

GRASSROOTS SPOTLIGHT-SCORECARD REPORT TOWARDS 2020 VNR HLPF

X-RAYING THE 5-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE 2030 AGENDA IN NIGERIA



CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION ON SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT (CSCSD)

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We also thank the following members of CSCSD who successfully conducted the survey across the six geo-political zones of Nigeria:

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CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CSCSD)



FOREWORD

I have a great delight in presenting this unique grassroots spotlight and scorecard report done across Nigeria by the Civil Society Coalition on Sustainable Development (CSCSD) to this year 2020 edition of the Voluntary National Review (VNR) High Level Political Forum. The survey was conducted in order to support the effort of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to meet the targeted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Thus, imperative was qualitative and quantitative analyses of achievements recorded since 2015 up to date in 2020 in order to generate the scorecard showing either progression or regression across the 17 SDGs implementation in the country.

As the government is committed to lifting 100 million Nigerians out of poverty by the year 2030, there is need for a progressive rate check which will validate the feasibility of this race. The Civil Society Organizations (CSO) in Nigeria through a report like this is contributing to this effort by bringing to the consciousness of the government and stakeholders the much needed focus areas of action through the airing of the voices of the voiceless which this report covers throughout the 6 geopolitical zones of the Nigeria. In the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, an effective consultation with the persons with disabilities carried out at 2 different locations of the country however with precautionary measures given by the National Commission for Disease Control (NCDC) gave the clear condition of the inclusiveness of persons with disabilities so far which has been well captured in this report.

As this report is being presented, I implore the government representatives, stakeholders and the generality of the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) to give rapt attention to the responses and recommendations in this report so as to bring about the holistic implementation and unfettered attainment of SDGs come year 2030.

Thank you.

Father John Patrick Ngoyi,
Chair BoT CSCSD
Director, JDPC Ijebu-Ode Nigeria

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) and High Level Political Fora (HLPF) within the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development have become an annual global ritual for all. Recall that in accordance with paragraph 84 of the 2030 Agenda, Member States have decided that the HLPF shall carry out regular voluntary reviews of the 2030 Agenda which will include developed and developing countries as well as relevant UN entities and other stakeholders. The reviews are state-led, involving ministerial and other relevant high-level participants, and provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of CSOs, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

This year, the meeting of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, will be held from Tuesday, 7 July, to Thursday, 16 July 2020, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum from Tuesday, 14 July, to Thursday, 16 July 2020. The theme will be "Accelerated action and transformative pathways: realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development " though it is going to be virtual because of the attendant effect of COVID-19 pandemic.

As Nigeria subscribes to the 2030 Agenda, it was among the 44 countries of the UN that presented its Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2017 on the implementation of the 2030 agenda and the SDGs at United Nations High-Level Political Forum (UNHLPF) held in July 2017. The country has also volunteered for VNR in 2020. Though Nigeria came up with its VNR in 2017, the report was not legitimate as many civil society organizations were left out in contributing to the outcome as government was not ready to support CSO's participation for paucity of funds. However, that of 2020 was an improvement over the previous as there was an opportunity for CSOs to make inputs though everything was done online.

HLPF/VNR is an opportunity for NGOs from participating countries to hear directly from their political leaders the progress of implementation of SDGs. Unfortunately, there is no opportunity for NGOs to rebuff some of these reports as claimed by government. This was also the case with Nigeria in 2017 VNR. Paramount is the need to come up with a grassroots citizens' spotlight/scorecard report on reality of SDGs progress in Nigeria.

Making a Difference

The mantra of the 2030 Agenda is leave no one behind. During government's consultation, left behind are vulnerable people including the poorest of the poor, the artisans like welders, panel beaters, tailors/fashion designers, drivers, bricklayers, hair dressers, carpenters, plumbers, cobblers, even market women and men, farmers, petty traders, unemployed youth, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable rural dwellers. These people were the focus of this grassroots spotlight report. In addition, while the Nigerian government's 2020 VNR focused on eight Goals of the SDGs, this survey covered all the 17 SDGs as being impacted on the grassroots citizens.

Overall objective

The overall objective is to produce with a view to sharing an independent grassroots report on SDGs assessment in Nigeria so as to serve as an advocacy tool of engagement for accelerated implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Nigeria during this UN Decade of Action. The following specific objectives, among others, were also formulated:

- (a) To create a sustained awareness on the 2030 Agenda and the decade of action and delivery of sustainable development.
- (b) To assess, contrast and mirror the reality of governments' level of SDGs implementation in Nigeria as it affects the critical masses of the people through an independent spotlight report.
- (c) To provide an opportunity for persons living with disability, artisans, market women and men, petty traders, vulnerable grassroots people to air their views on how SDG implementation process affects them and lend their voice to the kind of Nigeria they want.

Using relevant SDGs indicators, grassroots interviews were conducted on the poor, the marginalized, the women's and youth's group, artisans, farmers, market women etc. to know how they feel about the 2030 Agenda process and its effect on them in Nigeria. It is strongly believed that these are the critical masses of the people whose government's plans, programmes, and policies affect but who are not reckoned with by the government. Considering some key indicators for each SDG, the field researchers reviewed and analysed the SDGs data collected in order to show progress or lack of progress so far. This rated the performance of government on SDGs implementation across the six geo-political zones using 12 states as samples. The overall outcome is expected to inform the policy recommendations to suggest to the government in accelerating the realisation of SDGs in the remaining 10 years to go.

Scorecard (Outcomes) at the Federal Level

The performance of federal government on SDGs was measured against the following specific indicators; policy and legal framework, plans and strategies, SDG implementation, capacity building, transparency and accountability and monitoring and evaluation. While Nigeria made a considerable progress in SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 9 (innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption, and SDG 13 (climate action), little progress was made around SDGs 2,3,4,8 and 10. There was no progress made around SDGs 5 (gender equality), SDG6 (Clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (energy), SDG14 (Life below water) and life on land (SDG15). The overall performance at the federal level is a mixture of little progress and no progress thus scoring government yellow and red.

Spotlight at the state level

The study also considered the performance of SDG programmes as it affects the grassroots citizens in six geo-political zones. In deed study was conducted in twelve states where the field officers engaged the people at the local level. Fifteen indicators were generated in order to measure the effect of governments' implementation of the SDGs on the people. The outcome showed that most of the state governments did not do well failing in those critical questions. For example, all the twelve state governments had red spotlight in the following areas:

Citizens not benefiting from the federal government's National Social Safety Nets in the last 4 years; lack of provision of public utilities especially energy, health facilities, clear portable water; and learning materials and communication gadgets in schools. Other area where the state governments failed was in the area of gender where women did not have control over land and other resources compared to others in their communities. It is also unfortunate that there was an increasing unemployment rate across the states as most people were not satisfied with the phenomenon. All those challenges seemed a general problem affecting both male and female and especially vulnerable people including the poorest of the poor and persons with disabilities. Obviously state governments were scored red in this regard.

Recommendations

Recommendations and suggestions were made. Central to these suggestions is the need for governments to provide workable infrastructure across the country, stem the tide of insecurity, and provide an enabling environment for all the stakeholders especially the vulnerable people including the poorest of the poor, persons with disabilities, the artisans, the market women, the youth and the elderly to have a say in governments' plans, policies, and programmes affecting the former.

X-RAYING THE 5-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA IN NIGERIA

INTRODUCTION

This report provides information on progress and status of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria from the grassroots eyes. This report is the outcome of wide and in-depth consultations organized by the Civil Society Coalition on Sustainable Development (CSCSD) across the six geo-political zones of Nigeria. The study x-rayed the performance of government on SDGs using some indicators relevant to the grassroots citizens. It is divided into three parts: the first part deals with the scorecard of government at the federal level, the second deals with the grassroots spotlight assessment of state governments' performance on SDG implementation. The third part of the report focuses on the persons with disabilities. A grassroots spotlight interview with focus group discussions was conducted on persons with disabilities in order to gauge their opinions on how SDGs have been impacting on them, and to elicit information from them their expectation from government so as to inform policy decision of Nigerian government about persons with disabilities.

PART ONE: SCORECARD AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL

The performance of federal government on SDGs was measured against the following specific indicators; policy and legal framework, plans and strategies, SDG implementation, capacity building, transparency and accountability and monitoring and evaluation. All the 17 SDGs were under focus here considering SDG progress in specific areas. Rating was done using parameters, for example Goal 1, from no progress to strong progress on targets, or for Goal 2 no framework to strong framework, or for SDG3, from no agencies to clear agency lead for commitment. Thus, the rating is: rate 1 (no progress) to rate 5 (strong progress, on target). The final

scoring parameters are: Green=Progress; Yellow =Some progress; Red = No progress. Thus, the overall progress for SDG1 (No poverty) is green indicating that Nigeria was making progress whereas for SDGs 5, 6 and 7 the overall progress is red meaning that Nigeria was making no progress at the time of reporting.

Section 1: Progress on Specific Areas of the SDGs Using Specific Parameters

Section 1 (a): Summary of Goal Progress on Specific Goals of the SDGs: (G1-17)

GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	Policy & Legal framework	Plans and Strategies	Government Agencies	Implementation	Capacity Building	Monitoring Evaluation & Reporting	Transparency & Accountability	Overall Progress
1	NO POVERTY	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	Green
2	ZERO HUNGER	4	4	5	3	2	3	4	Yellow
3	GOOD HEALTH & WELLBEING	5	5	5	3	3	3	4	Yellow
4	QUALITY EDUCATION	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	Yellow
5	GENDER EQUALITY	4	5	3	1	1	1	1	Red
6	CLEAN WATER & SANITATION	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	Red
7	AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	Red
8	DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH	5	5	5	1	1	1	3	Yellow
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	Green
10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	5	5	2	3	3	2	2	Yellow
11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES & COMMUNITIES	5	5	5	3	2	4	4	Green
12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	Green
13	CLIMATE ACTION	5	5	5	3	3	4	4	Green
14	LIFE BELOW WATER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Red
15	LIFE ON LAND	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Red
16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	Green
17	GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	Green

Section 1 (b): Detailed of Progress on Each Goal Using Specific Parameters

Goal 1: No Poverty

S/N	Indicator Score: Scoring Green=Progress; Yellow=Some progress; Red= No progress	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
1.	Policy or legal framework available: rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)				X		Yellow
2.	Plans and strategies: rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)				X		Green
3.	Government agencies: rate commitment 1(no agencies)- 5(clear agency lead)				X		Green
4.	Implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)			X			Yellow
5.	Capacity building: rate 1(No national capacity building)- 5 (strong national capacity building)			X			Yellow
6	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)		X				Red
7	Transparency and accountability: rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)			X			Yellow

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

S/N	Indicator Score: Scoring Green=Progress; Yellow=Some progress; Red= No progress	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
1.	Policy or legal framework available: rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)				X		Green
2.	Plans and strategies: rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)				X		Green
3.	Government agencies: rate commitment 1(no agencies)- 5(clear agency lead)					X	Green
4.	Implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)			X			Yellow
5.	Capacity building: rate 1(No national capacity building)- 5 (strong national capacity building)		X				Red
6	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)			X			Yellow
7	Transparency and accountability: rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)				X		Green

Goal 3: Good Health & Well-being

S/N	Indicator Score: Scoring Green=Progress; Yellow=Some progress; Red= No progress	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
1.	Policy or legal framework available: rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)					X	Green
2.	Plans and strategies: rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)					X	Green
3.	Government agencies: rate commitment 1(no agencies)- 5(clear agency lead)					X	Green
4.	Implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)			X			Yellow
5.	Capacity building: rate 1(No national capacity building)- 5 (strong national capacity building)			X			Yellow
6	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)			X			Yellow
7	Transparency and accountability: rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)				X		Green

Goal 4: Quality Education

S/N	Indicator Score: Scoring Green=Progress; Yellow=Some progress; Red= No progress	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
1.	Policy or legal framework available: rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)					X	Green
2.	Plans and strategies: rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)					X	Green
3.	Government agencies: rate commitment 1(no agencies)- 5(clear agency lead)				X		Green
4.	Implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)			X			Yellow
5.	Capacity building: rate 1(No national capacity building)- 5 (strong national capacity building)			X			Yellow
6	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)			X			Yellow
7	Transparency and accountability: rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)			X			Yellow

Goal 5: Gender Equality

S/N	Indicator Score: Scoring Green=Progress; Yellow=Some progress; Red= No progress	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
1.	Policy or legal framework available: <i>rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)</i>				X		Green
2.	Plans and strategies: <i>rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)</i>					X	Green
3.	Government agencies: <i>rate commitment 1(no agencies)- 5(clear agency lead)</i>			X			Yellow
4.	Implementation: <i>rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)</i>	X					Red
5.	Capacity building: <i>rate 1(No national capacity building)- 5 (strong national capacity building)</i>	X					Red
6.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: <i>rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)</i>	X					Red
7.	Transparency and accountability: <i>rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)</i>	X					Red

