and challenges confronting the nation. The report stated that:

> Nigeria has conducted its most successful and credible elections since its return to multiparty democracy in 1999. Despite obvious imperfections, these elections have given the country a solid foundation for strengthening its democratic institutions in the years ahead (Johnnie C., 2012).

Noting that as a witness to that historic occasion. He could vouch for the enthusiasm that Nigerians demonstrated towards the elections and their democratic rights. He also acknowledges what he called a strong commitment on the part of the government to improve the electoral process months before the election and the adequate funding provided. Carson noted that the elections were clearly another step forward in Nigeria's continuing democratization process, but added that more still needed to be done to improve Nigeria's electoral procedures and more importantly, to strengthen the country's democratic institutions and governance. The report coming from one of the highest level of US engagement with Nigeria provides an insight into the conduct of the 2011 general elections

where it rated the election successful and credible since 1999, (his assertion may he factual when compared to previous election from 1999.

However, the report did not look at the violence which almost marred the 2011 elections. Furthermore, the report did not look forward to proffer far reaching recommendations on the just concluded 2015 elections and beyond. This is a major lacuna in this report considering the high level of this report ie: from the United States office of the secretary for African Affairs. This work will look at these inadequacies.

Discussion

The Legal framework for an electoral system is a composite of laws including constitutional provisions, electoral Acts, guidelines, legal precedence and codes of conduct (Electoral Act, 2010). Such statutes/laws must be unequivocal in policy goals and thematic directions that should facilitate the functions of the election management body(EMB) in its engagements with all stakeholders, such as allowing for successful delineation of electoral constituencies, defining contestable positions, eligibility of candidates, and clearly defining the roles and ethical expectations of election managers(Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999). Additionally, it should enable effective mechanisms for conflict and dispute resolution before, during and after elections. Such legislation should be coherent, complete, systematic and fully applicable, as their defects would undermine the electoral system. The General elections in Nigeria encompassed the entire processes enumerated above and same is of necessity governed by laws, the foundation of which are the relevant provisions of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (As Amended); with broader provisions contained in the Electoral Act 2010 (As Amended), while the guidelines of the Independent National Electoral Commission (hereinafter called INEC) outlined step-by-step procedures/rules and ethical expectations for the election cycle(Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999).

One of the pre-conditions for free, fair and credible elections is a coherent, unambiguous legal framework. This is so because elections are predicated on the viability and potency of a legal architecture anchored on the principles of inclusion, integrity, justice and equity. The Electoral legal framework defines political relationships, creates a framework for the actualization of citizens franchise and a conflict management system. The legal framework must be

structured to ensure the sanctity of the votes, an ordered process and participation of stakeholders. Its non-existence could potentially undermine the integrity of elections and create pathways to political instability.

Generally, no government can be considered as legitimate if the electoral process is not free, fair, transparent and peaceful. For it to be legitimate it has to be devoid of manipulative tendencies and transparent to all the stakeholders. Nigeria's history of elections indicates that the electoral process had been marred by irregularities such as ballot snatching, stuffing of ballot boxes, electoral violence, and falsification of election results, political corruption, connivance between politicians and electoral bodies to favor a candidate or a political party (David, N.A, Manu, Y.A and Musa A., 2014). These irregularities in the electoral process and the desire to improve on the conduct led to the numerous reforms aimed at changing the electoral process in line with global best practices. The 2010 Electoral Act/law (as amended) represents such electoral reform.

In Nigeria, however, a disturbing phenomenon is the fact that the electoral processes in Nigeria's histories of election were devoid of transparency and fairness, which rendered the conduct of elections not to be free and fair. It is in regard to these challenges that reforms became imperative in order to correct these anomalies and improve transparency and efficiency through fairness, accountability and integrity in the system (ibid). An electoral reform is a broad term that covers, among other things, improving the responsiveness of electoral processes to public desires and expectations (IDEA, 2012). Another view describes electoral reform as the process of introducing fair electoral systems where they are not in place, or improving the fairness or effectiveness of existing system (Odion I.P, 2012). Therefore, electoral reform can be seen as the process of bringing amendments to the electoral process in order to enhance fairness, accountability and integrity in the electoral system by strengthening the existing legal framework. The final resolutions of electoral reforms become binding laws or act. An electoral law is a constituted rule and regulations set to guide the process and conduct of elections.

Development of Electoral Laws in Nigeria up to the 2015

The adversarial nature of politics as a contest for the advantage of interest and access to power, and again given the notorious fact that politicians whose conducts are supposed to be regulated by laws are the ones who design electoral

legal framework. Most of the election laws enacted in Nigeria between 1922 and 2007 were largely influenced by vested political interest.

In fact, election management during these periods in Nigeria were characterized by one form of crisis or another and sometimes even leading to violence, killings and destruction of properties. However, the electoral law principles above started receiving closer attention in Nigeria from August 28th 2007 when the Yar'adua government instituted the Uwais Committee on Electoral reforms (as headed by former Chief, Justice of Nigeria, Muhamudu Uwais made some for reaching recommendation with a view to strengthening the electoral laws and process),The development of electoral legal framework in Nigeria has a very volatile history spanning many years (93) years when these changes have occurred (Human Rights Watch, 2007).

In terms of legal development, the legal framework for elections in Nigeria evolved in the following chronology:
The **"Elective Principle"** introduced by Sir Hugh Clifford was used in 1922 for the Calabar and Lagos Municipal Elections and was also used in the 1946 Council election. The guidelines only provided for the participation of a few Nigerians and voting was conditional upon tax payment, restricted to adults with an annual income of not less than 100 Pounds sterling. There was restriction of voting either by tax or sex, up until 1959when full universal adult suffrage was adopted nationwide and was also retained in 1979 (EKO-Daves, 2011).

The Elective principle of 1922 was modified in 1951 to include provisions for Regional Electoral colleges with the expansion of the representation of indigenous Nigerians in the 148 member House of Representatives out of which 136 got elected. In the legal framework, the Eastern and Western Regional Houses of Assembly had a Primary, Intermediate and Final Electoral Colleges, while the Northern Regional House of Assembly had a system of open voting in wards and villages as the beginning of a five stage process with the Electoral college as the final stage.

By 1958 the first detailed electoral regulation, the Elections Regulations of 1958 (For the House of Representatives) was drafted, but was amended subsequently in 1959, as the Federal Legislative House Regulations of 1959. Yet, this was replaced by The Nigeria Electoral (Transitional Provisions) Act of 1961 which was the first comprehensive Electoral law drafted by the Indigenous Nigerian legislature.

The latter Act was replaced by a more comprehensive Electoral Act of 1962, the first most definitive Electoral framework in post-independent Nigeria. The 1962 Act had a post-election dispute requirement including the need to pay deposit on lodging an election petition. This latter addition was later abolished in the amendment of the Electoral Act of 1964. Further developments of Electoral laws were stymied by the post-election conflicts which led to military interventions and civil war in 1966 up to 1970. It wasn't until 1979 that political activities were restored again (Electoral Decree No.4 of 1977).

The 1977 Electoral Decree introduced several milestones including; reduction of voting age from 21 to 18years, the mandatory need to show a three year tax clearance certificate before a person can qualify to contest elections, the disqualification of electoral officers from voting in elections, and for the first time, it placed a time limit for the conclusion of election petitions before winners are sworn into offices different from what we currently have. The 1977 Electoral decree was modified in 1978 and created the procedure for fielding candidates for election. The 1977 Electoral Act was succeeded by the 1982 Electoral Act, with the Federal Electoral Commission mandated by the Act to compile a new voter's register. The Act was used to conduct the 1983 election that was followed by much disputation with another military intervention due to post election crises. As a result, further development of electoral Laws were put on hold until 1987(Vide Transition to Civil Rule (Political Programme) NO 1987). The effective period of the frame work was extended.

In terms of legal framework development, these frameworks introduced for the first time, educational qualifications for candidates seeking governorship positions and membership of the House of Assemblies to possess at least School Certificate or equivalent. The Decree ousted the jurisdiction of the courts in intra-party and inter-party disputes. Thus, Election Tribunals established under the Decree could only entertain election petitions only on the ground of undue return at the election.

The history of the 1993 General Election is well documented; suffice to say that it can be used as an example of the fact that even if an election was well conducted with a good legal framework, we can still have an unacceptable outcome if the political ambiance is unsupportive of transition, indicating that more than a good legal framework and good election management were not enough for political

transition. At any rate, as a legal framework, the 1993 framework, gave way for another Decree E (Decree No 3 of 1996.). This Decree also established the National Electoral Commission of Nigeria (NECON). The latter frame work was replaced(Decree No 6 of 1996). The Decrees were meant to guide the transition elections planned by the General Sani Abacha Government. The General Abdulsalam Abubakar regime commenced a new transition program using a new legal frame work (Decree No 34 of 1996).

These frameworks led to the restoration of political activities that heralded the current political dispensation. Since the use of the latter framework, there have been several amendments of the main electoral framework in the form of the 2001 Electoral Act, the 2002 Electoral Act, the Electoral Act of 2006 and the Electoral Act of 2010 (as amended). The last amendment provided for tenure of Office of The Secretary to INEC, and empowers INEC to determine the procedure for voting at an election, but rejected the proposal for INEC to conduct all elections the same day, the Senate Committee noted that the commission lacked the capacity to manage large scale elections in a single day and also rejected the proposal to make presidential debates mandatory before an election. Thus, it can be seen from the long periods of development and the constant changes even within short periods to the legal framework for elections that many interest and factors influence the development of such frameworks; hence, it has been more of an evolutionary development than a revolutionary one.

Electoral Laws: Reforms and Amendments
Given the fact that elections are the major pillar of leadership selection and governance legitimating in liberal democracies, constant and un-seizing effort for the reformation of the electoral process is an imperative in all countries that are democratizing. It is especially necessary in countries in transition to democracy, such as Nigeria, where there is a long history of badly conducted elections; where elections have been bastardized, and where many voters have become despondent and have virtually given up hope of their votes counting in choosing their elected executives or representatives in legislatures (Jega, A.M, 2015).

A series of badly conducted elections could create perpetual political instability and easily reverse the gains of democratization. If adequate care is not taken, badly conducted elections can totally undermine democratization and replace it with authoritarian rule, of the civilian or military varieties. At best, they can install

inept and corrupt leadership that can herald, if not institutionalize bad governance. There are many illustrations or manifestations of this throughout Africa. But nowhere is this as amply illustrated as in the Nigerian case, especially between 1999 and 2007(ibid).

For example, it can be argued that the consequences of badly conducted elections and poorly managed electoral processes are major contributing factors to military interregnum in Nigeria's political history. At inception of the Fourth Republic, the 1999 elections were conducted under military rule. There were fundamental flaws in the elections, but Nigerians wanted to get rid of military rule and have power transferred to civilians. They tolerated and accommodated the outcome, and hoped for future improvements. The 2003 elections, unfortunately, did not represent a substantive improvement over the 1999 elections, in terms of transparency and credibility. Rather, the elections at best represented "business as usual", in terms of inflation of votes, fraudulent declaration of results, use of armed thugs to scare away or assault voters and cart away election materials and many other irregularities and illegalities, which were committed with impunity.

The 2007 elections were manifestly the worst in Nigeria's history, as declared by both domestic and international observers. The EU observer mission, for example, noted that the elections fell "short of basic international standards", and were characterized by violence and crude use of money to buy votes. There was reckless mobilization of ethno-religious cleavages and heightened use of money and thugs to influence results (EU, 2007). The pre-electoral processes, such as party primaries were conducted in grossly undemocratic fashion. In many cases, the results were said to have gone to the highest bidder. The winner of the presidential election, late President Umaru Musa Yar'adua, himself admitted on the day of his inauguration, that there were serious flaws in the election that brought him to power. Arguably, in order to preempt a major crisis of legitimacy, he pledged to embark upon electoral reforms and subsequently inaugurated the Electoral Reform Committee, with the mandate to make wide ranging recommendations for electoral reform in Nigeria.

The modest effort at electoral reform following the submission of the report of the Justice Muhammadux Uwais Electoral Reform Committee (ERC), as represented by the introduction of new legal and administrative reform measures, and the inauguration of a new Chairman and Commissioners, paved the way for remarkable improvements in the 2011 and especially the 2015 general elections.

The recommendations of the Muhammadu Lawal Uwais electoral Reform Committee serve as the background and context for the appreciation of the reform measures, which have been implemented and what remains to be done. The recommendations were arrived at after about one year of work, which consisted of gathering of memoranda from the general public, interactions with key stakeholders, public hearings conducted in all the six geopolitical zones, a workshop with a select group of national and international experts, and extensive debates and deliberations by the 23 - member committee. Some of the recommendations include the following;

i. Strengthen and protect the autonomy of INEC from political interference. This is to be done first, by giving the National Judicial Council (NJC) a major role in the appointment of Chairman and National Commissioners of INEC, instead of the current role of the president in nominating these officers; and second, by placing INEC on First Line Charge and granting it relative financial autonomy.

ii. Reconstitute the Commission accordingly, and especially so as to remove the stigma of the 2007 elections and improve its integrity.

'

iii. Unbundle' INEC. That is, create other agencies to handle responsibilities being undertaken by INEC, which have overburdened it, such as constituency delimitation; registration and regulation of political parties; and prosecution of electoral offenders; and thus allow INEC to focus on its core mandate of organizing and managing elections.

iv. Introduce some form of proportional representation, to promote inclusiveness, especially in National and State legislatures, and improve the representation of women, persons with disabilities and the youths.

v. Improve the transparency and credibility of the conduct of elections, and eliminate persistent fraudulent activities, which are perpetrated with impunity in Nigerian elections.

vi. Review and amend the Electoral Act 2006 and the 1999 Constitution to substantially improve the electoral legal framework.

On each of these major recommendations, many specific recommendations were also made. In respect of nos. iii and vi, model legislations were drafted and submitted along with the general recommendations. While many of the recommendations of the ERC were accepted by the government and the legal framework was accordingly amended, the major ones notably nos. i-iv, were either

partially accepted and addressed or simply ignored. For example, while INEC was placed on First Charge and thus gained some relative financial autonomy, the mode of appointment of Chairman, National Commissioners and Resident Electoral Commissioners remained the same, and this continued to nurture a deep-seated perception of the Commission as only doing the bidding of the incumbent who nominated them; under the notion that "he who pays the piper dictates the tune"! In any case, it can be said that there is still 'unfinished business with regards to the recommendations of the ERC, which subsequent effort at electoral reforms would need to seriously address.

