Economic Policies and Development; The Millennium Development Goal Experience in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This thesis views the impact of Millennium Development Goals in the development of Nigeria. MDGs are a set of eight goals adopted by the countries of the world with the aim of developing all nations most especially in putting the human face of development into spotlight. MDGs is been assessed in Nigeria, viewing the strategies put in place to reach these goals with the successes and hindrances to the attainment of the goals been analyzed.

Although the country is said to be the giant of Africa, but in terms of development and level of advancement, the country can be described as a crippled giant. Since Independence, Nigeria has adopted quite a number of policies, both internally and externally, to improve and put the state on the paths of development, but it is sad to say that with all indicators and indications, the policies have not been able to move the country forward.

With an international policy like MDGs, significant changes have been recorded all over the world, although some regions having the prospects of been able to meet the eight millennium goals by 2015, others like the developing and underdeveloped regions still have a long way to go in reaching the targets. In short, the 2015 aim is unrealizable for them.

Many of the policies adopted by the country Nigeria, the internal policies have not been able to move the country to a desirable level of development, but with the international policy or external policy of the MDGs, significant changes have been recorded as shown in this work which makes me come to a conclusion, that exogenous factors are the basic determinants of Nigeria's development so far.

Keywords: Development, Policies, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

ÖZ

Bu tez Nijerya' da ki kalkınmayı hedefleyen faktörleri incelemektedir. Kalkınmayı sağlayan iki farklı yaklaşımdan söz edilebilir, bunlardan biri iç faktörler öteki ise dış faktörleri vurgulamaktadır. Bu tez Nijerya' da ki Bin Yıl Kalkınma Hedefleri Deneyimini amçlayan dış faktörlerin önemini ve etkisini göstermektedir.

Her ne kadar da ülkenin, Afrika' nın devi olduğu söylense de, kalkınma ve gelişme açısından, Nijerya sakat dev olarak tanımlanabilir. Bağımsızlıktan beri, Niyerya' da hem içte hem de dışta olmak üzere devleti geliştirmeyi ve iyileştirmeyi amaçlayan farklı politikalar uygulanmıştır. Fakat, üzülerek söylemek gerekir ki , tüm göstergeler ışığında, uygulanan hiçbir polıtikanın ülkeyi ileriye götürmediği ortadadır.

MDG gibi uluslararası politikaların, tüm dünya üzerinde önemli değişikliklere sebep olduğu kayıtlara geçmiştir. Bazı bölgelerin 8 Binyıl amaçlarına 2015 e kadar ulaşmayı hedeflemelerine rağmen, öteki gelişmekte olan ve gelişmemiş bölgelerin hedeflerine ulaşmak için çok yol katetmeleri gerekmektedir. Kısacası 2015 yılını amaçlamak onlar için ulaşılmaz görünmektedir.

Nijerya tarafından uygulanan birçok politikanın, özellikle içte uygulanan politikaların ülkeyi istenilen gelişmişlik düzeyine taşımadığı görülmektedir. Fakat söz edilen iki uluslararası politika ya da diş politikaların, bu çalışmanın da gösterdiği gibi, ülke üzerinde önemli değişikliklere yol açtığı kaydedilmiştir. Bu değişiklikler, Nijerya' nın

kalkınmasında dış faktörlerin şu ana kadar temel belirleyici unsurlar olduğu sonucunu doğurmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gelisim, Politikoler, Milenyum Gelism Hedefleri

This thesis is dedicated to the Almighty God who saw me through my whole stay in

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

This thesis centers on development. The work develops an argument pointing to the significance of Millennium Development Goals in development. The experiences of Nigeria contribute to the understanding of the dynamics of development.

With a population of about 148 million as of 2007[1], Nigeria has an annual growth rate of 2.4 percent which is a high rate for any population. The urban population is estimated at 48% of the total population, while the life expectancy at birth is 47 years.[2] With the life expectancy, this places Nigeria on the 212th position on the World fact book of the central Intelligence Agency as compared to Countries like Canada with a life expectancy of 82 years and Sweden with a life expectancy of 81 years respectively[3], all of which are pointers to the development level of Nigeria.

Nigeria's economy is highly dependent on capital-intensive oil industry which contributes around 95% of export earnings and about 75% of government revenue. The Nigerian military rulers' resistance to initiating greater transparency and accountability in managing the country's multibillion dollar oil earnings limited economic growth.[4] With the oil earnings and high income from Oil, Nigeria would have been expected to be

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[1] http://devdata.worldbank.org/AAG/nga_aag.pdf
[2] http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/ddpreports/ViewSharedReport?&CF=&REPORT. May 2009
[3] https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2102rank.html. October 2009

able to either move at par with other oil producing countries or close to them if not on the same level, the role of the leaders as shown above and the presence of long military administration could be seen mitigating against development in the country.