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

S/N	Indicator Score: Scoring Green=Progress; Yellow=Some progress; Red= No progress	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
1.	Policy or legal framework available: <i>rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)</i>					X	Green
2.	Plans and strategies: <i>rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)</i>			X			Yellow
3.	Government agencies: <i>rate commitment 1(no agencies)- 5(clear agency lead)</i>			X			Yellow
4.	Implementation: <i>rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)</i>		X				Red
5.	Capacity building: <i>rate 1(No national capacity building)- 5 (strong national capacity building)</i>		X				Red
6.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: <i>rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)</i>		X				Red
7.	Transparency and accountability: <i>rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)</i>		X				Red

Goal 7: Renewable Energy

S/N	Indicator Score: Scoring Green=Progress; Yellow=Some progress; Red= No progress	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
1.	Policy or legal framework available: <i>rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)</i>			X			Yellow
2.	Plans and strategies: <i>rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)</i>			X			Yellow
3.	Government agencies: <i>rate commitment 1(no agencies)- 5(clear agency lead)</i>		X				Red
4.	Implementation: <i>rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)</i>	X					Red
5.	Capacity building: <i>rate 1(No national capacity building)- 5 (strong national capacity building)</i>	X					Red
6.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: <i>rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)</i>	X					Red
7.	Transparency and accountability: <i>rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)</i>		X				Red

Goal 8: Good Jobs and Economic Growth

S/N	Indicator Score: Scoring Green=Progress; Yellow=Some progress; Red= No progress	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
1.	Policy or legal framework available: <i>rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)</i>					X	Green
2.	Plans and strategies: <i>rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)</i>					X	Green
3.	Government agencies: <i>rate commitment 1(no agencies)- 5(clear agency lead)</i>					X	Green
4.	Implementation: <i>rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)</i>	X					Red
5.	Capacity building: <i>rate 1(No national capacity building)- 5 (strong national capacity building)</i>	X					Red
6.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: <i>rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)</i>	X					Red
7.	Transparency and accountability: <i>rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)</i>			X			Yellow

Goal 9: Innovation and Infrastructure

S/N	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
1.	Policy or legal framework available: rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)					X	Green
2.	Plans and strategies: rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)					X	Green
3.	Government agencies: rate commitment 1(no agencies)-5(lead agency lead)				X		Green
4.	Implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)				X		Green
5.	Capacity building: rate 1(No national capacity building)-5 (strong national capacity building)			X			Yellow
6.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)			X			Yellow
7.	Transparency and accountability: rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)				X		Green

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

S/N	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
1.	Policy or legal framework available: rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)					X	Green
2.	Plans and strategies: rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)					X	Green
3.	Government agencies: rate commitment 1(no agencies)-5(lead agency lead)					X	Green
4.	Implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)				X		Yellow
5.	Capacity building: rate 1(No national capacity building)-5 (strong national capacity building)		X				Red
6.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)				X		Green
7.	Transparency and accountability: rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)				X		Green

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities

S/N	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
1.	Policy or legal framework available: rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)					X	Green
2.	Plans and strategies: rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)					X	Green
3.	Government agencies: rate commitment 1(no agencies)-5(lead agency lead)		X				Red
4.	Implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)			X			Yellow
5.	Capacity building: rate 1(No national capacity building)-5 (strong national capacity building)			X			Yellow
6.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)		X				Red
7.	Transparency and accountability: rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)		X				Red

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption

S/N	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
1.	Policy or legal framework available: rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)					X	Green
2.	Plans and strategies: rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)					X	Green
3.	Government agencies: rate commitment 1(no agencies)-5(lead agency lead)					X	Green
4.	Implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)				X		Yellow
5.	Capacity building: rate 1(No national capacity building)-5 (strong national capacity building)			X			Yellow
6.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)				X		Green
7.	Transparency and accountability: rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)				X		Green

Goal 13: Climate Action

S/N	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
	Score: Scoring Green=Progress; Yellow=Some progress; Red= No progress						
1.	Policy or legal framework available: rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)					X	
2.	Plans and strategies: rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)					X	
3.	Government agencies: rate commitment 1(no agencies)-5(clear agency lead)					X	
4.	Implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)			X			
5.	Capacity building: rate 1(No national capacity building)-5 (strong national capacity building)			X			
6.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)				X		
7.	Transparency and accountability: rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)				X		

Goal 15: Life on Land

S/N	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
	Score: Scoring Green=Progress; Yellow=Some progress; Red= No progress						
1.	Policy or legal framework available: rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)	X					
2.	Plans and strategies: rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)	X					
3.	Government agencies: rate commitment 1(no agencies)-5(clear agency lead)	X					
4.	Implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)	X					
5.	Capacity building: rate 1(No national capacity building)-5 (strong national capacity building)	X					
6.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)	X					
7.	Transparency and accountability: rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)	X					

Goal 14: Life Below Water

S/N	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
	Score: Scoring Green=Progress; Yellow=Some progress; Red= No progress						
1.	Policy or legal framework available: rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)	X					
2.	Plans and strategies: rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)	X					
3.	Government agencies: rate commitment 1(no agencies)-5(clear agency lead)	X					
4.	Implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)	X					
5.	Capacity building: rate 1(No national capacity building)-5 (strong national capacity building)	X					
6.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)	X					
7.	Transparency and accountability: rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)	X					

Goal 16: Peace and Justice

S/N	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
	Score: Scoring Green=Progress; Yellow=Some progress; Red= No progress						
1.	Policy or legal framework available: rate 1(no framework)-5(strong framework)					X	
2.	Plans and strategies: rate 1(no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)					X	
3.	Government agencies: rate commitment 1(no agencies)-5(clear agency lead)					X	
4.	Implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation)-5(strong implementation)					X	
5.	Capacity building: rate 1(No national capacity building)-5 (strong national capacity building)				X		
6.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1(no monitoring)-5(regular strong monitoring)					X	
7.	Transparency and accountability: rate 1(no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)					X	

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

S/N	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
1.	Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework)-5 (strong framework)					X	
2.	Plans and strategies: rate 1 (no plans & strategies)-5 (strong plans)					X	
3.	Government agencies: rate 1 (no commitment)-5 (strong agency lead)					X	
4.	Implementation: rate 1 (no implementation)-5 (strong implementation)					X	
5.	Capacity building: rate 1 (no national or agency building)-5 (strong national capacity building)				X		
6.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring)-5 (regular monitoring)					X	
7.	Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability)-5 (strong transparency & accountability)					X	

Section 2: General Discussions

Overview of the SDGs progress:

At the commencement of the SDGs in Mid-2016, Nigeria found itself in an economic recession. This necessitated the development of institutional frameworks at the national and sub-national levels. Nigeria's Economic Recovery & Growth Plan (ERGP) (2017-2020) and a Medium-Term Development Plan were designed as one of the coping mechanisms to deal with the recession. Also, young people are equally being engaged under the National Social Investment Programme though most of the time lofty programmes often face setbacks as a result of power tussle between the National Assembly and the Executive. An example was the June 30, 2020 National Assembly Committee's suspension of selection process of 774,000 jobs which the State Minister of Labour presented before them on account that they wanted the presentation to be done in camera! There is no progress in most of the critical SDGs that directly impact on the citizens. These include SDGs 1,3,4,5,6,7,13 and 16 while SDG 3 suffers most because of significant impacts of COVID-19 affecting the Nigerian economy and the health system. Funding

is now shifting towards COVID-19, leaving other healthcare needs to suffer a further reduction in funding allocation. Federal and state governments, as well as development partners and organized private sector, have stepped up efforts to increase the financing of the health sector.

Overview of the Climate Change

The Nigeria's climate has been changing, evident in: increases in temperature; variable rainfall; rise in sea level and flooding; drought and desertification; land degradation; more frequent extreme weather events; infected fresh water resources and loss of biodiversity. Nigeria has ratified the Paris Agreement, representing an important milestone in tackling the challenges of climate change. This is commendable considering it as one of the top six greenhouse gas emitters in Africa. The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) made under the Paris Agreement embodies the country's efforts to reduce national emissions and to adapt to the effects of climate change. However, implementation is still a challenge, as it is; if fully implemented, these efforts will pave way for a low carbon economy and result in about 50 percent reduction in emissions. At the same time, the economy will grow at an average annual rate of five percent by 2030.

Partnership and Marginalization

The Government of Nigeria implements various advocacy and awareness activities with several government ministries, departments and agencies with initiatives aimed at promoting strategic engagements around the SDGs. Nigeria has developed the Private Sector Engagement Strategy which provided for and recommended the establishment of the first ever Private Sector Advisory Group on SDGs and have also supported the establishment of SDGs Development Partners Forum which is being anchored by UNDP. There is little engagement of the civil

society organizations across national and sub-nationals in Nigeria. The government of Nigeria and other partners are presently working to ensure that the SDGs are efficiently and effectively implemented and that resources are allocated to sectors of the economy that are meeting the needs of the poor and vulnerable millions across Nigeria.

Civil Society Engagement

Civil society is a critical stakeholder in the attainment of the 2030 Agenda. Though there is a resuscitation of Civil Society Strategy Group started in November 2015, the rule of engagement amongst the stakeholders is nebulous. Much of the awareness lacuna in the SDG in the rural and urban communities across the 6 geo-political zones in the outcome of CSCSD's Grassroots Spotlight Survey would have been bridged if governments have political will. The governments should meaningfully engage the civil society as well as the general public to ensure accurate tracking of the implementation of the SDGs in Nigeria. Civil society should have formal roles, such as through formal consultations on government implementation plans and measures, representation on mechanisms that oversee implementation efforts and formal channels for participation in accountability processes.

Public awareness

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a globally accepted developmental agenda, and it is expected that everyone everywhere in the world would be aware, knowledgeable and be willing to contribute to its attainment. The spotlight report from the grassroots across Nigeria as conducted by the civil society has clearly shown low public awareness. The awareness of and attitudes towards the SDGs was just fair. However, the level of knowledge was abysmally low, and this has serious negative implications for SDGs attainment. Pertinent individual and population-level methods of

enlightening people about the SDGs must be put in place in educational settings as curricular changes are imperative. Government branded vehicles with SDG logos are not enough, appropriate allocation to SDG plans and programmes is imperative. Civil society actors should step up in promoting more public awareness through the social media, town hall meetings and now online vis-a-vis the covid-19 pandemic.

CSO priorities

The poor prioritization and commitment, inconsistent follow-up, insufficient data, absence of accountability and consequence mismanagement and insufficient mobilization of financial resources are issues that can be addressed with meaningful engagement of the civil society.

The civil society therefore calls for:

- Improved government-CSO relationship in the attainment of the SDGs
- Government's providing a platform for civil society to interact with government delegations when official government reports are to be developed.
- Enabling and constructive dialogue between different stakeholders for inclusive governance and development to ensure that no-one is left behind during implementation of the SDGs.
- ? Safeguarding healthcare workers and social care workers on the frontline by ensuring they have access to safe and decent working conditions and are resourced properly.
- Involving quality civil society organisations in policy and operational responses to COVID-19 and any other pandemic or emergency that may arise now or in the future.
- ? Government's upholding financial and policy commitments to a human rights based approach, in particular the rights of older people, persons with disabilities and women, girls and gender

diverse people.

PART TWO: SPOTLIGHT AT THE GRASSROOTS LEVEL

Below is the presentation of the outcome of the survey conducted across the six geo-political zones with focus on twelve states of the federation including the Federal Capital Territory.

