



4TH AFRICAN POLICY RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

THEME

Global Challenges: Climate Adaptation and the UN Sustainable Development Goals

DATE: 20th - 21st June, 2019

VENUE: Conference Room, Mechanical Engineering Department, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

TIME: 8:00 am

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

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University of Calabar, Nigeria

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4TH AFRICAN POLICY RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Thursday 20th June, 2019

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Friday 21st June, 2019

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

Conference Registration	- 8:00am – 9:00am
Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 9:00am – 9:15am
Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark	- 9:15am – 9:30am
Plenary Session	- 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session Two	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY THREE – Friday 23rd June, 2019

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates



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Conference Abstracts

Innovation and Entrepreneurship: An Empirical Study of Katsina State Firms for Sustainable Development

¹Maikudi ShehuMusawa & ²Kamilah Ahmad

^{1&2}Faculty of Technology Management and Business
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

Abstract

The paper considers the importance of interaction of innovation and entrepreneurship. Innovation is driven by the ability to see connections, to spot opportunities and to take advantage of them. For example by exploiting radical breakthroughs in technology, mobile phones, tablets and other devices have revolutionized where and when we communicate. Innovation isn't just about opening up new markets; it can also offer new ways of serving established and mature ones. Innovation matters but it doesn't happen automatically, it is driven by entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is seen as an alternative to unemployment and poverty which could be the panacea for development. Although many researchers have discussed the relationship between entrepreneurship and innovation based on the process, and strategy of either entrepreneurship or innovation, there have been few empirical studies that explore the interactions between the two. This research aims to address this issue, by investigating the strategies of entrepreneurs for the successful introduction and diffusion of sustainable innovations. The study recognizes the important role in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. The study will provide a unique contribution to the literature as an example from innovation and entrepreneurship based perspective for the related field. This study adopts a qualitative approach in exploring the presence of innovation in entrepreneurship process and actions. Interviews have been held with 10 entrepreneurs introducing sustainable innovations, in Katsina firms. The main findings of the study indicated that innovative entrepreneurship impacts the economy at three levels: at the collective level, at the consumer level, and at the firm level.

Keywords: *Innovation, Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Development, Creativity*

Perceived Benefits of Nutrition Information from the Media on Health Among Adult Residents of Selected Communities in Kogi State

(Mrs) Are Falilat Tinuola

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Kogi State College of Education (Technical) Kabba.*

Abstract

This study hinges on perceived benefits of Nutrition information from the media on health among adult residents of selected communities in Kogi state. A descriptive survey design using multistage sampling technique was adopted to select 480 adult respondents (21years and above). A validated structured and pre-tested questionnaire was used in collection of data: On the demographic characteristics of the respondents, type of media used, type of information obtained, and perceived benefits of nutrition information from the media on health. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation) The result showed that 92% of the respondents were females and household heads, 57% had no formal or primary education and 70% were between ages 20-50 years old. The respondents frequently used the television (52%) and social media (30%) were the most sought information. Prevention of diseases (21%), increased longevity (17%) and weight management (16%) were the most sought information from the media. Good nutrition would make one to be healthy, healthy eating help treat nutrition related diseases were the perceived benefits of nutrition information from the media that had the highest mean scores. It was then recommended that health professionals should sensitize the public on benefits of nutrition also, non-governmental organizations and government need to scrutinize nutrition and health information from media.

Keywords: *Nutrition Information, Media, Health, Adult*

Institutional and Regulatory Framework for Public Financial Management System in Nigeria

Emem Udoh

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Abstract

The research work examines the institutional and the regulatory framework that form the basis of public financial management system in Nigeria. Institutional Framework such as CBN, FIRS, OFGA and Regulatory Framework such as the 1999 constitution, the Finance (Control and Management) Act of 1958, Audit Act of 1956 and the Financial Regulation 2000 forms the basic legal documents that guide preparation and presentation of accounts in the public sector. In addition, the public financial management is the acquisition and disposal of resources by the government, be it federal, state or local government. It aims is to enhance the management of the flows of money or financial resources through government and its agencies for the aims of government in the modern economy. Also empirical issues were reviewed. Problems faced by the public sector in complying with these bases when carrying out the activities of the government. The study discovered that human factor, implementation problem as well as public awareness are the major challenges hampering financial regulations at the federal level.