In spite of its oil wealth, Nigeria is not a rich country. Its Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is $930, lower than the average for sub-Saharan Africa of $952 and 34.1 % of the population living below poverty line between 1990 and 2004[5]. Nigeria ranked 158 (out of 177) in the Human Development Report for 2007/8, again lower than the average for sub-Saharan Africa.[6]

The 2008/2009 Country Fact Sheets, states Nigeria's Human development index as 0.499 and Human Poverty Index of 37.0 which places Nigeria at a rank of 154th out of 179 countries[7] showing its level of development. The GNI per capital as of 2006 is estimated to be 790 US billion dollars while the GNI is valued 135 US billion dollars[8].

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[4] Mc Gowan, P.,2003. African Military coups d'etat. Frequency, Trends and Distribution. Jstor Journal Article. 2009

[5] HIV InSite, University of California. Accessed 26th October, 2009.

[6] http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/sub-saharan-africa/nigeria/?profile=tradeInvestment&pg=6

[7] http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/2008/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_NGA.html

[8] http://web.worldbank.org/wbsite/external/countries/africaext/nigeriaextn/0,,menupk:368922~pagepk:1411 32~pipk:141109~thesitepk:368896,00.html 2009
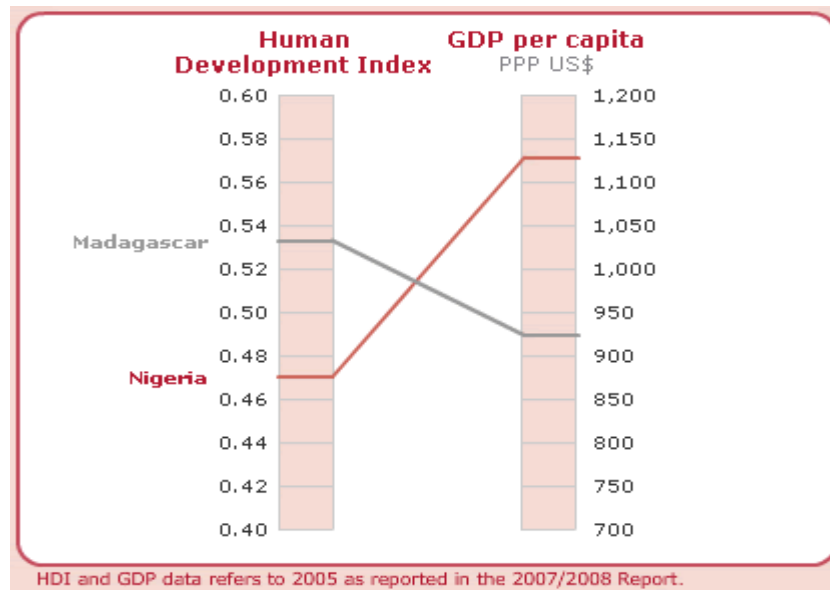
Figure 1: Showing the Human Development Index of Nigeria and Madagascar[9]

Also, Department for International Development (DFID) in its 2008 report, states that Nigeria, being the most populous country in Africa, suffers from extreme poverty with 71% of its population living below the international poverty line alongside some worse social indicators of one child out of ten dying before the age of five; around 7million children not in school; and more than 3million people living with HIV/AIDS.[10]

The above indicators and statistics, summarizes the state of development in Nigeria which is a good basis for studying the dynamics of development in the country.

Since independence, numerous economic policies have been adopted and used in the steering of the state and in directing the affairs of the state towards development which ranges from debt conversion to the implementation of an IMF Structural Adjustment

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[9] 2007/08 Country fact sheet report
[10] http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Where-we-work/Africa-West--Central/Nigeria/.2009

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Programme (SAP), National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS) and to the most recent one, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

1.1 Aim of the Study

The basic aim of this study is to view the impact of Millennium Development Goals, on the development process of Nigeria. It aims to research into Nigeria's development process, viewing the endogenous and exogenous factors with the major aim of viewing the strategies adopted and impact that the Millennium Development Goals have had in the development of Nigeria. The study aims to view how the policies adopted by the country from independence are related to each other.

1.2 Justification of the Study

Since Nigeria has had numerous policies from its independence to the present, and yet still ranks 158th out of 177 countries in the 2007/08 report in terms of the Human development Index[11], this makes it justifiable to research into the failures of the policy and view the MDGs experience in Nigeria as an external policy.

Nigeria is endowed with a lot of natural resources ranging from petroleum, to natural gas, bitumen, coal, and gold to mention a few and with its oil reserves, Nigeria ranks the 7th world producer of oil, Despite the abundance of wealth that all these resources provide the country as opposed to other Countries with little or none, Nigeria is still backward on the development rank

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[11] http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/2008/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_NGA.html

1.3 Argument

Millennium development goals have been viewed to be a set of goals and as a policy that has achieved more in the development of economies due to the fact that it places human factors as a priority in its aims.

The EU report on development, 2008, states that from 2000 – 2007, developing countries benefited from a buoyant world economy, with real global GDP growing at an annual rate in excel of 4% on average. Annual growth rates were 3 to 5 times higher in emerging/developing economies than in developed economies, and almost all developing countries experienced positive growth of GDP per capita.[12]

The argument of this research states that Millennium Development Goals has had a greater impact in the development of Nigeria. This research work shall view the strategies that have been put in place to achieve the goals and the results they have been able to produce thereby verifying the hypothesis on whether MDGs have had a greater impact in the development of Nigeria.

