



10th African Regional Conference on  
**UN Sustainable Goals  
& World Economy**

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research and capacity building | accelerated economic development



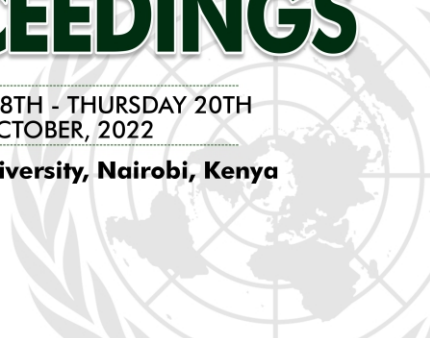
Theme:

**Covid-19 &**  
Global Challenges for  
Achieving the UN Sustainable  
Development Goals

# **ABSTRACT & PROCEEDINGS**

TUESDAY 18TH - THURSDAY 20TH  
OCTOBER, 2022

**Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya**





# 10TH AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE GOALS AND WORLD ECONOMY

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## **THEME**

COVID-19 and Global Challenges of Achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals

**DATE:** Tuesday 18th – Thursday 20th October, 2022

**TIME:** 10:00 am

**VENUE:** Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya

## **CONFERENCE LOC:**

**Dr. Andre Yitambe**

Kenyatta University, Nairobi

## **CONFERENCE PANEL**

**Prof. Diji Chuks**

Deputy Vice – Chancellor

Research, Innovations, Consultancy & Extension

Kampala International University

**Dr. Bassey Anam**

Institute of Public Policy and Administration

University of Calabar, Nigeria

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# **10TH AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE GOALS AND WORLD ECONOMY**

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## **CONFERENCE PROGRAMME**

**DAY ONE – Tuesday 18th October, 2022**

- Arrival of Conferees & Delegates

**DAY TWO – Wednesday 19th October, 2022**

### **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
Research Training	- 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

**DAY THREE – Thursday 20th October, 2022**

### **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
Research Training	- 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

**DAY FOUR – Friday 21st October, 2022**

- Departure of Conferees & Delegates



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Dated this day 5th November, 2019  
 University of Ghana, Accra



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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:
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# Conference Abstracts

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## Policy Innovation as a Panacea for Girl-Child Education and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

**Otumala Simon Jonah**

*Political Science Department*

*Federal College of Education, P.M.B 2096, Abeokuta, Ogun State*

### Abstract

Policy formulation and implementation are fundamental ingredients for achieving holistic development across all phase of human endeavor. This task is so important that, the template and action of every human effort is dictated to a very large extent by the workability of policies formulated and the procedures for implementing those policies. However, attaining enviable developmental status by countries requires more than policy formulation and implementation because policies when formulated have termination period which calls for an urgent need to imbibe the culture of policy innovation which is a peculiar character of most developed and developing nations. Consequently, it is important to state that the education sector in less-developed countries of the world and most especially girl-child education is suffering neglect given the failure and deficit of policies guiding the operations of this all important aspect of human life. Haven underscore the forgoing, this paper seeks to espouse the fundamental need of policy reassessment which is required for policy innovation and consequently attaining sustainable development in the education sector and most importantly girl-child education. The paper adopts the Triple Helix Model as developed by Etzkowitz (1993) and Etzkowitz and Leydesdorff (1995) which explains the relationship between three core actors in the innovation policy process (government, Industries and Research institutions). Data for the research is obtained through the secondary sources which include journals, articles, policy papers and text books. It recommends amongst other things that; to achieve holistic sustainable development in any society, the place of policy innovation in the education sector especially girl-child education is of utmost importance because women in the world over occupies a focal point of every development conscious society.

**Keywords:** *Development; Education; Girl-Child; Policy; Innovation*

## Assessment of Indigenous Science and Technological Skills as a Strategy for Poverty Eradication in Ogun State, Nigeria

**Ogunbesan Yetunde**

*Department of Integrated Science, School of Education*

*Federal College of Education, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria*

