



3RD AFRICAN-GLOBAL STRATEGIC CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

THEME

Exploring New Opportunities for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

OBJECTIVE

The conference will provide an opportunity for participants to exchange and share their experience, knowledge on emerging development opportunities in Africa. Specific issues in Health Studies will be featured in the 4th Africa-Global Science Conference on Sustainable Health Care Future for Africa. The science session will hold concurrently with the Global Strategic Conference on Sustainable Development Goals.

DATE: 20th – 22nd February, 2019

VENUE: University of Dar Es Salam, Tanzania

TIME: 9:00 am

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Conference Programme

DAY ONE: Wednesday 20th February, 2019
Arrival/Delegates Meeting

DAY TWO: Thursday 21st February, 2019

BREAKFAST - 8:00 am - 9:00 am

Conference Registration - 9:00 am - 9:30 am

Institutional Brief - 9:30 am - 10:00 am

LEAD SPEAKER - 10:00 am - 10:30 am

Dr. Joe Turay

University of Makeni, Sierra Leone

CHAIR, CONFERENCE PLENARY SESSIONS

Dr. Bassey Anam

Institute of Public Policy and Administration

University of Calabar, Nigeria

Keynotes and International correspondence from partnering Universities and Organizations - 10:30 am - 12 noon

Rohit Kumar Verma

Study Centre- Institute of Law (SOS), Jiwaji University Gwalior, (M.P)-INDIA

University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

University Rd, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Kampala International University Dar es Salaam College

Gongo la Mboto, Tanzania, Dar es Salaam P.O Box 9790, Tanzania

Mbeya University of Science and Technology

P.O. Box 131, Mbeya

Mzumbe University

P.O. Box 1 Mzumbe, Morogoro, Tanzania

Sokoine University of Agriculture

P.O. Box 3000, Chuo Kikuu, Morogoro -Tanzania

LAUNCH - 12 noon - 1:00 pm

Conference Plenary Sessions - 1:00 pm - 5:00 pm

DAY THREE: Friday 22nd February, 2019
International Research Networking and Tour



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Vision/Mission

To be the world's leading research and publishing Institute on policy review and development strategies. Through independent, collaborative and institutional research, review existing development policies especially in developing economies of the world, research into evidence-based strategies to advance new measures for achieving sustainable development.

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In affiliation with national and regional governments, nongovernment organizations, the civil societies, research organizations and Universities, Africa's Development has been central in the Institute research programmes. Through clearly identified priority projects, IIPRDS works within the following focal areas,

1. Initiates research projects for Africa development
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6. Provides professional technical and operational support for research in Africa
7. Establish interaction with beneficiaries of research findings for enhancing research relevance and adoption.

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Research conferences are central to the activities of the Institute. The Conferences provides an opportunity for scholars to interact, share knowledge and strategies for advancing the course

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IIPRDS adopts a flexible approach to improve technical skills of local researchers, allow for regional determination of research priorities, strengthen national and international institutions concerned with economic policy research, and facilitate closer ties between researchers, institutions, and agencies who work within the purview of its research focus as well as policy makers. In doing this, IIPRDS supports networking and knowledge sharing between scientific, academic, and development communities among developed and developing countries. The conferences also provide an opportunity for training and capacity building for researchers.

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Directorates of Policy & Research/International Schools

The Institute has Research and Policy Directorates. The Directorates are coordinated by the AFRICAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ARCSD), with project offices in University of Ibadan, Nigeria, University of Ghana Business School and Kenyatta University, Nairobi. The Institute is host to International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS), The International School of Public Policy and Business (ISPPB) and International School of Energy Study.

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The Institute currently operates an Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII) with other International Research Organizations and Libraries to enhance wider researcher of its journals. With this initiative, Academic Journals are published in various Countries by reputable publishers and research organizations not minding where the conference is held. This dynamism has diversified and improved the quality of the Institute Journals, enhanced International acceptance by indexing research agencies, built confidence in conferees and enhanced their disciplinary relevance.

United Nations-Africa International Partnership for Sustainable Development

The United Nations- African International Partnership for Sustainable Development Goals is a strategic research and policy framework of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies with support from UNDP, International Research Institutions and Universities. The strategic framework is designed to help countries achieve the objectives of sustainable development goals through research interaction, policy determination and implementation framework.