1.4 Methodology

The aim of the research work is to view the MDGs experience in Nigeria and the method this work will adopt is to view the strategies put in place to achieve these goals and the effectiveness of the strategies. The research work shall view the results that the strategies put in place have been able to achieve in the country.

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[12] EU Report on Development, 2008. MDGs at Midpoint: Where do we stand and where do we need to go? DFID article. 2010.

The research work shall review the result achieved by these policy by reviewing the annual reports of monitoring committees to analyze the data and statistics with a comparism with other countries.

Chapter 2

LITTERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Development and Economic Policies

David Simon in his work, Development Reconsidered: New Directions in Development Thinking[13], holds that development is the process of enhancing individual and collective quality of life in a manner that satisfies basic needs at a minimum, environmentally, socially and economically sustainable and is empowering in the sense that the people concerned have a substantial degree of control because total control may be unrealistic over the process through access to the means of accumulating social power. Development occurs when all segments of the society benefits from the fruit of economic growth through efficiency and equity which transforms a traditional dual-system society into a productive framework in which everyone contributes and from which receive benefits accordingly. [14]

Todaro holds that development must be conceived as a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes, and national institutions

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[13] Simon David, 1997. Development Reconsidered: New Directions in Development thinking. An article of Jstor.2009

[14] Badeaux, L and Kooros, S, 2007. Development planning Models: A Comparative Assessment. International resource Journal of Finance and Economics. 2009.

as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality, and the eradication of poverty.[15]

Ghosh states that development is a concept that can be looked at from the perspective of economic backwardness of domestic economies in terms of policy failures, implementation failures or resource inadequacy and sub-optimality in the allocation of resources.[16]

Michael, defines development has the capacity of a national economy, whose initial economic condition has been more or less static for a long time, to generate and sustain an annual increase in its gross national product at rates of perhaps 5% to 7% or more.[17]

A major point drawn from these literatures, is that development itself is a multifaceted concept and can be viewed from different points of view. Todaro and Ghosh for example, established this notion as Todaro saw it from social process while Ghosh saw it from the failure of policies.

From another view, development can be seen as both a physical reality and a state of mind, in which society has, through some combination of social, economic and institutional processes, secures the means for obtaining a better life.

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[15] Todaro, M.2000. Economic Development. Addison Wesley Longman Inc. New York. 7th ed. Pg 16.
[16] Ghosh, B. 2001. Contemporary issues in Development Economics. Routledge. London
[17] Todaro, M.2000. Economic Development. Addison Wesley Longman Inc. New York. 7th ed. Pg 14.

Development is also conceived as the sustained elevation of an entire society and social system towards a better or more humane life. When the basic needs of life are absent or in short supply, a condition of underdevelopment exists, which establishes the claim that economic development is a necessary condition for the improvement in the quality of life.

From all of the definitions and opinions of scholars above, one basic concept is the overall improvement in all aspect of the society including humans and citizens.

Todaro states that the three basic objectives of development are to increase and widen the distribution of basic life-sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health and protection; to raise levels of living including higher incomes and the provision of jobs, better education and greater attention to cultural and humanistic values; to expand the range of economic and social choices available to individuals and nations by freeing them from servitude and independence.[18]

2.2 Indicators and Measures of Development

Despite the fact that development is a multifaceted concept, ways in which development could be measured also varies based on the individual or organization assessing it. Even with the most commonly used ones, there are variations in applicability and acceptability of these indicators as geographical and colonial factors come to place in affecting the indicators.

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[18] Todaro, M.2000. Economic Development. Addison Wesley Longman Inc. New York. 7th ed. Pg 18

It would be unreasonable to compare countries with different colonial history and independence based on a single indicator, or even a country with no colonial history with another which has been a victim of colonial lords in the past.

The most commonly used indicators include the Gross National Product, the Gross Domestic Product and the Human Development Index while other measures used include life expectancy, educational enrolment, education attainment as used by the millennium development goals, and the real GDP per capital.

2.3 Advantages and Disadvantages of Adopting measure of development

2.3.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product is an economic measure of a nation's total income and output for a given period of time which is mostly measured using the expenditure approach of summing the total domestic consumption, total domestic investment expenditures, government expenditures and net exports. This measure is used to measure the overall growth or decline of a nation's economy.

Romanow, the founding chair of the Institute of wellbeing, states that GDP makes no distinction between economic activities that are good for wellbeing and those that are harmful as the value of unpaid housework, child care and volunteer services are not reflected by the GDP, while spending on tobacco, crime and accidents will make the GDP go up[19].

From one angle, GDP is a good measure as it measures how much purchasing power a nation has over a given period of time but from another angle, the GDP does give account of people who work for free as volunteers which may lower the GDP.

Another setback of the GDP, is that it does not give account for quality of goods as consumers may buy low and cheap products consistently instead of buying expensive goods.