### Abstract

The study assessed the indigenous science and technological skills as a strategy for poverty eradication in Ogun State, Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. Population comprises of all students in the school of science, Federal College of College Education, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria. Simple random sampling technique was used to select one hundred (100) students from the science, Federal College Education, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria as sample for study. Two (2) research questions were raised and answered in this study. Reliability of the instrument was determined using Cronbach Alpha and data collected was analyzed using simple percentage. Findings revealed that, progressive indigenous science and technological skills will be impossible if the government of Nigeria only depend on the knowledge from the developed countries without making an effort in identifying, capturing, preserving, disseminating and using a worth and valuable untapped locally available knowledge. However, the sustainability of indigenous science and technological skills will be of benefit to the society and reduces the poverty level of the society. Therefore, it is recommended that, strategy must be put in place to ensure proper adaptation and use of indigenous science and technological skills for socio-economic growth and sustainable development. To complement the indigenous knowledge and innovative achievements of African local agriculturists, a mechanism is needed to promote indigenous knowledge.

**Keywords:** *Indigenous, Technological Skills, Strategy, Eradication, Science*

## Examining the Challenges of ICT for Curriculum Reforms in Secondary Schools in Ogun State, Nigeria

**Tijani Rukayat Adetoun**

*Computer Science Department*

*Federal College of Education, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria*

### Abstract

The study sought to examine the challenges of ICT for curriculum reforms in secondary schools in Ogun State. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. Population comprises of all secondary school teachers in Abeokuta South Local Government, Ogun State, Nigeria. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 10 secondary schools in Abeokuta South Local Government, Ogun State; fifteen (15) teachers were randomly selected from each of the chosen school to make a total of one hundred and fifty (150) as sample for study. Two (2) research questions were raised and answered in this study. Reliability of the instrument was determined using Cronbach Alpha and data collected was analyzed using simple percentage, mean and standard deviation statistical tools. The research findings revealed that ICT is continuously playing very important roles in information handling, it is imperative to redesign, reform, develop and integrate a worthwhile curriculum teaching and learning that will reflect the inevitable change brought about by ICT in education process. It was concluded that the challenges facing the integration of ICT for curriculum reforms especially in developing countries include policy issues, poor infrastructure, erratic power supply, lack of fund, technophobia, poor bandwidth problem and inadequate trained personnel etc. It is therefore recommended that the formulation and implementation of policies to integrate ICT training to all education sectors. Government should provide adequate ICT infrastructure to leverage the problems of integrating ICT to curriculum development.

**Keywords:** *E-Learning, Challenges, ICT, Curriculum, Reforms*



## Prospect of Teaching Political Education for the Sustenance of Ethnic Integration Among Students of Higher Institutions in Ogun State

**Eebo Remi Mathew**

*Department of Political Science*

*Federal College of Education, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria*

### Abstract

The study sought to examine the prospect of teaching political education for the sustenance of ethnic integration among students of higher institutions in Ogun State, Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design where questionnaire was used to acquire necessary data for the research work. Population comprises of all higher institutions in Ogun State. Simple random sampling technique was used to select five (5) higher Institutions in Ogun State, Nigeria. Thirty (30) students were randomly selected from each of the chosen school to make a total of one hundred and fifty (150) as sample for study. Two (2) research questions were raised and answered in this study. Reliability of the instrument was determined using Cronbach Alpha and data collected was analyzed using simple percentage, mean and standard deviation statistical tools. Findings revealed that, the idea of political education is revolved on teaching individuals to have respect for the rule of law, good governance, free and fair election, separation of powers, respect for fundamental human rights, promotion of press freedom, equality and justice for all and building of democratic institutions. Educating the masses in these aforementioned is essential in sustaining democracy in Nigeria. Political education helps citizens to understand their interest as individual and as members of group. The more knowledge citizens have, the better they can understand the impact of public policy on their interest, and the more effectively they can promote their interest in the political process. It is therefore recommended that, educational system should be strengthened and tailored to reflect on our core values that promote unity, respect for individual rights and privileges rather than alien values that breeds hatred and distrust.

