

Achieving the SDGs in Nigeria: *Insights from Nigerian Youths*



Report on the Review of the Status of SDGs in Nigeria

Conducted by

Emerging Nigerian Leaders

Under the Auspices of

The Centre for Social Awareness, Advocacy, and Ethics, Inc.



CSAAE Publications
November 22, 2018

Achieving the SDGs in Nigeria:
Insights from Nigerian Youths



Report on the Review of the Status of SDGs in Nigeria



Compiled by:
Kevin Agagbe
Tochukwu Ihegwuagu

CSAAE Publications
November 22, 2018

Copyright ©2018 by Centre for Social Awareness, Advocacy and Ethics, Inc.
All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be used or reproduced in any form or by any electronic or mechanical means, including information storage and retrieval systems, without a written permission from the publisher.

Published by CSAAE Publications

Nigeria: Plot 133 Ikenegbu Layout, Owerri, Imo State
United States 130 S. Broadway Frostburg, MD 21352

Printed in Nigeria by C-Media

CSAAE Publications

CSAAE Publications engage readers on issues of under-development and poverty in Africa. Focus is on ideas that can help facilitate development, end poverty and make Africa a better place. Literatures by CSAAE Publications include:

- Career Path: Capacities, Competencies and Character. Edited by Godswill Agbagwa: 2014
- Groundnut Causes Malaria by Magdalene Okoro: 2018
- The Nigerian Constitution Through the Lens of Nigerian Youths: Matters Arising. Compiled by Theophilus Oladipo and Gelege Taiwo: 2018
- UN Human Rights as Seen by Nigerian Youths: Compiled by Kizito Duru and ThankGod Akpa: 2018
- Achieving the SDGs In Nigeria: Insights from Nigerian Youths. Compiled by Kevin Agabe and Tochukwu Ihegwuagu: 2018
- Courses That Pay. Edited by Francisca Ekwuonu: 2019
- Career Building and Entrepreneurship Handbook. Edited by Jeremiah Osimgbehe and Innocent Iroaganachi: 2019

Foreword

In 2013, we launched CSAAE. Our mission was to start healing from the root Africa's failure of leadership, loss of entrepreneurial spirit and loss of moral and social sense – all of which we believe are the causes of poverty and underdevelopment in Africa.

CSAAE is dedicated to harnessing the potential of young people and providing the kinds of tools and training that endow them with the capacities, competencies, and character necessary to sustain themselves, create opportunities that help others sustain themselves and embrace their roles as critical actors in building a better Africa

A core part of that training is a weekly three-hour guided group study of literature critical to the development and other training necessary for young people to achieve sterling success, help fast-track development and end poverty in Africa.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) also known as the Global Goals are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. These goals, 17 in number came into effect in January 2016, as a succession to Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to guide the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) policy and funding until 2030.

The SDGs are critical to development because if and when achieved in Nigeria, poverty, and underdevelopment will be history. Thus, from August 1 to October 31, 2018, Emerging Nigerian Leaders, comprising of select Nigerian youths, ages 16-25, being prepared by CSAAE for leadership positions critical to development and nation building, gathered for three hours every Friday to reflect on the status of the SDGs in Nigeria.

The future leaders reflected on:

- The meaning of SDG to Nigerian youths and Nigerians in general?
- Whom each SDG applies to in Nigeria?
- The status of each SDG in Nigeria?
- Factors undermining the attainment of each SDG in Nigeria?
- What can be done in order to achieve SDG in Nigeria?

This report is a compilation of key findings and recommendations from the 3-month discussion. It is our strong belief that these recommendations when implemented will help facilitate development, end poverty and make Nigeria a better place.

Rev. Fr. Dr. Godswill Agbagwa
Founder and President
CSAAE

Table of Contents

CSAAE Publications	ii
Dedication	iii
Foreword	iv
Chapter One	1
Goal 1: No Poverty: End Extreme Poverty in all Forms by 2030.	1
Goal 2: Zero Hunger: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improve Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture.	2
Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being	3
Goal 4: Quality Education: Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education for All.	4
Chapter Two	6
Goal 5: Gender Equality	6
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation.	6
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	7
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.	8
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure.	10
Goal 10: Reduce Inequality: Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries	11
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable.	12
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns	13
Goal 13: Climate Action: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts	15
Goal 14: Life Below Water: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development	16
Goal 15: Life on land	17
Goal 16: Peace Justice and Strong Institution	17
Goal 17: Partnership for The Goals	19
Recommendations for SDG Awareness	20
Community Development Projects Inspired and Supported by CSAAE towards Attainment of SDGs in Nigeria	26
Ways To Help:	30
Why Should I Support CSAAE?	30

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) also known as the Global Goals are a collection of 17 goals and the universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The SDGs, a succession of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) took effect from January 2016 after its adoption by the UN General Assembly during the UN Sustainable Summit in September 2015 at New York City, the USA.

These goals are to guide the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) policy and funding until 2030. The Nigeria government like its counterparts across the globe initiated steps towards achieving these goals. These include the establishment of the office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs with the responsibility to develop action plans for attainment of SDG, coordinate projects on SDGs, as well as facilitate collaborative partnership with International and indigenous stakeholders.

To help Nigerian youths gain more understanding of all SDGs in the Nigerian context, Emerging Political Leaders (ELPs) under the Emerging African Leaders Program (ELP) of the Centre for Social Awareness, Advocacy and Ethics, Inc. (CSAAE) intensively embarked on an intensive study of all the 17 SDGs from August to October 2018 under the guidance of CSAAE's Founder, Rev. Fr. Dr Godswill Agbagwa.

This study involved 3-hours weekly discussion during which ELPs brainstormed on:

- What does each SDG mean to Nigerian youths?
- To whom does each SDG apply to in Nigeria?
- To what extent is each SDG achieved in Nigeria?
- What factors are deterring attainment of each SDG in Nigeria?
- What can be done in order to achieve SDG in Nigeria?

This document report is a compilation of key findings and recommendations from the 3-month discussion and will serve as an advocacy tool for the Centre as it reaches out to relevant stakeholders to support their actualization.

Chapter One

Goal 1: No Poverty: End Extreme Poverty in all Forms by 2030.

What Does SDG 1 Mean to Nigerian Youths?

- An effort by the United Nations to end poverty across the globe especially in developing countries
- Suggests that the UN is committed to strategically setting up structures or improving existing ones, with the sole target reducing the rate of poverty and poor standard of living in the world by the year 2030.

To Whom Does SDG 1 Apply to in Nigeria?

- To all families in Nigeria, especially those living in abject poverty
- To social entrepreneurs that are continually coming up with an innovative solution to reduce the high rate of poverty in the country.

To What Extent Is SDG 1 Achieved in Nigeria?

- Through the impact of social development projects funded by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other International and local donors across Nigeria. These projects range from agricultural input support scheme to increase the productivity of farmers to low-cost housing projects as well as business/entrepreneurship training projects all aimed at poverty in Nigeria.
- Applauded efforts are also seen in the UNDP's/other International Donors' unique approaches to reducing poverty especially in crisis prone areas of North-east Nigeria where the majority of people live in Internally Displaced Camps (IDP) across the region and are subjected to severe hardship/poverty.
- The Federal Government of Nigeria in line with this goal has initiated programmes various youth empowerment projects/initiatives such as Npower, School Feeding and the Five Thousand Naira Scheme to rural farmers. All these are geared towards, reducing poverty in the nation.

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 1 in Nigeria?