In Nigeria for example, the GDP of the country during the Structural Adjustment Programme era was 23.4 billion US dollars, while in 2007 where the Millennium Development Goal is been established, Nigeria recorded 165.5 billion US dollars of GDP.[20]

2.3.2 Gross National Product (GNP)

Gross National product can be described as the total value of income earned by residents of a country regardless of where the income came from. This is different from GDP in the sense that GDP measures the total value of production gotten by resident producers in an economic territory.

This means that the GNP is a sum total of the income realized by all nationals of an economy irrespective of where they may be located. A very distinct way of describing them is that GDP is made in a country, while GNP is made by the citizens. In the use of

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[19] Romanow, R, 2009.There's more to life than GDP. http://www.commondreams.org/view/2009/06/10- 16. October 2009.
[20] World Bank group data; Nigeria at a glance. http://devdata.worldbank.org/AAG/nga_aag.pdf. October 2009

GNP, it may be difficult to determine what is produced in the country to know how the domestic economy is increasing as against what is produced outside the country.

A disadvantage of the GNP here, is that it would be difficult to determine what is been produced domestically and officials may have double minds on which dominates or accounts for more income to the economy- whether it is the domestic industries or the foreign based ones.

2.3.3 Human Development Index (HDI)

HDI is another means by which development is measured, which attempts to put a human face in the issue of development. It was actually developed by the United Nations in ranking countries on an annual basis with respect to their human development which combines a country's values on literacy, longevity and per capital income.

This HDI is measured by a number of indicators which include life expectancy at birth, the adult literacy rate, enrolment ratio in basic schools and the GDP per capital, fertility rate, mortality rate, HIV prevalence, population under-nourished and even sanitary water, which differs from various users of the Index. While some adopt some of the indicators as a basis, others use much more complex indicators which makes the result or outcome vary from one organization to the other. Some of these organizations include the United Nations, and the Action Aid International which is an international nongovernmental organization dealing with the human face of development.

Despite the UNDP's attempt to measure development using the HDI, it is important to note here that each region or country have different colonial history, civilization, slavery and political factors as the base line for what condition persist in the country .

Nigeria has a country, has its own development marred or hindered by some of these factors with the political factors ranking the highest on the list. Nigeria has over 350 ethnic groups and languages in which politicians which hail from a particular ethnic group or tribe favours and adopt policies that are favourable to his origin. For example, in Nigeria of today, the President of the country hails from the Northern part of the nation and this has affected virtually all aspects of decision making and political appointments.

Nigeria ranking 158th on the current list, also cannot but be linked to its history of colonialism and slavery to Great Britain.

In the use of the Birth rate − which means the number of babies born for every 1000 people in a population in a given year - to measure development, it should be noted that across regions and countries, many factors are responsible for either the low or high birth rate as good health care facilities and accessibility play a major role in this.

Death rate could be described as the number of people that die per year for every 1000 people in a population. An advantage of using this indicator is that the development level of a state would be known with the level of those who die prematurely and under age as many countries still have a life expectancy of 45 to 50 years of age. One of the

neglects of the death rate, is that it does not provide data of those who were killed by wars, crisis, outbreaks or even in peace keeping operations,

Chapter 3

MILLENUIM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN WORLD DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals was established during the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where 147 heads of state and governments signed the Goals out of 189 that adopted it which is contained in the Millennium declaration.

The Goals are actually eight (8) in number, which was targeted at battling the challenges facing the world's development. The MDGs were found on the basis of a democratic governance of all states, rule of law, respect for human rights and peace which aims to be accomplished by the year 2015. The goals were broken down into 21 quantifiable targets and are to be maintained and tracked by sixty (60) different indicators so as to measure the progress made from the year of commencement.

The eight goals are highlighted below in order of establishment;

Goal 1   -   Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Goal 2   -   Achieve Universal primary education

Goal 3	-	Promote gender equality and women empowerment
Goal 4	-	Reduce child mortality
Goal 5	-	Improve maternal health
Goal 6	-	Combat HIV/AIDS. Malaria and other diseases
Goal 7	-	Ensure environmental sustainability
Goal 8	-	Develop a Global Partnership for Development[21]

It is necessary to point out here, that the MDGs are a set of development targets which is the core of this research work. They are policies spelt out by the world government in a bid to putting an end or halving the world problems which in turn leads to development. The goals are very central to economic growth and development.

From the human development Index measurement of development, human factors are given more priorities in the level of achievement of a state which includes for example, the life expectancy and literacy rates which are the third and fourth goal of the MDGs.

In order to achieve the first goal of extreme hunger and poverty eradication, the first target is to halve the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day between 1990 and 2015 using the following indicators of proportion of population below$1 per day, poverty gap ratio and share of poorest quintile in national consumption; while the second target is to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015 with the indicators of prevalence of underweight children under five years of age and proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Looking at the different annual reports, the 2008 MDGs report shows that there was a downward trend in poverty in developing countries in the year 2007, although with a fast growing poverty reduction in china and India on the other hand.