Following the conclusion of the 2011 general elections, the movement for the amendment of the 2010 Electoral Act (as amended) and the 1999 Constitution (as amended) to address key challenges arising from the 2011 elections commenced. Civil society organizations like the partners for Electoral Reform, Youth Initiative for Advocacy, Growth & Advancement, Nigeria civil Society Situation Room, Centre for Democracy and Development, Alliance for Credible elections etc, led diverse advocacy initiatives on ensuring reforms to the electoral Act. Some of the key issues on the reform agenda include the appointment of INEC commissioners, unbundling of INEC, electronic voting, the role of military and security agencies in elections, prosecution of electoral offences etc.Some of the achievements made towards these directions include the following amendments.

i. **Tenure of the Secretary to the Independent National Electoral Commission**

As cited in the Preamended Act provides, Section 8 (1) was amended to fix a definite term of office for the Secretary to the Commission. A period of 4 years from the date of appointment was inserted in the section. The tenure is renewable for another period of 4 years only. The position of the Secretary was first established by the 2006 Electoral Act, which empowered the commission to appoint its own Secretary. This amendment puts an end to the controversy on the tenure of the Secretary created by the silence of both the 2006 Electoral Act and the 2010 Electoral Act (as amended). The office of the INEC Chair, National Commissioners and Resident Electoral Commissioner are tenured. This prevents abuse of power and sit-syndrome by public officials. The provision on the tenure for the INEC Secretary could potentially stem abuse of power and controversies that have trailed the office in the past.

ii. Increased Number of days for Transfer of Registered Voters— Section 13 (2) was amended to increase the number of days for applying for transfer of voter registration details to 60 days before the date of an election as against the 30 days" stipulated in the 2010 Electoral Act As amended (Preamended Act provides in section 13). The import of this provision is all application for transfer must be filed 60 days before an election. This amendment avails the electoral commission adequate time to process request for transfers while also facilitating the prompt update of the voter register ahead of an election. In the same vein, this amendment may also reduce the arbitrary abuse of the transfer option witnessed in the staggered elections, where voters transferred from one location to the other at will. However, the flip side to this amendment lies in its potential to disenfranchise eligible voters who may be confronted with unforeseen circumstances; that necessitate relocation from one place to another 30 days to an election.

iii. Increased Number of days for Applying for Duplicate Voter Card Section18 (1) and (3) were amended to increase the number of days from 30 to 60 days within which a registered voter can apply for a duplicate voter's-card in cases where his/her voter's card is lost, damaged or destroyed. This provision prevents the electoral commission for issuing any duplicate card 60 days to an election even if the commission has reasonable grounds to accede to the request. This provision benefits the electoral commission but could negatively impact on voter turnout because once a voter loses his/her card after the 60 days requirement elapsed; he/she cannot apply for a duplicate voter card to vote in an election. Ordinarily, registered voters are duty bound to safely keep their voter card; however there are some unforeseen circumstances or accidents that are totally not within control of voters. This could lead to either loss or damaged voter cards. To preclude registered voters who are victims of accidents or natural events from voting due to the fact that it occurred after the 60 days timeline could be tantamount to injustice. The legal framework should aim to guarantee citizens access to the electoral process and not stifle the political space.

iv. Voting Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) — Section 26 was amended with the insertion of a new subsection that provides for the participation of displaced persons in voting at elections. It compels INEC to ensure IDPs are not disenfranchised in the event of an emergency affecting an election. Emergency in this context could be insecurity, environmental or natural

disasters. This amendment creates a level playing field for the exercise of franchise by all the stakeholders. The voting right of an estimated 3 million displaced persons was a topical issue in the 2015 elections. The electoral commission was confronted with the complexity of managing this challenge vis-à-vis an extant legal framework that confines registered voters to vote in polling units where they are registered (Preamended Act provides, Section no 58). This necessitated the reforms introduced by INEC to accommodate IDPs in the 2015 elections. The commission reviewed its guidelines and manual to ensure IDPs in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states vote in the IDP camps and centers. The new amendment can be interpreted to legitimize the administrative actions taken by INEC to accommodate voting and results collation in IDP camps / centers. The new provision was drafted in a manner that gives INEC the latitude and flexibility to determine the procedure for ensuring Nigerians displaced by an emergency are not - disenfranchised. Furthermore, the amendment provides sufficient legal bases for the electoral commission to undertake IDP voting.

v. Expanded jurisdiction for Oath-taking by Election officers

Section 28 (1) was amended to expand the jurisdiction of administering Oath of neutrality for election officials to any court or Commissioner for Oaths (Preamended Act provides, Section no28). Previously, only the High Court could administer Oath of Neutrality to election officers. With this amendment election officials can approach any court or Commissioner for Oaths to affirm their neutrality. The amendment will accelerate the process of oath taking by election officials.

Challenges to reforms and Amendments to Electoral Laws

As previously experienced, the amendment process took the normal trajectory of previous reform process. Since the enactment of the 2003 Electoral Act, it has become a norm for electoral reform to dovetail right into the electioneering period. For instance in the 2011 general elections, the amendments occurred four months to the general elections. This current amendment assumed a worse dimension, as the Bill which scaled through the National Assembly on March 10,2015 received presidential assent on March 26th, 2015 two days to the historic March 28 Presidential elections. Till this minute, the new amendment is largely obscure even to election administrators and experts.

The attitude towards electoral amendment in Nigeria does not only impact on the management of elections by INEC but also affects planning by other stakeholders. For instance the planning of voters education program becomes onerous for political parties, media and civil society. It must however be stated that the 2015 elections was conducted using the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) despite the existence of a newly amended electoral law. This is the impasse the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance sought to cure when it stipulates that electoral amendment must occur at least 6 months before the date of an election. This provision was also reinforced in the ECOWAS supplementary protocol on Democracy and good governance.

However, this notwithstanding, the key argument in this thesis, is that "it is not yet Uhuru"! There were many challenges faced in this reform effort, much as we tried, which are yet to be successfully addressed. There is, the need for a deliberate, purposeful and focused continuation of the reform of the Nigerian electoral process leading to the next general elections in 2019, so as to tackle subsisting challenges, clean up, sanitize or cleanse the political terrain, stabilize the polity and create a solid foundation for consolidating and deepening democracy in Nigeria, as well catalyze economic growth and socioeconomic development.

Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations
Findings
The Following findings were made in this work which are aimed at SDG 16 towards building strong institutions and guarantee peace and justice. Inadequacy of Constitutional and Electoral Act provisions in guaranteeing free, fair and credible Elections. The various amendments to the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 and the Electoral Act 2010 (see appendix B) did not contribute in enhancing the electoral process towards free and fair elections both in the 2011 and 2015 General Elections. Violations of the Act in several ways in the 2011 and 2015 were made. Consequently, the total number of elections annulled or upturned in the 2015 general elections surpass the number of such cases recorded in 2007 and 2011 elections combined. INEC lack the capacity to investigate and prosecute Electoral offenders. No tangible investigation or prosecution took place in the 2011 and especially 2015 general election.

Diaspora Disenfranchisement
Nigerians in the Diaspora currently have no voting rights in Nigeria. This is in

view of the provisions of the Electoral Act in Part 4 particularly Sections 57 and 58. Accordingly, Nigerians in the Diaspora did not vote in both 2011 and 2015 elections. The situation is becoming unusual in the light of current global developments.

Use of Technology in the Elections

INEC relying on its power to make guideline introduce technology i.e Permanent Voters Card (PVC) and Smart Card Reader (SCR). This is inline with Part 3 of the electoral Act. However, the distribution of this was adjudged to be poor in many places particularly in the South-Eastern parts of the country.

Independent Candidacy

Both the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 Chapter IV Part 3_D Sections 221-229 (as amended) and the Electoral Act Part 5 Sections 78-88 (as amended) prohibit independent candidacy to vie for electoral office. This has limited the electoral space in terms for persons to contest other than through political party platform.

Multi Responsibilities of INEC

INEC as presently constituted in Chapter IV B Sections 153 and the Electoral Act Part III Sections 9-23, Part IV Sections 25-77, Part V Sections 78-102, Part VI Sections 103-116 and Part VII Sections 117-132 is saddled with numerous tasks and responsibilities. These include registration of political parties, conduct of elections, voter registration, prosecution of electoral offenses among other sundry and equally important tasks that have direct bearing to the credibility of the elections. These numerous tasks and responsibilities have impeded the smooth conduct of its main constitutional responsibilities of conducting free, fair and credible election. This was evident in both the 2011 and 2015 General Election.

Conclusion

Building strong peace and justice institutions include electoral institutions are a step towards the attainment of SDGs. Therefore a credible electoral system will guarantee free and fair elections devoid of violence in line with SDG 16. The 2011 and 2015 General Elections in Nigeria were held in 2011 and 2015 respectively under the legal regime of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended), the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended), and guidelines regulating the conduct of institutions and agencies involved in elections. The

National Assembly did a commendable job in 2010 in its amendment of the 1999 Constitution and the Electoral Act 2010 among which were: making the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) financially independent when it made its expenditure derivable directly from the Consolidated Revenue Fund; inclusion of time limitation for the hearing of election petition, appointment of secretary to INEC, IDP enfranchisement etc. The Electoral Act 2010 now contains provisions to address delayed hearing of election petition unlike the position under the repealed Electoral Act 2006. However, there is the need to further amend the Constitution as well as the extant Electoral Act to further guarantee and strengthen the independence of INEC by making the Commission not subject to the direction and control of any person or authority in the exercise of all its operation. Additionally, the constitution as well as the Electoral Act should be further amended to accommodate other recommendations of the Electoral Reform Committee such as independent candidacy, giving greater weight to the substance of the petition rather than mere technicalities among others. This is imperative to restore credibility in the electoral process in Nigeria and ensure the conduct of free, fair and credible elections in the country.

The need to enfranchise Nigerian Diaspora in subsequent elections is necessary giving their economic contribution thus the amendment of the Electoral Act 2010, to grant Voting rights for Nigerians in the Diaspora contravenes neither the Nigerian constitution nor any other known law in Nigeria. Rather, it revolves around and seeks to strengthen the following constitutional issues as provided for in the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as amended;
  i.   Franchise: Right to vote and be voted for;
  ii.   Rights of representation;
  iii. Right to choose a candidate in an election;
  iv.   Right to be informed of what representatives are doing with your mandate
  v.   Right to ascertain the level of constituency development; and
  vi.   Right of recall.

The reports of various independent observers of the 2011 general elections shows that Nigeria has made a major leap in its democratic development with the organization of elections that was rated as being credible, free, fair and conclusive. Massive political education of the citizenry and the political class, will to a large

extent correct some of the identified anomalies, through discouragement of involvement in electoral irregularities. The post-presidential election violence of 2011 revealed the major shortcoming of the National security system of the country, which despite reports of electoral violence in previous elections could not proactively work to avert such a very unfortunate occurrence, which led to loss of innocent lives and countless property. The Nigerian government needs to train and equip its security agencies to be able to forestall violent breakdown of law and order, either before, during and after elections, utilizing the instrumentality of community policing; with the enlightened participation of the citizenry.

The litmus test for democracy in Nigeria will be the extent to which the electoral process through the electoral law instituted is able to engender fair, participatory, and inclusive electoral participation by the people. If the electoral law is weak, deficient, or poorly enforced, the electoral process will be easily subverted. There is need, therefore, to reform and strengthen the electoral law to ensure full adherence to those laws.

Unfortunately, electoral process has always been faulty, skewed and manipulated in favour of one party or candidate at the expense of the others. This has been the practice from one election to the other, thereby making electoral management a daunting task since independence in Nigeria. In most cases, election results have been rejected by the electorates and followed up by violence. This has led to the collapse of the first and second republics as well as the aborted third republic in Nigeria. This is a great lesson to Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC). Any attempt to skew or manipulate election results either in favour of a political party or candidate at the expense of others may spell a great doom for the fourth republic in Nigeria. Therefore, INEC must be truly independent, transparent and impartial in the performance of its functions as stipulated by the 1999 constitution and the 2010 electoral laws. It must carry out its operational activities in such a manner to be perceived in reality by all actors in the electoral process, to be neutral, objective and above board. Apart from this, INEC must be able to exhibit high-level of competence in the discharge of its constitutional assigned duties with minimal or no institutional, structural or financial hindrances. INEC must be seen to be truly independent in every sense of the world. It will be stressed here that without vibrant and competent people being appointed into INEC to strengthen it and manage elections there will be no strong INEC and the conduct of elections will be seriously flawed and the whole democratization process will be thrown into disrepute or grounded to a halt.

Electoral violence continues to be a recurring decimal in the polity. This is largely fuelled with the amount of money associated with elective offices. The just concluded elections in 2015 posed a different challenge considering the level of insecurity pervading the country. The Boko haram insurgency for once raised the bar as there were fears that elections will be impossible to conduct in several parts of the country while the insurgents can also exacerbate existing conflicts. While the death tolls in the 2015 elections cannot compare to the post-election violence of 2011 that led to the death of hundred and displacement of thousands of people, the tolls in the elections still remained high.

Section 227 of the Constitution and section 81 of the Electoral Act prescribe punishment for the contravention of electoral offences. However, the adequacy of the provisions to fight electoral violence, remains in question, one is that the sentences is very light, secondly is the trial of election offences in regular court makes prosecution highly ineffective as INEC is hampered by the small size of its legal department and cannot effectively prosecute. Elections are seen as the hallmark of democracy because it provides the legal framework through which the change in political office holders and legitimate government is established. For any government to be legitimate, the Electoral process must be in line with the dictates of the electoral laws as enshrined in the regulatory framework. There were gross violations of the 2010 Electoral Act by the ruling elite which has adversely affected the electoral process and democratic consolidation in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. Several sections of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) were violated e.g. Section 91(2); 95(2); 99(1-3) etc also Section 221 etc of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended). The need to implement the Justice Uwais commission's recommendation of the setting up of an Electoral Offences Court in order to punish offenders; and for INEC to be strengthened and given the autonomy in order to enforce the laws as enshrined in the Act.

Recommendations
The SDG Goal 16 can be acted if the following are implemented.
Amendments of the Constitution and Electoral Act in the following respects. For the prompt prosecution of electoral offenses, the need for establishment of:

(a) An Electoral Offences Tribunal to be composed and inaugurated on the year of elections to handle all pre-election and Election Day Offences ranging from registration of voters, buying and selling of voter's cards, violation of time

of commencement of campaign, financial inducement of voters on Election Day, corruption of *ad hoc* election officials etc. The proposed tribunal should be manned by both serving judges and retired judicial officers that are still active to handle strictly electoral offence throughout all stages of elections in an election year and six months after the election.

(b) The National Assembly to pass an autonomous Electoral Offences Commission Act that will invest the Commission with the capacity to investigate all electoral fraud and related offences, coordinate enforcement and prosecution of all electoral offences. The Commission should have the capacity and legal instrument to set up Mobile Courts to try election offences on election days and adopt measures to prevent and eradicate the commission of electoral malpractices.