Keywords: *Institution, Framework, Financial Management*

Entrepreneurship and Business Development: The Contribution of Sculptural Art Education for Sustainable Global Development

Ocheni Gabriel

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship and business development in sculptural education can be achieved if paper attention is given to training and teaching of sculptor with modern skills and technology which can contribute to the growth of the economy. Entrepreneurship education was introduced in Nigeria's tertiary institutions of learning for the purpose of economic growth and development. This was reflected in Nigeria's policy of education which stress that education is the most veritable instrument for the propelling change. The paper propelled that analyst has written widely on the subject of entrepreneurship and its ability to create job opportunity. The paper look at the concept of entrepreneurship which is seen as a process through individuals identify opportunities, allocate resources and create value through identification of areas of need. Sculptural art education which is an aspect of vocational and technical education is a branch of fine and applied arts which can be properly innovated to produce individual who will go a long way to set up business in the various aspect of sculpture such as metal work, casting, modeling and landscaping. The paper looks at changing's facing sculpting education and tried to suggest ways of improving sculptural education to meet global procedure in order to contribute favorably to entrepreneurship and business development.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Business Development, Sculptural art education, and Sustainable Global Development*

Assessment of Pro Vitamin a Cassava Recipes Agribusiness Development Among Female Youth in IFAD-Value Chain Development Programme in Southeast Nigeria

Obianefo Chukwujekwu Aloysius

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Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka*

Abstract

Pro-vitamin A cassava recipes agribusiness development opportunity among female youth participants of IFAD-value chain development programme in southeast Nigeria was the focus of the study. The female youth socioeconomic characteristics, the products acceptance in local market, profitability of pro vitamin A cassava recipe agribusiness, socioeconomic characteristics influence on development of pro vitamin A recipe agri-business and factors militating against the development of pro vitamin A cassava recipe agri-business in southeast IFAD-value chain development programme are the target of the study. Due to the smallness of the sample size, snowballing sampling technique was used to elicit information from the 20 trainees (10 from Anambra and 10 from Ebonyi state). The study used descriptive statistics, mean threshold from 5-point Likert scale, multiple regression, principal factor analysis and inferential statistics such as student t-test to analyze the data using SPSS 23.0, excel and STATA 14.0 software. The mean age of the female youth was found to be 35 years with 70.0% of them been married. Majority (50.0%) of them attended secondary school, with a mean monthly income earning of N26,500.00K before the training, and monthly net gain from the agri-business was found to be N58,488.24K (N31,988.24K increase in their monthly income). The income earning of the female youth improved by 54.69% as result of the training on pro vitamin A cassava recipe agri-business in IFAD-value chain development programme in southeast. It was equally found out that the return on investment from the pro vitamin A cassava recipes agri-business was 1.20; which mean that, for every N1 the female youth invest in the business, there will be a N1.20K returns to their investment. Among the 10 products of pro vitamin A cassava recipes the female youths were trained in which they have the capacity to develop, 6 were the mean threshold of 3.0, while 4 were below the mean threshold of 3.0 from 5-point Likert scale. Thus, the following products have been satisfactorily accepted in local market in southeast: Combobite, Cassimoi (Moimoi from vitamin A cassava), Chinchin, Tapioca, Odourless fufu, and Yellow Garri of which they are making profit from. The factors militating against the development of pro vitamin A cassava recipe agri-business were socioeconomic factor such as age, and absence of local fabricators. Economic factor such as household size and institutional factor such as marital status. Age (-2.88)**, Household size (2.63)*, and Monthly income before the training (3.01)** were the socioeconomic variables influencing the development pro vitamin A cassava recipe agri-business.

Keywords: *Vitamin, Agribusiness, Development, Youths, Value Chain,*

Rainfall Pattern and Implication for Agricultural Production in Afikpo North Local Government of Ebonyi State

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²Department of Home Economics/Hotel Management and Tourism

Michael Okpara University of Agriculture Umudike, Abia State

Abstract

The field work aimed at accessing and generating data on the pattern and distribution of rainfall in Afikpo North Local Government Area (LGA) of Ebonyi State, Nigeria, for the years 2017 – 2018 two(2) years. The LGA is made up of twelve (12) Autonomous Communities (ACs) out of which 10 ACs were randomly selected. Research Assistants (RAs) were needed for the field work and two (2) RAs were purposefully selected from each of the randomly selected 10 ACs to give twenty (20) RAs. A self-designed recording instrument was used in the field work and data were collected and analyzed using frequency tables and graphs. The result will offer the platform on which to suggest to farmers on how to probably plan their farming activities in the future to, among others, minimize losses of farm produce on the farm. Results revealed that there has been deviation from the usual pattern of rainfall and distribution in the years covered. The results equally revealed that there was absence of the usual “August break” in the month of August of the years covered and heavy down powers were experienced between the months of August and October in the same periods covered (2013-2018). There was also absence of the usual “double maxima” in the month of July and September of the years covered. The recommendations, among others, include that; farmers should not cultivate their crops with the coming of the first set of rains which now start early in the year, not to allow crops, as had been the usual practice, to dry up in the farm between the months of October and November in order to avert losses that may occur on the farm due to rains experienced around this time of the year, farmers to cultivate edible cover crops as “must crops” during the cropping season.