The World Bank report of 2004, states that the GDP in the typical African countries will need to grow on an average of at least 7% for the next 15years in order to halve poverty rates.[22] The recent increases in the price of food have had direct and adverse effects on the poor which has been estimated to push many more people into absolute poverty mostly in the sub Saharan Africa and southern Asia. Also with the low paying jobs in the developing economies, many more reside in poverty.

The second goal of the MDGs is to achieve Universal Primary Education with a target of ensuring that children will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling irrespective of their gender by 2015. The indicators to get this done is by the Net enrolment ratio in primary education, proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who will reach grade 5 and literacy rate of 15-24 years old.

The latest report of the MDGs, 2008, states that political will coupled with targeted investments have yielded widespread progress in school enrolment. Many political office holders or contesters do promise free education in their manifesto prior to the

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[21] http://www.undp.org/mdg/
[22]http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VC6-4N6FVHC-2&_user=1390413&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_acct=C000052532&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1390413&md5=2a0ea45c043c1cba2f3a1bb6e28a03c8.June 2009

elections, which gives the masses or the uneducated poor to be able to access the basic education.

The total net enrolment in primary education increased greatly in sub Saharan Africa from 54% in 1991 to 58% in 2000 and finally to 71% in the year 2006. Southern Asia also increased from 72% in 1991 to 80% in 2000 and jumped to 90% in 2006.

In the developed regions on the other hand, reverse was seen from 98% in 1991, to 97% in 2000 and more downward to 96% in 2006 while the developing regions moved from 80% in 1991 to 83% in 2001 and increased to 88% in 2006.[23] In terms of the quality of education, developed regions have 6% out of school, 92% secondary ratio and 9% primary ratio while the developing regions have 27% out of school, 54% of secondary ratio and 19 % of primary ratio.[24]

In achieving the third goal or promoting gender equality and empowering women, the main target is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015 with its indicators as follows; ratio of girls to boys on primary, secondary and tertiary education, ratio of literate women to men, share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector and proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments.[25]

There has been an increase in this area most especially the girl to boy's enrolment in 1990 through 2006 with the girls per 100boys ratio except for a status quo in Latin

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[23] 2008 Millennium Development Goals report, Unites Nations, New York. 2008.
[24] 2008 Millennium Development Goals report, Unites Nations, New York. 2008. pg16

[25] http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/goals/gti.htm.June 2009

America & the Caribbean and South-Eastern Asia. The Northern Africa for example, had a percentage of 79% to boy's ratio in 1990/91, 95% in 1999/2001 and increased to 99% in 2005/06. A large increase was also seen in southern Asia where a 60% of girls to boys enrolment ratio was recorded in 1990/91 and 77% in 1999/2001 to a high percentage in 2005/06 of 85%. Although primary school attendance of girls to boys in the richest households in urban areas nearly equalled, girls in the rural areas needed interventions to encourage them enrol and stay in school.

In terms of job parity and opportunities, the 2008 final report estimates women to have more income-earning than ever before as women occupy almost 40% of paid jobs outside agriculture compared to 35% in 1990 globally.[26] In the political aspect and decision making, women slowly gained ground as an increase could be seen in Oceania from 1.2% in 1990 to 3.4% in 2000 but declines to 2.5% in 2008 again. Northern Africa, Western Asia, Sub Saharan Africa and Southern Asia had a significant increase most especially from 2000 to 2008 as they all moved above 10% as opposed to under 5% proportion of seats they occupied in 1990.

The fourth goal of the MDGs is to reduce Child Mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 most especially the under five mortality rate with the following indicators; under five mortality rate, infant mortality rate, proportion of 1year old children immunized against measles.

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[26] 2008 Millennium Development Goals report, Unites Nations, New York. 2008. pg20

It is important to note here, that under five children mortality still remains high as Europe managed to reduce mortality from 27 per 1000 live births in 1990 to 17 per 1000 live births in 2006. The sub Saharan Africa on the other hand, had a slight decrease from 184 per 1000 live births in 1990 to 157 per 1000 live birth in 2006. Due to vaccinations, proportion of children who die as a result of measles have been slashed down.

The fifth goal of the Millennium Development Goals is to improve maternal health by reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters. Despite this attempt and goal to combat this pandemonium, maternal mortality remains high most especially across much of the developing world. The 2008 annual report estimates more than 500,000 women died during pregnancy and child birth or in the six weeks after delivery in which 99% of the deaths occurred in the developing regions and Sub Saharan Africa and Southern Asia accounting for 86 per cent of them.[27]

Little progress had already been made in saving mothers' lives as maternal deaths reduced a little from 920 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 900 per 100,000 live births in 2005 in the sub Saharan Africa while Latin America and the Caribbean reduce slightly from 180 per 100,000 live births in the same year frame to 130 per 100,000 live births.