**Keywords:** *Prospect, Political Education, Sustenance, Ethnic Integration, Democracy*

## Knowledge, Attitude and Environmental Hygiene Practice of School Vendors in Public Primary Schools in Abeokuta Metropolis

Oguntayo, F. Foluso

*Department of Social Studies*

*Federal College of Education, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria*

### Abstract

The study examined the knowledge, attitude and environmental hygiene practice of school vendors in public primary school in Abeokuta Metropolis. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. Population comprises of all public primary School in Abeokuta metropolis, Ogun State. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 10 primary schools in Abeokuta metropolis in which ten (10) teachers were randomly selected from each of the chosen school to make a total of 100 as sample for study. Instrument for data collection was questionnaire. The instrument was subjected to a test-retest reliability using teachers outside the population. Data analysis was done using simple percentage. The study revealed that food vending helps in ensuring provision of essential services to many of the urban in habitants such as site workers, labourers, street dwellers, market traders as well as school children. However, school food vendors should embrace appropriate food, personal and environmental hygiene to ensure that food are free from poisoning, contamination and other diseases. Based on these, some recommendations were made that; food vendors should ensure storage of food items to prevent food poisoning and contamination through rodents and other bacterial. On the personal hygiene practices of the food vendors, headmasters and teachers should ensure that food vendors maintain high personal cleanliness in the school premises they operate.

**Keywords:** *Knowledge, Attitude, Environmental Hygiene, Practice, School Vendors*

## Effect of Poverty on Fertility Among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) in Ogun State, Nigeria

**Balogun, Mahroofdeen Abiodun**

*Department of Psychology, Guidance and Counseling*

*Federal College of Education, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria*

### Abstract

The paper examined the effect of poverty on fertility among the internally displaced (IDP) in Ogun State, Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. Population comprises of all internally displaced (IDP) in Ogun State, Nigeria. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 100 respondents as sample for study. The instrument was moderated by experts in the field of educational management and psychology who affirmed its validity. Reliability of the instrument was determined using Cronbach Alpha. Data collected was analyzed using simple percentage statistical tool. The findings of the study revealed that, poverty is one of the conspicuous features of the developing countries. Poverty is proliferating in the most vulnerable part of the society particularly the internally displaced people. It affects the lives of displaced people, their host communities and those they leave behind in many ways. Poverty is a threat to internally displaced person physical safety, wellbeing and human rights and fertility. It can also have significant and long-lasting effects on their socioeconomic development of the internally displaced people. It is therefore recommended that, as their level of education, skills and knowledge is relatively low, free education policy programme would allow IDPs to have skills and knowledge to be able to make proper investments, and income sources based on skills and knowledge. International Humanitarian organizations should also help IDPs in getting free and accessible education programmes, these programmes should focus on building schools, awareness raising on education and giving incentives to families who educate their children to reduce the problem of fertility.

**Keywords:** *Fertility, Internally Displaced (IDP), Effect, Poverty*

## Introducing Service-Learning System in Social Studies Curriculum for Reclaiming Community Partnership in Ogun State, Nigeria

**Amos Adekunle Adediran PhD**

*Department of Social Studies, School of Arts and Social Sciences  
Federal College of Education, Abeokuta, Ogun State*

### Abstract

The study examined the introduction of service learning system in social studies curriculum for reclaiming community partnership in Nigeria. It is an experimental study, which involves the use of a simply survey research design where questionnaires were used to acquire necessary data for the research work. Simple random sampling technique was utilized to select a sample of one hundred (100) respondents consisting Social studies student of FCE Abeokuta, Ogun State. Two (2) research questions were raised and answered in this study. Reliability of the instrument was determined using Cronbach Alpha and data collected were analyzed using simple percentage. The research findings revealed that introduction of service-learning system into social studies curriculum will supports the development of partnerships between the schools and communities' stakeholders and partners for mutual benefit. The pedagogy is beneficial not only to the participating students and faculty but also to the schools and the communities that they serve. As students offer meaningful services to the community, they gain by learning from experience while the community benefits directly from the services offered by the students. Students learn better with practical and real-world tasks that build on what they know. Service-learning enriches students' learning experiences while adding value to higher education's mission of teaching, research, and service to the community. Therefore, it is recommended that schools should integrate service-learning into their curricula with a strong emphasis on the interaction between the institutions and community partners. This implies the formation of mutually beneficial collaborations and integrating service-learning into the schools mission statements and strategic plans.