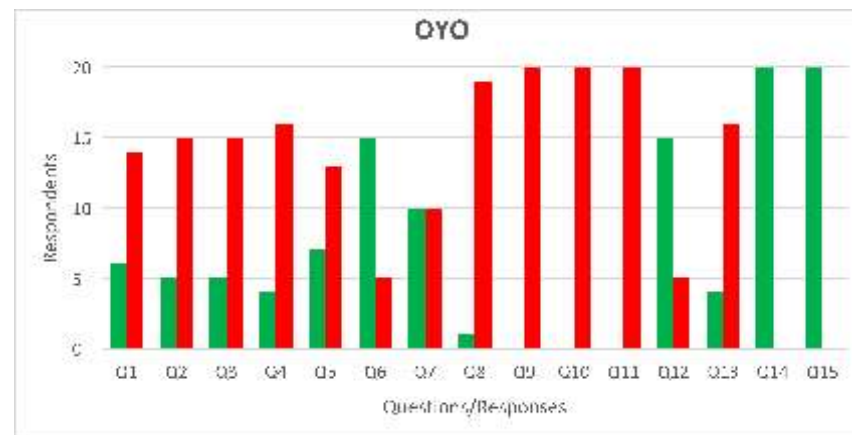
GRASSROOTS SPOTLIGHT SURVEY SOUTHWEST

Introduction

This report is the result of the survey carried out in Osun and Oyo States of the southwest Nigeria. Respondents for the survey are sampled from the grassroots cutting across administrative zones in Oyo State viz.: Ogbomoso North, Oriire, Saki West, Ibarapa East, Asijio, Ido, Egbeda, Ibadan South West, Ibadan South East, Ibadan North, Akinyele LGAs. They were a combination of 10 male and 10 female featuring farmers, artisans, market women and youth. The situation for Osun is similar although with six females and four male residents in Ede North, Egbedore and Ede South Local Government Areas. By occupation, all of these respondents were farmers, hawkers of petty items, vegetables, cooked food, pepper, soft drinks, as well as an aluminium fabricator, building materials seller, a photographer and a spare parts dealer. Their ages ranged between 30 and 80 years.

Analysis and Discussion of Results

The analyses of these are discussed below while challenges facing the communities with suggestions and recommendation for solutions are also provided. Two bar charts are provided to graphically present the results of the survey which is further analysed accordingly.



According to the result in the graph above, 30% (6 respondents) of the respondents had heard about the SDGs while great majority (70%) had not heard about SDGs in Oyo State. There is a low community knowledge of the SDGs, and therefore more sensitization needed to be done. Similarly 75% of these respondents claimed to have had a poor socio-economic condition compared to the last 5 years. This implies that the government programmes on poverty alleviation have not taken so much root in this Oyo State.

According to Q3, 75% (15 respondents) of the respondents were lamenting over not being invited by the government to any meeting bothering on development. This is an indication of poor partnership between the led and leaders which can still be amended. Beneficiaries of the National Social Safety Nets in the last 4 years were only 20% (4 respondents) of the respondents, showing that its distribution lacks uniformity.

Q5 focuses on provision of any government's health facility at least 2 kilometers close to the respondents. As regards this proximity to government health facility it can be deduced that if 65% (13 respondents) could debunk the claim to have government's health

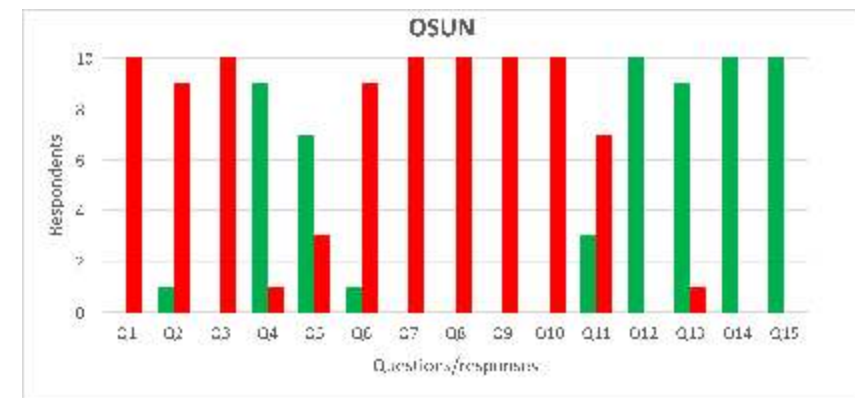
facility at least 2 kilometres close to their homes, the provision of more primary health care centres in Oyo is very imperative. According to Q6, 75% (15 persons) of the respondents had witnessed or heard of teachers' strikes actions in the last two years. This has some negative implications for the quality of education in Oyo State. Progress on gender equality seems to be gaining ground in Oyo State as half (10 respondents) of the respondents agreed that women had control over land and other resources compared to men. This development is welcomed and can be better through more campaign on SDG 5.

Q8 deals with access to clear and portable water supplied by government or NGO while Q9 deals with scarcity of kerosene. That the majority (95%) of the respondents did not have access to potable water indicates that the government needs to act fast on clean water provision for the people. Lack of clean potable water (SDG6) is a harbinger of diseases. None of the respondents in Oyo showed satisfaction with the prolonged scarcity of kerosene, or its prohibitive price. This indicates the need for advocacy for clean and affordable energy (SDG7) for every citizen in Oyo.

The rate of unemployment is another burden in the heart of the respondents in Oyo State. All (100%) of the respondents were not satisfied with the rate of unemployment in the State according to the result presented for Q10. This is similar to lack of regular power supply as all of the respondents were not satisfied with erratic power supply in Nigeria. According to the focus group discussing, lack of energy has made the life of the citizens worse as regards multiple use to which energy could be put into use. Harrowing is the pain that none of the respondents had access to a minimum of 6 hours of electricity supply on any day.

On Q12, 75% of the sample agreed to having observed unusual

changes in weather conditions which has been adversely affecting farming activities in their State compared to 10 years ago. This means they need to know more about climate change, their causes and the preventions. Q13 and Q14 deal with the issue of security. 80% could confidently claim that there was no safety and security in their communities while all of them attested to the fact they had heard of incidences of insecurity occasioned by Boko Haram insurgents, kidnapers/abductors, killer herdsmen, cattle rustlers. All of them also claimed to have heard about cases of bribery, corruption and various forms of embezzlement indicating the deep seated sleaze in our body polity; an indication of corruption eating deep Nigerian fabrics.



According to the chart presented above (Fig.2), one hundred per cent of the respondents (10 of them) affirmed they had never heard about the Sustainable Development Goals in their life time, even though the youngest of the sample is 30 years old. This calls for an urgent government intervention on public sensitisation concerning the SDGs in Osun. As presented in the chart, over the past 5 years, only 20% of the respondents agreed that their socio-economic condition was better. As for being invited to, or being involved in the issues of development by the government, 100% of the respondents

answered in the negative; and pointing to the fact that the government of Osun State should carry the citizens along in order to score green on good governance. This notwithstanding, 80% of the respondents agreed they were beneficiaries of the National Social Safety Nets. This is a green spotlight for the government.

Unfortunately, 100% of the respondents denied having access to potable water, which calls for the attention of government for action on clean water (SDG 6). Just as their counterparts in Oyo, all the 10 respondents were not satisfied with the scarcity of kerosene, and its attendant hike in price (Q9). This is related to Q11 on access to at least 6-hour electricity supply daily. This scarcity of kerosene and lack of access to regular supply of electricity often fuel the use of firewood which often causes deforestation and environmental degradation. This is a cry for the provision of clean energy (SDG7) in the State. Even though 80% of these respondents claimed to have been enjoying a minimum of 6 hours electricity in the State, this does not count that power has been regular as it ought to. There is need for the government to venture into other means of power generation beyond the hydroelectric power. They could go into expansive use of solar power, wind power, fuel cells and micro-turbines.

According to the Q10, all the respondents mourned the poor state of unemployment in Osun State with 60% of them in their 30s. As regards weather conditions Q12, 100% of the respondents complained of unusual changes in weather condition lately compared to 10 years back. This is a challenge for the government to embark on mass literacy on climate change (SDG13).

Q13 and 14 bother on insecurity. Though 80% of this research sample affirmed they were safe where they resided, 20% insecurity is not a negligible figure as there was no security and safety for them.

This insecurity in the land is fuelled by the activities of Boko Haram insurgents, kidnapers/abductors, killer herdsmen, cattle rustlers which the respondents had been inundated with around the country. Insecurity and corruption pose a great challenge to our democracy and existence as a country. All the respondents also affirmed that cases and concerns about bribery, corruption, embezzlement, misappropriation of funds, diversion of funds and stealing by public officials are not strange to them.

The following suggestions were made:

- i. Extensive public enlightenment on the SDGs
- ii. Strengthening partnership with civil society organisations
- iii. Restructuring of the system of governance
- iv. Looking into other sources of electric power generation: wind, solar, etc.
- v. Creating enabling environmental for business to thrive as regards multiple taxation
- vi. Creating full autonomy for the third tier of government (LGA)
- vii. Making social infrastructure accessible and available to citizens
- viii. Engage citizens on programmes, projects, and policies of government.
- ix. Diversity of the economy to other sectors such as: agriculture, tourism, etc.

GRASSROOTS SPOTLIGHT SURVEY: NORTHEAST

Introduction

The survey was carried out in two states of the Northeastern Nigeria: Borno and Taraba. The communities in Taraba were Jauro voto in Jalingo local government area while for Borno it was done in Maiduguri and Jere local government areas of the state. In Taraba, most of the respondents were drawn from within the age bracket of (18 -35 years) majority of whom were youths, women and men, and

engaged in different kind of activities to earn a living. In Taraba seven of the respondents were men while only three were women. In Borno state, the questionnaires were administered to 15 persons of which 7 (45%) were female respondents and 8 (55%) were male respondents. Their trades include: petty business, carpentry, teaching, barber, tailoring, driving, farming etc, and majority were rural dwellers.

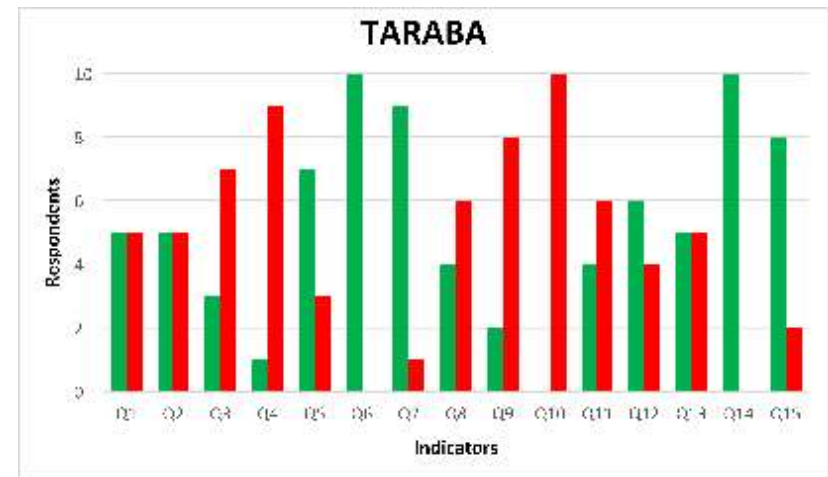
Results, Analysis and Discussions

According to Question 1 (Q1), the result presented in the charts below, 50% of the respondents had heard about the SDGs, showing that only 5 out of 10 persons have come across SDGs. This shows that the government has not created sufficient awareness about the SDGs in Nigeria at the grassroots level. Similarly, the Q2 bar indicates that 5 out of 10 persons in the Northeastern part of Nigeria can attest to better socio-economic condition in the last five years while another 50% of the respondents were still wagging in their socio-economic condition since the last five years. This suggests that the government needs to pay adequate attention to the issues concerning socioeconomic growth in Nigeria.

From Q3, 3 persons (30 per cent) had been invited to a meeting dealing with the issue of development by the government. This is a reflection of the insufficient awareness creation being made or supported by the government. Government should carry along the grassroots individuals in their approach to bring about development to the communities.

From the bar chart below, 90% of the respondents have not benefitted from the federal governments National Social Nets in the last four years according to Q4. Just one person out of 10 had accessed the federal government National Social Safety Net over the years. Therefore, little or no work has been done concerning the

implementation of the NSSN distribution project by the government in the past four years. According to the Q5 bar, 70% of the respondents had perceived discrimination in the provision of social amenities in their area. Hence, the provision of social amenities in the grassroots communities of Nigeria is yet to go round as many poor Nigerians still lack social amenities.



The Q6 bar speaks of a 100% positive response from the respondents that they had a public health facilities in their area, that is both friendly in terms of passage and accessibility. Government is given a green spotlight score for the effort in this area. From the Q7 bar, 90% of the respondents making 9 out of 10 persons said women had control over land and other resources in their communities as men do. One only hopes that the item of the questionnaire was clearly interpreted to the illiterate respondents! This good number shows that a good figure of persons in Taraba State Nigeria have appreciable access to assets in their environment but the remaining 10% should be catered for urgently for fairness and balance in the communities so as to carry everyone along in development.