The cores areas of the UN-Africa International research collaboration include

- Achieve poverty reduction that leads to transformational change, bringing about real improvements in people's lives.
- Promote democratic governance and peace building. UNDP ensures inclusive and effective democratic governance by advocating, advising, fostering impartial spaces for dialogue, achieving consensus and building institutions
- Provide access to health care delivery to the most vulnerable group in the society. UNDP's HIV and health work leverages the organization's core strengths and mandates in human development, governance, gender equality and capacity development to complement the efforts of specialist health-focused UN agencies and other partners.
- The promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women is also key to the mandate of UNDP and intrinsic to its development approach. This effort includes advocating for women's and girls' equal rights, combating discriminatory practices and challenging the roles and stereotypes that affect inequalities and exclusion
- To help communities reduce and manage risks, humanitarian and development actors need to incorporate resilience-building and recovery into crisis response. UNDP makes a critical contribution to these efforts, by being present on the ground immediately after the onset of a crisis and linking humanitarian response to long term recovery
- UNDP works to integrate issues of climate, disaster risk and energy at the country level, and focuses on building resilience and ensuring that development remains risk-informed and sustainable

Evidence based findings from the study is published in the African Development Charter Series, sponsored United Nations Development Programme as a Strategic Economic Blueprint for Policy. The African Development Charter Series is indexed in Google books and International University Libraries.

United Nations Research Consultants

Paul Henderson

Consultant, Management and Administration Network
New York, United States

The United Nations frequently engages experts under individual contracts to work on short-term projects either as a consultant or an individual contractor. A consultant is a recognized authority or specialist in a specific field, engaged by the Organization in an advisory or consultative capacity. The functions of a consultant are results-oriented and normally involve analysing problems, directing seminars or training courses, preparing documents for conferences and meetings, or writing reports on matters within their area of expertise.

An individual contractor is engaged by the Organization to provide expertise, skills or knowledge for the performance of a specific task or piece of work, which would be short-term by nature. The assignment may involve full-time or part-time functions similar to those of staff members.

How do I apply?

Experts with relevant experience who are available for short-term assignments are invited to register in the Consultant Roster through *inspira* and provide your personal history profile (PHP) so that you are available for consideration when opportunities arise. Please update your PHP regularly because candidates that have not updated their profiles for over three years are less likely to be contacted.

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Experts who are registered in the Consultants Roster are available for consideration whenever relevant opportunities arise. Shortlisted candidates are contacted directly by the relevant team using the email address provided in their PHP saved in *inspira*. Experts who have joined the Consultant Roster are also invited to actively apply to consultancy job openings posted in *inspira*.

Education, Developing Economies and Sustainable Development Goals

Rohit Kumar Verma

Study Centre- Institute of Law (SOS),
Jiwaji University Gwalior, (M.P)-INDIA

Within the thought line of achieving Sustainable Development Goals in developing economies of the world, education is an important factor. The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development focuses attention on lifelong learning opportunities for all. Hence, the improvement of quality, as well as the quantity of education is essential to sustainable development as few other areas offer as great a return on investment as qualitative upgrades in education. As such, the inclusion of quality education needs not to be seen as simply a Sustainable Development Goal but also as an essential factor for other SDGs. Government of developing economies must ensure improved and inclusive educational system which will, in turn, give citizens the opportunity to acquire the values, skills and knowledge that will empower them to contribute to sustainable development.

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2. Corrections of manuscript(s) (full papers) must be effected and submitted within 2 weeks after the conference. All submission must be made to:
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3. The Conference Professional Peer Review Editorial Panel (CPPREP) will meet 2 weeks after the league conference to review papers. This usually takes one week, after which the papers are forwarded to Google scholar International Standard Peer Review Research Council for professional and disciplinary blind peer review and plagiarism check. Usually this takes about 3 weeks.
4. Letter of Papers Acceptance and Journal Publication will be issued to author(s) on the 6th week after the conference. Acceptance will be in three forms:
 - a. After peer review, papers with less than 50% accuracy level will be rejected. Author(s) will be required to re-write the paper based on observations.
 - b. Secondly, papers with 51 – 80% accuracy level will be accepted for publication, but with minor corrections effected by the institute.
 - c. Finally, papers with 81 – 95% accuracy level will be accepted for publication with minor corrections effected by the institute.
5. On acceptance of paper for publication, author(s) will be required to make PAYMENT for paper publication/ pagination (hard print and online) and courier. Payment must be done within 2 weeks of notification of acceptance. Authors will receive their published journals within 10 weeks after the conference.
6. Accepted papers will be published in International Scientific Disciplinary Research Journals with high level Impact Factor (in hard print and e-version). Published journals will be indexed in Google scholar and other online research directory.

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References

The reference style should be APA format.