Keywords: *Rainfall, Distribution, Agriculture, Climate Change, Implication*

Impact of Climate Change on Rainfall Distribution and Agricultural Production in Afikpo North Local Government Area of Ebonyi State, Nigeria

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²Department of Home Economics / Hotel Management and Tourism

Michael Okpara University of Agriculture Umudike, Abia State

Abstract

The field work aimed at accessing and generating data on the pattern and distribution of rainfall in Afikpo North Local Government Area (LGA) of Ebonyi State, Nigeria, for the years 2017 – 2018 two(2) years. The LGA is made up of twelve (12) Autonomous Communities (ACs) out of which 10 ACs were randomly selected. Research Assistants (RAs) were needed for the field work and two (2) RAs were purposefully selected from each of the randomly selected 10 ACs to give twenty (20) RAs. A self-designed recording instrument was used in the field work and data were collected and analyzed using frequency tables and graphs. The result will offer the platform on which to suggest to farmers on how to probably plan their farming activities in the future to, among others, minimize losses of farm produce on the farm. Results revealed that there has been deviation from the usual pattern of rainfall and distribution in the years covered. The results equally revealed that there was absence of the usual “August break” in the month of August of the years covered and heavy down powers were experienced between the months of August and October in the same periods covered (2013-2018). There was also absence of the usual “double maxima” in the month of July and September of the years covered. The recommendations, among others, include that; farmers should not cultivate their crops with the coming of the first set of rains which now start early in the year, not to allow crops, as had been the usual practice, to dry up in the farm between the months of October and November in order to avert losses that may occur on the farm due to rains experienced around this time of the year, farmers to cultivate edible cover crops as “must crops” during the cropping season.

Keywords: *Impact, Rainfall, Distribution, Agriculture, Climate change*

Entrepreneurial Orientation and Innovation Performance of Nigerian Small and Medium Scale Enterprises: The Moderating Role of Competitive Environment

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Abstract

This is a conceptual paper which will study the relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and innovation performance of Nigerian SMEs. The literature review look at various research on the relationship between EO and performance, in which no conclusion as been drawn. A look at the literature reveals in consistent findings on the effect of entrepreneurial orientation on SMEs performance, SMEs being the foundation of Nigerian economy and Northern States in particular need answers to their inadequate performances assuming that financial advances by government have failed in this direction. Precisely, the paper seeks to find the dimensions of entrepreneurial orientation that is most relevant to the performance of SMEs in their present stage, considering that most previous studies treated entrepreneurial orientation as auni- dimensional construct, thus, resulting to unclear findings. Findings in the literature review suggest that innovativeness, proactiveness and competitive aggressiveness as recreated to performance. Mean while, there is no evidence on the significant relationship between risk-taking and autonomy and performance. The Nigerian SMEs should make the elements of innovativeness, proactiveness, and competitive aggressiveness as the focal point of their entrepreneurial orientation as the search of all the dimensions could only lead to misplaced priorities and waste of resources

Keywords: *SMEs innovativeness, Entrepreneurial Orientation; EO Dimensions; SMEs Performance, Nigeria*

Evaluating the Impacts of Climate Change on Sustainable Rice Production in Mikang, Qua'an Pan and Shendam Local Government Areas of Plateau State Nigeria

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³Eshaleku Ose Zacharia & ⁴Wushiba Bako
^{1,2,3&4}Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences,
Plateau State University Bokkos, Plateau State, Nigeria.

Abstract

The study investigates the impact of climate change on sustainable of rice production in Mikang, Qua'an Pan and Shendam Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Plateau State, Nigeria. Survey method of analysis was adopted where 240 questionnaires were administered among rice farmers for 2017/2018 farming season and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to analyze data gotten. It was discovered that most farmers in the study area are small holder farmers using traditional methods in their production, the study also discovered farmers are of the view that the environment is changing and it is affecting rice production over the years, the result suggests that climate change has an adverse effect on the environment in the study area; consequently, farmers are finding it difficult to increase output. Obvious and visible impact on output include erosion of farmlands by increased flooding, severe drought in some farming seasons, variation in weather and inconsistent rainfall pattern over the years, land degradation, heat stress and maximum temperature among others. The study recommends adoption of climate-smart technique of rice farming that can help reduce the loss of yield due to Climate change among others.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Agriculture, Rice Farming, Productivity*

Entrepreneurship and Business Development with New Technological Innovation, Through Ceramic Education, Direct Impact on Global Sustainability