Diaspora Enfranchisement

To enfranchise Nigerians in the Diaspora considering their economic contribution to the country and that their electoral significance in terms of numerical strength i.e numbers. This can be done by amendment of the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended) and the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended).

INEC to be technically and logistically well-grounded in order to ensure that PVC and SCR are distributed all over the country without having some areas disenfranchise due to poor distribution network. The electoral space be expanded to allow for independent candidates to run for elective positions in the country. INEC to be unbundled in that some of its function be divested from it and transferred to separate bodies in order to allow INEC face conduct of elections.

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A Content Analysis of Media Framing Studies on Peace Building for Sustainable Development

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Introduction

One of the sustainable development goals proposed by the United Nations for the development of planet earth is peace and justice. Absence of peace is conflict, crisis or war which are detrimental to a peaceful and developed world. The media institution needs to play its part by promoting peace in crisis situation. Unfortunately, Blasi believes that peace journalism is impossible until certain conditions and pre-conditions are met. But the problem is that there is no standard the media use to report crisis despite the numerous frames available for news report. Study aimed to suggest frames that could be used as a model to report crisis of any sort. Content analysis was employed and study was anchored on framing theory by Entman. Four scholarly articles that analyzed media frames in crisis situations in seven Nigerian elite newspapers were studied. Results showed that media framed problems and the cause of the problem to a large extent, while solution to the problem and moral lessons were framed to a very small extent. This kind of report is not constructive. Study concluded that giving salience to the last two purposes of framing promotes constructive report, and recommended that the four purposes of framing by Entman be employed as standard for reporting crisis while the rest of the frames would be subsumed under it.

Background to the Study

The absence of peace in any situation could lead to conflict, crisis or war. Conflict means disagreement or difference in opinion as to how certain objectives could be achieved (Alabi, 2010). Conflicts and crisis are found at every stage of life and conflicts are good but a poorly handled conflict could be destructive and could become a crisis (Alabi, 2010). Crisis exists when a conflict persists for too long and seems to defy easy solution (Alabi, 2010). Crisis is one of the defining features of the modern world, since the end of the Cold War there has been countless crisis that led to the deaths, sufferings and displacement of millions of people (Puddephatt, 2006). As a result of these prolonged crises many states have effectively collapsed or are very fragile (Puddephatt, 2006).

Crisis has become the word most widely used to describe our shared global conditions (IAMCR, 2013). For instance in the Arab world, we have witnessed several social uprisings. There have been youth riots in London and mass protests in Greece and France. In China, social instability is never far off with around 90,000 protests per year (Anthony, 2011). In Africa, "several countries such as Liberia, Somalia, Rwanda, Sierra Leon, Libya, Bahrain, Yemen and Syria have witnessed one form of crisis or the other (Okoro & Okechukwu, 2012). While in Nigeria, crisis has been an integral part of her structure since the amalgamation of the Northern and Southern protectorates by Lord Luggard in 1914, (Okoro & Okechukwu, 2012).

Crisis exacerbate poverty, brings massive human suffering, destroys the environment, displaces substantial number of people, creates enormous problems for the international community (Puddephatt, 2006), creates economic instability, political instability, and social tensions world over (Anthony, 2011). In order to prevent such disaster, the United Nations introduced sustainable development to ensure peace and justice yet "the fragile processes of sustainable development are still being undermined by insecurities and conflicts which cause suffering, pressurize health systems, destroy homes, schools, whole communities and lead to the larger scale displacement of people" (Bird, Lutz & Warwick, 2008, p. 5)

The World Commission on Environment and Development known as Brundtland Commission defined sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs" Bird et al.(2008, p. 3). The concept of

'sustainable development' was first conceived at the United Nations conference on Human Environment held in 1972 where the international community met to consider global environment and developmental needs, to define principles for the preservation and enhancement of the natural environment and highlight the need to support people (Bird et al. 2008).The country can succeed in its development plan if the three major actors agree to work together- the government, the media and the people. (Okigbo &Erobo, 2004).

Currently, there are 17 sustainable development goals proposed by UN butgoal 16; Peace and Justice Strong Institutions is what the study discussed. These goals are not without challenges but Birdet al. (2008, p. 1) believe that;

> "The greatest problem with sustainable development is that it has not entered the public conscience. They felt that the term 'sustainable development' is United Nations (UN) terminology and that media audiences cannot relate to the issues and challenges unless these are profiled through people to whom they can relate".

One of the ways the media can make sustainable development to enter public conscience is by reporting sustainable development with the right frame. The mass media "connect us to 'reality' as a filter, selecting out parts of experience for special attention and closing off other aspects of experience whether deliberately and systematically or not", Ndolo (2006, p. 21),and the 'reality' is placed into frame (Watson & Hill, 2006) known as framing. Framing defines how news media coverage can shape opinions by using specific framework to help their readers understand the situation (Cissel, 2012).

Statement of Problem
Ever since the study of frames various frames have been introduced. Unfortunately, these frames seem to have made little or no impact because studies that believe that the media do not make constructive report still abound. Iyengar in 1991 introduced thematic and episodic frames (Seon-Kyoung & Gower, 2009).Blasi (2004) proposed emphasis and equivalency frames as framing effects. Semetko and Valkenburg, (2000) put forward frames like attribution of responsibility, moral, economic, human interest and conflict frame. Other frames like response, religious, political, powerlessness frame and many others abound. There is no generally accepted model that is used to report crisis. The available

frames are copious and need to be managed for clarity and maximum effect. Otherwise the media will continue to use frames that may not elicit the desired response in crisis situations. Study identified frames which other frames could be subsumed under for constructive report. Entman's four main purposes of framing were the variables examined to find out;

Objectives

1. The extent the media under review framed the problem.
2. The extent the media framed the cause of the problem.
3. The extent the media framed remedies to the problem.
4. The extent the media framed lessons learnt from the problem

Literature Review
Scholars' View of Peace Journalism, Frame and Agenda Setting

For some decades now, many scholars have proposed different ways journalists could make constructive report especially during crisis but there seems not to be a uniform agreement on what the standard should be. For almost 30 years now, Klaidman (1990) writing on health crisis suggests that scholars should focus on how well media can legitimately cover health crisis because there are standards for reporting crisis of any sort. These standards must promote constructive reporting known as peace journalism.

In recent years, various models of peace journalism or constructive conflict coverage have been proposed. Ottosen argues that changing conflict coverage is a social movement within audiences, only when the public demands alternative conflict coverage and there is a real market for something like peace journalism, will it be possible to achieve constructive conflict coverage, Blasi (2004). Also, constructive conflict will remain irrelevant unless they are connected to the reality of today's mediaBlasi (2004). The reality of today's media refers to the six factors that influence news production; structural aspect of the media, conflict situation, personal features of the journalist, the political climate, lobbies and the audience Blasi (2004).

Study believes that the major factors are organizational structure and the characteristic of the journalist, the rest can be controlled by these two. For instance, if the policy of the organization is to make money, it will make it irrespective of how the news is covered (either in destructive or constructive

manner). Also, if the journalist does not have the needed skills and attributes to write constructively, he will not succeed. But if the media organization has a strong policy to foster peace through peace journalism, the political climate will only hinder the organization from reporting news but will not force them to report destructive news. The same goes with the situation on ground. Finally, study does not believe that there is no market for peace journalism because any news on conflict, crisis or war creates the market already. It is obvious that people listen to bad news more and they want to know how and when the issue would be resolved. News on crisis is like weather forecast where people want to know if their friends or relatives are involved or are safe in that environment. Businessmen also consider if the place is safe for business and so many other reasons. Even when all the conditions and pre-conditions are met, constructive report will still not be achieved without the right frame.

Frame in communication play an important role in shaping frames in thought known as framing effect (Druckman, 2001). There are two types of framing effects; equivalency and emphasis framing effects. Equivalency framing effect is the use of different but logically equivalent words or phrases that cause individuals to alter their preferences (Druckman, 2001). The information could be the same thing but presented in a positive or negative manner. For instance, when one says that there is 95% employment it casts a positive light, but when one says that there is 5% unemployment it casts a negative light (Druckman, 2001). Emphasis framing effect shows that by emphasizing a subset of potentially relevant considerations, one can lead individuals to focus on these considerations when constructing their opinions (Druckman, 2001). For instance, when a candidate frames a campaign in economic terms, it may cause voters to evaluate candidates based on their economic policies, and may lead voters to prefer the candidate with the stronger economic policy (Druckman, 2001).

McCombs and Shaw believe that agenda setting refers to the idea that there is a strong correlation between the emphasis mass media place on certain issues and the importance attributed to these issues by the audience (Schuefele & Tewksbury, 2007). Agenda setting lays emphasis on an issue (the number of times an issue is mentioned), it is as accessibility and memory base model; information that is easily recalled(Schuefele & Tewksbury, 2007).But framing is different in the sense that how an issue is characterized by news report can influence how the audience understands it. It is applicability base; effect lies on the way an issue is described

(Schuefele & Tewksbury, 2007).Both frame building and agenda building deal with message construction rather than media effect. They have impact both in volume and character of news messages about a particular issue (Schuefele & Tewksbury, 2007).According to McCombs, framing is a more refined version of agenda setting (Schuefele & Tewksbury, 2007). "As a point of clarification it must be noted that accessibility and applicability cannot be completely isolated from one another," Schuefeleand Tewksbury(2007, p. 16). Whether we think about an issue or how we think about it have blurred the difference between framing and agenda setting (Schuefele & Tewksbury, 2007). An applicable construct is likely to be activated when it is accessible, but an inapplicable construct is unlikely to be used no matter how accessible it is (Schuefele & Tewksbury, 2007).

The Confusing Elements between Frame and Agenda Setting
Druckman suggests that frame has two effects; equivalency and emphasis framing effects, while Schuefele& Tewksbury believe that frame and agenda setting are more of message construct than effect. Schuefele & Tewksbury in the same article say that agenda setting has accessibility effect while frame has applicability effect. Stating that frame and agenda setting deal with message construct rather than effect and eventually stating their effects is a bit confusing. The description given to emphasis framing effect by Druckmanis the same description given to accessibility effect of agenda setting by Schuefele & Tewksbury, while applicability effect of frame by Schuefele & Tewksbury is the same as equivalency framing effect by Druckman. Therefore, trying to separate agenda setting from framing seems to be one of the major reasons that brought about the confusion in the theoretical and conceptual definitions of framing.

Popular Frames used to Report Crisis
Different studies on media frame show that many scholars use different types of frame to report crisis. Okoro & Odoemelem in their study on "Print Media Framing of Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria: A Content Analytical Study of *The Guardian, Daily Sun, Vanguard and This Day* Newspapers," used frames proposed by Semetko and Valkenburg; Response, Religious, Labeling, Ethnic, Human Interest, Political, Economic, Powerlessness, Attribution of Responsibility and Conspiracy frames. Result showed that the newspapers reported the insurgency in policy response frame. Policy response means that the government and other people concerned made policies to curb the insurgency.

Seon-Kyoung, and Gower (2009), used five frames proposed by Semetko and Valkenburg to analyze conflict coverage in the USA titled, "How do the news media frame crises? A content analysis of crisis news coverage." The frames were; Human Interest Frame, Conflict Frame, Morality Frame, Attribution of Responsibility Frame, and Level of Responsibility Frame (by Iyengar).Seon-Kyoung, and Gower found out that Attribution of Responsibility was used more by media in the USA. The media blamed the government for the crisis. Economic Frame was the third most frequently used followed by Conflict Frame. But the Human Interest and Morality Frames were not frequently used.

A study on "The Nigerian Newspapers Framing of the Chibok School Girls Abduction: A Study of The Guardian, Daily Sun, The Trust and Leadership Newspapers," by Ngwu, Ekwe, and Chiaha, used different frames. Rescue Effort Frame, Hopelessness Frame, Political Frame, Religious Frame, Ethnic Frame, Conspiracy Frame, and Economic Frame. Results revealed that the way the newspapers framed the abduction of Chibok girls made the people lose hope on the government's ability to rescue the girls.

Another study on the same abduction titled, "Framing of the Abduction of Chibok Girls in *The Guardian* and *The Nation* Newspapers." Muobike used the following categories; Problem Definition. The units of analysis under this category are; Government, Politics, Insecurity, and Boko Haram. Cause frame- has the following units of analysis; poverty, Wealth, Bad government, Good government, Tribalism, Disunity, Unity, Terrorism. Remedy frame has these units of analysis;; street protest, Improve education, Security and training, Prayer and fasting, and None.

Clearing the Confusion in the Operationalization of Frames for Peace Journalism
Entman cleared the confusion in the definitions of agenda setting and framing by stating that framing involves **selection** and **salience (**salience means emphasis which describes agenda setting). The conceptual and operational definitions of his four main purposes of frame in his framing theory are with precision (see methodology). Other frames could be subsumed under them. For instance, attribution of responsibility could be used as sub frames under 'cause of the problem.' Also, policy response frame could be subsumed under 'remedies to the problem' while conflict frame fits into' problem definition. 'These four main

purposes of framing will clearly state how frames could be integrated into a permanent work programme of journalists and development communicators.

In summary, frames in Study One do not have operational definitions while Study Four used 'government' in two different categories. It also place some units wrongly which agree with Matthes (2009) that there is no operational precision. Majority framed causal interpretation of the problem and problem definition more. There are several different frames and the media need to know the effect each frame has to focus on the right frame for the right effect. Therefore, study believes that the four purposes of framing by Entman clearly show that. This is the gap this study filled.

Theoretical Framework

Agenda setting theory has been used to study media effect until now. Agenda setting tells people not what to think but **what** to think about (Rodman, 2010). But framing by Entman took the definition a step further to tell people **how** to think about it. Frame is how an issue is presented (Schuefele & Tewksbury, 2007). But the theoretical approaches to the construct of framing have resulted in conceptual confusion in conflict research (Dewulf et al. 2009).There is no operational precision, Matthes, (2009). Finally, research on framing is characterized by theoretical and empirical vagueness because of lack of a commonly shared theoretical model underlying framing research (Scheufele, 2006).But Entman addressed these lapses in his definition of framing and the purposes of framing. Entman says, "to frame is to select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicative text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation" (Scheufele, 1999, p. 107). Entmana attempted to clear the confusion that exists in the conceptualization and operationalisation of frame. This is the rationale study anchored on Entman's framing theory.