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Conference Abstracts

Preparation and Characterization of Calcium Oxide Heterogeneous Catalyst Derived from Guinea Fowl Egg Shell for Biodiesel Synthesis

¹Olatunde Ajani Oyelaran, ²Bukola Olalekan Bolaji,
³Olawale Mansur Sanusi & ⁴Olufemi Daniel Komolafe

*Department of Mechanical Engineering,
Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria.*

Abstract

As a result of growing concerns for energy demand for domestic and industrial application and the environmental issues associated with the use of fossil fuels. There is a need to focus on nonedible oils for biodiesel production. This research was conducted for the purpose of conversion of rubber seeds oil biodiesel via a transesterification with the use of guinea fowl eggshell wastes as raw materials for the preparation of heterogeneous catalyst in the biodiesel production. Proceeding to use, the calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) content in the waste shell was converted to calcium oxide (CaO) by calcining in a muffle furnace at high temperature of 900°C for four hours. The catalytic activity of the catalyst in transesterification of RSO with methanol was evaluated, and the fuel properties of obtained biodiesel were measured. The effect of reaction time, reaction temperature, methanol/oil molar ratio, catalyst loading, agitation speed and reusability of catalyst was also investigated. The experimental result showed that 12:1 M ratio of methanol to oil, 1.5 wt.% catalyst, 65°C reaction temperature, 2 hours reaction time with speed of 250 rpm gave the best results. The CaO catalyst derived from waste calcined guinea fowl sustained a good catalytic activity even after being repeatedly used for 6 cycles with yield around 91%, which implies potential saving and affordable biodiesel production possibilities. Egg shells of guinea fowl are good bioresource for the production of heterogeneous base catalyst. The biodiesel produced in this work is within the limits of specification described by American standard test method (ASTM D6751).

Keywords: *Biodiesel, Calcium oxide, Guinea fowl eggshell, Heterogeneous catalyst, Transesterification, Rubber seed oil*

Promoting Sustainable Development in the 21st Century: The Role of Marketing Education

Dr. Sampson Owazuaka Wagbara

Marketing Department, Faculty of Business Education

Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni, Port Harcourt

Abstract

The relevance of acquiring viable skills capable of placing an individual compliant to contemporary societal dynamics and expectations prompted an investigation into promoting sustainable development in the 21st century: The role of marketing education. The study adopted the descriptive survey design. The population of the study was all the 105 marketing students (the 75 2017/2018 final year and 30 Postgraduates) in Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni, Port Harcourt. A sample of 60 (43 final year and 17 Postgraduates students) respondents was selected for the study using proportional stratified sampling technique. A self-structured instrument titled “Promoting Sustainable Development Role of Marketing Education Questionnaire” (PSDROMEQ) was used for study. Data were analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The study revealed that the acquisition of: sales promotion skills statistically and significantly enhanced graduates poverty reduction ($F_{5, 54}=3.474, p<05$) and managerial skills statistically and significantly enhanced graduates wealth creation ($F_{9, 50}=42.016, p<05$) in 21st century Rivers State. The study recommended among others, that: adequate human capital development be provided to enhance Business Education graduates poverty reduction. Alongside, graduates should acquire the managerial skills that will help them place value and use ICT skills during financial and marketing transactions in their self-employment ventures.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development, 21st Century, Marketing Education*

An Android-Based Expert System for Diagnosis of Selected Tropical Diseases Using Fuzzy-Analytic Hierarchy Process

¹Olaniyan O. M. & ²Alegbeleye O.

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Federal University Oye Ekiti.*

Abstract

Africa, has a high rate of occurrence of tropical diseases. The commonest ones being malaria, typhoid and tuberculosis. Malaria alone results in over 300,000 deaths every year. Adding to this, there is a serious shortage of Doctors in the health sector. Artificial Intelligence is being applied in several endeavours including medicine. The most popular application of Artificial Intelligent is the Expert System. Fuzzy Logic is a form of logic that allows for different levels of truth and falsehood to be represented. It allows symptoms such as high fever, strong headache, and moderate nausea to be logically represented. Analytic Hierarchy Process is a model for organizing and analysing complex decisions such as disease diagnosis. This project intends to develop an android-based expert system for the diagnosis of some tropical diseases using a hybridization of Fuzzy logic and Analytic Hierarchy Process. At the knowledge acquisition stage, questionnaires will be administered to medical doctors at four hospitals. The questionnaire will obtain information on the pair-wise comparison of the symptoms that are used in the diagnosis of tropical diseases. Analytic Hierarchy Process will be used to calculate the weights of each symptoms for each tropical disease. These weights will serve as the input parameters to the fuzzy system. The weights will be assigned membership functions. The membership functions will be used to derive rules which can then be used to derive output membership functions that are used for diagnosis.