The sixth goal of the MDGs is to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases with the target of halting and reversing the spread by 2015. The indicators to be used in achieving this goal includes HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years, Condoms

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[27] 2008 Millennium Development Goals report, Unites Nations, New York. 2008. pg26

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use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate, condom use at last high risk sex, percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, contraceptive prevalence rate, ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years, prevalence and death rates associated with malaria, proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, prevalence and death rates[28]

The most comprehensive report reveals a decline in HIV infection from 3million in 2001 to 2.7million in 2007 and a decline in deaths occurring from AIDS due to antiretroviral treatment services from 2.2million in 2005 to 2.0million in 2001.

A large proportion of these infected population are women within the age group of 15-49 years. In Western Asia for example, the proportion of women living with HIV in 1990 was 41% which grew to 46% and 47% in 2000 and 2007 respectively. In CIS, Asia, a high increase was recorded within the years as the proportion of women living with HIV grew in 1990 from 10% to 19% in 2000, with a 6% increase to make 25% in 2007.

There have been new malaria treatment strategies that were developed to combat the epidemic like antiretroviral drugs and use of mosquito nets, large funding and donations to combat the disease, to mention a few. A major problem faced in the achievement of this 6th goal is the slow detection of the disease in the sub-Saharan African countries mainly, as the machines are not adequate and inhabitants do not go for regular tests.

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[28] http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/goals/gti.htm#goal6.June 2009

Another major goal of the MDGs is to ensure environmental sustainability which is the 7th goal. Due to increasing population, development and globalization of production and economies there have been increasing industries and usage of machines- e.g. cars, which emit a lot of greenhouse gas.

The indicators of this goal is to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources by the proportion of land area covered by forest; ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area; energy use per $1 GDP; carbon dioxide emissions per capital and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs. Also, the other indicators for the goal include proportions of population using solid fuels; proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source both urban and rural and proportion of households with access to secure tenure.

The report shows an entirely different direction and ratios as against the first six goals and results from the countries and region over the world. Here, the developed regions increased in their carbon dioxide emission ratio from 10.8% in 1990 to 11.6% in 2000 and 12.0% in 2005.

Developed countries that were part of the Kyoto protocol agreed to reduce their green house emissions by at least 5% from their 1990 levels by 2012 [29] and there have been successes in limiting ozone-depleting substances which also helps to mitigate climate

change. For example, the developed regions have been able to bring down their ozone depleting substances from 1,200,000 metric tons in 1986 to 100,000 metric tons in 1995, which is a very significant development achieved.

In an attempt to reduce biodiversity loss and to achieve a significant reduction in the rate of loss by 2010, marine areas and land conservation were meant to be protected and little progress is being made in this aspect as Northern Africa was able to increase the rate of protection from 2.1% in 1990 to 3.4 in 2007. A significant increase is seen in Western Asia, where the protection rate jumped from 3.7% in 1990 t0 17.8% in 2000. Latin American and the Caribbean also recorded an improvement from their 7.3% rate of protection in 1990 to 18.8% in 2007.

As half of the world's population face a scarcity of water, it is important to note that more people are using improved sanitation facilities. Sub- Saharan Africa improved its sanitation facilities from 26% in 1990 to 31% in 2006, while Southern Asia improved its sanitation facilities from 21% in 1990 to 33% in 2006. Instead of an improvement, a slight drop was recorded in the CIS where the sanitation facilities dropped from 90% in 2000 to 89% in 2006.

The eighth and last goal of the MDGs, is to develop a Global Partnership for Development with sixteen indicators and a target of developing an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system ,address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries; address the special needs of landlocked developing

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[29] 2008 Millennium Development Goals report, Unites Nations, New York. 2008. pg39

countries and small island developing states; **d**ealing comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.[30]

Partnership between the developed and developing regions, have been facilitated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). At the 2005 United Nations World Summit and related meetings, developed countries pledged to increase aid from $80 billion in 2004 to $130 billion in 2010 at 2004 prices.[31]

There have been increasing aids to the developing regions and increased bilateral and multilateral trade as the proportion of developed country imports from developing countries increased from 65% in 2000 to 73% in the year 2006. Tariffs that were imposed on exported good by developing countries, slightly reduced over the years from 40% in 2000 to 38% in 2006.

The group of 8 industrialized nations also predicted at the 2005 Gleneagles summit, that their commitments along with other donors, to the development assistance of Africa would double by 2010.[32] There have been significant developments in the area of trade, debt evasion and forgiveness, loans, grants and foreign aids.

Without any iota of doubt, it can be seen here from the statistics and analysis of data given by the 2008 report, that the Millennium Development Goals as a policy has been

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[30] http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/goals/gti.htm. June 2008.
[31] 2008 Millennium Development Goals report, Unites Nations, New York. 2008. pg46.

[32] 2008 Millennium Development Goals report, Unites Nations, New York. 2008. pg47

able to achieve some tangible developments across the world, although more in some regions. Being an international policy, and been able to achieve relative results, it then leads us to concur that there may actually be some endogenous factors that are responsible for the lack of development of some countries.

Chapter 4

Analysis

4.1 Millennium Development Goals In Nigeria

Having viewed the goals on an international level, Nigeria is no exception of the countries where the policy is been adopted and put into practice. As participating countries are expected to articulate policies, strategies and plans which will facilitate the achievement of the eight goals, Nigeria has been trying to fit into this picture also.