Methodology

Research Design

The study employed content analysis design which is a qualitative approach. Data were analyzed using the perspective of the theory underpinning the study. The study examined different frames the media use to report crisiand measured same against Entman's four purposes of framing which the study believes is the model

that will promote peace journalism. The four purposes of frame were used as content categories; problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and treatment recommendation. Study added 'others' as a category to accommodate frames that do not fit into Entman's four purposes of framing. The following are their conceptual definitions; Problem Definition- means who or what the media reported was the problem. The units of analysis under this category should be the actual problem like conflicts/crisis/war, natural disasters, outbreaks of diseases, and so on. Causal Interpretation- means who the media reported caused the problem. Moral Evaluation- means what the media framed were moral lessons learnt from the problem to avoid future occurrence. Treatment Recommendation- means what the media suggested as solution to the problem.

Popular frames proposed by Semetko and Valkenburg used by the media studies were used as units of analysis. They are; Human Interest Frame- brings a human face to the story or shows the emotional angle of the story. Conflict Frame- shows conflict and disagreement among individuals or groups. It includes crisis of any sort, war and natural disasters. Morality Frame- puts a problem in the context of morals to influence the people to make judgment that would rouse negative feelings towards the person that caused the problem. Attribution of Responsibility Frame- is a way of attributing responsibility to the government, organization, group or individual as the cause of the problem or the one to solve the problem. Rescue Effort Frame- means efforts the government and others made to rescue the girls. Hopelessness Frame- suggests that the government and the public could not rescue the girls. Political Frame- suggests that action was taken for political reasons; to use it against the government. Religious Frame- means that Boko Haram was formed by Northerners to wipe out Christianity. Ethnic Frame- means ethnic sentiment. Conspiracy Frame-discredits the government as incompetent government. Economic Frame- explains the implication of the problem on the economy and is believed to encourage suggestions for solution.

Other units of analysis are; Government- the new meaning given to the kidnap of the girls was that the government is too weak to control a sect like Boko Haram. Politics- means that the abduction was for political reasons. Insecurity- means that the abduction was part of the growing insecurity in the country. Boko Haram- means a terrorist sect that pretends to fight western education. Poverty- the

abduction was as a result of poverty in the country. Wealth- means that the country and its citizens have so much money to sponsor terrorism. Bad government- means that the abduction was as a result of government's inability to maintain peace, order and unity in the country. Good government- means that the government shows good skills in maintaining order, peace and unity. Tribalism- means differences in beliefs, customs and traditions of various tribes who are against themselves. Disunity- means disagreement between different tribes in the country. Unity- means that the different tribes in the country work together for a common purpose. Terrorism- means that the abduction was purely an act of terrorism not agitation against western education. Street protest- Nigerians took to the streets to express their anger towards the government. Improved education- the government, originations and citizens provided good facilities for schools in the north to show support in their education. Security and training- means efforts made to train Nigerian security officers on how to tackle Boko Haram, rescue the girls, and protect the citizens from future attacks. Prayer and fasting- means that the government and the citizens fasted and prayed to God to rescue the girls. None- means that no suggestion was made to rescue the girls. Data were analyzed quantitatively, scale of percentages was used to measure the extent newspapers under review framed the problem, its cause, lessons learnt and recommended solution. Results from this will give a clear indication of how the media frame crisis and how they ought to frame crisis to make it constructive.

Population/Sample Size
Articles abound on Boko Haram insurgence which formed the population of the study. Boko Haram is an Islamic sect that believes that girls should not get education because they are meant to be house wives. Out of the numerous articles written on Boko Haram insurgency, study purposively selected articles that examined media frames on crisis caused by Boko Haram. It included a foreign article to compare media frames locally and internationally. Three articles that studied The Guardian, Vanguard, This Day, Daily Sun, Daily Trust, Leadership, and the Nation newspapers were chosen.

Data Analysis
The tables below give a clear indication of the frames media mostly use to frame crisis and the extent they are used. The result is meant to show the extent frames can be used to make news report either constructive or destructive.

Table 1: Study One
Print Media Framing of Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria: A Content Analytical Study of *The Guardian, Daily Sun, Vanguard and This Day Newspapers.* **10 frames were used.**

Problem Definition	Causal Interpretation	Moral Evaluation	Treatment Recommendation	Others
	Label		Response	Human Interest
	Political		Economic	Conspiracy
	Attribution of Responsibility			Powerlessness
	Religious			
	Ethnic			
0%	50%	0%	20%	20%

The newspapers gave more salience to the issues that caused (50%) the problem much more than solution to the problem.

Table 2: Study Two
How do The News Media Frame Crises? A Content Analysis of Crisis News Coverage

Problem Definition	Causal Interpretation	Moral Evaluation	Treatment Recommendation	Others
Conflict	Morality		Economic	Human Interest
	Attribution of Responsibility			
20%	40%	0%	20%	20%

Out of the five frames used in this article, table shows that media in the USA also give more salience (40%) to frames that blame the government for crisis.

Table 3: Study Three
The Nigerian Newspapers Framing of the Chibok School Girls Abduction: A Study of *The Guardian, Daily Sun, The Trust and Leadership Newspapers.* **Seven frames were used.**

Problem Definition	Causal Interpretation	Moral Evaluation	Treatment Recommendation	Others
	Political		Rescue	Hopelessness
	Religious		Economic	Conspiracy
	Ethnic			
0%	42.8%	0%	28.4%	28.5%

The newspapers blamed (42.8%) various factors more than it suggested solutions to the problem.

Table 4: Study Four
Framing of the Abduction of Chibok Girls in *The Guardian* **and** *The Nation Newspapers*

Problem Definition	Causal Interpretation	Moral Evaluation	Treatment Recommendation	Others
Government	Poverty		Street Protest	
Politics	Wealth		Improved Education	
Insecurity	Bad government		Security & Training	
Book Haram	Good government		Prayer & Fasting	
	Tribalism		None	
	Disunity			
	Terrorism			
	Unity			
23.5%	47%	0%	29.4%	0%

The newspapers under review gave more reports (47%) on the cause of the problem.

Table 5: Scale of Percentages

Scale of percentages	Percent
To a very large extent	70 – 100
To a large extent	50 – 69
To a small extent	30 – 49
To a very small extent	0 – 29

Table 6

Total	Problem Definition %	Causal Interpretation %	Moral Evaluation %	Treatment Recommendation %	Others %	Total %
Study 1	0	50	0	20	30	**100**
Study 2	20	40	0	20	20	**100**
Study 3	0	42.8	0	28.4	28.5	**100**
Study 4	23.5	47	0	29.4	0	**100**
Total	**43.5 (10.8)**	**179.8 (44.9)**	**0 (0)**	**97.8 (24.4)**	**78.5 (10.6)**	**400**

Discussion

Going by the scale of percentages above, the media framed the problem to **a very small** extent (10.8%), but salience was given to the causal interpretation of the problem (44.9%) to a small extent. It shows that the media could just mention the crisis briefly then report about who or what caused the problem. When the first two categories are summed together it gives (55.7%). Implying that the problem and what caused the problem are given salience to a large extent. Study believes that these two categories are good to report but care must be taken regarding the extent they are framed. To make them salience more than the rest of the categories could induce fear which could be interpreted as insecurity in the nation, it could also discourage both local and foreign investors, and encourage capital flight. It could lead to inflation, poverty, sickness, and ultimately death. The media must make conscious effort not to blow these two categories out of proportion. Otherwise it will end up as a destructive report if it incites the public against the government or the organization/group/individual involved.

Results also showed that moral evaluation and treatment recommendation which suggest improvement and solution to the problem were framed to a very small extent (0 % and 24.4%) giving a total of 24.4%. All the local and foreign media framed their different issues the same way. It means that the problem is insurmountable or is too difficult to resolve. It also discourages any one or any group that intends to support to curb the crisis. For the media to be constructive in their report these two categories must be given salience. Reporting information to solve problem is how to think about the problem. Finally, the last category (others) was framed to a very small extent but the frames (powerlessness, conspiracy, hopelessness and human interest frames) in that category are also very negative and should not be given salience.

Conclusion

Lack of clarity in the conceptual and operational definitions of framing could be the reason the theory seems not to be eliciting the right response from the people. Also, inability to put the numerous different frames under manageable categories could be the reason media are still accused of not being constructive in their news report on crisis. Failure to focus on frames that will encourage the public to support the government solve the issues rather than blame the government and expect them to solve all the problems could be the reason scholars like Blasi believe that constructive reporting is not feasible for now till the public begin to demand for peace journalism. Having been colonised by the West, Nigerian media may be influenced by the way the West report news. Lee Kuan Yew believes that western media are always skeptical and cynical of the government (Muobike, 2017). For more information please visit https://www.amazon.com/Development-Journalism-Role-Journalists-National/dp/3330014334

The study has increased knowledge on the use of Entman's framing theory in making constructive report of any sort. Decision makers have been educated on how frames could be used to constructively frame policies to obtain positive results in any situation.

Recommendations

The media could integrate the four purposes of Entman's framing theory into permanent work programmes to promote constructive reporting. For example in every news report,salience must be given to moral evaluation and treatment recommendation to the problems much more than the problem and the cause of the problem. This will make the public see the moral lessons and solution to the problem more important than the problem and its cause.

The United Nations should consider using the six factors Blasi suggested are conditions and pre-conditions to achieving constructive report. They can lobby the government to create a favourable environment for the media to report information constructively. But they should make the government to understand that such report is to encourage the citizens to support the government to foster development which will make its work easy. UN should lobby the media institution to give 'sustainable Development' a good image by giving salience to its benefit to the society and the world at large.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

12

Security Expansionism and the Politics of Water for International Peace and Security

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Introduction

This work examined the impact of water and the expanding concept of security on international peace and security. The objective of the study was to ascertain the extent of threats from water related issues on international security and sustainable development. Relying on available records on the availability and management of water, the study discovered that no state can function efficiently without access to fresh water resources hence the politics of water has remained a dominant issue in interstate relations. The villagization and globalization of the world today has brought to light the contending forces inherent in water since Hydroelectric power has become so central that most nation states are already at logger heads over the damming of rivers and irrigation to support agriculture, industrial and domestic use, for the world's growing population. Water is obviously the most important natural resources that has laid out foundation for politics, because nearly one-half of the world's river basins are shared by –two or more states. Climate change has also accelerated water scarcity as well as water overflows in terms of flooding, all constituting serious threats to life and the environment with spillover effects capable of threatening international peace and security and infringing on realization of sustainable development goals. The study recommends a collective management and

collaborations on water issues through the creation of a specialized agency for policy formulation, Regulation, Funding and Coordination of water resources among the member states of the United Nations. States have to evolve a political orientation of water diplomacy that will utilize the several tributaries of great rivers for channelization and restocking to and adopt more effective strategic water resources management.

Background to the Study

Security basically implies freedom from threats to core values. Discussions of security centers on the pursuit of freedom from threat. In the content of the international system, security is about the ability of states and societies to maintain their independent identify and integrity. According to Lippmann (1943) 'A nation is secured to the extent to which it is not in danger of having to sacrifice core valves if it wishes to avoid war and is able, it challenged, to maintain them by victory in such a war". Security is epicenter to international life. Since the 1648 peace of Westphalia, the history of the state system has been a relentless struggle to achieve security.

Security expansionism is the expansion of the concept of security to include the basic needs of life, food, shelter, health, education, meaningful work, human rights, environmental protection etc. This idea elevates security to the status of such threats and economic, demographic, ecological or environmental and democratic threats. Politic is all about allocation of resources. Water is life. Politics and water are inseparable. Since security is all about freedom from threats, the politics of water in international politics has created serious threats that infringe on international Peace and Security. These threats are constantly increasing from global subsidence, mean sea level rise Coastal erosion and flooding that have compounded environmental pollution. All these phenomena are associated with water and in turn affect sustainable development

The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS, 1982), the control of the International waters, the politics of the resources of territorial waters, the Exclusive Economic Zone and the management of marine resources, control of navigation, maritime trade, oil and gas production and processing, refineries, mining of all kinds, coal gasification etc are all enmeshed in water creating the politics of water.

Water is life and Infact the most important natural resources. The human body constitutes not less than 78% water. The centrality of water is so primarily, that without it, humanity will come to grief. Even at creation before the separation of the heaven from the earth, the spirit of the Great architect of the universe moved upon the face of the deep or the entire water bodies on the earth,97.25 percent are saline or salty in the oceans, seas and lakes. Only 2.75 percent is fresh water. Out of this, Ice caps and glaciers account for 2.05percent. the rest is stored as ground water in lakes, soil moisture, atmosphere, streams, rivers and the biosphere. The world's distribution of fresh water resources is unequal. The picture is really politically volatile. Even nature has laid the foundation for the politics of water

Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to examine the connection between the politics of water and the expansion of the concept of security for international peace and security. Other objectives include:

a. Examine the importance of water and analyze issues surrounding the politics of water.
b. Analyze the implication of the politics of water on security and sustainable development
c. Ascertain the extent of threat of water issues on international Peace and Security

States and the Politics of Water

All through history, the availability and management of water resources have shaped the power of empires, kingdom and the modern state system. No state can function efficiently without access to fresh water resources. Every civilization from ancient times to the present have evolved and dissolved not only on how well it has managed resources, but on how it has utilized water and water resources. Today water is so central that it is posited that the next world war could be fought over water and water resources. Water is therefore inseparable from the existence of the modern state (Akolokwu, 2015).

Nigeria for instance is partly located in the ecologically dehydrated or stressed part of the world adjourning the Islamic dry lands of the Sahel of Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia, (a zone of conflict in Islamic fundamentalism), internationally referred to as the Arc of conflict. Nigeria stands between two worlds; the Southernmost belt is the Atlantic Ocean adjoining the rest of West

central Africa with flowing rivers and their challenges including mean sea level rise, global subsidence, Coastal erosion, excessive flooding. environmental pollution from hydrocarbon activities, land erosion, population explosion and land hunger as a result of over population. In the Northern most part, there is the multiple challenges of desert encroachment, deforestation from overgrazing, insurgency arising from South ward and East –West migration of nomadic community, internally displaced persons and refugees, destruction and invasion of the farming communities of the middle belt as well as water stress from the over damming of rivers and poor management of fresh water bodies.

Most states in the world are in this same reality of Nigeria faced with contending forces according to Akolokwu, 2002 "natures prodigality and scarcity". How can states contend with these forces of nature. Moreso, the villagization and globalization of the world has today created in our world a new natural global ecosystem in which technology, finance, migration are all building a new borderless world system where sovereignty is threatened as citizens change nationally in response of labour demands. In fact, technology, finance, labour and migrations are forcing Africans to go into voluntary slavery through migrations in search of jobs as evident in the world's the stunning number of stranded migrants in Libya. The world energy crisis partly shifted emphasis to the use of alternative sources. Hydroelectric power has become so central that most nation-states are already at logger heads over the damming of rivers and irrigation to support agriculture, industrial and domestic uses including the cultivation of marine creatures-fishes, molluses crustaceans, vegetables etc to support the world's growing population.