Keywords: *Tropical diseases, Expert system, Fuzzy logic, Analytic Hierarchy Process.*

Tackling Social Insecurity in Nigeria: Implications for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the North-East Geo-Political Zone

Mohammed Bello Baban'Umma PhD

Department of Political Science

Nasarawa State University, Keffi, P.M.B. 1022, Nigeria, West Africa

Abstract

The thrust of this paper is to investigate the nexus between social insecurity and how it can impact on the core objectives of the United Nation's vision and mandate of realizing sustainable development goals, not only in Nigeria generally, but particularly in the nation's north-east geo-political zone. The north eastern Nigeria has been bedeviled by increasing social insecurity ranging from extreme poverty, illiteracy and ignorance, militia activities, pastoralists-farmers conflict, kidnapping, cattle rustling, to mention but a few. Some of these challenges have continued to have devastating implications on the general fabric of the nation's socio-economic, political as well as environmental lives, so much so that the future of the country's corporate existence appears compromised. This paper sets to address the root causes of some of these problems through country-led implementation strategies in order to enhance sustained socio-economic future for the country. The paper builds on existing literature and works of scholars and experts in the broader field of social security studies. The study therefore depends on secondary data for investigation. The paper finds that for the Nigerian government to tap into the wisdom of the United Nations and to be able to effectively achieve the critical mandate of vision 2030, the government and indeed, other stakeholders in the nation's nation-building process must as a matter of responsibility, engender virile social security architecture for the country. The study sums up with policy recommendations for overall development and sustenance of the nation's geo-political zones of Bornu, Yobe, Bauchi and Adamawa, respectively.

Keywords: *Social Security, Sustainable, Development, Goals*

Bitter Harvest: The Social Costs of State Failure in Rural Kenya

¹Paul Francis & ²Mary Amuyunzu-Nyamongo

¹World Bank, Namibia

²African Institute for Health and Development, Kenya

Abstract

Over the last two decades, Kenyans have suffered serious reverses in economic and social wellbeing. This paper, based on research in six districts, explores the causes and social consequences of economic decline in rural areas. Conceptually, three aspects of this process are distinguished. The driving factors responsible for the erosion of rural livelihood systems are identified as reduced access to land and other natural resources, the corruption or collapse of formal institutions, and declining human capital due in considerable part to the impact of HIV/AIDs. Second, the coping mechanisms by which individuals and groups have responded to declining assets, services and opportunities are explored. These strategies include economic diversification and new forms of local collective action. Thirdly, the paper describes the impacts of these processes of change on gender and inter-generational relations in rural households, in which livelihood stress is increasingly reflected in tension and violence. Social disintegration and anomie are signalled in the upsurge of crime, violence and insecurity which have become a recent characteristic of rural Kenya, and the paper goes on to consider the incidence and social consequences of these phenomena.

Keywords: *Africa, Kenya, Rural Development, Livelihoods, Coping Strategies, Diversification, Crime, Violence, Gender, Social Exclusion, Anomie*

Regional Imbalance and Insecurity in Nigeria: Defining the Relationship & Paradigm Shift

¹Joseph K. Ukwayi & ²Bassey E. Anam

¹*Department of Sociology*

²*Institute of Public Policy & Administration, University of Calabar*

Abstract

Since it became a nation-state in 1960, the Nigerian state has not faced serious threats as it is currently faced with. The situation is deteriorating and very disheartening. Nigerians are inadvertently faced with such a senseless butchering of human lives and the attendant destruction of properties of the people in Plateau, Benue, Nasarawa, Kaduna, Taraba, Adamawa, Zamfara, Kogi, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Cross River State etc. This time around the number of deaths has reached an intolerable height. For most people, it is due to politics and weak government. This study draws its premise from the recent Brookings report that the Nigerian state operates a structural imbalance federal system, which results to unequal social, economic and political opportunities. This further fuels dissatisfaction, poverty, and threat for secession. The study adopts a descriptive research method. Data are obtained secondary sources and assessed with content analysis. From the findings and conclusion obtained, the study states very clearly that unless there is regional balance and every tribe in Nigeria have a sense of equal belonging, insecurity of lives and properties of the citizens will continue.

Keywords: *Regional Imbalance, Poverty, Insecurity, Human lives and Property*

Market Institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa: Theory and Evidence

Marcel Fafchamps

*Oxford University
United Kingdom*

Abstract

In *Market Institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Marcel Fafchamps synthesizes the results of recent surveys of indigenous market institutions in twelve countries, including Benin, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, and Zimbabwe, and presents findings about economics exchange in Africa that have implications both for future research and current policy. Employing empirical data as well as theoretical models that clarify the data, Fafchamps takes as his unifying principle the difficulties of contract enforcement. Arguing that in an unpredictable world contracts are not always likely to be respected, he shows that contract agreements in sub-Saharan Africa are affected by the absence of large hierarchies (both corporate and governmental) and as a result must depend to a greater degree than in more developed economies on social networks and personal trust. Fafchamps considers policy recommendations as they apply to countries in three different stages of development: countries with undeveloped market institutions, like Ghana; countries at an intermediate stage, like Kenya; and countries with developed market institutions, like Zimbabwe. *Market Institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa* caps ten years of personal research by the author. Fafchamps, in collaboration with such institutions as the Africa Division of the World Bank and the International Food Policy Research Institute, participated in the surveys of manufacturing firms and agricultural traders that provide the empirical basis for the book. The result is a work that makes a significant contribution to research on the continuing economic stagnation of many countries in sub-Saharan Africa and is also largely accessible to researchers in other fields and policy professionals.