Shaibu Alidu Philip

*Kogi State College of Education Ankpa
Fine and Applied Arts Department*

Abstract

Entrepreneurship and business development through Ceramic Education and, new technological innovation in this era of digital economy is creating unlimited opportunities for new ventures. Human creativity and entrepreneurial focus are needed to initiate successful new ideas and develop sustainable new market that will benefit the society as well as business. Entrepreneurship gives one the practical abilities, network, and strong academic foundation needed to overcome the present problem in Nigeria. It is the view of this paper that our education be redirected to produce skilled men and women who could contribute to the economic development of Nigeria through Ceramic Education, the knowledge will provide individual with the skill to create an environment that empowers him or her develop business that will sustain him or her. The paper discussed the concept of entrepreneur as the willingness, ability of an individual to seek out investment opportunities in an environment and be able to establish and run an enterprise successfully base on ceramics art, it also highlights Vocation/Technical Education as a trade that afford the individual the opportunity for employment in the world of work. To achieve these, the paper took into the relevance manpower needs necessary for the development of Ceramic industries that could compete favorably with Ceramic products from other advanced countries of the world with high technology in Ceramic. To this it calls for review in categorization of manpower in Ceramics, upgrading of training equipment and refurbishing of structures in our institutions where this manpower's are produced.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Business Development, Technological Innovation, Ceramic Education and Global Sustainability.*

An Exploration of the Effect OF Learning Management System Pedagogical Practices in Federal Colleges of Education Inkan State

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Abstract

This paper investigated the effect of learning management system in federal colleges of education teaching in Kano state. The federal colleges of education FCE (T) Bichi and FCE Kano were involved in the study. The population of the study comprised 2,100 academic staff of the schools under investigation. Three hundred (300) sample size were drawn from the population using research. Adviser2006. Purposive sampling technique was used in the selection of the participants for the study. The study has three objectives and was transformed into questions in order to guide the investigation. The study adopted descriptive survey design. Data were collected using a researcher self-developed questionnaire, title the questionnaire was questionnaire the effect of learning management system (QEELMS). The instrument was face validated and has adequate content coverage of the variables under study. A reliability of the internal consistency was sought for the instrument which obtained alpha value of 0.99 for section A, 1.00 for section B, 0.99 for section C the total value stand at 0.99. The data collected were statistically analyzed, tabulated and presented using chi-square through SPSS. Descriptive and chi-square analysis of data revealed; academic using learning management system application like email, power point, audio-visual to fast-track pedagogical practices, student are encourage to submit the assignment through email among other findings. The paper recommended that power supply should be ensured for the effective utilization, workshop, conferences; symposium should be e adequately organized and sponsor teaching to acquire new trends in the learning system. These and many other were suggested for the way forward.

Keywords: *Exploration, Effect, Learning, Management, System, Pedagogy*

Improving Productivity in the Public Sector Through E-Governance Programmes

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Abstract

In the recent times, governments all over the world have adopted the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to improve the quality of administration especially in the public sector. This is in line with the general advocacy to reform the public sector to serve the citizens better and to enhance public sector productivity. Thus, a combination of e-governance factors with democratic ideas will make governments more effective. In addition, it can promote cordial relationship with the citizens in order to achieve national development. This paper explores the emerging role of e-governance in promoting service delivery in the Nigerian public sector. It also takes a cursory look at the methodologies for using ICTs to improve the quality of service delivery in the public sector. The paper concludes that for governments to achieve success in service delivery, certain measure must be taken to ensure proper implementation of ICT policies in order to achieve the desired goals and to serve the citizens better. It therefore recommends that Nigerian government should embrace e-governance by promoting the use of ICT facilities among the citizens and government agencies and to make policies that would sustain ICT projects in order to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in the public sector.

Keywords: *Governance, E-governance, Productivity, ICTs*

Assessing the Threats to Hadejia-Baturiya Wetlands Biodiversity for Tourism in Jigawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Wetlands are primarily targets of exploitation for socio-cultural and economic activities by the local communities like; uncontrolled hunting, population, pollution from domestic wastes and potash mining, sedimentation, deforestation, desertification, eutrophication resulting from agriculture, runoff, water supply, channelization for irrigational farming, livestock grazing, extraction of other natural products, compaction of soil by pastoralists and their animals which further degrade the wetlands habitats as well as climate change and drought. The drying out of the wetlands and other loss of ecosystems services are common phenomenon in the study areas. Poor administration, coordination and participation among member states and communities also threatened the wetlands. These situations present a great danger to the ecosystem biodiversity and the community livelihoods. Apart from generating wealth for the economy, tourist sites also enhance community cohesion; promote peace and security within the host communities. Tourism needs high levels of planning and this has to involve the local communities in order for them to have a sense of attachment to the nature-based resources of water, local/migratory birds, gum arabic trees, lunched grasses, wild palms are devastated by poachers, farmers and fuel woods/timbers operators. This paper reviewed Hadejia-Baturiya wetlands biodiversity for eco-tourism and recreation bolster to boost jobs creation, health, economic and nature conservation. Also as synopsis to engage the stakeholders and communities towards efficient use and managed wetlands and other resources sustainably than considering it for fishing, grazing, hunting and reservoir for firewood alone. The study used knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP), oral interviews and on the spot observation methodologies (qualitative data), communities and staff of Ministry of Environment (Conservation unit), Dutse to collate findings. The result showed that the communities do not see any need in wetlands, nor appreciate its values as provision of food to animals and plants, pollinators, seed dispersers, carrion feeding and carbon store ecosystem functions. This paper recommends; that communities participation, awareness of wetlands as sources of economic-value chain to people, conservation and management of the wetlands for posterity, funding for preservation of birds/wildlife and ecosystems, construction of holiday chalets for domestic/ international tourists and halting of fishing and devastation of the 99 ponds surveyed for researches by Federal University, Dutse (Zoology, Botany, Forestry/wildlife, Environmental Sciences), NTDC, Abuja, UNEP, UNDP, WWF towards passive wildlife and birds watching. The communities and neighborhood of wetlands must be kept abreast of the fortunes therein around them.