World Distribution of water and Global conflicts

As earlier pointed out, water is the most important natural resources that has a laid out foundation for politics. According to Philipp S.(2002), nearly one –half of the world's river basins are shared by two or more countries, and although rivers basins comprises only about 3% of the volume of water on the planet, they provide the vast majority of the supply used in human activity. The primary source of the world's supply of fresh water is in Rivers, lakes and Reservoirs. Rainfall patterns have important implications for the quality of water. According to Akolowku, 2000 scientist have estimated that the average amount of global runoff (the amount of water that is available for human use after evaporation and infiltration takes places is between 39,000 and 42,000 cubic kilometers a year of

which only around 9,000 is readily accessible to human with additional 3,50 cubic kilometers stored in reservoirs. Rainfall varies widely. Heavy rainfall in the Amazon Basin and South –east Asia compares with lower rainfall in arid and semi-arid states which received only 2% of the world's runoffs. Currently, more that 40% of the worlds' population live in conditions of water stress and this percentage is estimated to grow almost 50% by 2025. Current threats to fresh water resources are two folds; increased use and declining quality as a result of anthropogenic causes of pollution. Future threats include climate change and population growth increasing the world's demands for water.

Water scarcity accelerated by climate change affects water availably that may threaten peace and security in the same way water overflows in terms of flooding constitute serious threats to life and the environment that in most cases have spillover effects capable of threatening international peace and security. Climate change obviously threatens the long term national security and overall stability of the world. States will be faced with ever more tough decisions in terms of providing humanitarian assistance in the face of extreme weather events and disruptions.

A lot of conflict today leading to loss of lives and property are traceable to grazing lands. Aside from the Bedouin Arabs, Tuaregs, Jews and their warlike neighbors in the Middle East, much of the conflicts in Africa leading to genocide in some instances can be traced to the struggles for control of pastoral lands and farm steads. This is a real plague in Nigeria today. Whether it is between nomadic Fulanis and non-Fulanis in West Africa, Tutsis and Hutus in Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and Eastern Congo, the Masai of Kenya, the Famine wars in the Ogaden region between Ethiopia, Djibouti and Eritrea, the internal conflicts among Somalis and between Somalia and Kenya, the Tuaregs in Mali and Niger, Water and indeed land for cropping and animal husbandry are topical issues.

Beyond oil and religion at the global levels, water stress and the politics of water are in the centre of the tension in the Middle East. The question of who manages the Jordan River especially its headquarters in the Golan Heights as well as the control of Navigation in the Persian Gulf, the Suez Canal are critical in the Middle East tension. The Yom Kippur War (the Arab- Israeli war)etc are all connected to water. The politics of water for agriculture has been primary even on the Ur of the Chaldees in ancient Mesopotamia. Even the war between Iraq and Iran in the

1980s and 1990s partly had to do with the control of the Tigris and Euphrates as well as their mouths into the Persian Gulf.

Egypt is the cradle of human civilization. The power and pride of Egypt since then has depended on the River Nile which is the world's longest, greatest river system. There is a raging diplomatic debate between Egypt and Ethiopia over the proposal by Ethiopia to build one of the world's modern dams on the Blue Nile. The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) located on the Blue Nile forty kilometers (25 miles) from the border with the Republic of Sudan will have the capacity to produce 6000 Mega Watts of Electricity and would be the largest dam in Africa when completed. For Ethiopia having become land locked with the excision of Djibouti and Erithrea and with the bitter experience of drought and its attendant consequences of migrations, war, refugees and depopulation, this dam is at the centre of the country's survival as a sovereign state. As one of the world's oldest state and the second most densely populated country in Africa, Ethiopia cannot allow itself to be annihilated by water stress. The opposition to this project is based on the1902 treaty where Ethiopia was compelled by the United Kingdom not to do anything on the Blue Nile as it would affect the riparian states including Sudan and Egypt. There is indeed a strong link between water and power supply.

Similar conflict also exists along the course of the Colorado River which drains into the Gulf of Mexico. Colorado River Basin are depleting groundwater reserves at rapid rate that threatens the future of river that supplies water to the forty million people and irrigates four million acres of farmland. The groundwater reserves have accumulated over thousands of years and recharge at an exceedingly slow rate as rain water. Each of the Seven States of the Colorado River Basin including Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming deplete their ground water reserves to the point they will run out of options. Usually the states rely on the above ground reservoirs to help them weather dry years, but the weather level at Lake Mead has fallen that other reservoirs are drying up fast making the region grow hotter more so in the face of climate change. This will obviously lead to further declines in the Colorado Rivers stream flows and combined with the declining snow pack and population growth will threaten the long term ability to supply water to the seven states. Today Mexico Scarcely receives any water from the Colorado river in its own territory

Similar debates are raging between India and Pakistan over the Indus River and between India and Bangladesh over the River Ganges. Bangladesh depends on India for about 90 percent of its water flows all year round. According to Sachs. J. (2008), the world has water creating conflicts leading to displacement of persons and communities in the Sahel Region of Africa and the Orange/Limpopo river in South Africa as well as the Yangtze River in China which runs for 6,300 kilometers among others.

One might state without hesitation that international politics may become hollow without the politics of water. While some nations who do not have enough and face water stress are threatened by drought and desertification, fueling wars, migrations and the problem of internally displaced persons, refugees etc, others who have in abundance have become victims of flooding and environmental pollution. These calamities are being heightened by climate change and remains an outstanding threat to Peace in the world society today.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Water Security.
Water occupy a central theme in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The evolvement of development goals to sustainable development indicates that development is more complicated than just straight forward decisions on priorities MDGs have been a good start, but its goals have to be made sustainable and measurable and not thriving. The Rio 20 final Declaration states that sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can only be achieved with a broad alliance of people, government, civil society and private sector all working together to secure the future we want for the present and future generations. The complex and interconnected challenges posed by water security shows the centrality of water for achieving security, sustainability, development and human well-being.

The impact of climate change on water resources vary in different regions. Major rivers worldwide have experienced dramatic changes in flow, reducing their natural ability to adjust to and absorb disturbances. According to Edet, A. Ukpong A J et al(2008), given expected changes in global change and water needs, this may create serious problems including loss of native biodiversity and risks to ecosystem and human for increased flooding or water shortage with adverse consequences. Questions to drive SDGs would include:

1. Are there strategies in place in the various states, regional and international policies on climate change and water management?

2. Where the original MDG's targets helpful in forcing the minds of governments, business and civil societies on water management and its implications for overall society and economic development?

3. What still remains to be done on the MDGs on water that will serve as foundation blacks for SDGs?

For SDGs to succeed, strategies must be put in place to address these questions and efforts at mitigation and or adaptation of water management must be geared towards effective policy formulation and implementation by both municipal, national, regional, continental and international governments. The development of any state is dependent on policies that are operational with the actions of the policy actors of the state who must understand the problems and management of water and water related problems. Efforts must be made for full domestication of Resolutions passed on environmental protection and sustainable development in general.

Conclusion

We have seen the intricate relationship between security and the politics surrounding water. The struggle to exercise power over water resources is between states, regions and even within states. It is water and conflicts over water resources that lead to the lots of migrations and the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and refugees trending issues today. The politics of water is indeed a serious threat to security. The world is being threatened by several attacks include global subsidence, mean sea level rise, coastal erosion and flooding, Wild Winds etc. The relationship between water, environment, ecology, religious fundamentalism, migration, hunger, poverty etc obviously affect sustainable development, hence it must be tackled. Threats from water scarcity and flooding as a result of climate change are also forces that must be addressed as it impedes on realization of the sustainable development goals.

Recommendations

The scaring implications of the issues surrounding water on international security obviously call for collective management and collaborations. Since the world has become more interdependent and interconnected, spillover effects have become part of international politics today. It is in this light we make the following recommendations to check water related threats to international peace and security.

1. In view of the centrality of water to humanity, the United Nations should create a specialized agency for policy formulation, regulation, funding and coordination of water resources among her member –states.

2. States must evolve a political orientation of water diplomacy with riparian states of the major rivers that flows into their states. States strategic diplomacy can utilize the several tributaries of great rivers to achieve channelization and restocking.

3. States can support schemes of transferring water from great river basins that will encourage construction of inland ports to improve economic potentials like hydro-electric dams, channels improvement, new river ports inflow and outflow hydraulic works.

4. Encouragement of new Regional Scheme like the Western China Development Project. For African region across the Niger Chad-Congo Basins, integrated development scheme on short and long term basis as a strategy to fight poverty. This can be done through inter-Basin.

5. Water transfer and development of massive dams to support irrigation, hydro-electricity grazing lands and control of floods as well as fight desertification, drought and the current problems of a migrations threatening Europe and Africa,

6. States must draw inspiration from the South Korean example of the four-river restoration project, where proper channelization via river training and restoration of the Han River, the Geum River, the Nakdong Rivers and the Yeongsan River have proved effective in strategic water resources management in Korea.

7. Earth –dams should be built to act as reservoirs, resorts fisheries, green verges, agricultural belts, grazing reserves, sanctuaries for wild life, tourist havens and new population centres. These dams when created and strategically located will have carrying capacities that reflect the volume of water harvested by them. Lakes from river courses, flood plains and fresh water can be built and properly managed to avoid dam breaks floods and environmental disasters.

8. Rivers must be properly channeled as an effective strategic water resources management.

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13

Uncorrected Refractive Error and its Academic Implications: Quality Education and the Marginalized School Children

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Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goal four (SDG 4) ensure that all children have an inclusive and equitable quality education. However uncorrected refractive errors have been a major cause of limitations with regard to quality education as vision plays a vital role in child learning and development, thus, any problem with child's vision could adversely affect the quality of the child's education. A cross-sectional survey of schoolchildren in four randomly selected primary schools within Sokoto metropolis was carried out from July 2016 through October 2016. Relevant history and basic ocular examinations were carried out on the children that were selected using a multi-stage sampling technique. Data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (IBM SPSS) version 20. A total of 113 students were surveyed; 56 (49.6%) males and 57 (50.4%) females. The age range was between 5 and 15 years and the mean age was10.89years $\pm$ 2.27. The prevalence of uncorrected refractive error was found to be 9.7% with more than half of them within the age group 10-12years (p=0.018) and more common in females than males (54.5% versus 45.5%) although the difference was not significant (p=0.775). More than 90% of the respondents have never had a prior eye examination. The average mean academic

performance of the pupils with uncorrected refractive error (49.54% ± 10.49) was found to be significantly lower than those without refractive error (71.08 ± 10.09), Mean difference = 21.55, (95% CI, 15.18-27.92), (t=6.70, p=0.000). The negative implications of uncorrected refractive error on the quality of education and other socio-economic aspects of life underscore the need to increase efforts on its screening, and increase other relevant interventional measures.

Background to the Study

The right to quality education is universal to all children and does not allow any form of debarment or exclusion. Marginalized children or individuals such as the visually impaired, are often expunge in the National educational policy thus begrudging them from their educational rights. Refractive error which results when the eye fails to correctly bring rays of light from an external object onto the fovea in the retinal plane leading to blurring of the image perceived by the individual unless refractive correction is made, stands as one of the commonest causes of poor vision around the world accounting for more than $2/5^{th}$ of all the causes visual impairment, and is the second leading cause of treatable blindness (Deshpande & Malathi, 2011: Ayanniyi*et al.*, 2010: Nebiyat*et al.*, 2015: Pascolini & Mariotti, 2012). Visual problems are a major cause of limitations to school pupils with regard to the learning process (Kotingo*et al.*, 2014).

Visual problems may influence the life of a child in physical, psychological, educational, vocational and social aspects. It is estimated that more than 75% of all learning comes from the use of the eye, and that one in every five children has a correctable visual problem which if left uncorrected or undetected for a long period of time, may bring about maladjustment and the failure of the child (Suresh *et al*, 2014). Obtaining a quality primary education is fundamental to improving children's lives and sustainable development.

Gomes-Neto*et al.* (1997) showed that primary school children with reduced vision had a higher probability of repeating a class and scoring very low on achievement tests. Similar relationships between poor vision and academic performance were seen in findings of many researchers such as Kotingo*et al.* (2014) in Southern part of Nigeria, Toledo *et al.* (2010) and Junior *et al.* (2012) in Brazil, Chen *et al.* (2011) in the Klang Valley region of Malaysia and Goldstand*et al.* (2005) in the United States of America. Reduction of visual impairment due to refractive error remains an important international public health goal due to its high prevalence and

substantial costs of its correction (Otutu*et al.*, 2012). Early detection of a visual problem has some educational, behavioral and improved quality of life benefits. This research aims to access the quality of education of the children with uncorrected refractive error in term of school academic performance, in Sokoto metropolis, Sokoto State, Nigeria

Methods

Sokoto Metropolis is the capital of Sokoto State. It comprises of Sokoto North, Sokoto South, part of Wamakko and part of Dange-Shuni Local Government areas and has a projected population of 687,767 people out of the projected population of 4,968,458 million people in the State (National Population Commission, NPC 2016). The inhabitants of the State are mainly Hausa and Fulani. Other ethnic groups include Zabarmawa, Yoruba, Nupe, Igala, Igbo etc. Hausa is the commonly spoken language. Civil servants form the greater percentage of the population, while the rest are farmers, traders, artisans, among others. There are 118,830 primary school pupils within the metropolis as at March 2016. (State Universal Basic Education Board, SUBEB 2016).

A descriptive cross-sectional study design was employed in which only primary schools pupils aged 5-15 years in the four randomly selected primary schools were included. Those that are completely blind or mentally retarded were excluded from the study. The sample size of surveyed pupil was determined using the formula

$$n = z^2 \, p \, q / d^2,$$

Where;

n= desired sample size (where the population is greater than 10,000).

z=the standard normal deviate, usually set at 1.96, which corresponds to the 95% confidence level.

p= is the proportion (prevalence) of the primary school children population estimated to have a refractive error from previous studies which was 7.3% (or 0.073) (Faderin & Ajaiyeoba, 2001).

q= is the proportion of the primary school children without refractive error i.e.

$q = 1 - p = 0.927$

d= is the degree of accuracy (was set at 0.05).

$n = 1.96^2 \times 0.073 \times 0.927 / 0.05^2$

$n = 104$

Ten percent (10%) non response was anticipated, which was adjusted as, $n_s = n/R$ = 104/0.9 = 116 pupils.