**Keywords:** *Service Learning System, Social Studies Curriculum, Reclaiming, Community Partnership*

## Interaction Effect of Covid 19 Pandemic and Economic Policies on Stock Market Performance in Nigeria: An Empirical Investigation

<sup>1</sup>Prof. Jegede, C. A. & <sup>2</sup>Fakunmoju, S. K. (PhD)  
<sup>1&2</sup>Banking and Finance Department,  
Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos State, Nigeria

### Abstract

The interdependence among COVID 19 global pandemic, economic policies (monetary and fiscal policies) and stock market performance have been a global phenomenon and major concerned among scholars across the globe. Though, COVID 19 pandemic shock and unrealistic or weak economic policies hindered stock market performance in Nigeria. The study aims to establish the interaction effect among Covid 19 pandemic, economic policies and stock market performance in Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study are to; investigate the longrun effect among Covid 19 pandemic, monetary policy and stock market performance in Nigeria and also examine the shortrun effect among Covid 19 pandemic, fiscal policy and stock market performance in Nigeria. The study used *expost facto* research design with monthly data and employed Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) method of analysis. The study revealed that there exist short run and longrun interaction effect among Covid 19 pandemic, economic policies (monetary and fiscal policies) and stock market performance in Nigeria. The study concluded that Covid 19 pandemic and economic policies (monetary and fiscal policies) have dynamic effect on stock market performance in Nigeria. It is recommended that Nigeria stock market regulators should collaborate with monetary authorities like Central Bank of Nigeria and fiscal authorities to put in place effective market policies that will enhance stock market transparency as well as sound monetary and fiscal policies with avoidance of crowded out policy conflict between contractionary monetary and expansionary fiscal policies so as to enhance stock market performance in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *COVID 19 Pandemic, Fiscal Policy, Monetary Policy, and Stock Market Performance*

## Covid-19 And Sustainable Development: An Assessment of Global Efforts Towards Achieving the Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG3) in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Amodu, Akeem Adekunle & <sup>2</sup>Oyedokun, Dolapo Michael  
<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Politics and International Relation,  
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### Abstract

Ever since the Corona Virus (COVID-19) was declared a pandemic in early 2020, it has spread to over 200 countries across the globe, claiming over 5 million lives, disrupting the world economy, and impeding the United Nations global development framework (Sustainable Development Goals). Due to the challenges posed by the virus, several agreements, policies, and efforts have been made at the international level to curb the spread of the deadly virus. This study therefore examined the global policies of COVID-19 towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria with specific focus to SDG-3 which aims at “Good Health and Well-Being”. The data analysed in this study were sourced through structured questionnaire. 70 copies of questionnaires were distributed to the staff of Biorepository and Clinical Virology Laboratory of University College Hospital (UCH), Oyo State Ministry of Health (OYSMOH), Oyo State Primary Health Care Board (OYSPHCB), Oyo State SDGs Office; Oyo State Emergency Operation Centre (EOC); the National Agency for Food and Drugs Administration and Control (NAFDAC); and National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS). The results of the findings showed that WHO and the World Powers have been assisting Nigeria with health equipment, funds and development of healthcare centres in the fight against the epidemic. The study however, concluded that the achievement of the SDG-3 in year 2030 depends on the actions and policies of the government, the policy makers and the several agencies saddled with matter concerning health matters and national development. The study implored the world powers and other developed countries to continue with the supply of humanitarian, materials, medical and financial assistance to the developing countries so the entire world can achieve SDG-3 by 2030. The study further recommended that the government, health institutions, and the several concerned Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) take necessary actions to ensure other health related issues are not neglected while tackling the COVID-19.

**Keywords:** *COVID-19, Global health policy, Sustainable Development Goals, SDG-3, Nigeria.*

## Democracy and Poverty Reduction Programmes in Nigeria's Fourth Republic: Exploring the Nexus

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### Abstract

Democracy is often link to development and to some extent poverty reduction. However, over two decades of uninterrupted democratic experience in Nigeria since the advent of civilian administration, have seen poverty rising to the extent that Nigeria is now rated the world poverty headquarter. Extant literatures have blamed the failure of poverty reduction policies in Nigeria on implementation. This paper differs by exploring the various poverty reduction programmes in Nigeria from 1999-2019 viz-a-viz democratic dividend or impact. Lindblom's incremental model which operates from the premise that the decision maker is not really interested in completely new solutions but instead improved on previous decisions was adopted as theoretical framework. Data collected from secondary sources were analyzed using content analysis as well as descriptive analytical method. Finding from the study reveals that the poverty policies adopted in Nigeria from 1999 to date were populist, non-sustainable and were mere incremental modifications of existing ones. The paper recommends that Nigeria should adopt more sustainable policies devoid of political considerations in addressing its poverty challenges.