Keywords: *Baturiya, Wetlands, Community, Engagement, Visitors*

Climate Adaptation and Sustainable Development of Food Sector in Nigeria

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Abstract

In the 21st century, climate change is a product of consumers' actions and inactions. There is little doubt that climate change has and will continue to influence the quantity, quality and availability of food produced in Nigeria and worldwide. Until now, there has been no research that has sought to understand whether adaptation strategies can add value to certain food products in Nigeria. Therefore, this study explored how consumers perceive climate adaptation in light of the food they purchase and consume. This study provided an indication of current Nigerians attitudes and behaviours related to climate change and consumer perceptions of climate adaptation with regard to the consumption and purchase of food products. A total of 250 respondents used for the survey were sampled in Ibadan inner-city and were drawn through simple random sampling technique. The findings of the study revealed that mostly all the respondents believed that climate change humans are largely responsible for the causing climate change. Finding revealed that climate adaptation is not well understood by consumers in Nigeria. Finding also deduced that the issue of climate change is important to consumer personally; though, fewer perceive that it harmed them personally, and have personal experience with the effects of climate change. Finding also revealed that climate change have significant effect on local food production, which in turn affect the change markets and food prices. The study therefore recommended that consumers need something more than climate change to persuade them to purchase an adapted product.

Keywords: *Climate adaptation, Climate change, Consumer foods, Sustainable Development*

Impacts of Climate Change in Environment: A Case Study of Borno State, Nigeria: Evidence and Challenges

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Abstract

Climate change has become a great challenge to our generation and its impact is felt in almost every society in the world. Borno State with a population of about 5.8 million people is likely to be adversely impacted by climate change due to its location in sub-Saharan Africa. Evidences have shown that climate change impacts on Borno State arises from various climate change related causes experienced due to the increase in temperature, decrease in rainfall distribution and pattern, impact on health and diseases, education, ground and surface water, agriculture, livestock and security. Already two thirds of the people out of 27 LGAs have their people displace taking shelter in IDP camps in Maiduguri and other local government headquarters. The finding for this paper revealed that many sectors of Borno State economy appear to be directly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change such as agricultural sector, health, education, livestock, security etc. Climate Change and global warming if left unchecked will cause adverse effect on the livelihood of people in Borno State, this generally affects the growth of economy.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Environment, Nigeria, Evidence and Challenges*

Modelling the Effects of Delays on Construction Projects in Abuja Nigeria

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Abstract

Delay in construction project is considered one of the most common problems causing a multitude negative effect on the project and its participating parties. Therefore, it is essential to identify the actual causes of delay in order to minimize and avoid the delays and their corresponding expenses. A questionnaire was drawn up and was divided into two sections. Section A contained the general particulars of the respondents while section B focuses on the identified effects of construction delays. The research questionnaire was administered to some construction professionals in Abuja. The respondent were asked to rank the individual effect of construction delays based on frequency of occurrence accordingly to measure their own judgment and local working experience in the Nigerian construction industry within a particular time frame. A scale of 0-5 was adopted for the ranking exercise. The stratified random sampling technique was used. Building projects which were completed within a given time frame. A simple linear regression analysis of actual project duration was performed on the delay period. Construction delay has become endemic in Nigeria, It is imperative to create awareness of the extent to which delays can adversely affect project delivery. This study identifies, by questionnaire evaluated and through empirical method assesses the effects of construction delays. The findings showed that time and cost overruns were frequent effects of delay. Delays have significant effects on completion cost and time. Acceleration of site activities coupled with improved client's project management procedure and inclusion of appropriate contingency allowance in pre contract estimate should assuage the adverse effect of construction delays. Many projects experience extensive delays and thereby exceed initial time and cost estimate.