- Despite the current effort by the Federal Government to address goal 1, cases of violation have been reported such as the diversion of foods and educational materials for people living in IDPs by government officials for personal. This is chiefly attributed to widespread corruption and greed among government officials
- Implementation of poverty alleviation programs in the country is not streamlined to ensure sustainability long after the project. This is evident by increasing rate of poverty despite millions of dollars been spent on poverty alleviation initiatives
- Poor collaboration between the government officials and non-state actors involved in addressing poverty in Nigeria.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 1 in Nigeria?

- Improved and sustainable collaborative efforts between the Federal Government and non-state actors involved in addressing poverty in Nigeria
- Local context should be emphasized while planning poverty alleviation interventions

in Nigeria. In addition, implementation of such interventions must go beyond training to the provision of resources (financial and otherwise) required to successfully grow businesses to profitability

- Alternate Conflict Resolution Strategies must be adopted by the government in crisis prone areas to prevent escalation of communal crises. Likewise, adequate education especially in North-East Nigeria to avoid religious radicalization and extremism.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improve Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture.

What Does SDG 2 Mean to Nigerian Youths?

- To achieve zero hunger in the nations of the world by leveraging on Agriculture as a tool for ending hunger and improving food security
- To improve the nutritional quality of the food we consume.

To Whom Does SDG 2 Apply to in Nigeria?

- To all citizens of Nigeria irrespective of age, tribe and social status
- To all legal immigrants in Nigeria.

To What Extent Is SDG 2 Achieved in Nigeria?

- Through various social development projects/programs that are focused on increasing access to food and improving the nutritional status of children, and pregnant/nursing mothers. A great example is the Federal Government initiated School Feeding Program across most states in Nigeria
- Various agricultural policies initiated by Federal and State Government geared towards increasing farmers output and providing them with agriculture inputs (fertilizers, tractors, and hybrid seeds etc.) as well as the Bank of Agriculture Loan aimed at increasing youth participation in Agriculture
- An increased commitment by government agencies such as the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration Control (NAFDAC) to policies that ensure that approved nutritional standard is met by most infant/children food in the market

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 2 in Nigeria?

- Poor enforcement of government policies aimed at increasing local production and patronage against importation. A great example is the continuous smuggling of rice into the country through its porous borders despite the recent ban on its importation
- Fewer government interventions aimed at increasing food production despite the great potential of the nation's agriculture sector in addressing the issue of hunger in the country
- Insincerity on the part of most officials saddled with the responsibility of catering for the poor and vulnerable population in the country such as those living in IDPs camps. Diverting of funds allocated for their upkeep a reoccurring incident that has persisted for years. A case study is the sacked Secretary to Government of the Federation).

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 2 In Nigeria?

- Strict monitoring and enforcement of all agricultural reform policies at all level of

- government; Federal, State, and Local Government level
- Establishment of additional agricultural loan/grants and support initiatives targeting youths to increase their participation in agriculture
- subsidizing price of farm inputs and equipment and promoting the formation of agriculture cooperate societies at the community, local government, state, and national level
- Provision of grants and loans for micro, small and medium business enterprises with priority given to those directly and indirectly linked to the agriculture sector.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being

What Does SDG 3 Mean to Nigeria Youths?

- Improved health and wellbeing that is free from all form of illness for all ages
- Improvement of health care services in terms of cost and quality, reducing the prevalence of epidemics
- Easy access to quality medications and vaccines especially those in rural and hard-to-reach communities.

To Whom Does SDG 3 Apply to Nigeria?

- To all citizens of Nigeria irrespective of age, tribe and social status
- To all legal immigrants in Nigeria.

To What Extent Is SDG 3 Achieved in Nigeria?

- Various Health Insurance Schemes initiated by government and private organizations including religious bodies in the country. The National Health Insurance Scheme by the Federal Government is a great Example
- Health projects/programs implemented across Nigeria with funding from Federal/ State governments, cooperate organizations, Non-profit Organizations and other International donors/implementing, partners. These ranges from HIV/AIDS projects/ programs to Malaria and Tuberculosis etc.
- Training of primary healthcare givers especially those in rural areas and renovation and building of health facilities across the Nation
- Automated processes for checking expiration and quality of drugs by end users. The new SMS drug authentication process by NAFDAC is a notable exam
- Strong commitment to fighting against the epidemic of great public health concern in the country. The response to Ebola and Lassa fever outbreak in the country is a show of commitment to the attainment of goal 3 in by State and Non-state actors in the health sector.

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 3 in Nigeria?

- Intermittent strike actions by various professional bodies/associations of Health workers in the country mostly due to government's inability to meet up with their demand for more payment or better working condition
- The inability of Government at various levels to meet up with their counter-part funding required for various health programs aimed at ensuring universal access to health services
- Flooding of the drug markets with sub-standard and fake health products as well as the increasing number of quack and underqualified health personnel

- Little or no commitment to investing in healthcare as evidenced by low budgetary allocation to the health sector (less than 5% of 2018 National budget). This is made worse by corruption and embezzlement of the little funds budgeted by corrupt government officials
- Insistent overseas medical travel by most government officials and politicians/ elite in the society. A case study is consistent medical vacation embarked by the President since taking the oath of office in 2015. This encourages little commitment to investing in the health sector of the country.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 3 In Nigeria?

- Increase budgetary allocation and investment on healthcare and strict monitoring of how released funds are spent
- Increased prosecution and conviction of quack or underqualified medical personnel to serve as a detriment to others
- Strict enforcement of the current ban on overseas medical travel by government officials and elected representatives
- Consistent training and retraining of health care providers to increase quality service delivery.

Goal 4: Quality Education: Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education for All.

What Does SDG 4 Mean to Nigeria Youths?

- It seeks to create access to quality education for all irrespective of age, tribe, and social status
- Easy access to quality and affordable robust education that includes basic, secondary technical, vocational and tertiary education.

To Whom Does SDG 4 Apply to Nigeria?

- To all citizens of Nigeria irrespective of age, tribe and social status
- To all legal immigrants in Nigeria.

To What Extent Is SDG 4 Achieved in Nigeria?

- The Universal Basic Education law (UBE) is a show of commitment to this goal
- Introduction of vocational education and practical agriculture into the school curriculum is another great step towards achieving this goal
- Special schools for people with disabilities or those that require special care are clear demonstrations of Nigeria's commitment to this goal.

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 4 in Nigeria?

- The increasing cost of tertiary education (High tuition fees) is a threat to this goal especially among the poor population in the country
- Intermittent strike actions by various teachers' unions/associations in the country due to salary and working conditions disagreement with state and federal government
- Little commitment to investing and funding of the educational sector by both Federal and State government.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 4 In Nigeria?

- Strict enforcement of free universal basic education policy by the government at all levels in Nigeria
- Increasing remuneration and better working conditions/environment for increased commitment and diligence among teachers while carrying out their duties
- Establishment of additional affordable special schools for special children and people living with disabilities
- Increase budgetary allocation and investment on education and strict monitoring of how released funds are spent
- The increased fight against corruption and nepotism in the educational sector.

Chapter Two

Goal 5: Gender Equality

What Does SDG 5 Mean to Nigeria Youths?

- To empower women and the girl child to reach their maximum potentials
- To give women equal participation with men in political, economic and public life as well as combat other forms of gender inequality in the country.

To Whom Does SDG 5 Apply to Nigeria?

- To all citizens of Nigeria irrespective of age, tribe and social status especially women
- To all legal immigrants in Nigeria particularly women.

To What Extent Is SDG 5 Achieved in Nigeria?