Keywords: *Market Institutions, Sub Saharan Africa, Development*

Agricultural Policies in Nigeria: Towards Implementing Sustainable Development Goals

Erunke Canice Esidene PhD

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Abstract

The main objective of this paper is to examine the relationship between agricultural policies in Nigeria and how it can lead to sustainable development. No doubt, one of the cardinal objectives of the United Nations is the fact that member nations across the world comply with the responsibilities of ensuring total eradication of hunger, attainment of resilient food security, self-sufficiency as well as environmental preservation through the kind of policies and programmes being enunciated by some of these nations. To be able to achieve these desired goals, countries of the world are expected to dutifully engage themselves in formulating healthy national policies in line with international best practices. By so doing, there will be increased agricultural production and diversification, food security, production of healthy and nutritious diets as well as preservation of agro-diversity to maintain and build sustainable food system. The unfortunate situation however, is that successive governments in Nigeria over the last five decades have failed in its bid to enunciate policies that can resolve the many questions of society (agricultural enterprise inclusive) to ensure the realization of set goals. This study submits that achieving sustainable development goals using agricultural production involves initiating decisive political will by managers of states and nations. It presupposes that there should be accountable governmental structures and institutions that work through inclusive and effective decision-making processes as well as guaranteeing some level of equality and equity among members of social groups. Above all, the immediate environment must be sufficiently protected so that the future of agricultural practice is not compromised. The paper is hinged on secondary method of data collection for investigation. The study sums up with conclusion to the effect that there is need for effective policies so as to ensure the realization of the vision and sustainable goals of 2030 and beyond.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Policies, Sustainable, Development Goals*

Bigotry of All Kinds as the Fertilizer of Corruption in Nigeria

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Abstract

One of the major problems hindering development in Nigeria is corruption. It has spread virtually to all sectors of life in the country. This paper critically establishes the relationship between sentiment and corruption in Nigeria. It discusses various forms of corruption that were common in Nigeria. Also, the paper examines corruption in executive, legislative, judiciary, media and religious realms. As a way forward, the paper recommends that citizens must go beyond parochial sentiments of tribe, region, religion and political party affiliations and other pecuniary economic interests in the discourse of corruption and national interest. The citizens must collectively insist on accountability, good governance, fairness, collective security, and social justice. The anti-graft agencies must be encouraged and supported to do their jobs devoid of sentiment.

Keywords: *Corruption, Sentiment, Executive, Legislative, Judiciary, Media*

Who Set the Media Agenda, PR People or Journalists?

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Abstract

In recent years, scholars and other stakeholders alike continue to argue on who set the news agenda. This debate is critical as its increase's stakeholders understanding of their roles in news agenda setting. This essay provides argumentative perspective on the relationships between public relations and journalism. The analysis centre on who is setting the media agendas: public relations people or journalists? How is the society affected by the relationship? A review of relevant literatures, theories and empirical studies reveals that the pressure on journalists to deliver news as subsidise rate give edge to PR people which prepared editorial content in forms press releases, news briefing, news conferences as well as video news releases that is routinely set out through internet by corporate organisations and advertising agencies to target media and internet audience. It is also contending that journalists make the final decision as to what is reported by the media. Because they serve as gatekeepers that control the final information flow to the public. The study concludes by recommending that journalists internationally must engage more with proactive journalism through regular direct coverage of news beat, and practise more investigative journalism to raise their credibility and the public's confidence in the news industry.

Keywords: *News agenda, Public relations, Journalists*

Biodegradation and Thermal Studies of Natural Fiber/ Nanoclay Hybrid Composites of Poly (E-Caprolactone)/Poly (Lactic Acid) Blends

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Abstract

The thermal properties and biodegradation of polycaprolactone/ polylactic acid, (PCL/PLA) blend reinforced with palm press fibers/organophilic modified montmorillonite (MMT) was studied in this research. Dicumyl peroxide was used as cross linking compatibilizer in the PCL/PLA blend. The composites were prepared to test the effect of increasing fiber loading and the effect of dicumyl peroxide with the presence of MMT. The blend composite were prepared using a twin-screw extruder followed by injection molding to fabricate the specimens. FTIR shows the compatibilization of PCL/PLA with DCP. DSC test signifies no change in thermal properties. Soil burial method studies showed that increasing fiber content in the PCL/PLA/Fiber/MMT with compatibilizer DCP shows a better degradation property than the composites without DCP. Water absorption test indicates absorption rate increased as fiber content increased.