Keywords: *Contingency, Project delays, Cost overrun, Model*

Access to Early Childhood Education as a Tool for Attainment of Sustainable Development Goals

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Abstract

Early Childhood Care Education has assumed an important stage and component of contemporary education system throughout the globe in recent times. This has been a reality because of its strategic role in the provision of early basic child care development tools and indicative's required for primary education. While 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. Early Childhood Education has a very big role to play in training the child to support the journey towards making the world safe for humanity. The SDG itself is as a global package for humanity. This paper therefore intends to unravel the rationale and the potentials of Early Childhood Education in relations to the attainment of SDGS, the strategies towards making ECE accessible to all, preparing care givers (teachers) towards improvements on the job, challenges of ECE and recommendations for improvements. The materials and methods used were reviews of existing literature and field work

Keywords: *Early Childhood, Education, Attainment, Sustainable Development Goals*

Assessment of Soil Physical and Chemical Characteristic Around Goronyo Dam Site

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Abstract

With dam constructions hundred if not thousands hectares of land are cleared off vegetation especially for the reservoir of the dam, thereby exposing the soil to erosion and leaching which washes away soil nutrients and as such affecting the fertility nature of the soil. Similarly, thousand if not millions tone of sediment are trapped within the reservoir of the dam and are not allowed the reach downstream and this consequently may create imbalance or variation in physical and chemical characteristic of soils in both upstream and downstream and this consequently might affect soil productivity. It's on this basis this paper is intended to examine the physical and chemical characteristic of soils around Goronyo dam site. In this research purposive sampling technique would be adopted and 30 soil samples would be taken in both upstream and downstream. After field and laboratory test, the result would be analysed and discussed. Lastly possible recommendation would be provided base on the finding of the research.

Keywords: *Dam, soil, erosion, leaching, fertility.*

Economic Load Dispatch of Geregu Thermal Power Station in Nigeria Using Bat Algorithm

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Abstract

In power generating system, it is very important to provide customers with reliable, economic, and high quality power supply. Though this has been a very important component missing in Nigeria power system. To optimally generate and supply electricity, the Economic Load Dispatch(ELD) plays a critical role in the efficient and economical operation of scheduling generating units. This is particularly important considering the large increase in power demand and fuel cost. The ELD is an approach which works basically on the principle of finding the optimum generation scheduling through minimization of the fuel cost while considering the operational equality and inequality constraints and matching the load demand of the generating units. Several optimization algorithms have been proposed in the literature for optimum scheduling of generation for different thermal stations. However, application of these optimization techniques on Geregu thermal station is still an area of research. Consequently, in this thesis, the new meta-heuristic Bat Algorithm (BA) is used for solving the ELD problem using the Geregu thermal station as a case study. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first time the ELD strategy is applied on Geregu thermal station. Obtained results from BA was compared against a popular optimization algorithm, Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO). Results obtained revealed that BA converges much faster than PSO while meeting up with the required load demand.

Keywords: *Economic, Load Dispatch, Geregu, Thermal Power Station, Bat Algorithm*

Entrepreneurship as a Tool for Self-Reliance Through the Visual Arts

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Abstract

This paper examined entrepreneurship vis-à-vis self-reliance through the visual Arts Education. It discussed the concept of entrepreneurship as a frame work for utilizing the skills acquired from the visual arts to establish and run an enterprise successfully, based on identified areas of specialization in the visual arts. The paper noted that, an entrepreneur must be skillful, creative and ready to take the necessary risks to enable him succeed in business. The paper also highlighted visual arts as a tool for skills acquisition necessary for self-reliance and employment of labour. The paper recommended that emphasis should be given to entrepreneurial studies and skills acquisition programmes in our schools to remedy the old educational system which produce certificate holders only, without the skills to confront the unemployment realities of today.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Self-reliance, Visual Arts*

Effect of Sugarcane and Neem Leaves Ashes on the Compressive Strength of Concrete

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Abstract

Sugarcane is among the principal agricultural crop cultivated in tropical country. The annual world production is 1.6 billion tons and it generates 279 million metric tons (MMT) of biomass residues, particularly sugarcane bagasse and leaves. Also, neem products from neem tree generate large quantity of wastes annually. Sugarcane is believed to have become established as a domestic garden crop around 800 B.C by Neolithic Horticulturalist and neem is a member of mahogany family known by the botanic name *Azadirachta Indica*. Hence, the evaluation of sugarcane Leaves Ash (SCLA) combined Neem Leave Ash (NLA) as alternative binders to cement could reduce the cost of concrete production and the effect of the products as wastes in environs. The sugarcane and neem leaves obtained were dried, burnt at 600°C to ashes, grinded into finer particles while the oxide composition on Al_2O_3 ; SiO_2 ; CaO and Fe_2O_3 were determined. This project mainly deals with the replacements of sugarcane and neem leaves ashes in percentage replacement to Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC). The mix ratio of 1:2:4 on 0.5 water-cement was adopted and the experiments on chemical compositions, slump, setting time and compressive strength tests on concrete partially replaced with SCLA/NLA by 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25% are presented. The casted concrete cubes were cured for 28 days at the intervals of 7 days while the compressive strength results obtained showed that the replacement of SCLA/NLA has effect on the strength of concrete and can be use in mass concrete production. The compressive strength logically increased with respect to curing age and decreases with percentage replacement of SCLA/NLA.