- The creation of the federal ministry of women affairs and social development that caters for the welfare of women and children and the establishment of all female government schools to provide quality education for females in Nigeria
- A recent ruling by the Nigerian Supreme Court that asserts that women all over the country including those in south-east Nigeria (Igbo land) have right of inheritance in their paternal homes
- Implementation of various developmental projects in Nigeria aimed to improve the wellbeing and health conditions of women, increasing female participation in governance and leadership position and advocating for the formation of policies that favour the socio-economic development of women
- CSAAE has also given opportunities to the Nigerian girl child to compete favorably with the males in an impartial environment, therefore showcasing their strengths and discovering their potentials.

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 5 in Nigeria?

- Poor representation of women in political spaces and leadership position in Nigeria
- Limiting cultures/traditions that do not promote empowerment of women beyond their domestic roles. A case study is when the President publicly asserted that, a woman's position is in the kitchen
- Widespread preference of the male child over their female counterpart as well as general belief that women are the weaker sex and must be submissive to males
- Disregard and little respect for older women that are not married irrespective of the level of success they have attained.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 5 In Nigeria?

- Massive public enlightenment and reorientation of the public on the SDG 5
- Increased advocacy for policies and laws that enshrines equal rights for all Nigerians irrespective of sex/gender

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation.

What Does SDG 6 Mean to Nigeria Youths?

- Easy access to clean/potable water and good sanitation/toilet facilities by all

- irrespective of age, tribe, and social status
- Preservation of Nigeria's water resources.

To Whom Does SDG 6 Apply to Nigeria?

- To all citizens of Nigeria irrespective of age, tribe and social status
- To all legal immigrants in Nigeria.

To What Extent Is SDG 6 Achieved in Nigeria?

- Increased drilling of water boreholes by private individuals/landlords and communities especially those in urban areas
- Creation of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources at federal and state level with a mandate to ensure uninterrupted access to clean and potable water by all citizens in the country
- Creating and funding of environmental sanitation agencies in most states in Nigeria as well as the involvement of third-party private companies to assist these agencies in carrying out their responsibilities. It also involves setting-out last Saturdays of every month or Thursdays each week for environmental sanitation exercise in some states
- Implementation and funding of various Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Projects (WASH) in Nigeria by government agencies, non-profit organizations, cooperate organizations, International organizations and implementing partners across Nigeria.

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 6 in Nigeria?

- Limiting implementation of water reform policies and projects to urban and semi-urban areas while neglecting those in the rural areas
- Poor monitoring/implementation of water and sanitation related projects and embezzlement of funds for these projects in the annual national or state budget
- Poor funding Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Water Board Cooperation at federal and state level as well as disregard for days set-out for monthly or weekly environmental sanitation exercises.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 6 In Nigeria?

- Routine monitoring of the implementation of WASH-related projects to ensure that its objectives are achieved
- The inclusion of rural communities during the planning of WASH-related projects funded by Federal or State government, Non-profit organizations, cooperate organizations, International/multi-national organizations, and International and indigenous donors
- Increased spending and investment in water and sanitation sector of the country.

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

What Does SDG 7 Mean to Nigeria Youths?

- To promote the use of non-fossil alternative sources of renewable energy
- To make renewable energy affordable to all irrespective of social status.

To Whom Does SDG 7 Apply to Nigeria?

- To all citizens of Nigeria irrespective of age, tribe and social status
- To all legal immigrants in Nigeria.

To What Extent Is SDG 7 Achieved in Nigeria?

- Increased private investment in harnessing solar energy using solar panels and generation of biofuel. A notable example is the MTN yellow Luminous Box commonly used in most homes in Nigeria
- Increased patronage and a gradual shift from electrically powered appliances (street lights) to solar powered ones by both government, private companies and individuals.

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 7 in Nigeria?

- Corruption and embezzlement of funds allocated for promoting the use of clean and affordable sources of energy in homes by government officials. The diversion of funds meant for the purchase and distribution of biogas stoves for rural community dwellers by the last administration is a great example
- Poor technical know-how and harsh business and economic environment that hinders the optimal growth of renewable energy start-up companies
- Little or no interest by the government to invest in research on clean sources of renewable energy
- The high cost of solar panels which limits its use to only the elite in the country.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 7 In Nigeria?

- Increased budgetary allocation for research and technical training on clean sources of renewable energy
- Provision of tax incentives and financial support to renewable energy start-up companies for increased productivity and attraction of more foreign investment

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.

What Does SDG 8 Mean to Nigeria Youths?

- Promoting opportunities for full and productive employment while guaranteeing decent work-life balance
- Eradicating forced labour and human trafficking.

To Whom Does SDG 8 Apply to Nigeria?

- To all citizens of Nigeria irrespective of age, tribe and social status
- To all legal immigrants in Nigeria.

•

To What Extent Is SDG 8 Achieved in Nigeria?

- Various initiatives by the Federal Government that creates a job for unemployed youths such as YOUWIN, Npower, Graduate Internship Schemes (GIS) and provision of N10,000 business support for small business owners across the country
- Government policies, and massive orientation/campaigns promoting indigenous products. Recent examples are the "Made in Naija Campaign", "Buy Naija to Grow

Naija Campaign” and insertion of “Proudly Nigerian” logo in most home-made products. It also includes the recent ban of importation of some items by the Federal Government during the peak of 2016 economic recession

- The increase of minimum wage to N18,000 by the Federal government and current efforts by labour leaders and government officials to increase it to N30,000
- Federal government’s efforts to diversify the Nigerian economy from oil which has led to the increased exportation of some Nigerian products mostly agricultural products to other countries of the world
- Establishment of government agencies that are combating human trafficking and forced labour as well as efforts by non-profit organizations and other international organizations.

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 8 in Nigeria?

- The explosive increase in population that has led to a corresponding increase in the high rate of unemployment especially among youths, about 58%
- High concentration of industries, government and cooperate headquarters, seaports and international Airports in a particular region at the expense of others. This leads to overpopulation and unequal development across all regions of the country. For instance, more than 90% of job opportunities online are located in Lagos State
- Poor government policies and harsh business environment that stifle the growth of start-up companies. These include multiple taxations by federal, states and local government as well as poor social infrastructures that increase the cost of running businesses; poor electric supply
- The high rate of illegal migration and human trafficking that encourages forced labour, slavery and underemployment.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 3 In Nigeria?

- Creation of government policies that promote entrepreneurship and establishment of start-ups for the creation of decent jobs for all
- Revamping of seaports, International airports in other regions of the country and creating incentives to encourage their use for uniform development of all regions the country
- Massive reorientation on the dangers of illegal migration and human trafficking especially in areas it’s prevalent.

Chapter Three

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure.

What Does SDG 9 Mean to Nigeria Youths?

- The promotion of infrastructural development, industrialization, and innovation.

To Whom Does SDG 9 Apply to Nigeria?

- To all citizens of Nigeria irrespective of age, tribe and social status
- To all legal immigrants in Nigeria.

To What Extent Is SDG 9 Achieved in Nigeria?

- Formulation and enforcement of various policies by federal and state government which have resulted in the creation of companies across various industries in Nigeria. A notable example is the creation of Lekki Trade free zone in Lagos which has led to the construction of various industries in the area including Dangote Refinery
- Provision of critical infrastructure that facilitates the creation of industries and development. These infrastructures include construction of road and rail networks, rural electrification schemes among others
- Establishment and funding of various research institutions in Nigeria by both Federal and state government. Federal University of Petroleum Resources (FUPRE) Warri, Delta State, Nigerian Institute of Palm Oil Research (NIFOR), Edo State and International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Oyo State.