**Keywords:** *Democracy, Poverty, Policy, Incremental model, Policy implementation.*

## Impact of Sustainable Development Goals on Human Trafficking in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Human trafficking is not only a global issue, it has negatively affected developing countries, particularly those of the sub-Sahara Africa, including Nigeria. This study examined the impact of sustainable development goals implementation on human trafficking in Nigeria for the period 2015–2021. The study used the number of people trafficked from Nigeria as dependent variable while poverty level, youth unemployment, food security, school enrolment, rate of economic growth, and terrorism index as independent variables. To this end, secondary data on the included variables were collected from various sources, including Central Bank of Nigeria, National Bureau of Statistics, and World Bank Database. In the paper, multiple regression model was used to carry out the analysis. The findings showed that while poverty level, and youth unemployment, have positive impact, food security, school enrolment, rate of economic growth, and terrorism index have negative impact on human trafficking in Nigeria during the period under review. Thus, it is recommended that Nigerian government must ensure that measures to combat poverty and unemployment are institutionalized in our communities, educational systems, and in the formation of government policy. Our media houses must devise free educational initiatives to help unemployed Nigerian youth, women, and persons with disabilities improve their capacities. Governments must ensure that everyone has equal access to inclusive and equitable quality education and learning, which should be free and mandatory and this will increase school enrolment, thereby reducing trafficking in children. Governments should speed up its campaign against human trafficking, while cooperating with other nations' law enforcement agencies and with non-governmental organizations to prevent human trafficking in the country.

**Keywords:** *Human Trafficking, Poverty, Youth Unemployment, Terrorism, and Sustainable Development Goals.*



## COVID-19 and International Trade in Economic Community of West African States

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### Abstract

COVID-19 is not only a global and regional issue, it has affected developing countries, particularly those of the West Africa, including Nigeria. This study examined the impact of COVID-19 on international trade in Economic Community of West African States for the period 2019Q4–2022Q1. The study used the volume of imports, exports and foreign direct investment in West African countries as dependent variables while the number of people who died of COVID-19 from the sub-region as independent variable. To this end, secondary data on the included variables were collected from various sources, including Central Bank of Nigeria, National Bureau of Statistics, and World Bank Database. The study employed correlation method to carry out the analysis. The findings showed that each of the volume of imports, exports and foreign direct investment has negative relationship with COVID-19 in West African countries during the period under review. Thus, it is recommended that Governments should provide adequate mechanism to strengthen health institutions to enable them perform better, in terms of prevention of diseases towards enhancing health status among people living in the West African countries. To this end, increase in budgetary allocations to the health sector will assist in powering health institutions to render effective services to the people. Governments of West African countries should introduce expansionary monetary and fiscal policies such as loans and provide more infrastructural facilities that will massively attract foreign direct investments by creating conducive environment for increased investment in the economy. To this end, governments' expenditures on provision of infrastructures should be increased.

**Keywords:** *COVID-19, Imports, Exports, Foreign Direct Investment, Correlation*

## The Role of Communication in National Unity for a Dynamic Social System in Nigeria

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### Abstract

If there have been problems politically, socially and economically in the third world countries, this problem could be attributed to communication gaps between people who are expected to be in constant contact to make two ends meet. There is no doubt that from the beginning of life communication has been in existence and it is playing so many roles between individual, Groups, Families, Villages, Local Government, State, Country, Nations, Continents and so on. But we are made to understand that communication can either be effective or not. This paper will determine how dynamic a social system of a nation will be or not. Again the paper will look at the role of communication in national unity for a dynamic social system in Nigerian.

**Keywords:** *Communication, Dynamic, Role, Social, System*

## Geospatial-Based Approach to Siting Suitable Cattle Ranch in Bauchi State

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### Abstract

The rate of urbanisation in Nigeria is 5.3%, one of the highest in the world, this is proportional to the population growth, consequently the expansion of agricultural activities. These are some of the factors that put enormous pressure on the use of land resources which led to the occupation of land which were earlier meant for cattle grazing and route for farming and construction resulting to conflict between farmers and herders. Worthy of note is the lack of forage for herdsmen, due to climate change and the encroaching Sahara Desert. Pastoralist-farmers' conflicts in Nigeria have grown, spread and intensified over the past decade and today poses a threat to national survival. There is therefore, a need to settle these pastoralists and their livestock on suitable land for grazing. A unique approach of a GIS-based multicriteria evaluation site selection was developed which took in to account various factors to find suitable areas for siting cattle ranch in Bauchi state. It was found that about 41% of the total land mass in Bauchi state is suitable for siting cattle ranch, 33% of the land shows to be unsuitable. While the remaining 26% is moderately suitable. Therefore, it can be said that there exist more than enough suitable land to site a sustainable cattle ranch in Bauchi state in order to contain the persistent herders and farmers in the state.