Keywords: *Palm press fibers, PCL/PLA blend composites, Biodegradation, Thermal properties, Compatibilizer*

Rating of Maternal Health Care Offered During Delivery Among Post Natal Mothers in Rural and Urban Hospitals in Kenya

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Abstract

Maternal mortality rate due to pregnancy-related complications remains high at 488 per 100,000 live births in Kenya. If mothers are treated appropriately and in a timely manner, in a hospital almost all women who develop pregnancy-related complications can be saved from death and disability. The objective of the study was to assess the rating of the health care services and factors that promote hospital delivery among postnatal mothers in Thika and Kangundo District Hospitals which are in Kiambu and Machakos Counties respectively. The methodology was a cross sectional study which was composed of eight hundred post natal mothers from Thika and Kangundo Districts attending Maternal Child Health Clinics who had delivered less than one year ago. Structured questionnaires and interviews were used to collect the data. In addition, Focus Group Discussions were conducted in each District and Key informants interviewed. Quantitative data was analyzed using SPSS for windows version 16 and data presented in form of tables and bar charts. The qualitative data from the focus group and Key informants was transcribed and a summary written. The results showed that rating of the health care services in terms of acceptability was average with only half of respondents feeling that the services were acceptable in both hospitals. In terms of accessibility 74% could access the hospital through matatus. In terms of availability time taken to be attended was rated above average while availability of health facilities and services required was below average in both districts. Quality of care during delivery was rated high in both districts with 72% of the respondents being assisted during head delivery but in terms of infection control this was above average. The research concludes that health care is rated average in terms of acceptability and below average in terms of availability and services required. This calls for improvement in terms of acceptability and affordability.

Keywords: *Maternal Mortality, Health Care, Post Natal*

Assessing Teacher Ability on Test Construction and Economics Content Validity of Teacher-Made in Nasarawa State Secondary Schools, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study assessed teacher ability on test construction and Economics content validity of the teacher-made test in Nasarawa State secondary schools, Nigeria. Cross-sectional survey research design was adopted for the study. A sample of 110 Economics teachers was randomly selected from public and private senior secondary schools in Nasarawa north. The instrument for data collection was called "Teachers Ability Questionnaire" (TAQ) contained 33 items. TAQ was validated by experts who yielded 0.78 indexes and Cronbach alpha was used to determine the reliability of the internal consistency which gave 0.82. Three research questions were answered using mean and standard deviation and three null hypotheses were tested using independent t-test at 0.05 level of significance. Findings of the study revealed that there was a significant mean difference in ability between professional teachers and non-professional teachers of Economics in test construction and there was a significant mean difference in ability between public school teachers and private school teachers of Economics in content validity among others. The study made the following recommended that: conference/workshops on items construction should organise to improve teachers' ability on valid test construction and proper evaluation routine by state government evaluators to ensure the reliable and valid content of the subject cover.

Keywords: *Ability, Economics, Content Validity, Teacher-Made Test*

Curbing Transnational Organized Crimes (TOC) in Africa Through Legal and Institutional Frameworks: An Overview

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Abstract

Transnational Organized Crimes (TOC) are increasingly assuming a wider / bigger dimension by the day. Globalization which featured along political, economic and social interdependence, improved communications and information technology such as the internet, greater mobility of people, goods and services and the opening of borders free trade etc. factors that contributed to the emergency to what could be referred to as “crimes without borders.” These are known as transnational organized crimes. As they are borderless they easily spread from one country to another like a virus. Africa as continents has its fair share of these crimes. Combating these crimes has not been easy for individual countries and the entire comity of nations. This paper examines the various legislative and institutional mechanisms that have been put in place to reduce this menace. It is the view of this paper there is no dearth of laws and institutions for fighting this crime particularly in Africa which the focus of this paper. The paper observes that implementation and some challenges are the bane of the efforts at sub region and regional level to eradicate this menace or to bring it to the barest minimum. The methodology we adopt is the doctrinal research method which is a legal research approach of analyzing texts and instruments and the subject matter. Furthermore, the paper adopts the footnote style as against the American Psychological Association (APA) as this is the applicable style in the author's field i.e. law.