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 9 in Nigeria?

- Low interest in research and innovation which is evidence by inadequate funding of research institutions across the country by both federal and State Government. This has made it difficult for the country to follow up global trends in innovation and infrastructure
- Closure and movement of various businesses in Nigeria to neighboring countries due to the high cost of running businesses, corruption, inconsistent government policies, and insecurity
- Strict adherence to federal character approach against meritocracy. This has led to the prioritization of the state or region of origin over competency and capability.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 9 In Nigeria?

- Increased budgetary allocation for research and innovation through various research institutes across Nigeria
- Formulation policies that increase the ease of doing business in the country, such as the creation of more free trade zones, tax-holidays, and public-private partnership ventures
- Massive investment in physical infrastructures and security especially in crisis prone areas of North-East Nigeria and Niger-Delta region
- Integration of creative thinking and problem-solving approaches in the curriculum of educational institutions in Nigeria especially at tertiary education level.

Goal 10: Reduce Inequality: Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries

What Does SDG 10 Mean to Nigeria Youths?

- It calls for reducing inequalities in income as well as those based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic status within a country
- It addresses inequalities among countries, including those related to representation, migration and development assistance with Nigeria.

To Whom Does SDG 10 Apply to Nigeria?

- All Nigerian Citizens, especially organizations and individuals using different criteria to offer opportunities based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or another status within a country or and tribe
- The Nigerian Government, as it engages with other countries in trade, migration and development assistance
- Civil Society Organizations addressing inequality in Nigeria.

To What Extent Is SDG 10 Achieved in Nigeria?

- Establishment of special schools to provide equal education for people with disability (blind and hard in hearing) in society. As well as the inclusion of walk-ways for wheelchairs in must public building and pedestrian bridge
- Implementation of various developmental initiatives by indigenous and international non-profit organizations that advocate for inclusion of minority ethnic groups in governance and electoral processes
- Establishment of digital hubs for persons with disability by the United States Consulate in Lagos
- Use of federal character/quote system for recruitment of civil servants to ensure that all regions and tribes in Nigeria are properly represented
- Appointment of people with disability as government officials by some state government in Nigeria.

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 10 in Nigeria?

- Non-passage of the disability bill by National Assembly and most states in Nigeria. Only four (Lagos, Jigawa, Bauchi and Ekiti) states have passed the bill into law
- Under-representation of people with disability in governance at federal, state and local government level
- The wide difference between the income of elected government officials and civil servants. For instance, a senator in Nigeria earns over 29 million naira monthly while over 75% of the country's population earn less than 2 dollars a day (less than N1000)
- Nepotism during civil service recruitment and appointment into government offices. Notable examples are people from a particular zone and religion occupying most top positions in the civil service and appointment of all security chiefs in the country from a particular zone.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 10 In Nigeria?

- Formulation of fiscal and social policies that reduces equality irrespective of tribe,

religion, gender, level of education and health condition

- Strict adherence to the federal character/quota system during recruitment and appointment into government positions.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable.

What Does SDG 11 Mean to Nigeria Youths?

- It highlights the need to take drastic steps to address the issue of poor housing and the proliferation of slums in most major cities in Nigeria
- Demonstrates how overpopulation in urban areas makes citizens vulnerable to poverty, insecurity, and pollution.

To Whom Does SDG 11 Apply to Nigeria?

- Government at all levels (Federal, State, and Local government)
- To all citizens of Nigeria irrespective of age, tribe and social status.

To What Extent Is SDG 11 Achieved in Nigeria?

- Establishment of capital tertiary agencies in most states in Nigeria to ensure compliance with the master plans of cities in the state
- Various Social Housing Schemes by current and past governments in Nigeria for low-income earners at the national and state level. The notable example is the festival Town (FESTAC) in Lagos State and setting aside of 35.4 billion naira in 2018 by the federal government to address housing needs of federal civil servants/workforce under the National Housing Program
- Partnership agreements among government agencies or private investors such as the recent commitment by the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN) and the Federal Housing Authority (FHA) to build 30,000 housing units in four states (Abuja, Lagos, Rivers, and Kano)
- Increased construction of social infrastructure in semi-urban and rural areas to reduce rural-urban migration. This includes ongoing Rural electrification projects and construction of rail lines and road networks that reduce the distance of travel from rural to urban areas
- Demolition of illegal structures in most capital cities in the country.

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 11 in Nigeria?

- Slow progress in the implementation of various housing projects across the country due to inadequate funding, slow release of fund and inconsistency in government projects
- The concentration of most employment opportunities/industries in urban areas which encourages rural to urban migration despite current efforts to address the issue. For instance, Lagos is the smallest state in Nigeria in terms of size/landmass yet it is considered the most populous state in the country (approximately 21 million as of 2016)
- Corruption and embezzlement of public funds released for housing and other social infrastructural projects.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 11 In Nigeria?

- Increased commitment to the development of rural areas by the government at all levels to discourage rural to urban migration
- Increasing budgetary allocation for housing projects to reduce the nation's housing deficit which is estimated to be between 17 to 20 million units with a potential cost of 6 trillion naira (US\$ 16 billion).

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

What Does SDG 12 Mean to Nigeria Youths?

- Proper use of products that meet basic needs and ensuring that its production and after usage effect do not cause an environmental hazard
- Minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of a product so as not to jeopardize the needs of further generations.

To Whom Does SDG 12 Apply to Nigeria?

- Government at all levels (Federal, State, and Local government)
- To all citizens of Nigeria irrespective of age, tribe and social status.

To What Extent Is SDG 12 Achieved in Nigeria?

- Environmental production laws enforced by the Federal government that prohibits companies from dumping of toxic materials and chemicals into the environment and water bodies
- Recent efforts and commitment by the federal government to end gas flaring in the Niger-delta region. This includes a new legal framework that empowers Federal government to penalize offenders and take over gas flare fields
- Establishment of recycle plants across Nigeria by some state governments and private investors in Nigeria. A notable example is the Visionscape company that recycles wastes generated in Lagos State
- Increased number of innovative recycle start-ups that encourage recycling practices and sanitation across Nigeria the majority of whom are into plastic recycling. An example includes Recycle Points Limited, Wecyclers Nigeria Limited etc.
- Cleaning of crude oil spills and contaminated lands in communities across Niger-delta. A notable example is the Ogoni land oil spill clean-up project launched by the Federal Government in 2017.

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 12 in Nigeria?

- Poor compliance with environmental laws and anti-gas flaring component of the Petroleum Industry Bill by companies in Nigeria as well as little to no enforcement of the laws by the responsible agencies. Hence the quantity of gas flared in Nigeria exceed over 40% of gas flared in Africa annually which amounts to \$7 billion loss
- Harsh economic and business conditions likewise poor funding that stifle the growth of most recycle start-ups in the country

- Corruption and greed on the part of government officials that fail to monitor compliance with environmental laws and anti-gas flaring component of the Petroleum Industry Bill.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 12 In Nigeria?

- Strict enforcement of environmental laws and anti-gas flaring component of the Petroleum Industry Bill and prosecution of corrupt government officials and companies operating in the country who do not enforce and comply with the laws respectively
- Increased orientation and awareness to promote recycling practices/habits across the country
- Increased investment in innovative recycle start-ups in the country.

Chapter Four

Goal 13: Climate Action: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts

What Does SDG 13 Mean to Nigeria Youths?

- A call to action by all against increased incidences of flooding, erosion and desert encroachment ravaging Nigeria.