In order to set the pace for the start of the programme in Nigeria, the policy was linked to the ongoing policy reforms in the country which are the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) which had been established prior the formulation of MDGs and the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD). The programmes were linked together to strengthen the MDGs as starting from the scratch may be challenging with all other intuitions to be put in place.

4.2 Strategies adopted by Nigeria in achieving the MDGs and the Success of the strategies

In order to achieve the MDGs , NEEDS and SEEDS as a strategy was put in place by the federal government of Nigeria, which is a comprehensive socio-economic reform

compact incorporating the MDGs into it. With the State Economic empowerment Development Strategy, each state is experiencing similar development process.

[33]While the National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS) is the program adopted by the Federal government in achieving the MDGs, The State Economic empowerment Development Strategy (SEEDS) on the other hand, is a midterm strategy of the Nigerian states with the same aim.

The Country aims at achieving the MDGs by integrating the Community based organizations, (CBOs), Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) which all work and function at the local or rural level with the aim of reaching the target population

A National Assembly committee on MDGs was also established with the aim of overseeing functions and legislating on the issues that are related to Nigeria's commitment to the attainment of the MDGs. The committee operates through meetings, deliberations, interviews, interactive sessions and visit to relevant project sites. The duty of this committee has been limited by political factors as projects are carried out to suit personal purposes. The House committee on MDGs claimed that the executive arm of government has not shown the required commitment to the attainment of MDGs[34] which establishes the notion of political interests

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[33] National Assembly Committee on MDGs, 2009. http://ncngoss.org/

[34] National Assembly Committee on MDGs. http://www.nassmdgscommittee.org/newsupdate.htm. 2010

The communication Initiative network reviewed that most countries in sub-Saharan Africa are yet to mobilize resources, political and financial support to meet specific global challengers, especially the fight against HIV/AIDS while other countries on the other hand shows a rapid advance towards achieving the MDGs.[35]

4.2.1 Strategies for Goal 1

The first goal of the MDGs is to Eradicate Extreme poverty and Hunger. In Nigeria, the strategies the country adopted to achieve this goal include the establishment of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), establishment of a Country programme of Global Call Against Poverty and Action Aids.

The National Poverty Eradication Programme as a strategy, was established with the main responsibility of coordinating and monitoring all poverty eradication activities nationwide.[36] In order to make sure the programme is effective, NAPEP established state offices in all the states of the federation and operating in all local government areas of the country. The programme was made to work by having different programmes which include Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP), KEKE NAPEP Project – which aims at equipping young unemployed youths with small cars which could be used in transportation, Revolving Micro Credit – which involves the lending of money out for small scale enterprises to be refunded at the end of a year and borrowed out again to other sets of unemployed people, Rural Communication Programme with officials going to the rural areas with projects built in the places, and the Mandatory Attachment

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[35] Politics of the MDGs and Nigeria, The Communication Initiative Network. http://www.comminit.com/en/node. 2010
[36] http://www.napep.gov.ng/about.php?id=1

Programme- which makes it mandatory for graduates to be placed in different industries for a year and to be paid so they will have something doing.

The second strategy put in place to combat poverty and Hunger was the establishment of a Country office of the Global Call Against Poverty. GCAP is an alliance that brings trade unions, International Non Governmental Organizations, Women and Youth movements, community and faith groups together to call for action from world leaders in the global North and South to meet their promises to end poverty and inequality.[37] The programme works in seven key areas including public accountability, women's rights and gender justice, quality aid and funding for development, debt cancellation, trade justice, climate justice and peace & human security.

GCAP Nigeria as a national organization, functions mainly by organizing campaigns and mass rallies with the aim of challenging those in position of authority to do their best in putting an end to poverty in Nigeria. The take their campaigns to the legislature at the three levels of administration. The strategy has achieved a little most especially in the area of establishing Women's Tribunal and justice hearings. The movement is handicapped mainly by financial constraints. In as much as the activists are willing to organize campaigns and rallies, motivating people for this is a problem.

These strategies have been yielded a little result basically due to the fact that they are private but yet with their own barriers. Most of the private organizations and

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[37] Global Call Against Poverty site, 2010. http://www.whiteband.org/about-gcap/what-is-gcap. 2010

Nongovernmental organizations are under-funded thereby limiting their efficiency alongside the corrupt practices among officials

Onike (2007) views the rate of poverty in Nigeria as disheartening and a little above seventy percent of the total population. As the sixth largest exporter of oil, Nigeria still hosts the third largest number of poor people after China and India.[38]

4.2.2 Strategies for Goal 2

In order to achieve the second goal of the MDGs, which is Achieve Universal Primary Education, the strategy adopted by Nigeria is the Universal Basic Education (UBE) which includes both formal and non-formal education.

Basic education in Nigeria as stipulated by the National Policy on Education,[39] comprises six years of primary education and three years of junior secondary education which sums up to a 9-year education period. A major advantage of this policy, is that it states a compulsory, free and universal education for every child of primary and junior secondary school age.