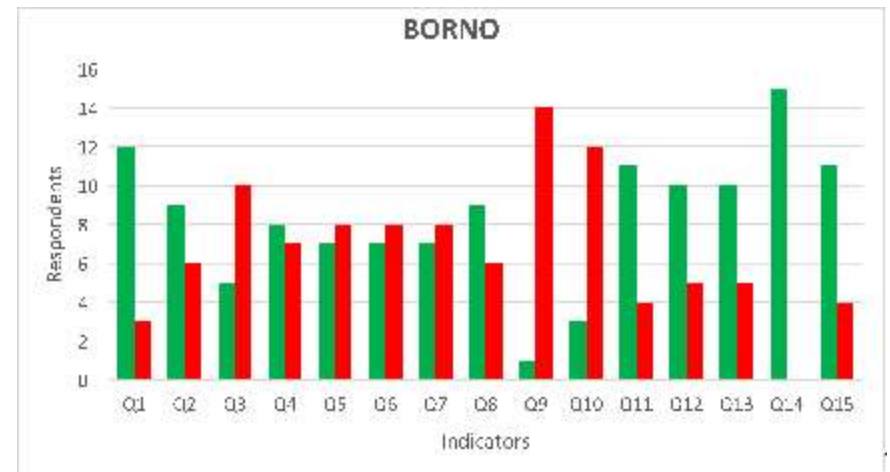
According to the Q8 bar, 60% of the respondents indicated that they did not have any government health facility at least 2 kilometers close to them to patronize. This response shows the difficulty being faced by a larger proportion of individuals living this zone in accessing a public health care facility which could cause a big hindrance in catering for persons that needs urgent medical attention. Government should build more health care facilities. The Q9 bar indicates that 80% of the responses had access to portable water in their area being supplied by government or NGO. Only 2 out of 10 persons can access portable water, this is a very wide gap which the government and other stakeholders should rise up to by providing more clean water to the grassroots of the country.

From bar Q10, all the respondents (100%) were not satisfied with numbers of public schools in their area providing appropriate learning materials and communication gadgets. This shows absolute backwardness in the educational sector of Nigeria. The government should urgently proffer solutions to this gross limitation in the educational development of the country. The Q11 bar appropriates 60% to the respondents expressing their dissatisfaction with the unemployment rate in their state. This high percentage also shows that a lot of persons still live in abject poverty as they have no means of income at all. More job opportunities needed in this zone.

Q12 bar shows that only 6 out of 10 persons have access to at least 6 hours light. If 40% of the respondents still lack substantial provision of energy supply, therefore the government has not done enough in the providing adequate energy supply to the grassroots persons. There is a great room for improvement. Likewise from Q13, only 50% of the respondents have access to urban means of transportation while 50 per cent did not have access to a good means of transportation in the Northeastern part Nigeria. Government

needs to provide good and accessible means of urban transportation.

The Q14 bar show that all the respondents were well aware of the unabated incidences of insecurity occasioned by Boko haram insurgents, kidnappers/abductors, killer herdsmen, cattle rustlers in Nigeria. This is an indication that government has not made enough effective effort in curbing insecurity in Nigeria, and lasting solution must be provided urgently. From Q15 bar, up to 80% of the respondents had heard of either bribery, corruption, embezzlement, misappropriation, diversion or stealing by public official. This shows the alarming rate in which corrupt practices are perpetrated in Nigeria. The Nigeria government must make all effort in bring this to minimum level if a meaningful development will be made in the country.



The bar-chart above shows the spotlight responses of 15 respondents that were interviewed, 10 (66.7%) were men and 5(33.3%) were women out of which 10 respondents were from Jere LGA and 5 respondents were from MMC LGA of Borno state.

From the Question 1 (Q1), 80% of the respondents have heard about the SDGs, showing that only 12 out of 15 persons have the knowledge about the SDGs. Hence the government has not made sufficient awareness about the SDGs in Nigeria to the grassroots level, a number of persons are still behind. The Q2 bar indicates that 9 out of 15 persons in this region of Nigeria can attest to better socio-economic condition in the last five years while about 40% of the respondents are still in their lacking socio-economic condition since the past five years. This suggests that the government need to pay adequate attention the issues concerning socioeconomic growth in Nigeria. From Q3, 10 out of 15 persons have never been invited to a meeting dealing with the issue of development by the government. This is a reflection of the insufficient awareness creation been made or supported by the government. Government should carry the grassroots individuals in their approach to bring development to the communities.

From the Q4 bar, 8 of the 15 respondents have benefitted from the federal governments National Social Nets in the last four years. While about 46.7% making 7 person out of 15 have not accessed the federal government National Social Nets in years, therefore, little or no work has been done concerning the implementation of the Net distribution project by the government in the past four years. According to the Q5 bar, 46.7%% of the respondents making 7 out of 15 persons have perceived discrimination in the provision of social amenities in their area. Hence, the provision of social amenities in the grassroots communities of Nigeria is yet to be equal, a lot a good number of Nigerians still lack social amenities.

The Q6 bar speaks of a 46.7% making 7 positive response from the 15 respondents that they have a public health facilities their area, that is both friendly in terms of passage and accessibility while the remaining 8 out of 15 responses were negative. Government and

other stakeholders should intensify effort in this area. From the Q7 bar, 46.7% of the respondents making 7 out of 15 persons have control over land and other resources in their communities. Hence 8 out of 15 persons making up a good number of the consideration shows that more than average persons living in this region of Nigeria does not have access to assets in their environment. This should be catered for urgently for fairness and balance in the communities, carrying everybody along in the developments.

According to the Q8 bar, 40% of the respondents making a total of 6 out of 15 persons indicated that they do not have any government health facility at least 2 kilometers close to them to patronize. These responses shows the difficulty being faced by a goof proportion of individuals living this zone in accessing a public health care facility which could cause a big hindrance in catering for persons that needs urgent medical attention. Government should build more health care facilities. The Q9 bar indicates that 93.3% of the responses as to whether they have access to portable water in their area being supplied by government or NGO were negative. Only 1 out of 15 persons can access portable water, this is a very large disparity which the government and other stakeholders should rise up to by providing more clean water to the grassroots communities of the country.

From bar Q10, 12 out of the 15 respondents are not satisfied with numbers of public schools in their area providing appropriate learning materials and communication gadgets. This informs a very high level backwardness in the educational sector of Nigeria. The government should urgently proffer solutions to this gross limitation in the development of the country. The Q11 bar shows that 11 out of the 15 respondents, making about 73.3% express their satisfaction with the unemployment rate in their state. This percentage shows that there are still a lot of persons still living in

subject poverty as they have no means of income at all. The government is therefore advised to create more jobs and empowerment programs as soon as possible.

Q12 bar shows that only 10 out of 15 persons have access to at least 6 hours light. About 33.3% of the respondents still lack substantial provision of energy supply. Therefore the government has not done enough in the providing adequate energy supply to the grassroots persons. There is a great room for improvement. Likewise from Q13, only 66.7% of the respondents have access to urban means of transportation. 5 out of 15 persons in the Northeastern part Nigeria still do not have access to a good means of transportation, a pointer that the government needs to provide a more good and accessible means of urban transportation.

The Q14 bar shows that all the respondents were well aware of the unabated incidences of insecurity occasioned by Boko haram insurgents, kidnappers/abductors, killer herdsman, cattle rustlers in Nigeria. This is an indication that the government has made no effective effort in curbing insecurity in Nigeria, and a lasting solution must be provided urgently. From Q15 bar, 11 out of 15 persons summing up to 73.3% of the respondents have heard of either bribery, corruption, embezzlement, misappropriation, diversion or stealing by public official showing the alarming rate to which corrupt practices are perpetrated in Nigeria. The Nigeria government must make all effort in bring this to minimum level if a significant development will be made in the country.

Challenges

Communities in the grassroots are faced with many challenges including:

1. Lack of job opportunities
2. Insecurity

3. Lack of involvement of women in community development
4. Rape cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV).
5. Lack of access to good and portable water.
6. Insufficient health personnel and facility in our society.
7. Inadequate instructional materials in our schools.

Recommendations and Suggestions

1. Government should create more job opportunities for the teeming youths
2. Women should be given an opportunity to participate or to be involved in her community development process
3. Girl child should be adequately protected from rape and molestation in our society.
4. Portable and affordable drinking water should be provided to the citizens.
5. Government should tackle the issues of insecurity by addressing farmers herders' clashes in Taraba State and insurgency in Maiduguri, Borno State.
6. Government policy should be reviewed in order to meet up with her crippled economy
7. Government should always enlighten her citizens regarding her activities around the SDGs.
8. Community engagement should be promoted to ensure successful transformation and implementation of SDGs goals and targets.
9. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should be given enabling environment to support, community resilient and continue educating and creating awareness on SDGs.
10. NGOs should be funded to continue where government is inadequate.

GRASSROOTS SPOTLIGHT SURVEY: NORTH CENTRAL

Introduction

The population sample for this study was drawn from Kwara State and FCT in the North-Central geo political zone. A simple random sampling technique was adopted in choosing respondents from the following people: the artisans (tailors/fashion designers, welders, hair dressers, carpenters, plumbers, cobblers), market women and men, farmers, petty traders, unemployed youth, and vulnerable rural dwellers accordingly. The instrument for data collection was titled 'Spotlight Grassroots Level Questionnaire (SGLQ)'. The instrument contains 2 sections: Section A with demographic data of the respondents like gender, age, occupation/trade, location, and LGA; and Section B that contains 15 indicators that require respondents to choose from two point scale: YES or NO. The data for this study was collected by the researchers personally so as to ensure maximum confidentiality of participant's information. The twenty (20) questionnaires ten (10) each, were distributed, and incidentally all were retrieved, indicating 100% return rate. The data collected were analysed by using simple percentage to answer the question.

Key Findings and Discussions

This session deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data used in this research. The data is presented in tabular form while percentages are used to analyse them. The use of primary data was extensive and it was the major means of data used.

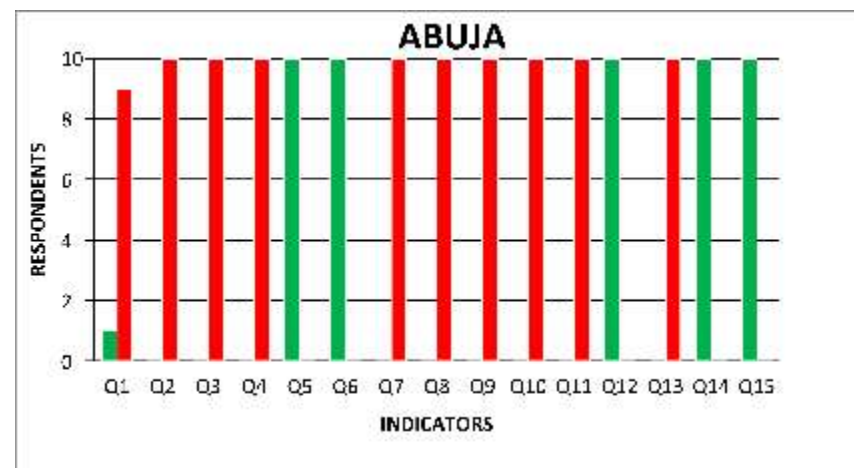


Fig 1: Indicators Diagram

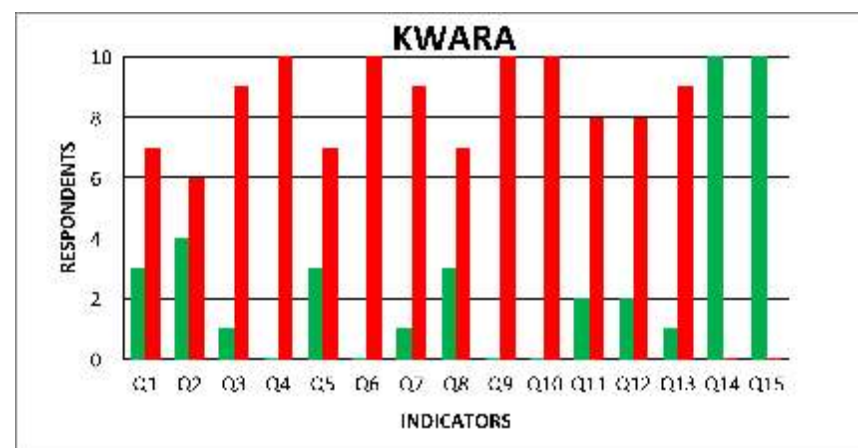


Fig 2 Indicator Diagram

According to the results presented in the table below, for Question 1, 90% respondents from FCT, and 70% from Kwara State had never heard of SDGs, but 10% and 30% respectively signified knowledge of SDGs. This suggests that government needs to accelerate its SDGs awareness campaign at the grassroots level in order to

improve the lives of the people. For Q2 in the FCT 100% respondents claimed their socio-economic conditions never improved over the last five years, while in Kwara State only 40% respondents differed, and 60% insisted that there was no improvement in their lifestyle over the past five years.