To Whom Does SDG 13 Apply to Nigeria?

- Government at all levels (Federal, State, and Local government)
- To all citizens of Nigeria irrespective of age, tribe and social status.

To What Extent Is SDG 13 Achieved in Nigeria?

- A range of government policies have been implemented to promote climate change adaptation, for example through targeted investments in drainage, reforestation, and other climatic projects
- Establishment of various intervention funds in responding to environmental emergencies and disasters across Nigeria. A notable example is the joint Ecological Trust Funds owned by all tiers of government in Nigeria
- Timely dissemination of forecast reports by government agencies to individuals living. A notable example is the pre-empting of riverine communities in Delta, Kogi and Anambra state about potential flooding disaster prior to the 2013/2014 flooding in Nigeria
- Tree planting and green revolution projects funded and implemented by both federal and state government as well as private organizations/investors.

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 13 in Nigeria?

- Lack of a coherent climate change adaptation plan by both federal and state governments
- Lack of compliance to laws and policies established to discourage deforestation (cutting down of trees for the production of timber and other wood products)
- Corruption and embezzlement of funds set aside for managing natural disaster and climate change. A notable example is investigative reports of how both Federal and State governments and withdrawing funds from the Ecological Trust Fund and its diversion for political and personal use.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 13 In Nigeria?

- Develop climate change policies to responding to national and states needs based on the United Nation's framework on actions against climate change
- Increased investment into the Ecological Trust Fund account and ensuring transparency and accountability on the utilization of funds from the account
- Public sensitization and orientation on the dangers of deforestation and uncontrolled felling of trees for timber production especially in South-West Nigeria.

Goal 14: Life Below Water: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development

What Does SDG 14 Mean to Nigeria Youths?

- Management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems. It covers conservation and protection of ocean and aquatic life
- A call to action for increased investment in marine activities which is a significant source of revenue for the country.

To Whom Does SDG 14 Apply to Nigeria?

- Government at all levels (Federal, State, and Local government)
- To all citizens of Nigeria irrespective of age, tribe and social status.

To What Extent Is SDG 14 Achieved in Nigeria?

- Establishment of various agencies and ministries with the responsibility to protect Nigerian marine environment and promote sustainable use of ocean resources at federal, state and local government levels. Nigerian Institute of Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR), River Basin Development Authority (RBDAs)
- Enforcement of marine protection laws by the Nigerian Navy and other relevant agencies. A notable example is the enforcement of the statutory minimum cold-end mesh size of fishing nets and arrest of marine vessels involved in polluting the marine environment by dumping chemical waste
- Beach clean-up campaigns organized and implemented by international and local non-profit organizations as well as cooperate organizations in coastal communities. A notable example is the monthly beach clean-up exercise in various beaches in Lagos State
- Current effort to review the shipping policy in Nigeria to bring it in line with global requirements and to update the 1962 Merchant Shipping Act by the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 14 in Nigeria?

- Limited funding of policy formation and other activities by government ministries and agencies with responsibility to protect Nigerian marine environment and promote sustainable use of ocean resources at federal, state and local government levels
- Poor enforcement of coastal and maritime laws by relevant government ministries and agencies due to corrupt practices among officials and defaulting organizations.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 14 In Nigeria?

- An increased commitment by the government on funding agencies and ministries with the responsibility to protect Nigerian marine environment and promote sustainable use of ocean resources at federal, state and local government levels
- Increased orientation and awareness to promote environmental consciousness especially among residents of coastal communities.

Goal 15: Life on land

What Does SDG 15 Mean to Nigeria Youths?

- To restore and sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Recognition of the economic and social significance of good land management, including soil and its contribution to economic growth and social progress.

To Whom Does SDG 15 Apply to Nigeria?

- Government at all levels (Federal, State, and Local government)
- To all citizens of Nigeria irrespective of age, tribe and social status.

To What Extent Is SDG 15 Achieved in Nigeria?

- Increased investment into the Ecological Trust Fund account and ensuring transparency and accountability on the utilization of funds from the account
- Tree growing programs/initiatives by private investors, Non-profit organizations and government (both federal and state) as a response to widespread desert encroachment in some states in Northern Nigeria
- Introduction of ranching methods to minimize over-grazing of green pastures in Northern Nigeria
- Erosion prevention and management measures in erosion-prone and erosion sites respectively in South-east Nigeria.

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 15 in Nigeria?

- Lack of compliance to laws and policies established to discourage deforestation (cutting down of trees for the production of timber and other wood products)
- Corruption and embezzlement of funds set aside for managing natural disaster and climate change. A notable example is investigative reports of how both Federal and State governments and withdrawing funds from the Ecological Trust Fund and its diversion t for political and personal use
- The fewer number of projects responding to climate change when compared to its impact across Nigeria.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 15 In Nigeria?

- Mass sensitization and increased awareness on the environment and the need to preserve and restore the quality of the environment while discouraging poor land management practices such as bush burning, over-cultivation and excessive use of fertilizers
- Funding and implementation of initiatives/projects to arrest desert encroachment through risk reduction strategies, improve the fertility of the soil and enhance the livelihood of the inhabitants
- Formulation and enforcement of policies on risk management and environmental management practices.

Goal 16: Peace Justice and Strong Institution

What Does SDG 16 Mean to Nigeria Youths?

- Shows that compassion and a strong moral value is essential in every democratic society
- A response to widespread persecution, injustice, and abuse that is tearing the nation apart.

To Whom Does SDG 16 Apply to Nigeria?

- Government at all levels (Federal, State, and Local government)
- To all citizens of Nigeria irrespective of age, tribe and social status.

To What Extent Is SDG 16 Achieved in Nigeria?

- Free legal representation for the vulnerable and poor citizens by some local and international organizations and legal practitioners into activism. Legal Aid Counsel is an example of such an initiative
- Various peace initiatives and projects promoting peaceful co-existence in the crisis-prone area of the North-east and Niger-delta regions of Nigeria. Notable among these projects is the Peacebuilding program of PIND Foundation aimed at achieving the greater goal of regional and lasting peace in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria
- The whistleblower policy launched in 2016 by the federal government which encourages citizens to report corrupt practices anonymously with a promise of financial incentive for each case reported
- The ongoing anti-corruption war by the federal government of Nigeria which has led to the recovery of. Some members of the public still hold their reservation about the anti-corruption fights because only members of the opposition are investigated and prosecuted while those in the ruling party are left untouched despite several calls for their investigation. Over 500 billion naira was recovered by EFCC in 2017 alone.

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 16 in Nigeria?

- Contempt of court by the federal government on several occasions through disregard for various court orders. Notable among them is the continuous detention of the former National Security Adviser despite different courts granting his bail request
- Promotion of hate speech that breeds hatred and tribalism by prominent politicians, government officials, religious and traditional rulers. It also includes the circulation of false news and propaganda through social media. A notable example was rumors of the death of the Nigerian President and that of a former Vice president of the country
- Contact brutality and extra-judicial killings of citizens by soldiers and police officers. The recent torture, detention, and killing of some youths in south-east Nigeria who were agitating for the secession of Biafra in 2017.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 16 In Nigeria?

- Promoting peaceful co-existence and stability among citizens especially youths by integrating peacebuilding and conflict resolution training into the curriculum of primary, secondary and tertiary education in the country
- Instituting alternate resolution and crisis management centers across communities in Nigeria especially in conflict-prone areas to resolve and manage communal conflict at its early stage
- Non-partisan investigation and prosecution of the corruption allegation against

- politicians, government officials and other citizens to serve as a detriment to others
- Establishing an effective framework for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of all citizens especially right to fair hearing and legal representation.