Keywords: *Transnational, Organized crimes, Legal, Institutional, Frameworks*

Assessing the Effects of Urban Agriculture on the Architecture of Uyo Metropolis, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study is an assessment of the effects of urban agriculture on the architecture of Uyo Capital City in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. A total of 240 copies of questionnaires were distributed among the six sectors into which the study area was divided. Data on 10 dependent variables and 10 independent variables were collected and used for the study. Descriptive, Person's Product Moment Correlation and Multiple Regression Analysis techniques were used for the analysis. Descriptive analysis was used to identify the various types of urban agricultural activities existing in Uyo urban areas. Person's Product Moment Correlation was used to determine the relationship between each variable of urban agriculture against each variable of environmental qualities in the six sampled sectors. Based on the results of the analysis, there was a weak statistical significant relationship between urban agriculture and the environmental quality of Uyo in all the sampled sectors. Furthermore, a unit increase in the number of farmers would increase pollution by 0.03 units, and given a unit increase in intensity of cultivation, pollution would increase by 3.47 units, holding other variables constant. Based on these findings, it is recommended among other things that there should be a monitoring board set up by the Ministry of Agriculture whose functions will include checking the quality of agro-chemicals in use in the urban area.

Keywords: *Effects, Urban Agriculture, Architecture, Uyo Urban, Nigeria*

Analysis of Trust-Building Strategies Used by Herbal Medical Advertisers in the Volta Region of Ghana

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Abstract

Research has shown that currently, Traditional Healthcare delivery system is being patronized more than its orthodox counterpart in Africa (Olujoba, Odeleye & Ogunyemi, 2005; Adefolaju, 2011). The high rate of patronage of the former is not only due to its effectiveness but also the linguistic behaviors employed by the advertisers of the system (Klinogo, 2015). One of the key strategies employed is a good interpersonal relationship between the audience and the advertiser (Duah, 2006). This relationship is based on mutual trust between the two parties. Trust-building has to do with establishing in the audience an undoubtable reason to keep his personal secrets with the hearer. This is an essential component in health care delivery. I propose on this note, to investigate the trust-building strategies used by the herbal medical advertisers in relating with their clients. I will collect data from selected radio stations in the Volta Region and analyze it. I will focus on the linguistic means employed by the advertisers to secure the trust of the audience. The analysis will be based on the traditional rhetoric theory of Campbell (1970) and Lauer (2004) which posits that man is subject to persuasion because he is a logical being who can reason out choices before yielding to the persuasion thereof. I hope to discover that the advertisers of herbal medicine use techniques like personal communication, use of endearment terms and the use of socio-cultural elements that are common to the advertiser and the audience to believe in the advertiser's integrity.

Keywords: *Healthcare delivery, Advertisement and Patronized*

Comparative Analyses of Corruption in First, Second and Fourth Republics in Nigeria

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Abstract

Corruption is a terrible, endemic, sickness and social problems that affect significant lives of human beings, particularly, in the developing world. This study tends to examine the comparative analysis of corruption in the first, second and fourth republic. In Nigeria corruption has been celebrities and it colorfully improved someone personality, inclusive Embezzlement, fraud, bribery, payoff, nepotism and extortion are so common in the activities of Nigerians since from colonial era to post independence, military and civilian regimes. The has demonstrated the problem of corruption in Nigeria, its implications to national development, its effects on socio-political and economic development and to view the rule of weak commission established by government and how these agencies contributes manufacturing of corruption in Nigeria. The study was purely conceptual, therefore, the researchers, employed Secondary source of data. The paper looks at the emergent of corruption in Nigeria and role in the establishment of institutional agencies in the fight against corruption. This paper had introduced political economy model that could serve as mechanism and control measure. The paper recommended among others that the federal government should enact a very strong norms and values for executing corrupt people as in the case of China, and other developed nations, as well as to strengthen its anti-graft agencies (such as EFCC and ICPC) with fairness and equity to all tiers of government and private sectors.

Keywords: *Corruption, Cases, First Republic, Second Republic and Fourth Republic*

The Impact of Climate Change on Nigeria Agricultural Development

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Abstract

This paper examine the impacts of climate change on Nigeria agricultural development. Climate change as one of the global social and biological problems that affected many countries across the world. Nigeria is a very rich country with rich socio-economic activities particularly in the area of agriculture. Yet the country is facing series of global warming, ranging from desertification, ecological burden,, environmental damages and human biological dysfunction and many more, that have great implications on Nigeria agricultural development and reduce agricultural production and promote poverty across the state, global warming has affected the water we drink, pest the live hood pattern of human beings etc. this paper discussed some vital instruments that could serve as a collaborative efforts from developed nations and some agencies in aiding some affected countries in reducing and even eradication climate change. This paper also explains global approaches in tackling global climate change. However, this study was purely conceptual methods, data was captured through text books, journal, interments, etc. this study enumerates fundamental recommendations which basically, should be on the Basis International agencies, and local agencies.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Agriculture, Nigeria, Development*