Meanwhile, indicator three (Q3) showing 100% respondents in FCT and 90% in Kwara, were testifying to the fact that government had not been involving people from the grassroots on development issue. According to Q4 none of the respondents had benefited from the federal government's National Social Safety Nets in the last 4 years. Also, for Q5, all FCT respondents (100%) and 70% in Kwara State said government hospitals were not within 2 kilometre reach to their residences, whereas, only 30% respondents in Kwara could access government health facilities within the same range. Q6 presented discordant results; 100% respondents did say there was teachers' in the last two years in the FCT, while all respondents from Kwara State said there was no teacher strike.

On the issue of control of resources, men have continued to dominate in respect to indicator (7). According to all respondents in the FCT, women have no control over land and other resources compared to men in their community while 90% also had negative opinion in Kwara State and only 10% said women had control over resources as men did. On access to government's provision of clean potable water (Q8), 100% respondents from FCT and 70% in Kwara said they did not have access to clean portable water while a mere 30% claimed they had access to clean portable water in their environment.

Qs 10 and 11 bother on unemployment rate and power supply. The views of the respondents in both FCT and Kwara were the same as all of them (100%) complained bitterly about the unemployment

rate and lack of power supply in the two locations. Some of the respondents bemoaned the high cost of kerosene which seemed to be the hope of common people for domestic use. In the same vein, six hours uninterrupted electricity could not be guaranteed according to all (100%) respondents in FCT while in Kwara State still majority said they didn't experience 6-hour electricity supply with only 30% affirming.

Q12 deals with the issue of Climate change which is mostly felt in FCT in the last 10 years than Kwara State. All of the respondents from FCT agreed that it is no longer at ease for farmers due to the impacts of Climate Change while less than 10 per cent respondents in Kwara said they had not been noticing unusual changes in weather condition affecting farming activities in their community compared to 10 years ago.

Q13 and Q14 deal with security issue which is ranked zero according to all respondents in FCT as they said they were not secure in their environment while incidences of insecurity occasioned by Boko haram insurgents, kidnappers/abductors, killer herdsmen, cattle rustlers were also contributing to the level of insecurity being experienced. Similarly in Kwara State 90 per cent of the respondents felt they were not secured as against 10 percent that answered in affirmative while all of them agreed that they were all aware of incidence of Boko haram, activities of kidnappers, cattle rustlers, etc as much common.

Also the issue of sleaze including corruption, embezzlement, financial misappropriations among public officials is no longer news in Nigeria as all of the respondents both in the FCT and Kwara State are conversant with the vices.

Recommendations

In view of the findings from this survey, the following recommendations are made:

Government should create a sustained awareness on how action and delivery of sustainable development goals (SDGs) can be achieved.

Paramount is the need to assess, mirror and chart the reality of governments' level of SDGs implementation in all states as it affects the critical masses of the people through an independent spotlight report.

Development partners and donors should continue to create the need for effective and all-inclusive budgetary system which the donors can be used in financing SDGs. This should be coupled with the political will and interest of governments in unbundling and prioritizing the implementation of the global goals according to our country specifics.

CSOs should provide opportunities for persons with disability, artisans, market women and men, petty traders, vulnerable grassroots people to air their views on how SDGs implementation process affects them and lend their voice to the kind of Nigeria they want.

GRASSROOTS SPOTLIGHT SURVEY NORTHWEST

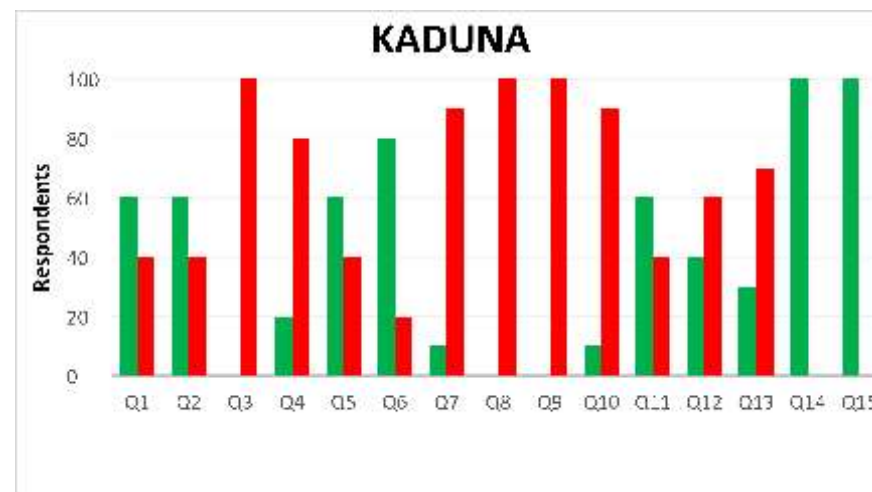
Introduction

A total number of twenty respondents were interviewed in the two states from the Northwest: Kaduna and Kano. A structured questionnaire was administered on 10 persons from Kaduna and 10 persons from Kano states respectively from the following critical

masses of people at the grassroots: the artisans (tailors/fashion designers, welders, hair dressers, carpenters, plumbers, cobblers etc), market women and men, farmers, petty traders, unemployed youth, and vulnerable rural dwellers. The questionnaire was administered at Moro, Danbatta Local Government area of Kano State. The data obtained were collated, tabulated, and the results were analysed and discussed accordingly.

Data Analysis/Discussions

The result of the findings is as presented in the graph below.



Indicators

According to Q1, the result shows that 60% of the people in the communities had heard of SDG's whereas 40% had not. A greater percentage of up to 60% people's socio-economic conditions over five years now are better whereas 40% socio-economic conditions are worse. It is so surprising according to Q3, all the respondents (100%) had not been invited to any SDG meeting by any government. This negates the SDG mantra "leave no one behind".

Eight of the respondents which constitute 80% said they had not benefitted from any federal government's National Social Safety Net in the last 4 years while only 2 had benefitted. Up to 60% of people in the communities were aware of government's health facility unit at least two kilometres close to them and have patronized it, one way or the other, whereas 4 respondents were not according to Q5.

Considering Q6, while eight respondents in the communities had witnessed or had heard of teacher's strike over the last two years, and two had neither witnessed nor heard of it. This suggests that teachers' strike is no longer news while this affects the quality of education of Nigerian children. Control over resources according to gender is the focus of Q7. Nine out of ten respondents surveyed in Kaduna communities said women had no control on land and other resources compared to men. This is a case of gender inequality.

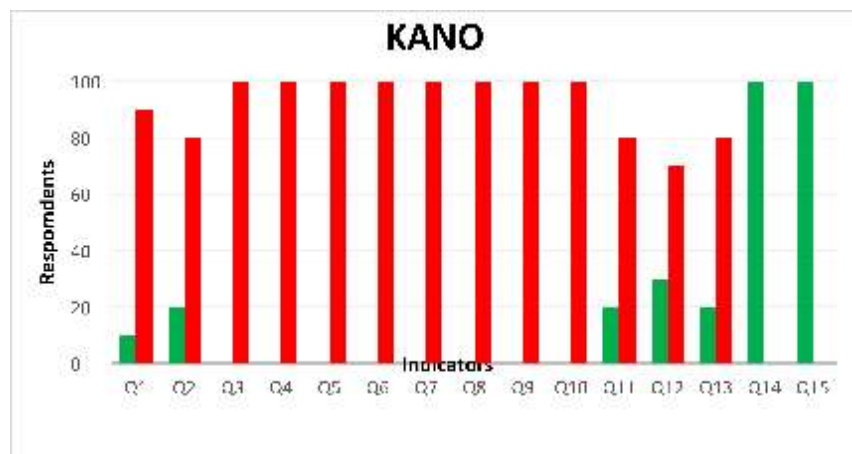
All the respondents in the communities had no access to clean and portable water supplied by the government. Q8 and Q10 deal with the issue of access to clean energy. All the respondents were not satisfied with the prolonged scarcity of kerosene including its prohibitive price. Similarly, 60% of the respondents had no access to at least 6 hours of electricity supply daily and many others have less than 6-hours of electricity supply or none daily. Lack of energy coupled with non-availability of kerosene often contributes to the effect of climate change (SDG 13) as people tend to besiege the forest for firewood. This perhaps accounts for the 60% of the respondents in Kaduna that had been noticing unusual changes in weather condition affecting farming activities while only four had not experienced it.

Almost all the respondents were not satisfied with the unemployment rate as it affects youths in Kaduna State according to

Q10. This indicates that unemployment is still biting hard in Kaduna State like any other state of the federation. Just like there is no job security for our youth, 70% of people said they were not confidently safe and secured in the communities where they resided while all of them (100%) had heard the incidence of insecurity occasioned by Boko haram insurgents, kidnappers/abductors, killer herdsmen, cattle rustlers, according to Q14. Vices are no news in Nigeria as all the respondents attested to vices such as bribery, corruption, embezzlement, misappropriation, diversion and stealing by public officials.

Data Analysis for Kano State

According to the survey with reference to Q1, 99% of the respondents in Kano communities had not heard of SDGs before while only 1% had heard of them. This indicates that much awareness on SDGs is not being done by government. 80% of the respondents had their socio-economic conditions worsen while only 20% had it better compared to the last five years. People seemed being left out in development process by government as all the respondents (100%) had not been invited to any development focused meeting by any government. In the same vein according to Q4, 100 % of people have not benefitted from any federal government National Social Safety Net in the last four years. All the respondents in Kano were aware of government's health facility but they disclosed that the facilities were far away from them.



Similarly, all the respondents had not witnessed or heard of teacher’s strike over the last twoyears. Perhaps things are better in Kano compared to other States where teachers embark on strike from time to time.

With reference to Qs 7, 8, 9, and 10, all the respondents in Kano communities surveyed had no control over land and other resources; no access to clean and portable water supplied by the government; were not satisfied with the prolonged scarcity of kerosene including the prohibitive price; and not satisfied with the unemployment rate as it affects youths in their state.

Not less than 70 per cent of the respondents in Kano had less than 6-hour supply of electricity daily while in some cases, according to them, they experienced none daily. In deed during the focus group discussions, some said the last time they experienced power supply in their own communities ranged from 12 to 36 months due to faulty transformer.

Scarcity of petrol and the use of firewood affects in part the unusual changes in weather condition affecting farming activities as eight out of 10 respondents attested to this. Only 20% of the respondents

had not been noticing unusual weather changes, according to Q12.

Q13 and Q14 are connected. Not less than 80% of Kano respondents could not confidently say they were safe and secured in the communities where they resided. This is attested to by all (100%) who said they had heard incidences of insecurity occasioned by Boko haram insurgents, kidnappers/abductors, killer herdsmen, cattle rustlers. All the respondents had heard of bribery, corruption, embezzlement, misappropriation, diversion and stealing by public officials.

Challenges facing the Communities

During the focus group discussions, the following were adduced to be the challenges facing the people of the northwestern Nigeria:

- I. Lack of awareness of and people to push for certain federal or state governments’ development projects that could benefit the people.
- ii. Leadership gap and total negligence of governments’ responsibilities towards community developmental projects (electricity, good health facilities, water, good educational and health facilities road networks etc.)
- iii. Executive arm of government’s pocketing the legislature that cannot perform oversight.
- iv. Insecurity
- v. Corrupt and mischievous practices of public office holders and leaders.
- vi. Alarming unemployment rate coupled with almajirai menace.
- vii. Compromised and biased decisions over certain controls or rights on female gender in the community

Recommendations

- I. Federal government should look into policies that will prevent lack of patriotism, stealing, embezzlement, misappropriation

or public office developmental funds or whatever act of corruption and ensure states get necessary support they needed.

- ii. State government should be transparent and willing at all times to render sustaining services to every corner of the state and foster prompt responses to certain developmental calls of her communities.
- iii. Development partners/Donors should at good will support developmental programs of the state or states where their businesses are rooted.
- iv. CSOs should help in assisting states or suggesting possible developmental plans, programs and surveys occasioned to brighten development of communities.
- v. Others should support in cash or kind to federal, state or communities in retaining and sustaining community developments.

GRASSROOTS SPOTLIGHT SURVEY SOUTHEAST

Introduction

The survey was carried out in two of the southeast zones: Imo and Enugu States. In both States, the questionnaire was administered on the grass root people in both rural and urban areas. These include Aninri LGA, Awgu LGA and Oji river LGA for the rural areas and Enugu east for the urban area.

The interview was conducted in three Local Government Areas of Imo State namely: Owerri North, Owerri West and Owerri Municipal on 10 respondents (five males and five females) randomly selected and made up of: one male physically challenged person (38yrs), a Female Fashion Designers (54yrs), a Female Hair Dresser(33yrs), a Male Carpenter (48yrs), a male Plumber (38yrs), a Market Woman (32yrs), a Market Man (30yrs), a Female Farmer(26yrs), a Male Youth(20yrs) and a Female Petty Trader

(52yrs). 60% of the questionnaire was administered in rural areas while 40% was in urban area. At the end of the interview, three focus group discussions were conducted comprising of not less than eight (8) persons each.