Goal 17: Partnership for The Goals

What Does SDG 17 Mean to Nigeria Youths?

- Strengthening the partnership between governments of various nations towards achieving all SDG.

To Whom Does SDG 17 Apply to Nigeria?

- Government at all levels (Federal, State, and Local government).

To What Extent Is SDG 17 Achieved in Nigeria?

- The creation of the office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs through which the country forms a collaborative partnership with international and local stakeholders
- An international collaboration between the government and international organizations on behalf of nations.

What Factors Are Limiting the Attainment of SDG 17 in Nigeria?

- Poor compliance to international treaties.

What Can Be Done in Order to Achieve SDG 17 in Nigeria?

- Increased commitment to honor international partnerships and ensure its objectives are achieved.

Recommendations for SDG Awareness

A major finding from this study is that many Nigerian youths have limited knowledge of the SDGs. For instance, only a handful of our Emerging Political Leaders had comprehensive knowledge of the SDGs prior to the study. To this end, CSAAE is recommending the following to the office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs, International Organizations and other relevant stakeholders for increased awareness and knowledge of SDGs among Nigerians especially the youth. This will go a long way in the fast-tracking attainment of the goals in the country.

1. Graphic and video representation of SDGs, its sub-goals and targets in a simplified language and promoted across various social media platforms targeting Nigerians that are active on social media
2. Translation of basic information on each SDG into the three major languages in Nigeria and pidgin targeting those with little or no knowledge of English language
3. Campus-based sensitization, talk-shows, focus group discussion, awareness walks and street campaign on SDGs. Some of our Emerging Nigerian Leaders are implementing this approach through their Community Development Projects
4. Animated video, cartoons and comic books on SDGs targeting nursery, primary and secondary school students
5. Production of short dramas and songs related to SDGs which will be promoted and viewed at worship centers (churches and mosques), marketplaces and community town halls
6. A Nationwide quiz competition on SDG that can further be organized at the Local government, State, Regional and National levels
7. Partnership with the office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs, National Orientation Agency, and other governmental agencies to increase the coverage of our ongoing community projects on SDGs.

Appendix List of Participants

S/N	NAME	SCHOOL	COURSE OF STUDY	STATE OF ORIGIN
1.	Onyeulor Paul	University of Jos, Jos (UNIJOS).	Mathematics	Imo
2.	Moses Omo	College of Nursing and Midwifery, vom.	Nursing	Edo
3.	Irene Chiamaka	Ahmadu bello University Zaria	Physics Education	Abia
4.	Edenamiuki Beverlyn	University of Benin, Benin (UNIBEN).	Animal Science	Edo
5.	Peterson Abuche	Federal University Technology, Minna. (FUT Minna)	Chemical Engineering	Kogi
6.	Chukwuebuka Kizito	Federal University of Technology, Owerri (FUTO)	Materials and Metallurgical Engineering (MME)	Imo
7.	Ategwu Samson`	University of Calabar, Calabar (UNICAL).	Radiography and Radiological Sciences	Cross River
8.	Pyendang Dandy	College of nursing and midwifery, Vom	Nursing	Plateau
9.	Ayo Bright	National Open University. (NOUN)	International and Diplomatic studies	Lagos
10.	Nwoko Queeneth	Federals College of Education Obudu (FCE Obudu).	Chemistry/ Biology	Imo
11.	Egbuokporo Charles	Imo State University (IMSU).	Optometry	Imo
12.	Yawe Peter	University of Jos, Jos	Medicine and Surgery	Benue
13.	Thomas Ashu	Federal College of Education in Affiliation with the University of Calabar, Calabar.	Education/English Language.	Cross River
14.	Agagbe Kelvin	Federal university of agriculture Makurdi. Benue State.	Agricultural Education	Benue
15.	Umar Maryam	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	Biochemistry	Niger
16.	Ebiale Martha	Cross River University Of Technology	Medical Biochemistry	Cross River
17.	Abaziem Victor	Federal University Of Technology Owerri	Civil Engineering	Imo

18.	Ogwumah Christopher	Federal University of Technology, Owerri	Transport Management Technology	Abia
19.	Tagbo Ijeoma	Federal University of Technology, Owerri	Information Management Technology	Anambra
20.	Abdallah Sa'id	Northwest University	Economics	Kano
21.	Muhammad Sani	Ahmadu Bello University Zaria	Agricultural and Bio-resources Engineering	Kaduna
22.	Ayenson Oyiza	Plateau State College of Nursing and Midwifery Vom	Nursing	Kogi
23.	Emmanuel Egbala	Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State	Computer Engineering	Cross River
24.	Ebri Mary-Jayne	University of Calabar, Calabar.	Radiography and Radiological Science	Cross River
25.	Onwukwe Oluchi	University of Calabar, Calabar (UNICAL).	Medical Laboratory Science	Abia
26.	Abiji Emmanuel	Cross River University of Technology	Business Administration	Cross River
27.	Ikeanyi Ozioma	Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka	History and International Relations	Anambra
28.	Caleb Asuquo	Cross River University of Technology	Human Anatomy and Forensic Anthropology	Cross River
29.	Anuchirim Okwukwe	Imo State University Owerri	English Language and Literature	Imo
30.	Oladipo Theophilus	University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Kwara state.	Law	Kwara
31.	Akindele Olalekan	University of Ilorin	Law	Kwara
32.	Olatunji Peter	University of Ilorin	Telecomm. Science	Osun
33.	Gegele Taiye	University of Ilorin	Anatomy	Kwara
34.	Abdulsalam Ibrahim	University Of Ilorin	Law	Osun
35.	Nwagha Chinonso	Imo State University Owerri	Accounting	Imo
36.	Nwaonu Davidson	University of Benin	Agric Economics & Ext Services	Imo

37.	Ekwonu Francisca	University of Jos	Medical Laboratory Science	Anambra
38.	Chibuike Charles	Michael Okpara University of Agriculture	Banking & Finance	Abia
39.	Chukwurah Benedicta	Anambra State University Uli	Psychology	Anambra
40.	Mathew Ikelionwu	Federal Polytechnic Oko	Microbiology	Anambra
41.	Okoro Madgalene	Federal Polytechnic Nekede	Purchasing & supply	Ebonyi
42.	Tanko Fwangshak	Federal University of Technology Minna	Computer Engineering	Plateau
43.	Uwaleme Pantaleon	Federal University of Technology Owerri	Quantity Surveying	Imo
44.	Momoh Valentine	University of Benin	Animal Science	Edo
45.	Ekezie Chisom	Federal University of Technology Owerri	Information Management Technology	Imo
46.	Mathew Mighty	Federal University of Technology Owerri	Biochemistry	Adamawa state
47.	Igwe Chibuzor	Ebonyi State University	History and International Studies	Ebonyi
48.	Emmanuel Suyum	Ahmadu Bello University Zaria	Mechanical Engineering	Bauchi
49.	John Joel	Ahmadu Bello University Zaria	Biochemistry	Gombe
50.	Oraeki Francis	Nnamdi Azikiwe University	Anambra	Anambra
51.	Federal University of Technology Owerri	Electrical Engineering	Electrical Engineering	Edo
52.	Ujah Joy	Federal University of Technology Owerri	Agric Engineering	Enugu
53.	Okolinta Samson	Imo State University Owerri	Economics	Imo
54.	Ige Godstime	University of Benin	Dentistry	Edo