One hundred and sixteen (116) pupils were recruited for the study using a multistage sampling technique as follows
Stage I: four primary schools were selected using simple random sampling technique (balloting).
Stage II: from each selected school, stratified sampling technique was used for class 1 to class 6, then from each class arm, a sub-class (e.g. A, B, C or D) was selected using a simple random sampling technique (balloting).
Stag III: from each of the selected sub-class, systematic sampling technique was used to select pupils.

An Illiterate E chart was hung on a wall at a distance of six meters from where the pupil will stand for the visual acuity measurement in the examination room and at a height of two meters. Visual Acuity was measured one eye at a time with each pupil standing erect and facing directly to the chart, and then reading out the direction of the E letter on the charts starting from the biggest one to the smallest readable. The eye not being measured was covered with an occluder. For those with reduced visual acuity, i.e. 6/12 or worse, the Pin Hole Visual Acuity was then measured by peeping through a pinhole at the chart and the Pin Hole visual acuity was then recorded. Refractive error was diagnosed based on visual acuity of 6/12 or worse which improves with pin-hole visual acuity testing (Nebiyat*et al.*, 2015). Collected data was clean, entered and analyzed using statistical package for social science (IBM SPSS) version 20 (SPSS Inc. Chicago, IL, U.S.A.) and MS Excel 2016. Pre-testing was conducted with the field research team consisting of an Ophthalmologist, two ophthalmic nurses, two trained staff. Survey fieldwork was preceded by 2 days of staff training so as to familiarize them with the standard examination procedures involved. A day field pre-testing exercise was conducted in a primary school which was not included in the final sampling to validate the data collection tools and to minimizes inter-observer variations.

Frequency distribution tables were constructed; cross-tabulations were done to examine the relationship between categorical variables, Chi-square test was used to compare differences between proportions, Student 't'test was used to compare means. All statistical analysis was set at 5% level of significance ($p < 0.05$).

Approval for the study was obtained from the ethics committee of Usmanu Danfodiyo University Teaching Hospital (UDUTH) Sokoto. Approval was also obtained from Sokoto Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) and principals of selected schools. Written informed consent was obtained from the parent of participating pupil and assent was obtained for each participating pupil.

Results

A total of 116 questionnaires were administered, out of which 113 questionnaires were completed fully, thus giving a response rate of 97.4%. Three (3) pupils were excluded because they were not fully cooperative with visual acuity measurement. The mean age of the pupils was 10.89years ± 2.27 with a male to female ratio approximately 1:1. Majority of the respondents (46%) were between the ages 10-12years and more than half (54.5%) of all cases of uncorrected refractive error lies within this age group (Table 1).

Table 1: Distribution of uncorrected refractive error (URE) among primary school children, according to sex and age group

Variables	Normal vision N=102 (%)	URE N=11 (%)	Total (%)	P-value
Sex				
Male	51 (45.1)	5 (4.4)	56(49.6)	
Female	51 (45.1)	6 (5.3)	57(50.4)	0.775
Age				
<7 years	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	
7 – 9 years	29 (25.7)	2 (1.8)	31 (24.7)	
10 – 12 years	46 (40.7)	6 (5.3)	52 (46.0)	0.018
13 – 15 years	27 (23.9)	2 (1.8)	29 (25.7)	

The prevalence of uncorrected refractive error (URE) equals pupils with URE/ Total population of respondents i.e. 11/113 = 9.7%.

Only 11 (9.7%) of the respondents have had previous eye examination while a majority of them (90.3%) have never had a prior eye examination, the previous history of eye examination was seen to be more common in children with uncorrected refractive error (x^2=17.695, p=0.000). About two-thirds of the

parent of the respondents were using eyeglasses, and about 67% of the paternal parent have completed tertiary education while more than two-fifths of the maternal parent have no western education. Majority of the respondent's parents (over 2/3rd) are civil servants and about one-third are businessmen. Farmers form less than two percent of commercial activities of the respondent's parent (Table 2).

Table 2: Socio-demographic characteristics of the pupils and their parents

Variables	Normal vision N=102 (%)	URE N=11 (%)	Total (%)	P-value
Previous eye examination of pupil				
Yes	6 (5.3)	5 (4.4)	11 (9.7)	
No	96 (85.0)	6 (5.3)	102 (90.3)	0.000
Eyeglasses usage by the parent				
Yes	34 (30.1)	3 (2.7)	37(32.7)	
No	68 (60.2)	8 (7.1)	76 (67.3)	0.684
Level of Father's education				
Primary	2 (1.8)	0 (0)	2 (1.8)	
Secondary	21 (18.6)	1 (0.9)	22 (19.5)	
Tertiary	69 (61.1)	7 (6.2)	76 (67.3)	
None	10 (8.8)	3 (2.7)	13 (11.5)	0.356
Level of Mother's education				
Primary	7 (6.2)	0 (0)	7 (6.2)	
Secondary	28 (24.8)	3 (2.7)	31 (27.4)	
Tertiary	30 (26.5)	3 (2.7)	33 (29.2)	
None	37 (32.7)	5 (4.4)	42 (37.2)	0.802
Father's occupation				
Businessmen	29 (25.7)	5 (4.4)	34(30.1)	
Civil servants	71 (62.8)	6 (5.3)	77 (68.1)	
Farmers	2 (1.8)	0 (0)	2 (1.8)	0.472

More than half (54.6%) of the respondents with uncorrected refractive error score an average academic score of less than 50% while all normal sighted respondents scores greater than 50%. Only one in eleven of those with uncorrected refractive error had an average score of greater than 70% and above, a contrast to one in two for respondents without refractive error (x^2=64.968, p=0.000) (Figure 1).
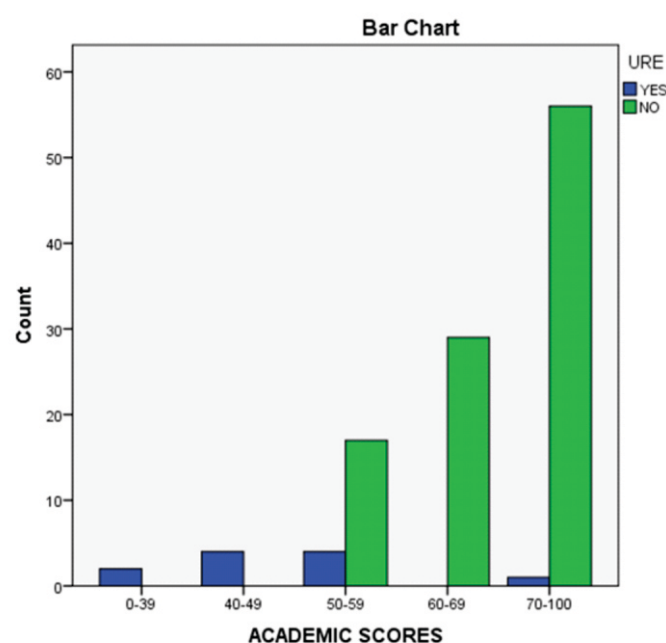
Discussions and Conclusions

Goal four of the Sustainable Development Goal ensure that all children have an inclusive and equitable quality education, however, an undiagnosed uncorrected refractive error tends to disfranchise school children from such right. In this study, the prevalence of uncorrected refractive error was found to be 9.7%, similar findings were reported within in Nigeria (Faderin & Ajaiyeoba, 2001: Ideh*et al.*, 2001: Adegbehimgbe*et al*, 2005: Nkanga& Dolin, 1997) and across Africa (Mehari & Yimer, 2013:Yared*et al*, 2012: Kawuma & Mayeku, 2002: Ovenseri-Ogbomo & Assien, 2010). These findings were about two or more folds lower than those reports from Asian countries (Zhao *et al.* 2000: Fan *et al.* 2004: Lian-Hong *et al.* 2012: Alrahili*et al.* 2017: Paudel*et al.* 2014:Mahjoob*et al.* 2016). These differences may be due to genetic composition of different racial group and some

environmental factors. The prevalence of uncorrected refractive error was found to be more common in females than males (54.5% versus 45.5%) although the difference was not statistically significant (p=0.775). Mahjoob*et al.* (2016):Mehari & Yimer, (2013):Yared*et al.* (2012): Nebiyat*et al.* (2015): Hashim*et al.* (2008): Ajaiyeoba*et al.* (2006) all report more prevalence of uncorrected refractive error in female than their male counterpart. Only about 10% of the respondents, most of whom have an uncorrected refractive error (x^2=17.695, p=0.000) had a prior ocular evaluation. Similar findings were seen in reports from the southern part of the country (Okoro and Odeyemi, 2013: Ideh*et al,* 2001) and neighboring country (Ovenseri-Ogbomo & Assien, 2010). These indicate that this West African region has not mandated the routine visual screening as part of school health services at school entry. The prevalence of uncorrected refractive error increases with age (p= 0.018) peaking at age group 10-12 years. Goh*et al.* (2005) show the relationship between refractive errors with age being present in 9.8% of children at seven years of age, increasing to 34.4% at 15 years of age. Other researchers such as Maul *et al.* (2000): Lian-Hong *et al.* (2012): Alicja*et al.* (2008) and, Okoro & Odeyemi, (2013) all give similar assertion. About two-thirds of the parent of the respondents were using eyeglasses, however, no statistical difference was observed between the parents of normally sighted children and those with uncorrected refractive error (p=0.684). These findings were similar to what was obtained by Hashim*et al.* (2008) while conducting a research on the prevalence of Refractive error in Malay Primary School Children in Suburban Area of Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia. Similarly, Aniza*et al.* (2012) found no relationship between visual impairment and using of eyeglasses by the parent. This study shows no relationship between uncorrected refractive error and parental education or occupation. Although Rajesh *et al.* (2007) report similar findings, several researchers established the association between these variables and refractive error (Deshpande&Malathi, 2011: Dandona*et al.* 2002: Alicja*et al.* 2008: Ajaiyeoba*et al.* 2006). These differences may be due to the fact that the respondent parents were from a similar socioeconomic background and have a similar pattern of education statuses.

The average mean academic performance of the pupils with uncorrected refractive error (49.54% ± 10.49) was found to be significantly lower than those without refractive error (71.08 ± 10.09), Mean difference = 21.55, (95% CI, 15.18-27.92), (t=6.70, p=0.000). Similar findings with regard to low vision and poor academic performance were found by Chen *et al.*(2011) in Malaysia, Kotingo*et al.*

(2014) in Southern Nigeria, Toledo *et al.*(2010) and Gomes-neto*et al.* (1997) in Brazil, Williams *etal.* (2005) in United Kingdom, and Taylor *et al.* (2002)in United States of America. This may be due to the fact that more than 80% of what the child learns in school comes through the use of the eyes.

Conclusion

This study concludes that about one in every ten schoolchildren has an undiagnosed uncorrected refractive error and more common in female and older school children. About 90% of the respondents have never had a previous eye examination. The average mean academic performance of the pupils with an uncorrected refractive error was found to be significantly lower than those without refractive error. The negative implications of uncorrected refractive error on the quality of education and other socio-economic aspects of life underscore the need to increase efforts on its screening and increase other relevant interventional measures.

Recommendations

An undetected uncorrected refractive error can be a stumbling block to a child's educational pursuit. Thus establishment and integration of an effective school eye health into school health programme where a compulsory visual acuity assessment is performed before entering into primary schools and subsequently annually whilst the child is in school and pupil found to have reduced visual acuity should be referred to the eye care specialist and appropriate treatment obtained before school entry were recommended. Teachers should be equipped with the basic knowledge and instruments for the training of the visually impaired children.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS — 17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

14

Transitioning from Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Northern Nigeria: A review of some maternal and reproductive health indicators from 2003 to 2017

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Introduction

There were some progress so far made in achieving the commitment made by Nigeria to attainment of the Millennium Development Goals especially goal 4 which aimed at reducing child mortality and goal 5 for improvement of maternal health. Globally, there was a reduction the maternal mortality but still Nigeria accounts for about 10 percents of world's maternal and under five mortality rates. The Nigeria's MMR was 545 in 2008 and remained at 576 in 2013 according to Nigeria demographic Health Surveys of 2008 and 2013 respectively, though there are regional variations and difference with higher figure in the northeast of about 1750 and 1025 in the northwest which is one of the highest globally. This study examined the performance, challenges and

perspectives in the implementation of the health related MDGs with a view of examining the performance of reproductive, maternal and child health key indicators as it transitioned to Sustainable Development Goals-3 and its key targets. Methodology: This data study involved the review of secondary data of relevant documents and national surveys including the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS, 2003-2013), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS, 2007-2017) and National HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health Survey, 2003-2012 and the MDGs Performance Tracking Survey, 2012. Results showed that the maternal and under – five mortality in the northern Nigeria still remains high, while other key reproductive and maternal health indicators for the attainment of the MDGs and the new SDGs are still poor considering the performance of the set targets nationally and in the northern Nigeria. Some of the factors identified militating against the achievement of the key development goals of MDGs/SDGs in Nigeria and in the northern Nigeria were socio-cultural and economic factors, ignorance, illiteracy especially among adolescents and women of reproductive age, low social status of women, inadequate human resource for health and skilled manpower especially doctors, nurses and midwives, poor budgetary allocation for healthcare services, lack of frameworks that support policy implementation. Recommendations and implementation strategies were proffered as the MDGs transit to SDGs in order to improve maternal and child health for the achievement of SDG 3 and its targets in northern Nigeria and the country at large.

Meeting the Health-related Millennium Development Goals, especially Goals 4 and 5 targets in Nigeria by 2015, remains a challenge despite government's efforts. Maternal and infant mortality is still high. Nigeria is second only to India in maternal mortality and only ahead of Angola, Sierral Leone, Liberia and Niger in terms of infant mortality (WHO, 2010). Maternal mortality rate for 2008 in Nigeria was estimated at 545 and by 2013 it was 576 deaths per 100,000 live births, while infant mortality rate was 87per 1000 live births (NDHS, 2008, NDHS, 2013). The performance of Nigeria's Health system declined in the closing decade of the century (2000), resulting in very poor health outcomes, as characterized by low life expectancy of 51-56 years and the equally high maternal mortality rates of between 800 to 1500 per 100,000 live births (FMOH,2010). Records on regional variations indicated Northern Nigeria bore the highest brunt of maternal deaths with North-East part of country having the highest incidence with a maternal mortality rate of 1549 per 100,000 live births followed by the Northwest. This

situation no doubt posed serious challenges to meeting MDGs 4 and 5 as at 2015 (Mid-Point Assessment, 2008: 76-77) and now the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) post MDGs.