TABLE 1.1: The demographics of the respondents

S/N	OCCUPATION	AGE	SEX
1	Mechanic	39	Male
2	Building site Laborer	54	Male
3	Brick Layer	37	Male
4	Food vendor	48	Female
5	Farmer	44	Male
6	Vulcanizer	45	Male
7	Hotel Janitor	46	Female
8	Petty trader	34	Female
9	Farmer	56	Female
10	carpenter	40	Male
11	Physically challenged person	38	Male
12	Fashion designer	54	Female
13	Hair dresser	33	Female
14	Carpenter	48	Male
15	Plumber	38	Male
16	Market woman	32	Female
17	Market man	30	Male
18	Farmer	26	Male
19	Petty trader	52	Female
20	Unemployed youth	20	Male

Analysis and Discussions

From the chart below, 20% of the respondents agreed they had heard about SDGs while 80% of them responded they have not heard about SDGs before. This shows the government's inadequacy to create awareness on SDGs so that the people will know what SDGs is all about and how the development will affect them positively.

In terms of their socio economic conditions in the last 5 years 40% of them responded positive their condition is better while 60% stated their condition was getting worse. This also shows that the government is not doing so well to better the condition of the people.

When it comes to participations and discussions on issues of development like government town hall meetings, development forum etc, 100% of them responded they had not been invited or participated in any of such . Since development is for the people, government should carry them along so that they will be able to speak out on what they need in their various communities.

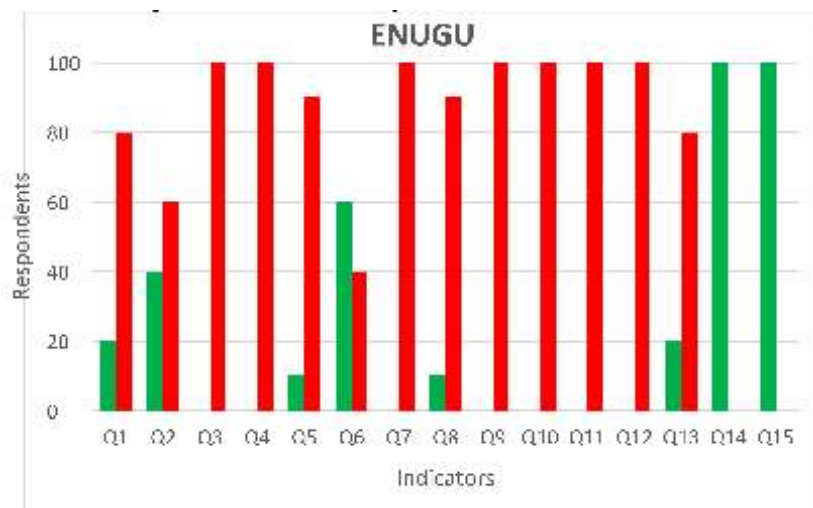


Figure 1. 1: a graphical presentation of the findings from Enugu State

In the last 4years none of the respondents have benefitted from the federal government social security Net, this is a big issue government should take serious knowing that the unemployment rate is increasing rapidly. Healthcare facility being a vital amenity has 10% accessing it within 2km from where they live, in the rural area where the attention is most needed 90% has no access within 2km . Government has not done much in providing health care facilities in the rural areas. Out of the whole respondents only 10% has not heard about teachers strike , government have to do more in ensuring there is improvement in the quality of education.

Women having control over land matters and its resources is completely out of it as 100% said is the role of men in their various community this is a result of their various culture . this shows that government have to do more in taking the awareness of SDGs to the grassroots level so that they can begin to understand and appreciate gender equality, which is SDG 5.

Clear and Portable water is only available to 10% of the respondents, 90% of them completely do not have access to clear and portable water , those who got borehole in their communities during the time of MDGs have theirs no long working. Water is essential for good health, government should do enough to provide water. Majority of the respondents used kerosene and firewood for cooking and for lamps, 100% of them finds it difficult this time and are never satisfied with its prolong scarcity and price hike, government should start again kerosene direct to the people in a more sincere way so that it gets to everybody especially those in the rural areas.

The growing unemployment of the youths is yielding more poverty , 100% of the respondent are completely unsatisfied with the situation as there is increase of dependency and growing poverty. Government is not steady in its programme to curb this, They should invest more on skill and technical work acquisition and also provide grants for business start up.

All the respondents 100% accepted they have no access to 6 hours electricity on a daily bases, some of them also stated that they sees it once in 2 weeks, their alternative is generator which is an air polluter ,depositor of carbon monoxide in the air. Government should invest in solar Energy as an alternative way to generate electricity, which is SDG 7.

Even though not all of the respondents are farmers 100% of them agreed there is complete change in weather condition as to compare 10years ago. Then 20% of the respondents who accepted they are secured in their community as a result of their community vigilante, formed and sponsored by members of their community while 80% stated they are not secured. Government should do more work on neighborhood watch to ensure everyone is secured.

When it comes to security issues due to book haram, kidnappers/abductors, killer herdsmen, cattle rustlers, corruption, misappropriation of public funds , stealing public funds, siphoning money from project and delivering poor quality jobs. All the respondents 100% accepted they had all heard about it. Some of them also agreed they lived with the situation in their various communities.

Findings and Analysis for Imo State

According to graph below, it was only 20% of the Respondents have heard of SDGs before, 80% don't know what it is. From the chart, on the issue of if their socio-economic condition is better than what it was five years ago, only 10% of the Respondents agreed that it is better while 90% made us to understand that five years ago was better than now. On the issue of if they have ever been invited to a meeting dealing with the issue of development by any government, we can see from the chart that it is only 20% of the Respondents have been invited while 80% have not.

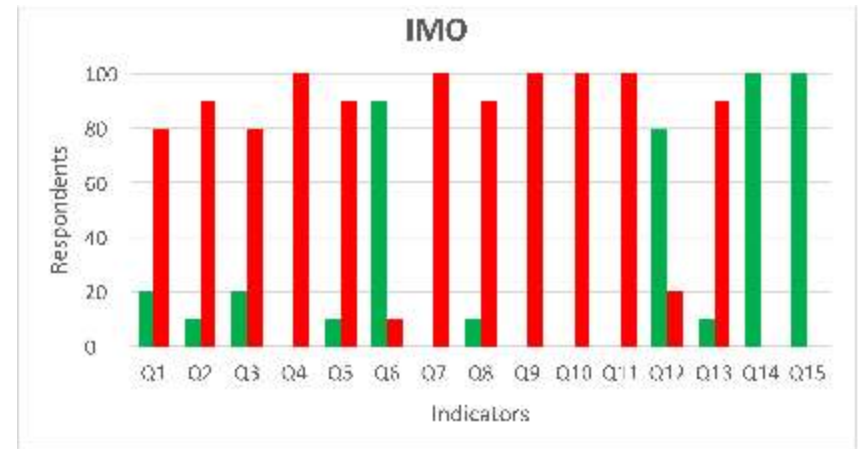


Figure 1.2: a graphical presentation of the findings from Imo state

It is so alarming to know that 100% of the Respondents according to the chart have not benefited from the federal government's National Social Safety Nets in the last 4 years. This means that these set of people are really marginalized. Also, from the chart, we can see that it is only 10% of the Respondents that said there is government's health facility at least 2 kilometers close to them that they patronize while 90% said No, there is none, that they are all far from them and not easily accessible too. On the issue of Teachers' strike, 90% of the Respondents from the chart said that they have heard of teachers' strike in the last two years while 10% said they have not heard.

It is so obvious from the chart that in this part of the world, women don't have control over land and other resources compared to men in their communities, because 100% of the Respondents affirmed to it. On the issue of Portable water, the chart shows us that only 10% of the Respondents have access to clear and portable water in their areas supplied by government or NGO why 90% don't have. The reading from the chart above made us to understand that 100% of the Respondents said they are not satisfied with the prolonged

scarcity of kerosene including its prohibitive price and unemployment rate as it affects the youth in their state. Also, it shows that 100% of the Respondents don't have access to at least a 6-hour electricity supply daily. On the issue of unusual changes in weather condition affecting farming activities in their communities compared to 10 years ago, from the chart, 80% of the Respondents said Yes that they have noticed unusual changes while only 20% said No. The Respondents were asked if they can confidently say that they are safe and secure in the community where they reside, 10% said Yes while majority of those interviewed (90%) said No showing that there is insecurity in our society. Finally, when the Respondents were asked if they have heard of the incidences of insecurity occasioned by Boko haram insurgents, kidnappers/abductors, killer herdsmen, cattle rustlers, bribery, corruption, embezzlement, misappropriation, diversion, and stealing by public officials, 100% of them said Yes without wasting a second.

Focus Group Discussion for Enugu and Imo States

Some of the challenges facing them and their communities

- Erratic power supply or outright lack.
- Lack of portable water supply.
- Insecurity due to Fulani cattle herders destroying our farm lands.
- Unemployment among our youths of both skilled and unskilled workers.
- Government showing no care to the poor and the elderly ones.
- Poor education due dilapidated and unequipped Primary and Secondary Schools.
- Teachers are not being taken care of the way it should be.
- Much development disparity between the urban and the rural area, the rural area deserve development.
- Poor Health care Facilities especially maternal health care facilities.

- No skill Acquisition Centre for youths
- Lack of social housing for the unemployed in the cities
- Much difficulty in accessing government grants for empowerment.
- Difficulties in getting grants from agric bank for commercial agriculture.
- Incompetent leadership/Poor management of the economy by the government leading to inflation and high price of goods and services.
- Government not being focused in building a modern market in rural areas.
- ? Lack of good roads in our communities
- ? No good shelter for the poor and the elderly ones
- ? No Civic Centers in our communities Our wards find it so hard to gain admission into our state and federal university without bribery their ways through
- ? Lack of industries
- ? No skill Acquisition Centre for youths
- ? No access to free/low interest loans from Government
- ? Intimidation and harassment from unknown/government Taskforce Agents
- ? High cost of intra-city transportation
- ? High Cost of Shop/Workshop rent
- ? No modern farming facilities and access to subsidized Fertilizer
- ? Lack of fund for commercial farming

People's expectations from governments, development partners, donors, NGOs and other stakeholders:

- ? Government should provide social amenities, housing, and social net to unemployed youth to reduce crime and hunger.
- ? NGOs and development partners donating a project should carry host community along in order to stop diversion and

embezzlement of funds meant for the project.

- ? Governments and CSOs to sensitize and create more awareness on issues bothering on development so that the direct beneficiaries of the project will understand the programme and be involved.
- ? Development partners should manage healthcare facilities built by government directly for better services.
- ? To provide steady pipe borne water supply.
- ? To provide steady electricity.
- ? To build good roads especially in the rural area.
- ? To bring down some government ministries to the rural area for strategic development.
- ? To stop excessive payment of tax and local government revenue.
- ? Building of more classrooms blocks and library in our public school.
- ? Teachers should be paid well and as at when due
- ? Needed are good modern markets with good facilities.
- ? Government should establish adult education.
- ? Government should build solar powered street lights to ward off darkness at nights; as this reduces crime.
- ? There should be special education and job opportunities for the disabled persons
- ? There is need for improved electricity supply and reduction of electricity bill.
- ? Stop double taxation
- ? Government should pay civil servants when due for them to patronize us the petty traders.
- ? Division of the Country. Let Biafara people go while Fulani people should leave the Igbo land, we don't need them they have caused more pains to us than good
- ? Building of good modern hospitals in communities with well-paid resident medical personal

- ? Access to free loan to support our businesses.
- ? Free Medical care.
- ? Our children should be given admission freely as they merit it.
- There is need for skill Acquisition Centre for our youths
- ? Development Partners should stop causing conflict indirectly in our country
- ? Donors should go, we don't need them, we need to develop our country by ourselves. They are here to exploit us.
- ? Stakeholders should represent us well by making our needs known to our leaders
- ? We need a mechanized farming in Igbo land like in the Northern States
- ? Provision Low cost Housing Estate by the government

Recommendations

The Federal government should allocate and distribute national resources wisely. It should run an all-inclusive governance and that is not driven by tribal interests.

The development programme of the federal government should refocus on rural areas. Creating economic activities in these rural areas will reduce rural urban migration. Those coming to urban area for survival can stay back and earn better income in the rural areas.

The state government as the closer government to the people should work to be more productive and free the system from corruption. They should stop embezzlement of funds mapped out for development. They should also create more job opportunities for the youths.