55.	Ubazoro Russel	Federal University of Technology Owerri	Maritime Management Technology	Abia
56.	Bilipmak Nandi	Federal University of Technology Minna		
57.	Chukwu Amarachi	Alvan Ikoku College of Education Owerri	Education Economics	Imo
58.	Ishola Kayode	University of Ilorin	Microbiology	Kwara
59.	Obetta Emmanuella	University of Nigeria Nsukka	Accounting	Enugu
60.	Opara Austin	Imo State University Owerri	Animal Science	Imo
61.	Uzor Nancy	Federal College of Education Obudu	Education English	Imo
62.	Akushie Tochi	University of Ilorin	Public Relations	Imo
63.	Akinyemi Muhammed	Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike	Law	Oyo
64.	Chukwuemeka Jude	Catholic Institute of West Africa (CIWA)	Computer Science	Imo State
65.	Umezurike Iroaganachi	University of Ilorin	Communication Studies	Abia
66.	Azeez Adisa	Nigerian Law School	Religious	Kwara
67.	Jesutooni Ajiboye	University of Benin	Law	Kwara
68.	Edeh Damian	Industrial Chemistry	University Of Benin	Enugu
69.	Samuel Cole	Federal University of Technology, Owerri. (FUTO)	Information Management Technology	Ogun State
70.	Afahaene Richard	Federal University of Technology, Minna	Petroleum Engineering	Akwa Ibom
71.	Akpa Thankgod	Federal University of Technology Owerri	Information and Media Technology	Kogi
72.	Raphael Amadi	University of Benin	Agriculture and Bio-resources Engineering	Imo

73.	Osahon Ezekiel	Benue state university Makurdi, Nigeria	Pharmacy	Edo
74.	Opaluwa Richard	Benue state university Makurdi, Nigeria	Library and Information Science	Kogi
75.	Opaluwa Richard	Benue state university Makurdi, Nigeria	Library and Information Science	Kogi

Community Development Projects Inspired and Supported by CSAAE towards Attainment of SDGs in Nigeria

S/N	Location	Initiator	Project Title	Objectives	Impact	SDG
Health						
1.	Cross River State	Samson Ategwu I.	Volunteers for African Health Initiative	To promote quality and affordable healthcare delivery in Calabar metropolis by reducing healthcare delivery cost through structured healthcare workers volunteer program	200 people provided with free healthcare services by volunteer healthcare workers	SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being)
2.	Plateau State	Moses Nora Omo	Healthy Nutrition for Infants and Children (HENIC)	To produce and teach nursing mothers innovative ways to produce healthy infant food using affordable local food items.	1,420 nursing mothers trained.	SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being)
3.	Kwara State	Gegele Taiye Abdullahi	Action Against Drug Abuse, Cultism, and Other Social Vices	To educate young people on the psychosocial impact of drug abuse.	2,500 youth sensitized	SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being)
4.	Kaduna State	Umar Omowunmi Maryam	Combating Malnutrition in Children(CMC)	To promote healthy living for infants and mothers through exclusive breastfeeding and access to healthy nutrition in Hayin Dogo, Samaru community.	1,000 nursing mothers trained.	SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being)
5.	Plateau State	Praymore Dandy	Reverberating Youths and Advocacy Against Drug Abuse	To discourage use and abuse of drugs among teenagers	2,500 youths sensitized on dangers of drug abuse	SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being)
6.	Cross River State	Ebiale Martha Emmanuel	Menstrual Hygiene Management for Girls	To foster proper knowledge of menstrual hygiene and train adolescents in Cross River State on to make hygienic menstrual pads locally.	1,500 girls sensitized	SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being)
7.	Plateau State	Yawe Peter Mkurtar	Healthy Liver Initiative (HLI)	To increase knowledge of hepatitis status, promote lifestyles that ensure a healthy liver and provide easy access to treatment through e-medical directory app.	1128 people tested for hepatitis and over 25,000 sensitized weekly through one liver radio program.	SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being)
8.	Imo State	Christopher Emeka Ogwumah	Project Pro Cleanse Pump(PCP)	To give Imolites access to clean and renewable water through the production of innovative and affordable water purification device	Production of a prototype of the PCP device at the final stage	SDG-6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)
9.	Cross River State	Mary-Jayne Alfred Ebri	We-Care Initiative	To provide basic life support (food and clothing) to orphans and vulnerable children living on the streets of Cross River State.	600 orphans and vulnerable children reached	SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being) SDG-2 (Zero Hunger)
EDUCATION						

10.	Cross River State	Abiji Emmanuel Abiji	Smart Brian Initiative (SBI)	To improve the academic performances of students in selected secondary and tertiary schools in Abakpa, Ogoja LGA.	1560 youths trained	SDG-4 (Quality Education)
11.	Platea State	Uzoma Paul Onyeulor	The community of Readers (COR)	To reignite reading culture and build community libraries across Nigeria.	Raised 730 active readers.	SDG-4 (Quality Education)
12.	Kaduna state	Muhammad Sani Kassim	Back to School Campaign	To re-enroll 700 out of school children to school.	2000 adults parents sensitized and 100 dropouts re-enrolled back to school.	SDG-4 (Quality Education) SDG-5 (Gender Equality)
13.	Kano State	Abdallah Said Buhari	African Child E-learning Initiative	To promote access to e-learning tools in secondary schools	40 students trained on the use of e-learning tools.	SDG-4 (Quality Education)
14.	Ebonyi State	Igwe Chibuzor Priscilia and Godstime David	No Child Dropout Initiative	To reinstate dropouts to school and enlighten communities on the importance of education.	5,000 children prevented from dropping out of school and 70 dropouts enrolled back to school	SDG-4 (Quality Education) SDG-5 (Gender Equality)
15.	Benin	Valentine Momoh	Send a child to school	To provide educational support to vulnerable children from poor homes	Over 500 students provided with educational material	SDG-4 (Quality Education) SDG-5 (Gender Equality)
16.	Benin	Godstime Osahonige	Career Path Initiative	To enlighten secondary school students on Career choice and admission process	Over 1000 students sensitized	SDG-4 (Quality Education), SDG-8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
17.	Anambra	Oraeki Chukeujekwu Francis	Career Path For Secondary School Students	To provide career counseling and guidance to secondary school students	10,000 students sensitized	SDG-4 (Quality Education) SDG-8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
18.	Kaduna State	John Joel Bauna	Career Guide For Students (CGS)	To provide career counseling and guidance to secondary school students	5, 000 students reached through Career Seminars	SDG-4 (Quality Education) SDG-8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
Governance						
19.	Benue State	Agagbe Kelvin Terlumun.	Good Governance campaign (GoGo Campaign)	To train school prefects and student union leaders on the basics of good governance and ethical leadership.	32 senior prefects trained	SDG-16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institution)
20.	Imo State	Tagbo Ijeoma	Emerging Female Leaders Initiative (EFLI)	To increase female participation in leadership politics	500 adolescent girls trained in leadership	SDG-5 (Gender Equality)
Food/Agriculture						