Keywords: *Ashes, Compressive strength, Leaves, Neem, Sugarcane.*

Entrepreneurship Education: A Tool for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper is aimed at emphasizing the importance of entrepreneurship education in achieving sustainable development goals in Nigeria. The country is facing a lot of problems ranging from insecurity due to high rate of poverty and youths unemployment to dependence on foreign goods and technologies and coupled with low economic growth and development. This paper therefore stresses that entrepreneurship education will provide the platform to equip the students the requisite knowledge and skills with which to make them economically independent, self-reliant and employers of labour. The nitty-gritty for re-designing the entrepreneurship education to meet up with the achievement of the sustainable development in Nigeria will be discussed. The paper recommends that the educational programmes of all levels of education in Nigeria should be garnished with relevant curriculum to provide the youths with the necessary entrepreneurial skills needed to be self-reliant and help to build the economy. It equally recommends that government at all levels should pay serious attention to entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial development through the provision of adequate and conducive economic environment.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship education, Tool, Sustainable Development Goals*

Persistent Flooding in Dutse Municipality, Jigawa State, Nigeria: The Remediation

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Abstract

The reoccurrences of flooding in Dutse metropolis has become a yearly pandemonium. Population explosion and urban land use conversions are among the high degree of environmental hazards and disasters in Dutse with competing users of spaces, solid wastes, narrowed drainage designs, drainage blockages and buildings on water ways are major causes of flooding in the flood plain areas of 27 LGAs Guest Houses, Yalwawa, Gida Dubu, Federal University Dutse, LRP DU9 behind Commissioners Quarters, Kargo LRP DU5, Bokoto, Fagoji, Garu and Fattara II Housing Estate areas. The task in this study, is to find out the sources of the urban runoffs which are mostly from the hills, roof tops and storm water discharge that are not properly channelled nor harvested (managed aquifer recharge (MAR) for uses in irrigating road sides ornamentals and as water for urban agriculture and livestock. The methods adopted are primary and secondary sources of data collections. The findings of this study revealed that flooding leads to loss of properties, lives and disruption of ecological balances of Dutse urban environments. It is, therefore, recommended that flood can be mediated through; topographic mapping, wide drainage constructions, municipal wastes evacuation/disposal, rain harvesting, flood hazard monitoring and detection using remote sensing /GIS, proper urban planning regulation and enforcement by Dutse Capital Development Authority (DCDA) and Jigawa State Environmental Agency (JISEPA).

Keywords: *Drainage, Dutse, Enforcement, Flood plains, Hazards, Urban planning*

Role of Bio-Entrepreneurial Skills Opportunities in Biology Education in Eliminating the Current Economic Crisis in Some Selected Tertiary Institution in Borno State

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Abstract

The study explored the roles play by Bio entrepreneurial skill opportunities in Biology education in salvaging Nigerian economic crisis in some selected tertiary institution in Borno State, Nigeria. Four objectives were raise and four research questions were formulated and tested in the study. The research design employed was descriptive survey design. The targeted population of the study comprised of all students offering Biology as a course of study in the selected tertiary institutions. The targeted population was 600 students for the two selected colleges of education. Out of these numbers, 300 students were randomly selected from the list of students. The questioner and oral interview was developing by the researcher based on the four (4) research questions of the study title Bio entrepreneurial skills Opportunities available in Biology Education (BESOABE) the face and content validation of the research instrument was established by expert in Biotechnology education from University of Maiduguri and the instrument yielded a coefficient value of 0.85. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentage to answer the research question. The finding study of the study revealed that are many entrepreneurial skills that should be acquires by students in Biology Education. Also the result reveals that 80% of students (Respondents) agreed that they were not aware of the Bio entrepreneurial skills opportunities areas in Biology. Furthermore, respondents agreed that Bio entrepreneurial skills acquired by students will no doubt eliminate the current economic recession by making Biology Education as cash productive. Based on this findings, it was recommended that the teaching of this skill should be part of the curriculum and must be taught to students, also the government should have increased the fund allocations to these colleges so that the program could be sustained.

Keywords: *Biology Education, Bio entrepreneurial Skills, Economic Crisis*

The Role of Education in Curbing Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD) Among Adolescents

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Abstract

This review was prepared with an aim to show the role of Education in curbing Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD). SAD which is also called as winter depression or winter blues, is a mood disorder in which persons with normal mental health throughout most of the year will show depressive symptoms in the winter or, less commonly, in the summer. SAD is a recurrent major depressive disorder with a seasonal pattern usually beginning in rainy season and continuing into harmattan period. Symptoms center on sad mood and low energy. Those most at risk are female, are younger, live far from the equator, and have family histories of depression, bipolar disorder, or SAD. This paper provides an overview of SAD and how it can be managed by time management intervention program to reduce anxiety, improve self esteem and personal adjustment. It is therefore recommended that typical treatment such as counseling on time management should be encouraged in schools.