Development partners/donors should support and work with CSOs to reach the masses and advocate for them. CSOs should stand in for

the masses and create more awareness in the communities. They should also close the gap between government and the marginalized groups. They should amplify the voice of the masses by making their needs known to the government.

The stakeholders should represent their subjects well and make their needs known to their representatives. They should carry everybody in their communities along. The citizens too should change their orientation on corruption if they have the opportunity to lead and be more development minded.

GRASSROOTS SPOTLIGHT SURVEY SOUTHSOUTH

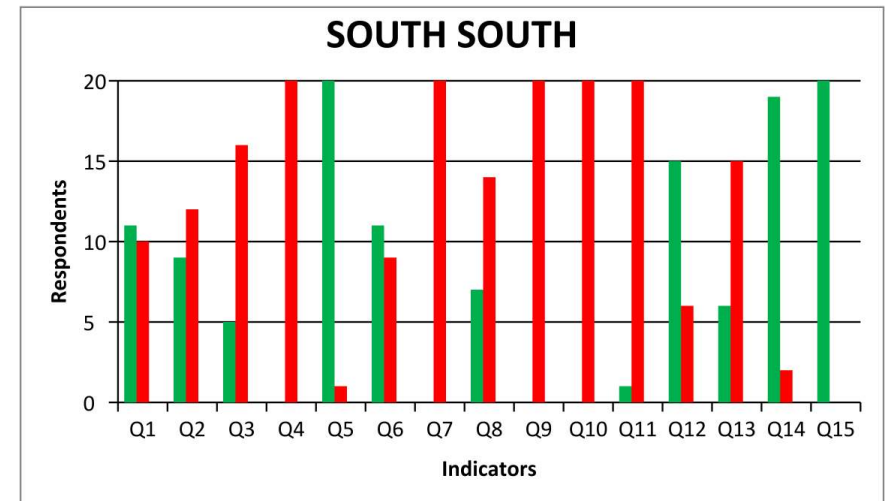
Introduction

21 respondents (9 Males 12 Females) were randomly interviewed drawn from the critical masses of the grassroots dwellers such as the artisans, tailors/fashion designers, welders, hair dressers, carpenters, plumbers, cobblers, market women and men, farmers, petty traders, youth and women's groups, persons living with disability, vulnerable rural dwellers in Owan East and West, Oredo and Uhumwode Local Government Areas of Edo State and Abak, Mbo, Ibesikpo Asutan, Ini, Ikot Ekpene, Uruan and Oron Local Government Areas of Akwa Ibom State, all in South South, Nigeria.

Key findings and discussions

Below presents in a rather snapshot manner the major findings from this study on the progress of the SDGs with particular reference to South South, Nigeria. It reveals the degree of insecurity, youth unemployment, access to National Safety Nets services, Portable Water, Power Supply climate change and its attendant effects on the society, and the extent in which the government has partnered with the poorest of the poor and the civil society organizations.

Figure 1 Bar Chart illustrating the key findings



Based on the result presented in the table above, in the southsouth, 45 per cent (10 respondents) had never heard of SDGs according to Q1. This points to low awareness campaign on SDGs. According to Q2, over 50% of the respondents did not have a better socio-economic condition compared to what it was five years ago. If there is a poor knowledge of the people at the grass root level, it is obvious that they would not be carried along in planning developmental issues affecting them as revealed from Q3 as only 23 per cent have ever been in a meeting dealing with the issue of development by any government.

All the respondents (100%) had never benefitted from Federal Government National Social Safety Nets in both Akwa Ibom and Edo States. That is a clear result showing that Federal Government may need to step up their reach of beneficiaries to the vulnerable rural dwellers in the Southsouth zone.

According to Q5, 95% (20 respondents) said there was no

government's health facility at least 2 kilometers close to them that they patronized while only one person had government's health facility close to him/her. This has some implications for attaining SDG 3. 55 per cent had witnessed or heard teachers' strike in the last two years. This suggests that the State Government should step up their game in ensuring that the legitimate demands (including wages) of teachers are met to keep the smooth flow of children's education.

Q7 focuses on socio-economic resource control. It is disheartening that women do not have control over land and other resources when compared to men in community as attested to by 100 per cent of the respondents. Government needs to address gender issues as it affects the women folks in the communities in order have full access to productive resources; and enjoy equal participation with men in economic life. Considering Q8, the result presents that 67 per cent (14 respondents) did not have access to portable water. Government may need to provide access to good ambient water quality in the communities so as to stem the tide of danger that nonavailability of water may portend.

The finding on Q10 shows that there was high level of dissatisfaction by 100 percent respondents on unemployment rate, as it affects the youth in the South South. This indicates that government should provide employment opportunities for the youths and provide greater economic security for them. Q9 deals with scarcity of kerosene while Q11 deals with power supply. All the respondents were not satisfied with the prolonged scarcity of kerosene including its prohibitive price while almost all of the respondents (95%) do not have access to at least a 6-hour electricity supply daily. Kerosine is such a commodity meant for the poor yet it is very scarce while they pay highly where available. Lack of regular electricity can also add more to the poverty situation of artisans

such as welders, hairdressers, barbers, battery chargers, electricians, radio technicians etc. Thus, government may need to provide affordable, reliable energy services to support our artisans.

71 per cent of respondents (15) confirmed having knowledge of unusual changes in weather condition affecting farming activities in their respective communities compared to 10 years ago. It suggests that Government may need to improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.

Bordering on insecurity according to Q13, only 6 (29%) respondents could confidently say that they were safe and secure in the communities where they resided, while 71 per cent spoke otherwise. It implies that Government would have to strengthen the security system through collaborative community policing. The issue of corruption is the bane of our development in Nigeria as all the respondents have heard of bribery, corruption, embezzlement, misappropriation, diversion, and stealing by public officials. This suggests that Government needs to strengthen the system against corruption.

Challenges facing the Community

- Bad Roads: The roads are not tarred and the tarred ones years back are in a deplorable.
- Lack of access to soft loans
- Insecurity: frequent experience of armed robbery, kidnapers/abductors, killer herdsmen, cattle rustlers etc
- High cost of transportation leading to high cost of living
- Epileptic power supply: thus affecting the productivity of the artisans
- Flooding

- Poor health care system including inadequate staffing and equipment of health facilities
- Scarcity of portable water
- No access to the Federal Government's National Social Safety Nets

Recommendations and Suggestions

The Federal Government should:

Carry grassroots citizens along in planning developmental issues affecting them. As many Nigerians live below poverty level Government needs to step up their reach of beneficiaries on National Social Safety Nets services especially to the vulnerable rural dwellers. To attain Goal 6 of SDG, government needs to provide access to potable water across the country. It is necessary to improve employment opportunities for the youths and provide greater economic security for them in order to enhance productivity, and combat youth restiveness. There should be increased investments through grants and subsidized seedlings to support grass root dwellers to bolster the productive capacity in agriculture while focusing on young farmers. Government should provide reliable and improved energy services to support our artisans. Government should provide improved access to low interest rate to artisans and farmers. They should develop strategies to harmonize and monitor national development plan with SDGs implementation.

State governments should:

- encourage reforestation and improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.
- strengthen the security system through collaborative community policing. Provide good road networks to rural

communities and renovate the existing and deplorable roads. Provide access to portable water supply to communities.

- equip and increase staffing of health facilities in the state.
- step up their game in ensuring that the legitimate demands (including wages) of teachers are met to keep the smooth flow of children's education.

Development partners/donors should focus on sustainable household economic strengthening and service delivery through the Civil Society Organizations and not Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies as there are huge reports of corruption, embezzlement, misappropriation, diversion, and stealing by public officials.

CSOs should be supported to empower Nigerian citizens in the grassroots through awareness campaign on SDGs to hold government at all level accountable on various SDGs deliverables. CSOs should form a formidable nationwide collation or network on good governance to fight corruption and ensure accountability of public office holders at all level.

PART THREE: SDGs AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Introduction

The perennial challenges on the exclusion and marginalization of some vulnerable persons or group from development decisions, processes and benefits will becloud the actualization of the SDGs by 2030. In content and context, SDGs pursuit in deed gives in principle a platform for all stakeholders not to be left behind in development process. Sad to say that vulnerable persons including artisans and especially persons with disabilities are often excluded by the actions of government who erroneously believes that persons with disability have nothing to offer in development processes. The

universality of SDGs means that all goals and targets are relevant to all persons including persons with disability. Therefore, any development plans and programmes are nothing about SDGs if they are not about vulnerable persons including persons with disability. The specific mention of the word “Disability” or “Persons with Disabilities” in the UN Resolution (70/1) as well as in targets of Goals 4, 8, 10, 11 and 17 also reveals a deliberate incorporation of disability in SDGs.

Nigeria as a UN member state and signatory to 2030 Agenda and the actualization of the SDGs has 20% of the country’s population living with disability as estimated by WHO which translates to about 25 million persons with disability. Therefore, the country is not insulated from the challenges that are associated with the social inclusion of persons with disabilities in the journey to achieve the SDGs. More so, Nigeria has spent five years in the implementation of the SDGs remaining ten years to go. The need to seek the views of persons living with disabilities on how SDGs have been impacting on them becomes paramount.

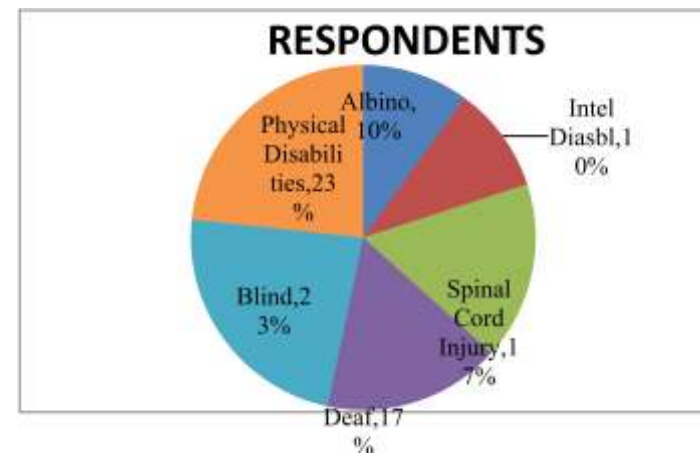
In view of the SDGs mantra of “leave no one behind” the disability inclusive practice principle is a very significant block in the Nigeria’s implementation of SDGs. Any development that will be sustainable will not only be participatory for all stakeholders, it must also be very inclusive. People living with disability form a significant group in the society and deserve to be recognized and involved in every development engagement where they live. This disability inclusion or involvement is bipolar both in ensuring that they are given roles to play through the lifecycle of a development program and equally have a share of any accrued benefit from the program as due to others without any discrimination.

A grassroots spotlight interview with focus group discussions was

conducted on persons with disabilities in order to gauge their opinions on how SDGs have been impacting on them, and to elicit information from the their expectation from government so as to inform policy decision of Nigerian government about persons with disabilities.

Respondents according to clusters and gender:
The result below shows the responses of 30 persons living with disabilities gotten from the CSCSD grassroots spotlight report towards 2020 VNR HLPF consultation. 30 respondents which include the cluster of the blind, deaf, intellectually disabled and persons with spinal cord injuries were consulted.

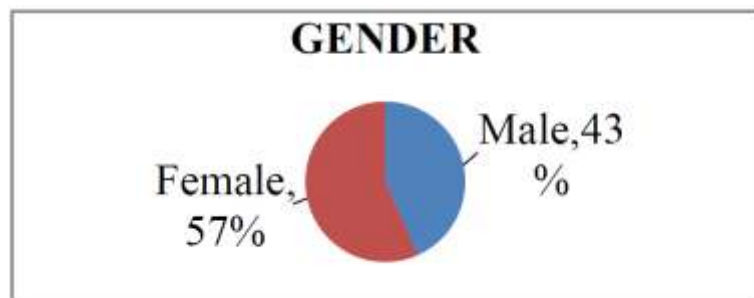
Figure 1: Respondents according to clusters



From the pie chart result above, 3 persons apiece belonged to Albinism and intellectual disability cluster which translates to 10 per cent in each case. Spinal Cord Injury and deaf persons constituted 17 per cent respectively as 5 persons apiece were affected. The highest participants (7 each) came from the blind and physical disabilities cluster with 23 per cent in each case. Some of

these also had their trades and professions they belong to such as petty trading, cobbler, computer business, teaching, catering and unemployment.