21.	Nationwide	Duru, Kizito Chukwuebuka	Innovative Snail Farms	To train Nigerian youths on how to run sustainable and profitable agro-business.	5 snail farms set-up across Nigeria and over 3500 snails sold	SDG-1(No Poverty) SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being) SDG-8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
22.	Niger State	Akodi Peterson Abuche	Innovative Bee Keeping Technology [IBK-TECH]	To ensure all year round production and sales of unadulterated honey.	A functional bee farm established at the Federal University of Technology Minna.	SDG-1(No Poverty) SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being) SDG-8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
23.	Cross River State	Nwoko Queeneth Ugochi and Ashu Thomas Amu	Palm Plantation, Processing and Marketing Initiative	To ensure all year round production and sales of unadulterated palm oil.	Two palm fruit nursery established in Obudu, Cross River states.	SDG-1(No Poverty) SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being) SDG-8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
24.	Imo State	Russell Ubazoro	Healthy Mushroom Farm	To ensure all-year-round availability of fresh oyster mushroom to customers at a fair and affordable price.	Mushroom farm with a production capacity of 5500 Kg established in Federal University of Technology Owerri (FUTO).	SDG-1(No Poverty) SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being) SDG-8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
Environment						
25.	Edo State	Ogbeide-Ihama Edenamiuki	Project Clean and Green	To promote a clean and green environment in the University of Benin	1500 students sensitized	SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being) SDG-11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)
26.	Abia State	Okoro Magdalene Nnenna	Keep Aba Clean	To foster good sanitation and hygienic practices in schools and communities	To foster good sanitation and hygienic practices in schools and communities	SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being) SDG-11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)

27.	Niger State	Nlwaat fwangshak-Tanko	Wealth to Waste	To recycle waste to furniture and decorative for household use	1000 youths trained	SDG-11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) SDG-12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)
28.	Imo State	Anuchirim Okwukwe Shedrack	Sanitation of the Environment Through Cleanliness (SET-C)	To foster accurate knowledge of proper refuse disposal and personal hygiene among youths.	Over 8000 youths sensitized and 10 waste bins distributed.	SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being) SDG-11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)
Rule of Law, Ethics, and Anti-corruption						
29.	Kwara State	Theophilus Oladipo	Know Your Rights Campaign (KYRC)	To foster accurate knowledge of human rights among youth and awareness on how to enforce it.	Over 2,000 youth sensitized.	SDG-16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institution)
30.	Anambra State	Ikeanyi Ozioma Ukamaka	Know Your Right	To increase awareness on the Nigerian Constitution, UN Universal Human Right and the Child Act of 2003 among primary and Secondary school students.	Over 1000 school students sensitized	SDG-16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institution)
31	Plateau State	Olayinka Ayo Bright	Youth for Goals (Y4G)	To increase awareness of Sustainable Development Goal 4 among youth in Vom Plateau State.	Over 1200 youths sensitized on SDG-4	SDG-4 (Quality Education)
Economy						
32.	Nationwide	Okolinta Samson Ifeanyi	Pragmatic Economic Forum	To proffer solutions to Nigeria's economic problems through policy formation and expert recommendations.	Produced corruption index for Nigeria, biweekly Smart leave Journal and Basic Accounting Tools for Rural Women	SDG-8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
33.	Kaduna	Uche Irene Mark	Mitigating Poverty among Northern Nigeria Women	To promote financial literacy and savings among women for an improved standard of living	100 market women sensitized	SDG-9 (Industry, Innovation, and Industry)
34.	Ondo State	Akusie Tochi	Pro-Skills Initiative	To increase access to information on entrepreneurial and skill acquisition training opportunities in Oba -Ile Community, Ondo State.	3 unemployed youths enrolled into skill acquisition training	SDG-1 (No Poverty) SDG-8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)

WHY SHOULD I SUPPORT CSAAE?

In Nigeria alone, over 118 million people are under the age of 25. To put this number into perspective, consider this: If these young people formed a country, that country would be the 12th largest in the world; smaller than Japan, but larger than Mexico or the Philippines. As these young people come of age, how well they transition to adulthood and how well they integrate economically, politically and socially will influence whether Nigeria thrives or collapses from greed and factionalism. The future rests with them and in the face of their growing numbers, those who can help guide their efforts, have a responsibility to steer them.

The young people coming of age in Nigeria and Africa have the power to shape more positive futures for themselves and others. However, the continent's long-standing problems: ineffective leadership, endemic corruption, and challenges common to many sub-Saharan African countries: inadequacies in public health systems and income inequalities, undercut the potential of Africa and its young people.

Programs like CSAAE invest in and support the potential of young people by providing the kinds of tools and trainings that endow them with the capacities, competencies and character necessary to sustain themselves, create opportunities that help others sustain themselves and embrace their roles as critical actors in building a better Africa. If Africa cannot accommodate the needs and aspirations of its surging population of young people, they could generate waves of migration for decades out of frustration or simply a lack of opportunity. CSAAE is registered as a non-profit organization in Nigeria and a 501(c)(3) in the United States. All donations are tax-deductible.

WAYS TO HELP:

Scholarship award, community project sponsorship, and general donations for training and conferences.

Tel: +14438134968 (U.S); +2348168184714

Email: info@csaaeinc.org

Website: www.csaaeinc.org

Offices: Nigeria: Plot 133 Ikenegbu Layout, Owerri, Imo State.

United States: 130 S. Broadway, Frostburg, MD21532

About CSAAE

Years of ineffective leadership, corruption, poor entrepreneurial spirit and lack of commitment to common good have led to underdevelopment and massive poverty in Africa. In order for Africa to make progress and ensure that its people can enjoy a better quality of life, the continent needs a new generation of leaders who can fast-track development and end poverty in Africa. With youth under the age of 25 comprising 60 percent of the population, much of the hope for Africa's future lies in its young people. They are the agents of change and stakeholders in a better Africa



Launched in 2013, CSAAE is dedicated to harnessing the potential of young people and providing the kinds of tools and trainings that endow them with the capacities, competencies and character necessary to sustain themselves, create opportunities that help others sustain themselves and embrace their roles as critical actors in building a better Africa. CSAAE is registered as a non-profit organization in Nigeria and a 501(c)(3) in the United States.

The Founder, Reverend Father Godswill Agbagwa grew up in Nigeria. While studying abroad as a college student, he was struck by the contrasts he saw between the levels of poverty and under-development in Nigeria compared to Western countries he visited. That experience became the genesis for CSAAE, its programs, and the core values at the foundation of his work, which include:

- Accountability. Accepting responsibility for one's activities and in a transparent manner.
- Solidarity. A commitment to the common good.
- Integrity. Being honest and fair.
- Creativity. Thinking and actualizing new ideas.
- Punctuality. Being prompt and following through on commitments.

CSAAE focuses, in an integrated way, on four programmatic areas designed to channel young people into activities that develop leaders of character; cultivate a spirit of entrepreneurship; promote good governance, transparency, and accountability in government; and encourage mentorship among youth. Though distinct in their areas of focus, they share the common goal of creating positive social, economic and political change one youth at a time.

The Center's longest standing program is the Emerging African Leaders Program (ELP) launched in 2013 to prepare youth for positions in public service that are critical to development including political, media, religious, business and judicial leaders. Graduates of ELP form a Network of Effective African Leaders (NEAL) with one goal of taking over the leadership of Africa for good. Under the guidance of the Centre, Effective Leaders run for offices, serve in government, shape public policies and launch enterprises that enhance the greater good for Africa. They bear on each other on good governance, mentor emerging leaders and champion social impact projects in Africa.

Its Career Building and Entrepreneurship Program (CBEP) began in 2014 and engages youth in discussions about career direction while helping them navigate three paths from college to career: entering the workforce, pursuing a graduate degree, or starting a business. These youths in turn commit to using their careers to enhance the greater good for Africa.

The Youth Ethics and Anticorruption Program (YEAP) launched in 2016 seeks to raise the consciousness of youth to the importance of transparency, human rights and accountability in the work world while teaching them how to identify, resist and fight corruption hindering development in Africa.