Keywords: *Depression, Seasonal Affective Disorder, Counseling, Time Management*

Persistent Flooding in Dutse Municipality, Jigawa State, Nigeria: The Remediation

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Abstract

The reoccurrences of flooding in Dutse metropolis has become a yearly phenomenon. Population explosion and urban land use conversions are among the high degree of environmental hazards and disasters in Dutse with competing users of spaces, solid wastes, narrowed drainage designs, drainage blockages and buildings on water ways are major causes of flooding in the flood plain areas of 27 LGAs Guest Houses, Yalwawa, Gida Dubu, Federal University Dutse, LRP DU9 behind Commissioners Quarters, Kargo LRP DU5 and Fattara II Housing Estate areas. The task in this study, is to find out the sources of the urban run offs which are mostly from the hills, roof tops and storm water discharge that are not properly channelled nor harvested (managed aquifer recharge(MAR) for uses in irrigating road sides ornamentals and as water for urban agriculture and livestock. The methods adopted are primary and secondary sources of data collections. The findings of this study revealed that flooding leads to loss of properties, lives and disruption of ecological balances. It is, therefore, recommended that flood can be mediated through; topographic mapping, wide drainage constructions, municipal wastes evacuation/disposal, rain harvesting, flood hazard monitoring and detection using remote sensing /GIS, proper urban planning regulation and enforcement by Dutse Capital Development Authority (DCDA) and Jigawa State Environmental Agency(JISEPA).

Keywords: *Drainage, Dutse, Enforcement, Flooding, Hazards*

Feminization of Poverty in Nigeria and Challenges of Sustainable Development and National Security

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Abstract

The feminization of poverty is a serious social problem which is excruciatingly bedeviling the socio-economic and political development of the numerous Nigerian women particularly in the north eastern part of the country comprising some states such as Borno, Yobe, Adamawa and others. The paper vividly explores a plethora of factors which were responsible for the feminization of poverty and how it adversely affects the womenfolk. Some of the factors explored in the paper were in the area of education, health, food security, crimes and economic development of the womenfolk. It was strongly argued that as a result of poverty and social deprivations, many Nigerian women especially in the north were at disadvantaged educationally; they suffered from nutritional diseases, hunger and starvation; they engaged in crimes such as corruption, Boko Haram insurgency, cattle rustling and kidnapping of innocent people, and also economically, the women were left behind. However, the solutions to the challenges encountered by women have also been adequately proffered in the paper and it is for their progress and development. These include the intensification of the education of women; the provision of quality health care services; the intensification of agricultural education for women and enhancement of food security; the reinforcement of community policing and Criminal Justice System for the control of crimes and finally, it was recommended that the government should establish more industries in order to create job opportunities which could ginger sustainable development and national security for the women in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Feminization, Poverty, Sustainable Development, National Security, Social Changes*

Democracy and Social Insecurity in Nigeria

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Abstract

It is a well known fact beyond reasonable doubt that democracy is a political system which is cherished by numerous countries and societies in the world and Nigeria cannot be an exception. Democracy and Social Insecurity in Nigeria is a paper which makes it crystal clear that there is plethora of obstacles which are adversely hindering the democratic experimentation in the country and some of the challenges comprise poverty, corruption, religious/ethnic conflicts, Boko Haram insurgency and unemployment. It is seriously argued in the paper that the democratic development could never be attained in Nigeria if the challenges are not adequately rectified. However, the paper also suggests a possible scenario that could be effectively deployed to resolve the challenges. It is strongly recommended in the paper that the three tiers of government such as the federal, state and local government should work harmoniously towards intensifying the poverty Alleviation Programme so as to alleviate the sufferings of the masses; the Anti-Corruption Crusade organized by the government of President Muhammadu Buhari should be courageously supported by the Nigerian masses. The paper also recommends that the Federal Government of Nigeria should redouble its efforts in the fight against Boko Haram insurgency most especially in the north-eastern part of the country and an enabling environment should be created by the government to provide adequate job opportunities to the masses in Nigeria so that they could be self reliant and self-sufficient in offering their contributions to the socio-economic and democratic development of the country.

Keywords: *Democracy, Social Insecurity, Challenges, Development.*

The Impact of Climate Change on the rural environment and Agriculture in Nigeria

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Abstract

The impact of climate change on the environment and agriculture has received considerable research and policy attention. The far-reaching impact of climate change on the environment includes water resources and coastal infrastructure. These challenges also affect agricultural production, prices, trade, and food sufficiency. The objective of the paper is to assess the causes and effect of climate on the rural environment and agriculture production in Nigeria. The paper is qualitative in nature. Data are obtained mainly from secondary sources and addressed through content analysis. It advocates the need for adaption practices with an emphasis on community interest to encourage sustainable development. Such practices are identified to include the prevention of grassland desertification, planting of crops according to prevailing climate condition, intensify ecological agriculture, and the adaptation of indigenous conservation practices.

Keywords: *Climate change, Environment, Agriculture, Sustainability*