Political Instability and the Myth for Struggle in to Power in Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper explained the recurring political struggled and unrest in the democratic system and the threat it triggered to the national security in Nigeria. One of the fundamental instruments in the selecting political officeholders is through election. However, election served as means of ensuring accountability and mobilization of the citizenry for political participation. Yet, elections in Nigeria have always been characterized by mal-practices such as: election rigging, snatching and stuffing of ballot boxes, political intimidation and assassination prior to, during and after elections. This has often brought unpopular governments to power with the resultant legitimacy crisis, breakdown of law and order and general threat to security. The paper with the use of structure agency theory, argued that elections in which “the winner takes all” is unsuitable for a plural society like Nigeria. However, this paper was purely review, through the application of secondary source of information. Recommendation was also explain in relations to this topic

Keywords: *Politics, Politician, Election, Democracy, Unrest National Security*

“Come, Let Us Reason Together”: Analysis of Persuasive Strategies in the 2016 State of the Nation's Address

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Abstract

Over the past few years, Ghana has seen a lot of political crises that could deter citizens from supporting a political leader to the castle. Many are disgruntled, disappointed, frustrated and confused. Oppositions keep capitalizing of the state of events as a propaganda tool for taking over power. It was against such a background that Ghana's president John Dramani Mahama presented the 20,513 words, 4hours discourse describing the state of the nation. The speaker couldn't have kept the heavy hearted audience sited for four hours if he had presented the usual political narratives which the citizens have heard all over the years. It was against this backdrop that we seek to investigate the rhetoric style he adopted to present the speech. Our data will be the 20,513 worded speech. We will adopt the rhetoric theory of Aristotle (1926), and its subsequent development by Campbell (1970) and Lauer (2004) as the main theoretical framework to analyze the data. We hope to find out after the analysis that the president used strategies like identification, examples, eulogies etc. to persuade the audience.

Keywords: *Persuasion, Discourse, Ghana*

Knowledge and Immunization Uptake in Awe Local Government Area-Nasarawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Immunization is one of the surest ways of maintaining a disease-free and healthy society. The World Health Organization (WHO) states categorically the numerous vaccines an infant must take if he/she is to live a healthy childhood life, which include the Oral polio vaccine, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus (DPT3), BCG, and Measles, vaccines, etc. which together consist or form what is called the six immunizable vaccines that faces series of challenges due to fear, mistrust and general apprehension in the Nigeria's society. The main thrust of this paper is to study the knowledge and uptake of the immunization in Awe. The target group for the study are men and women who are ever married within the age group of 15-49 years, with at least a child that is 5years old who must have passes all the basic vaccination, while the sample of the study is 360. Multistage cluster sampling technique was used for selecting the respondents for the study. The quantitative data generated was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The study found out that immunization is favourable in the community because of the high level of knowledge in the area. It also reveals that income does not influence the practice of immunization, but other variables such as knowledge and religion do so in the study area.

Keywords: *Childhood, Diseases, Immunization, Knowledge, Uptake*

Comparative Study of Corrupt Cases in Third and Fourth Republic in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper investigates critically, comparative study of corrupt cases in third and fourth republic in Nigeria. The work utilizes data through secondary sources and relies on the extractive theory as a framework of analysis to explore incidences of corruption and its effects on Nigeria's developmental strides. It identifies the cases of corruption from third and fourth republic and how corruption create poverty, pressure from families, community ethnic loyalties among others. The paper also understudies the Power Sector and Family Support Programme (FSP) to highlight the effects of corruption on government policies at development. Finally, it recommends among other strategies the implementation of stiff law such as execution of corrupt people, the provision of basic amenities for the people as solution to the corrupt nature of the Nigerian society.

Keywords: *Comparative, Corruption, Third republic, Fourth republic*

Corruption and its Implications Towards National Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper sets out to examine corruption and its implications towards national development. The overall development of Nigeria with emphasis on the argument that Nigeria as a country has number of both economic and social development, but due to massive corruption, particularly, public and private sectors have crippled the socio-economic development of the nation., Nigerian society has experienced abject poverty and underdevelopment. However, this study rely powerfully on secondary sources of data collection using historical and content analysis, relevant data were derived from the review of relevant literature. Relying on the political economy model, the paper traced the problem of corruption to colonialism which persisted even after independence. Among other thing, the paper reveal that the Nigerian society is and looting of public property, lack of transparency and accountability among the ruling class. Among other suggestion, the paper recommends, de-emphasizing wealth and shunning those individual who have enriched themselves with stolen public money instead of worshipping them. Keywords: Corruption, Development, Transparency, Accountability and Re-Examination Finally, it recommends among other strategies the implementation of stiff penalties such as execution of corrupt people, leadership recruitment by merit and the provision of basic amenities for the people as solution to the corrupt nature of the Nigerian society.

Keywords: *Corruption, Implications, National development*