Figure 2: Respondents according to gender

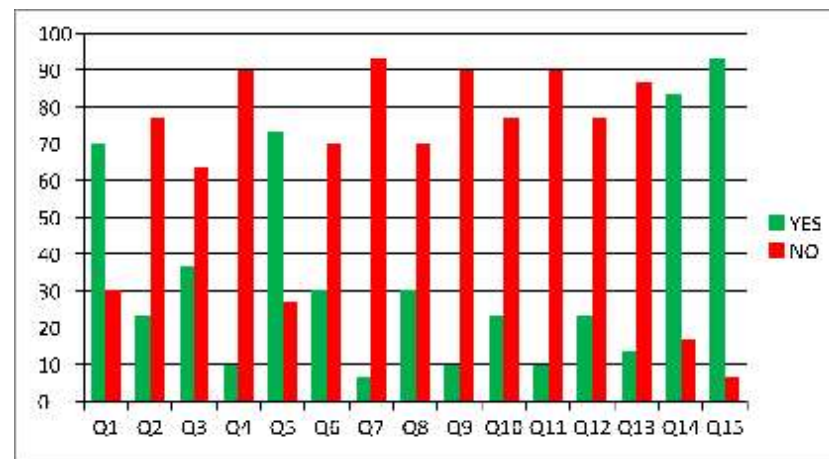


All the respondents resided in Oyo and Lagos States, southwest Nigeria, though they were from different nationalities across Nigeria. 13 of the respondents (43%) were males while the majority were females forming 57 per cent. This analysis is presented in Figure 2 above.

Presentation and Discussions of Results

The bar chart below presents the responses from the grassroots' consultation on the implementations of SDGs as it affects persons with disabilities in Nigeria. The questions are in horizontal while numbers of individual responses are indicated in percentage in vertical axis against each question.

Figure 3: Respondents according to the 15 variables



According to the result in the bar chart above considering question 1 (Q1), 70% of the respondents (21 out of 30 persons) had not heard of the SDGs. This is an indication that not much awareness on SDGs is being made at the grassroots by the government. From the Q2 bar, it shows that only 7 persons out of 30 persons had experienced a better socio-economic condition in the last five years, while 76.7% of persons living with disabilities from the survey had not benefitted from the socio-economic programme of the government. This is not a pass mark for government therefore the spotlight is red.

According to Q3, 19 of the 30 respondents (63.3%) said they were never invited to any meeting dealing with the issue of development by any government. This implies to some extent that government is not doing enough in carrying all citizens along on issues affecting the socio-economic development of the country. Similarly according to Q4, only 10% of the respondents has benefitted from the federal government's National Social Safety Nets in the last 4

years. 27 persons (90%) out of 30 have not benefitted from the National Social Safety Nets. Since 10 per cent that benefit is not significant, Government may need to make the National Social Safety Nets more accessible to the critical masses of the people especially the vulnerable.

According to Q5, Over 70 per cent (22 respondents) reported in the affirmative to the fact that they had grossly experienced discrimination in terms of the provision of public social amenities to persons with disabilities in their respective areas. If merely less than 30 per cent consented that they have not experienced discrimination against persons living with disabilities, it is nothing to reckon with as government may need to pay more attention to providing public social amenities for persons with disabilities strategically.

Also, results presented for Q6 shows that 70% (21) persons with disabilities have no public health facilities that are person with disabilities friendly in terms of passage and accessibility while only 9 persons with disability had access. Similarly according to Q7, 93.3% of persons with disabilities from the survey claimed that they had no control over land and other resources compared to other in their community while only 2 did according to the survey. Hence, the government may need to construct more public health facilities at the grassroots for the benefit of persons with disabilities. In addition, they should make policies that will create opportunities for persons with disabilities to become owners of basic assets such as lands, buildings etc.

The result from Q8 indicates that 70% of the respondents had no government health facility at least 2 kilometres close to them. This sends the red spotlight that government should create more health facilities at close distances of less than one kilometre for easy

accessibility and patronages for persons with disabilities. Imagine someone with spinal cord injury who has to go a long distance for medical check-up and treatments; it would be an herculean task! Q9 shows that only 3 out of 30 persons living with disabilities have access to clean and portable water, while 90% of such persons have no access it. This speaks to non availability of clean and portable water in the environment which is either provided by the government or NGO.

With 76.7% disagreeing, according to Q10, 23.3% of the responses agreed that they had public schools in their area that were providing appropriate learning material and communication gadgets to support the inclusion of students with disabilities. This implies that government needs to provide more learning materials and communication gadgets to support the inclusion of student with disabilities in those schools.

For questions 11 to 13, the spotlight is red all through for government. From the response to Q11, it is clear that the majority of the respondents (90%) expressed their dissatisfaction about the alarming unemployment rate as it affects persons with disabilities. The Q12 bar also shows that 23 (76.7%) respondents out of 30 responded that they did not experience at least 6-hours electricity supply. Similarly according to Q13, 86.7% (26) respondents indicated that the means of urban transportation in Nigeria for persons with disabilities were not friendly. Government needs to live up to expectation by adequately catering to the yearnings and aspirations of persons with disabilities.

Two critical hydra-headed vices affecting Nigeria's body polity are insecurity and corruption. From the response to Q14, 25 respondents (over 80%) are aware of the unabated incidences of insecurity occasioned by Boko Haram insurgents,

kidnappers/abductors, killer herdsmen, cattle rustlers in Nigeria etc. According to the response to Q15, almost all the respondents (28;93.3%) had heard of any or all of the following vices: bribery, corruption, embezzlement, misappropriation, diversion and stealing by public officials.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made by persons with disabilities:

Federal and State governments should:

- Create job opportunities for all people especially youth.
- Make available affordable and accessible public transport system.
- Make policy mandate for private sector to consider people with disabilities in their job employment scheme.
- Help to support the children of people with disabilities in catering for their education.
- Provide incentives to private sector operators who have people with disabilities as staff in their establishment.
- Support persons with disabilities in securing decent accommodation from among the housing estates across the country.
- Provide free health care facilities.
- Furnish public educational institutions with all needed facilities and equipment to facilitate learning for persons with disabilities.
- Create policy social awareness on establishment of martial relationship with persons with disabilities.
- ? Organize skill acquisition programs for people with disabilities in order to gain skills to start small scale businesses.
- ? Recognize the need for aides for persons with disabilities and make financial supports for them.
- Fix issues affecting disability in the Nigerian Constitution.

- Enact state level law consistent with the National Disability Act.
- ? Equip the existing and create more special all-inclusive schools to educate and train children of persons with disabilities.
- ? Provide hostel accommodation in schools for students with disabilities.
- ? Provide special equipment tailored to the need of physically challenged pregnant women.
- ? Subsidize drugs, books and other materials for persons with disabilities and their children.
- ? Intensify community awareness campaign on discrimination against persons with disabilities.
- Development partners/Donors should:
 - ? Recognize the activities and programs of persons with disabilities at different community level.
 - ? Support SDG annual summit where persons with disabilities would be able to review governments' performance and hold them accountable.
 - ? Provide financial support to NGOs working for persons with disabilities.

CSOs should:

- ? Organize sensitization program for persons with disabilities around SDGs.
- ? Raise advocacy concerns on behalf of persons with disabilities.
- ? Build the capacity of persons with disabilities in engagement strategies with the government.
- ? Conduct policy informed studies for the benefit of persons with disabilities.

PART FOUR: CONCLUSIONS

The outcome of this study incidentally confirms the notion of age-long governments' abandonment and subtle neglect being experienced by the rural communities. On the average if SDGs would be attainable, people at the grassroots need more information on the SDGs aside just being furnished with the provision of basic social amenities lacking in their communities. Nigeria must do all she can to meet with international expectations on the SDGs and leave none of her citizens behind. There is an urgent need for more efforts, more engagement, more partnership from the stakeholders including religious leaders, and community leaders to fill the widen gap among citizens in the bid for a development that is sustainable.

SDGs have helped in charting a new course, in saving time, and in provision of essential goods. Effective SDG orientation, guidelines, information and effective polices should enhance progress of government, CSOs, NGOs efforts in curbing social-economic challenges that have become a hard nut to crack at the grassroots level.

There is terrible development disparity between the rural and the urban areas of Nigeria. The rural areas are terribly lagging behind in terms of development across the zones especially in south east and southwest. Lacking are basic amenities such as good road networks, affordable public schools, quality health care facilities, power supply, and portable water supply. Governments should leave no one behind and make governance participatory while ensuring equitable distribution of resources.

Citizens especially youth are willing to participate in governance if not denied the right to do so by the actions and inactions of government. Governments should aim at the promotion of inclusive governance, infrastructural development,

industrialization and innovation though provision of improved social amenities, security, access to grants and loans for the youths.

This spotlight was an eye opener for those that participated in it. The questionnaire had aroused them to wanting to know more about development, and be engaged better by the government and other donors. According to some that were engaged during the focus group discussions (FGD) recorded were feelings like "SDGs are good programs for the world and not just Nigeria or Northeast states, if only the targets and indicators will be implemented", "Mass education and sensitization on SDGs should be a priority now if we want to achieve SDGs by 2030", "This type of research should be administered on all categories of people to air their views while further studies with wider coverage be supported by donors and government for successful accomplishment".

APPENDIX: Sample instruments used.
CSCSD GRASSROOTS SPOTLIGHT SCORECARD
REPORT TOWARDS 2020 VNR HLPF

PART ONE: SCORECARD AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL

Instrument on SDG Progress in Nigeria across the 17 SDGs 2015-2020

SDG 1: End Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere:

S.No	Indicator Score: Scoring Green=Progress; Yellow=Some progress; Red= No progress	2015 Data	2020 Data	Level of Progress
1.	Percentage of Nigerian citizens earning under \$1.25 a day			Shade with appropriate colour
2	Percentage of Nigerian women living in poverty			Shade with appropriate colour
3	Percentage of women having control over land and other resources			Shade appropriate colour
4	Proportion of Nigerians in employment to look after themselves and their families			
5	Proportion of Nigerians having access to National Social Safety Nets (conditional cash transfer)			
6				

Data source:

Instrument on SDG Progress in Specific Areas of the SDGs

S/N	Indicator Score: Scoring Green=Progress; Yellow=Some progress; Red= No progress	1	2	3	4	5	Level of Progress
1.	Policy on rural roads work results (liters per hour (km/hour) (liters per hour (km/hour))						Shade with appropriate colour
2.	Plans and strategies on rural roads & connectivity (strong plans)						
3.	Government, agencies and state commitment (not open to bid) (strong plans)						
4.	Implication on rural roads on rural roads (not open to bid) (strong plans)						
5.	Capacity building (not open to bid) (strong plans)						
6.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting (not open to bid) (strong plans)						
7.	Overall progress and impact (not open to bid) (strong plans)						

Focus Group Discussion on Critical Areas of the 2030 Agenda

S/No	Critical Question Areas
1	Overview of the SDGs progress
2	Overview of the Climate Change
3	Partnership and Maginalisation
4	Civil Society Engagement
5	Public awareness
6	CSO priorities

CSCSD QUESTIONNAIRE ON GRASSROOTS SPOTLIGHT REPORT TOWARDS VNR/HLPF

Section A

Name of Researcher.....State.....
 Name of respondent.....Sex.....Age.....
 Occupation/Trade/Profession.....
 Village/Town/City.....Local Government Area.....

Section B

S/N	Indicators Scoring :Yes for Green=Progress; No for Red= No progress	Yes	No	Spotlight
1	Have you heard of SDGs before?			
2	Is your socio-economic condition better than it was five years ago?			
3	Were you ever been invited to a meeting dealing with the issue of development by any government?			
4	Have you benefited from the federal government's National Social Safety Nets in the last 4 years?			
5	Do you perceive discrimination in terms of provision of public social amenities against persons living with disabilities in your area?			
6	Do you have in your area public health facilities that are person living with disability friendly in terms of passage and accessibility?			
7	Do persons living with disabilities have control over land and other resources compared to others in your community?			
8	Is there any government's health facility at least 2 kilometres close to you that you patronise?			
9	Do you have access to clear and portable water in your area supplied by government or NGO?			
10	Are you satisfied with the number of public schools in your area providing appropriate learning material and communication gadgets to support the inclusion of students with disabilities?			
11	Are you satisfied with the unemployment rate as it affects the persons with disabilities in your state?			
12	Do you have access to at least a 6-hour electricity supply daily?			
13	Are the means of urban transportation in Nigeria persons living with disability friendly?			
14	Are you aware of the unabated incidences of insecurity occasioned by Boko haram insurgents, kidnapers/abductors, killer herdsmen, cattle rustlers in Nigeria etc?			
15	Have you heard of any of the following: bribery, corruption, embezzlement, misappropriation, diversion, and stealing by public officials			

Here are two or three focus group discussion items pre-posed to this questionnaire:

- (1) What are some of the challenges facing you and your community?
- (2) What do you want governments, development partners, donors, NGOs and other stakeholders to do for you?