The continuing trend in high child mortality in the country has reached an alarming rate. Infant mortality rate actually rose from 81 per 1000 live births in year 2000 to 110 per 1000 live births in 2005/06. This is far from the global target of 30 per 1000 live births in 2015. Furthermore, the target percentage of one-year olds fully immunized is expected to be 100 percent, yet, the proportion only increased from 32.8% in 2000 to 60% in 2007 and by 2017 it stood at 23% according to Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of 2017 indicating a reversal of the achievement so far made between 2000 to 2015 (MDGs Report, 2015; MICS, 2017). This slow pace has accounted for the increase in avoidable diseases such as poliomyelitis. For instance, polio cases rose from 201 cases in 2007 to 651 cases in 2008, though currently there are no reported cases of Polio since 2016 (NPHCDA, 2017, NCDC, 2017). With this, Nigeria no longer accounts for the highest country with poliomyelitis cases in the world (Daily Trust, 2016). Under-five mortality rate also increased from 184 per 1000 live births in 2000 to 201 per 1000 live births in 2007 (Mid-Point Assessment 2008:69). This trend may continue if critical steps are not taken to address the situation.

In the year 2004, the 1988 National Health Policy which was adjudged a good document was reviewed to reflect new realities in the nation's health system (FMOH, 2004). The policy noted then declining health situation in Nigeria which was ranked 187th of out 191 member nations of World Health Organization in the year 2000 by the World Health Report. Nigeria's disease burden was more from preventable diseases and poverty was noted as the major cause. Maternal death in Nigeria was noted as of the worst worldwide while under-five mortality rate was no higher than the average in sub-Saharan Africa (FMOH, 2010).

The National Health Policy 2004 was formulated within the strategy of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the National Economic Empowerment and Development strategy (NEEDS). The overall objective of the policy is to improve the National Health System such that it would improve the health status of Nigerians through the achievement of the health-related MDGs i.e. Goals 4 and 5. The targets of the National Health Policy 2004 are similar to the health target set for the MDGs:

a. Reduced by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
b. Reduced by three-quarters , between 1990 and 2015 the maternal mortality rate
c. To have halted by 2015 and to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDs.
d. To have halted by 2015 and to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major disease (FMOH, 2004;; FMOH, 2010).

The Nigeria's poor reproductive health is complex and includes non-recognition at the highest political levels that the country has a major problem that puts it of phase with development. Other factors are the country's weak health system, poverty, poor leadership and poor implementation of signed conventions due to cultural and religious prejudices, general ignorance of reproductive health issue and their impact on development. (Audu *et al,* 2010, FMOH, 2010; Maiwada et al, 2016).

NDHS and other sources data indicated that the causes of maternal mortality in Nigeria are beyond aspects of clinical issues but rather extend to a broader view of social, cultural and economic factors. The major causes of child and maternal deaths in Nigeria are largely preventable (NDHS, 2013, WHO, 2015, Maiwada, et al, 2016).

Nigeria's health policy aimed at providing affordable health services to all Nigerians. It focused on preventive healthcare delivery through the implementation of primary healthcare delivery system. The system emphasizes health education, adequate nutrition, safe water, sanitation and maternal and child health (FMOH, 2004; FMOH, 2010).

According to the health policy declaration and commitments (2004), the Federal State and Local Government and the private health sector of Nigeria are committed to attaining the goal of health for all citizens through the provision of effective, efficient, quality, accessible and affordable health services that will improve the health status of Nigerians through the achievement of the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (FMOH, 2004, FMOH, 2010).

The Millennium Development Goals which were set of eight development agenda ratified in the year 2000 by 187 member countries of the United Nations.

Therefore achieving the goals is important in order to make a difference in the lives of several people particularly in developing countries including Nigeria. Governments of developing and developed countries jointly committed themselves to providing the resources and appropriate policies to attain the goals by 2015 (UN, 2000, UN, 2015, WHO, 2015).

On 25th of September, 2015 the UNGASS resolved to transitioned to new development agenda of Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible. These goals are a follow up to consolidate the gains of the MDGs and complete the remaining achievements of MDGs in areas not attained (UN, 2015). Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 3
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

(UNGASS, 2015)

Objectives of the Study

Is to evaluate the performance of the impact of some of the major health policies frameworks, interventions and programmes that were implemented by the Nigerian government at the federal, state and LGAs such the National Health Policy 2004, National Health Strategic Development Plan and Framework, 2010, National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development,2004, The National Gender Policy, National Reproductive Policy, the National Strategic Framework and Plan for Reproductive Health, 2002-2006, etc for the attainment of the MDGs and use the findings to serve as a baseline for policy monitoring, planning, measuring and learning for the development of a framework as the new SDGs are aimed at by 2030 with a particular reference and emphasis to the northern Nigeria geopolitical zones of Northwest, Northeast and North central.

Methodology

The methodology for this study was the review and analysis of secondary sources of data which included the Nigeria Demographic and Health Surveys (NDHS) for the years 1999-2013, The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) from 2007 to 2013 and the National HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health Surveys of 2003 to 2013. Also a desk review of other documents such as the United Nation MDGs report of 2015 and Nigeria' Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs report 2015 were reviewed.

The Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) is a national sample survey designed to provide up-to-date information on background characteristics of the respondents; fertility levels; nuptiality; sexual activity; fertility preferences; awareness and the use of family planning methods; breastfeeding practices; nutritional status of mothers and young children; early childhood mortality and maternal mortality; maternal and child health; and awareness and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. The target groups were women age 15-49 years and men age 15-59 years in randomly selected households across Nigeria, the sample size for the NDHS ranged from 34,000-37,000 (NDHS, 2003, NDHS 2008, NDHS, 2013). The 2013 NDHS is the fifth in the series of Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in Nigeria every five years, the last one was in 2008 (Macro DHS/National Population Commission, 2008) conducted by the Nigeria National Population Commission with support from development partners especially USAID, DFID, UNFPA and others.

The MICS is also a national survey conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) formerly the Federal Office of Statistic (FOS) since 1995 to date. With substantial support from UNICEF, the MICS collected data on key indicators relating to child survival, development and protection of children as well as the maternal and reproductive health key indicators. The survey provided estimates disaggregation by geographic distribution, sex, age, and location including education and other demographics of Nigerian states. The MICS is a tool for monitoring the MDGS and SDGs and their performances in Nigeria (NBS, 2007, NBS, 2013, NBS, 2017).

The National HIV and AIDS and Reproductive Health survey (NARHS) is a nationally representative survey to provide information on key HIV/AIDS and reproductive health knowledge and behavior related issues. The survey includes a

biological marker component (HIV testing) and is called NARHS Plus. The major objective of NARHS Plus is to obtain accurate HIV prevalence estimates and information on risk factors related to HIV infection at the national, zonal and to some extent at state levels. In addition, it aims to provide information on the situation of reproductive and sexual health in Nigeria, the variety of factors that influence reproductive and sexual health, and to provide data regarding the impact interventions, and to yield insights into existing gaps that may require attention. The NARHS was conducted since 2003, through 2005, 2007 and 2012 by the federal Ministry of Health and technical support of the Society for Health through funding support by USAID and DFID. The Sample size ranged from 11000 in 2003 to 33,000 respondents in 2012 with data collected from all the 774 LGAs of the 36 States of the Nigerian federation including Area Councils of the Federal capital territory, Abuja (FMOH, 2003, FMOH, 2007, FMOH, 2012).The survey covered all 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

The MDGs survey of 2012: It adopted the 2007/2012 edition of the National integrated Survey of Households (NISH) which is the vehicle for conducting all household based surveys in NBS. The frame for the Enumeration Areas (EAs/Cluster) was based on the 2006 Housing and Population Census conducted by the National Population Commission (NpopCs). In all, 22,200 HHs were studied as the national coverage with all the eligible women and children under five in these households being administered with the relevant questionnaires (NBS, 2013). The MDGs survey of 2012 is the first survey exclusively designed to capture some of the MDGs data needed for the estimation of relevant indicators. Before now, the evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals faced crucial challenges because of a general dearth of data Apart from the survey, other sources of Data.

All the three data sources for this study were population based data which are more reliable, accurate and of integrity as compared to small sample sized survey studies, therefore allowing for generalization of findings.

Results:
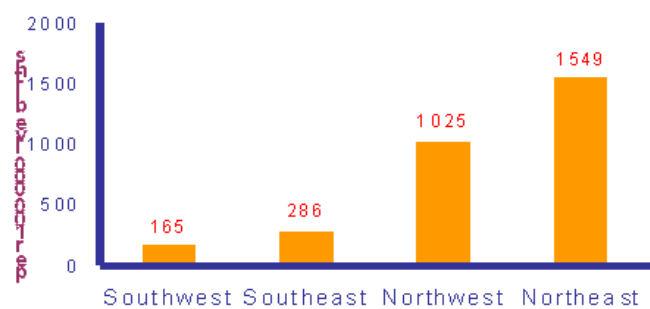
Fig 1: MMR in 4 Geopolitical Zones of Nigeria
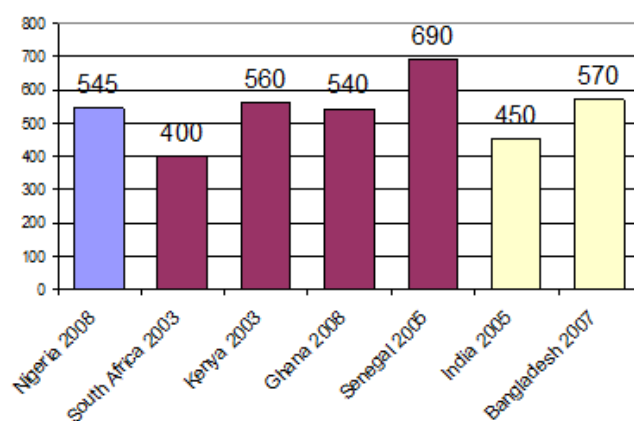
Figure 2: Maternal Mortality Ratio – Nigeria and Select Comparison Countries

Table 1: Performance of some of the RH Indicators according to NARHS 2003-2013

Indicator	NAHRS 2003 (%)	NARHS 2007 (%)	NARHS 2012 (%)
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) (Any method and any modern FP method)	9 12	9.7 13.4	10 13.4
Antenatal care by skilled Attendant at least once	62	63	65.
Delivery by Skilled Birth Attendant	40	47	41
Institutional Delivery (Health facility)	40.5	45	37.5
Postnatal Newborn care	40	42	47

Table 2: Trends in Maternal Child Health Indicators 1990-2013 (Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 1990, 2003, 2008, &2013)

INDICATORS	1990*	1999	2003	2008	2013	North West	North East	North Central
Total Fertility Rate	6.3	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.5	6.7	6.3	5.3
Median Birth Interval (months)	30	31	31.0	31	32.3	31.6	30.2	32.3
Married WRA using contraception (All methods) (%)	6	15.3	12.6	14.6	15.1	4.3	3.2	15.6
Married WRA using contraception (Modern methods) (%)	3.5	8.6	8.2	9.7	9.8	3.6	2.7	12.4
15-19 year olds who have given birth (%)		18	21	18.0	20.2	35.7	32.1	18.8
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	87	N/A	100	75	69			

Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	NA	N/A	48	46	37			
Under-5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	192	N/A	201	157	128			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	704	N/A	Not provided	545	576	1500		
Women with 4 or more ANC visits (%)	NA	47.3	47.4	44.8	51			
Women receiving ANC care from a skilled provider (%)	NA	64	58.0	57.7	61	49.7	85.1	88.5
Skilled Birth Attendant Deliveries (%)	NA	41.7	35.2	38.9	38	12.3	19.9	46.5
Delivery in a health facility		37.3	32.6	35.0	35.8	6.7	33.4	45.7
Mother postnatal visits within 2 days (%)					40	17	31.8	47.6
Newborn postnatal visits within 2 days (%)			23. 2	Not provided	14	6.4	9.6	10.9
EBF among children under 6 months (%)		17.2***	17.2	13.1	17			
Women initiating breastfeeding within 1 hr of birth (%)		38.2	31.9	31.9	33	26	38	47
Women receiving full TT immunization (%)		44	40.2	48.0	52.8	27.1	36.8	56.6

Children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A (%)	Not provided	33.7	25.8	41.3	26.1	31.1	44.6
Children 12-23 months receiving 3 doses of DPT (%)	26.3	21.4	35.4	38.2	18.1	28.4	55.0
U5 children with diarrhea receiving ORT/increased fluids (%)	53.4	40.2	36.7	29.2	26.8	23.1	37.4
U5 underweight for age (% below 2 SD)	27.3	28.7	23.1	28.7	47.4	30.8	18.5
U5 children with ARI symptoms treated at a HF or by health provider (%)	49.7	31.4	32	34.5	40.5	32.7	28.5

Table 3: Comparison of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Nigeria Maternal Health Data from MICS3-2007 to MICS5-2017

| MDG / SDG	Indicator	MICS3 2007	MICS4 2011	MICS5 2017
5.3	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	14.7%	17.5%	13.4%
3.7.1	Unmet Need for Family Planning	19.7%	19.4%	27.6%
5.5	Antenatal care by Skilled attendant at least once	61%	62.2%	65.8%
	Antenatal care by skilled attendant at least 4 times		56.6%	49.1%
3.1.2/5.2	Delivery by Skilled Birth Attendant	44.3%	48.7%	43%
	Institutional Delivery (Health facility)	40.5%	45%	37.5%
	Postnatal Newborn care			50.5%
	Postnatal Mother Care			37.1%
3.2.2/4.1	Infant Mortality		97	39
3.2.1/4.2	Under five(5) Mortality		158	120
	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	6.8	5.7	5.5
3.7.2	Adolescent Birth Rate		170	120
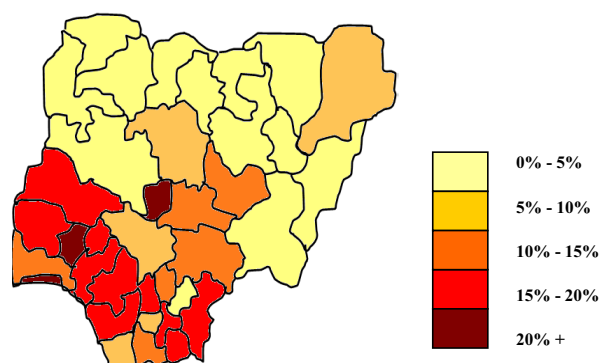
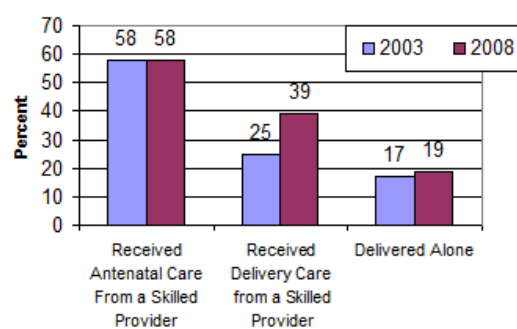**Figure 3: Map of Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rates by State in Nigeria**