**Keywords:** *MCE, Cattle Ranch, Site selection, GIS and remote sensing*

## Resurgence of Violence in the Niger Delta and Peace Building Strategies in Post-Amnesty Era

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### Abstract

Conflict especially insurgency and terrorism constitute new threat to peace and security at all levels hence this study examined “resurgence of violence in the Niger Delta and peace building strategies in post-amnesty era”. The study relied on primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data was generated through questionnaires, focus group discussions and special interviews while the secondary data was generated from records and documentation from the Presidential Amnesty Committee (PAC), civil society organizations, newspapers, magazines, academic publications etc. In terms of theoretical framework, the study made use of the basic human needs theory and the frustration aggression hypothesis by John Burton and John Dollard in explaining the factors responsible for conflict and the resurgence of violence in the Niger Delta. Findings from the study revealed that the inability of the amnesty programme to address critical socio-economic needs and challenges of the Niger Delta people (real drivers of the conflict) accounts for conflict, resurgence of violence and militancy in the oil-rich region. Other factors that are likely to escalate conflict in post-amnesty Niger Delta include: lack of gainful employment, internal struggle for security contracts and uncooperative attitude of multinational oil companies etc. Despite these challenges, the study is optimistic that with massive industrialization and investment in infrastructure and welfare needs of the people via employment creation, violence, insecurity, criminal activities and other social vices will be eradicated in post-amnesty Niger Delta.

**Keywords:** *Conflict, insurgency, resurgence, violence, Niger Delta, post-amnesty, peace building and security.*

## The COVID-19 Pandemic of Infectious Diseases as Impetus for Refurbishing Human Security

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### Abstract

The death toll and disastrous impact of COVID-19 pandemic have brought to the fore the need to reform human security in Africa and the world. The need to reform human security is reiterated by the fact that in historical perspective, the impact of the pandemic is certainly not unprecedented. The objective of the study is to evaluate major infectious diseases (ID) in juxtaposition with major wars in the international system and make a case for refurbishing human security (HS). Accordingly, the study is guided by the under-listed research questions. What are the IDs that have claimed so much lives in the international system from recorded history to date? What is the impact of COVID-19 and its variants on humanity? Considering the minute fraction of the death toll of major wars in comparison with major pandemics should the concept of HS be refurbished? The study is guided by the theoretical framework of critical theory. The summary of the findings is that the death toll of ten of the most devastating wars of humanity constitute 23.8% while the death toll of ten of the most devastating pandemics constitute 76.2%. The high death toll (more than 6.2 million people as at the time of writing) and myriad of challenges posed by COVID-19 and its variants provide ample opportunity to refurbish HS into Reformed Human Security with a view to conscientiously tackling the real threats of humanity. The study recommends that HS should be refurbished into Reformed Human Security (RHS)

**Keywords:** *COVID-19 Pandemic, Infectious Diseases, Refurbishing, Human Security*

## Effect of Risk Management Practice on the Growth of Microfinance Banks in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Risk management is considered as a central part of microfinance banking activities. The objective is to add maximum and sustainable value to all the activities of a microfinance bank. This study investigates the effects of risk management processes in microfinance banks on the growth and long term sustainable of the banks in Nigeria. Specifically, the study focused on economic and human risks, accordingly data were collected through structured questionnaires as well as from secondary sources. The finding indicated that credit risk had profound effects on the growth or otherwise of the Microfinance banks. Markets and reputation risk also had great impact on the sustainable growth of Microfinance Banks. The study concludes that management and regulators of the Microfinance banks should focus more attention to the identification and treatment of these risk.

**Keywords:** *Risk Identification, Credit, Reputation, Market Risk, Liquidity Management.*