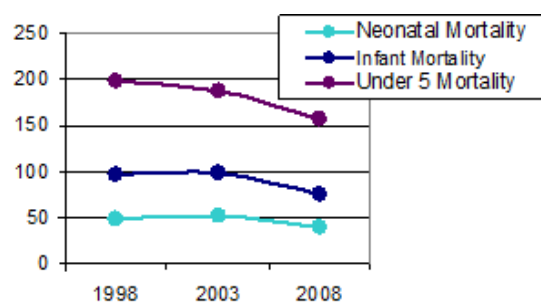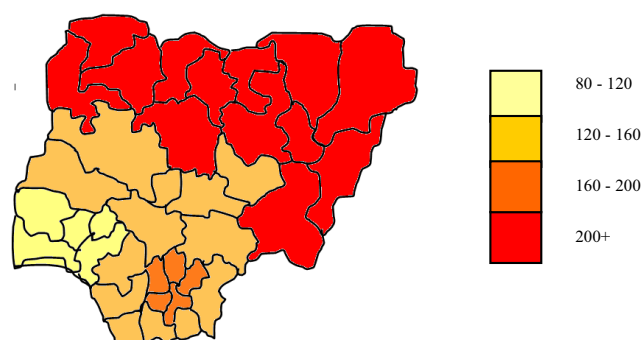**Figure 4: Skilled Birth Antenatal Care attendance**

Figure 5: Trends in Neonatal, Infant and Under-5 Mortality by Year in Nigeria (1998-2008)

Figure 6: Under-5 Mortality Rates by State in Nigeria

Discussion

The attainment of the health Millennium Development Goals target in Nigeria was a challenge especially in the reduction of child and maternal mortality and even post MDGs as the new UN SDGs are ushered in 2-3 years ago. However, looking at statistics and figures of all the relevant surveys conducted in Nigeria there were some improvements compared to 10 years from 2003. Nigeria has not fared well among other comity of nations in terms of the maternal child health performances especially for the reduction of deaths of women and children which still remains high from over 1000 to the current rate of 576 according to NDHS 2013 and the controversial 350 deaths/100,000 according to MDG report of 2015 (NBS, 2015, NDHS, 2013). Looking at the figures in table 2, the performance of MDGs and program and interventions implemented can be said to have made some little progress in Nigeria. Also, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) indicated that the MMR for Nigeria has dropped from 350 in 2012 to 243 in 2014 (NBS, 2013). Though, there are regional and zonal disparities in the achievements so far recorded in Nigeria especially in the northern part of the country where the figures still remained unacceptably high especially in the northeast and northwest (YarZever,2014, Audu, et al.,2010).

One of the main challenges that militated against the realization of the MDGs was the policy implementation and having a frame work that was well suited to the targets achievement. Cases of corruption, mismanagement and misappropriation marred the health system in addition to other numerous challenges facing the sector (WARDC, 2008). Thus financial, infrastructural, institutional, legal, legislative and administrative barriers have had an effect in the performance of the

implementation of MDGs especially in the northern Nigeria coupled with the insecurity , insurgency by Boko Haram terrorists in the northeast, headers-farmers feud in the north central and other violence of cattle rustling and armed banditry in the northwest. Another major challenge to the attainment of the MDGs by 2015 is the complex issue of managing health by the three tiers of government especially funding of healthcare delivery at primary healthcare level. Socio-economic situation, under development poverty and ignorance all remained some of the key challenges faced in the attainment of the millennium developing goals (MDGs), especially goals 4 and 5 in Nigeria and northern Nigeria (Maiwada, et al., 2016; NBS,2013).

The use of family planning use is low in Nigeria and even lower in the northern Nigerian States which remained as an important underlying factor that keeps driving the Nigeria's high rates of maternal and child morbidity and mortality (USAID, 2009, WHO, 2015). The national Contraceptive prevalence rate in Nigeria is among the lowest in the world which ranges between 13.5-15% since the last decade and has continued to be especially low in the northern states as in table 1-4. In addition, contraceptive use is particularly low among women aged 15-45 and adolescents who are in high risk groups for pregnancy. Increases in contraceptive prevalence have been minimal over the last two decades (Figure 2) and the unmet need for contraceptives have been between 20-28% nationally as shown in Table 3 according to the MICS of 2007-2017 and even more for the northern Nigerian women. The need for contraceptive services is especially high for spacing and delaying pregnancies and for averting maternal and infant deaths (Galadanci, et al, 2010, Okonofua et al, 2009, NBS, 2017), thus contributing to achieving the MDGs 5 and SDGs 3. Furthermore to being an important determinant of maternal and child health, contraceptive use is also important to ensuring that health systems are functioning well. Nigeria's total fertility rate of 5.7 births per woman is extremely high compared to other countries, and ranges from 7.3 in the North West to 4.5 in the South West. These high fertility rate of 5.5% and population growth rate of 3.3%, will lead the country's population to double from an estimated 192 million in 2017 in about 20 years (Daily Trust, 2018, RAPIDS, 2017). The rapidly increasing population imposes an unsustainable burden on health care delivery services that are already struggling to provide the large population with near adequate care (USAID, 2009, RAPID, 2017).

Figure 4 showed only some minimal improvement in the percent of women receiving antenatal and delivery care from a skilled provider, which is an important determinant of the health and survival and the mother and her child. The ANC coverage at least four times by SBA also rose from 57.4% in 2012 to 60.6% in 2014 and about 68.8% at least once. A disturbing finding was that the number of women delivering alone actually increased between 2003, 2008 and even in 2013(NDHS, 2013, NDHS, 2008, NDHS, 2003). In the North East, 86.6% of women deliver in their home, while in the North West that figure is 90.1% in 2008 and has not changed in 2013. Women in the North East and North West also report the most problems in accessing health care when compared to the rest of the country (Audu, et al., 2010). Some of the reasons mentioned are concerns over provider attitude, distances to health facility and drug availability were mostly reported as well as the need to seek permission from either husband or mother in-law (Maiwada et al., 2016, Adamu, et al., 2003). Other reasons were that of lack of money for either transportation or consultation fees charged at the health facilities (Maiwada et al, 2015). The high rates of mortality, especially of maternal mortality, reflect a significant lack of basic health care services, and particularly of primary health care, especially in the northern part of the country as is reflected in all the summary tables 1-3 for the MICS, NDHS and NARHS (USAID, Nigeria, 2009, NDHS, 2008, NDHS 2013 & MICS 2017).

Maternal morbidity and mortality also occurs as a result of high risk pregnancies (USAID, Nigeria, 2009, NDHS, 2008). Women who become pregnant during their adolescent years are at an increased risk for poor maternal and child health outcomes. And is a major concern in Nigeria. As shown in the table 3, the percent of women between the ages of 15-19 who have begun childbearing has remained approximately the same over the last decade. Among this age group, modern contraceptive use was only 4.7% in 2008 – indicating a major need for contraception among young adults and adolescents. There was a decrease in the adolescent fertility from 79 in 2012 to 74 in 2014 nationally, however, that was not the case with the northern Nigeria as it stood at and the difference was not that much. The adolescent fertility rate dropped from 170 in MICS4 of 2011 to 120 by MICS5 of 2016 which is a significant reduction nationally

Maternal and child health are intrinsically linked. Considering the health challenges faced by Nigeria's mothers, it is no surprise that the health of children was equally poor pre-MDGs, post MDGs and in the new SDGs. Nigeria has more

than 10% of all global under-5 deaths, which is equal to more than 1 million newborn, infant and child deaths annually. With 2.5% of the world's population living in Nigeria, it carries a disproportionate burden of childhood mortality and is a critical player in Africa's ability to meet the Millennium Development Goals (USAID, 2009, NDHS, 2008, NDHS 2013). As illustrated in Figure 2, Nigeria's Under-5 mortality rates are significantly higher than many other African and Asian countries.

While childhood mortality in Nigeria has shown some decreases over the last decade, as shown table comparing the successive NDHS Surveys from 2008 to 2013 and in Figure 5, though it continued to be a major problem and constrained the MDGs attainment as at 2015 and may continue to be an issue even post MDGs into the SDGs era. As shown in Figure 6, Under-5 mortality is the highest in the north, with rates estimated at more than 200 deaths per 1,000 live births. Children born to young women who are less than 20 have much higher rates of Under-5 mortality (209/1000) when compared to women aged 20-29 and 30-39 (156/1000 and 167/1000) respectively (USAID, 2009, NDHS, 2008, NDHS, 2013).

Birth weight is an important indicator of the likelihood of childhood morbidity and mortality. The Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), estimates that low birth weight (under 2.5 kg) is highest in the North (ranging from 8.2% in the North West to 12% in the North East) and lowest in the South East (6%). In addition, young mothers in Nigeria who are less than 20 years old at the time of giving birth are more likely to have a child with low birth weight (USAID, 2009, NDHS, 2008).

Also, the nutritional status of children under the age of five in Nigeria either remained stagnant or worsened between 2003 and 2008. The percentage of children in Nigeria who are wasted actually increased while the percent of stunted and underweight children only showed a nominal decline. Children in the North West and North East have the worst nutritional status when compared to the rest of the country. In the North West, for example, 35% of children are underweight and 20% are wasted, while in the South East, only 10% and 8.6% of children are underweight or stunted, respectively. Moreover, NDHS data from 2008 to 2013 and in both the MICS4 and MICS5 also indicate that children who are spaced less than 24 months apart are more likely to be underweight (NBS, 2011, NBS, 2013, NBS, 2017).

The challenges that confronted Nigeria and Northern Nigerian States towards attainment of the MDGs by 2015 were clear due to high maternal and under-five mortality with a wide variation between the northern and southern regions. The wide differential between the data in the south-west and the north- east is an indication that education, especially of women, is an important factor in the issue of maternal and under-five mortality and other health MDGs. Women of reproductive age needs to be educated and enlighten on danger signs in pregnancy and child care, they should have access antenatal care, family planning, immunization and skilled attendants especially during pregnancy and delivery.

Nigeria was on track toward achieving some of the desired targets but for some of the challenges which could be attributed to lack of political commitment to implement policies and appropriate programmes aimed at addressing such challenges. Loss of pregnancy and deaths of mothers and even children are not only painful to the family and community at large but also a social miscarriage of justice to women and children. This study has shown that MDGs 4 and 5 are some of the health indicators with largest discrepancy between the developed and developing countries, which need to be tackled and addressed as the SDGs are being implemented for achievement a decade from now, thus the need for a framework that considers the challenges mentioned in the study as lessons for future action and learning.

Furthermore the non release of budgeted funds for health care delivery activities and lack of legal framework to support policies and programme on maternal and child health are major contributory factors to high incidences of maternal and under-five mortality. The non commitment by government to redeem its pledge to allocate 15% of the total budget to health according to Abuja declaration 2001 and since then only a mere 5% was allocated by the federal government and some of the states government and where the allocation is higher than 5% it was not backed by cash release (WARDC,2008). Incessant and protracted strike in the health sector by health professional resulting in the disruption of service has had serious impact on the maternal and child health resulting in high mortality rates.

Recommendations and Implementation Strategies
The following recommendations and implementation strategies are proffered emanating from the findings of this study:

Recommendation 1

There should be subsidized health care provision at all level especially at the rural and underserved population due to the socio-economic status of the communities. Most communities and families are poor and cannot afford to pay for healthcare, thus government should provide free health services and policy for mothers and children especially in rural areas.

Implementation Strategies

i. Government to provide free MCH, antenatal, delivery including caesarean section and post-natal services in all the health institution in Northern Nigeria.

ii. Government to work in conjunction with other stakeholders such as religious, traditional leaders, private sector, non-governmental organization and community based organization for social mass mobilization and awareness creation on maternal and child health issues at community levels.

iii. Government to commence and consolidate on community based health insurance scheme (CBHIS) for rural and community health financing.

Recommendation 2

Government should employ adequate skilled human resources for health and manpower needed especially frontline health workers in the rural areas to assist in reducing the high of maternal and under-five mortality rates especially in the northern Nigeria States.

Implementation Strategies

i. All States of the Federation to establish the State Primary Health Care Development Boards or agencies and give them full financial and political backing to reach every ward and community

ii. Government should have attractive remuneration packages and incentives that will attract frontline health professionals to work and stay in rural and underserved areas.

Recommendation 3

Health systems strengthening through policies implementation of programme leading to improved health status of the citizens, particularly for women and children.

Implementation Strategies

i. The federal, states and local government to ensure that there are adequate infrastructure and equipment as well as drugs in all health facilities.

ii. The federal, state and local government to adequately staff health facilities by urgently recruiting doctors, nurses/midwives community and environmental health officers as well as other cadres of health professionals

iii. The various health professional bodies and management boards to ensure compliance with the various professional and work ethics.

iv. Federal and state government to put in place and strengthen policy and programme monitoring and evaluation units.

Recommendation 4

The enactment of a policy and programme as well as edicts and laws for girl child education preference at all levels especially in the northern Nigeria.

Implementation Strategies

i. Government through the ministry of education to prioritize girl child education and develop a policy on free and compulsory education until 18 years and completion of secondary school.

ii. Ministries of health, education and information should carryout advocacy campaigns activities on the importance of girl child early marriage through the use of Media and other educative and informative sources.

iii. Federal and state ministry of justices to forward a bill to the national and state houses of assembly to legislate on early marriage.

iv. All state to pass and implement the child right law

Recommendation 5

Political leaderships should demonstrate greater political will and commitment in addressing the high incidence of under-five and maternal mortality through well coordinate enabling policies environment and programmes.

Implementation Strategies

i. Political class at all levels should make maternal and under-five mortality a political development issue.

ii. The federal and state government to improve in their commitment by allocating and releasing at least 15% of the annual budgets health as according to the Abuja declarations of 2001.

iii. The legislature at all level should enact laws and policies and programmes on maternal and child health care and support the implementation through monitoring

iv. The institutionalization of Maternal and child deaths surveillance and audit committees to carryout confidential enquires on all cases of maternal and under-five deaths.

v. State government to build secondary and referral health facility in each of the senatorial zones to limit delays association with long distance of referral.

Recommendation 6

Government at all levels; development partners, non-governmental organization and community based organization should partner and collaborate with one another through coordinated programmes activities, information sharing, and transfer of technology, skill and resources in the implementation of the new SDGs.

Implementation Strategy

Government at all levels Federal, state and local government areas, the organized private sector, non-governmental organization and community based organization to partner and collaborate in the implementation of the SDGs by having a common platform to carry out joint programmes, shared information, skills and resources.

i. Organization of annual educative workshops and seminars to identify opportunities and challenges in primary healthcare for the private sector

ii. Multisectoral collaboration and inter-agency forums for effective programmes co-ordination

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