This makes for greater, wide participation and enrollment in school of every child without any excuse of inability to send their wards to school by parents since it is a free for all policy. It is the aim of this strategy to ensure an un-interrupted access to a 9-year

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[38] Onike, R., 2007. Millennium Development Goals and the Nigerian Youths. http://searchwarp.com/swa239584.htm 2010

[39] Obong, O. 2006. The State of Basic Education in Nigeria: The Way Forward. http://www.nutnigeria.org/state_primaryedu.html. 2010

formal education, reduce school drop-out, introduce rudiments of computer literacy and to encourage community ownership of schools out of a host of others.[40]

Nwauwa and Nwanyawu, 2006, states that the present UBE program, like similar initiatives before it, suffers from poor planning and a lack of government commitment all of which account for the limited success that characterizes the UBE scheme[41]

This is mainly due to the fact that there was a change in the educational system from 6-3-3-4 formation to 9-3-4 which affected both individuals and institutions concerned with education as there was a total change in the demand of the system from a minimum of six years leaving certificate to nine years minimum of education in school. This was established by Ehindero and Adesina, 2000, who both raised doubts about the programme with the notion that there is a growing rate of poverty which is an indicator of the problems in the system.[42]

Yoloye (2004)observed that the concept of Basic Education is not a completely new term to the Nigerian society and that within the last decade, it has assumed a global significance and its meaning has been broadened. The expanded vision of UB comprises

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[40] Obong, O. 2006. The State of Basic Education in Nigeria: The Way Forward. http://www.nutnigeria.org/state_primaryedu.html. 2010

[41] Nwauwa, A. & Anyanwu, O. The Policies and Challenges of the Universal Basic Education in Nigeria. http://www.ijosams.com/volume1/no2/abstract/policies.html. 2010

[42] Owomero, S.,2008. National Youth Service Scheme: Incorporating UBE into National Unity. A journal of article base. 2010

the universalizing of access and promotion of equity, focusing on learning and enhancing the environment of learning and strengthening partnerships.[43]

The UBE on the other hand have been able to increase the standard of basic education and literacy in the country by making 9 years of education compulsory instead of the former 6years of education. The strategy has been able to achieve success stories like construction of new classrooms, renovation and provision of new furniture, provision of welfare package for teachers and provision of grants on a quarterly basis for state branches of the UBE.[44]

4.2.3 Strategies for Goal 3

The third goal of the MDGs is to promote Gender Equality and the strategies adopted by Nigeria in achieving this, is to integrate organizations –both international and domestic- into the action plan. The organizations working hand in hand with their different policies to achieve this third goal include the Department for International Development (DFID), Action Aid Nigeria, Feminist Forum of Nigeria and Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women(CEDAW) out of a host of others.

Wach and Reeves, 2000, states that the shift from a focus on women in isolation, to a focus on gender ensure a more comprehensive view of the cooperation and conflict between women and men. Of key concern are inequalities in the division of

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[43] Yoloye, A.E. 2004. The Relevance of UBE in the development of Primary Education in Nigeria. Journal of Princeton University. 2010.

[44] Obong,O. 2006. The state of basic education in Nigeria: The way Forward. http://www.nutnigeria.org/state_primaryedu.html. 2010

responsibilities, and access to and control over resources while other aspects of social differentiation which cuts across gender such as class, caste, age race, and ethnicity cannot be ignored.[45]

Beneria and Bisnath, 1996, holds that the causes and outcomes of poverty are seen as heavily engendered while traditional conceptualizations consistently failed to delineate poverty's gender dimensions, resulting in policies and programmes which failed to improve the lives of poor women and their families.[46]

The Department of International Development has a country programme in Nigeria which funds programmes aimed at bridging the gap between gender. Action Aid on the other hand has a gender priority on its aim in Nigeria with the aim of reducing or eliminating the gap.

There is a basic effort to ensure the rate of enrolment in girl to boy ratio is increased in the educational sector. Females are thought of not been a worthwhile investment as they will end up in their husbands house, but with campaigns and civil activities, this notion has been changed most especially in rural areas, thereby making for parental release of wards for school enrolment.

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[45] Wachm H and Reevs, H., 2000. Gender and Development: Facts and Figures. A journal of Bridge Development. No 56. 2010.
[46] Beneria, L, and Bisnath, S., 1996. Gender and Poverty: Analysis for Action, UNDP: New York. A discussion paper of the United Nations University, No 37/2002. 2010

The federal government and state governments also have a power sharing formula, which seeks to allocate power to the two sexes in administration and government. Political officers at times uses this as a medium to obtain power or votes during election periods by promising a certain percentage for women in his administration. Many institutions now give preference for female workers as they seek to have an equal number of staff in terms of gender parity.

In the aspect of poverty, due to the fact that women are more affected by the syndrome, more preference is given to them in the aspect of loaning and small scale enterprise funding done by National poverty Eradication Programme.

One of the main obstacles encountered in achieving this goal is cultural norm and value. Cultural norms and values remain strong in the country as males are believed to be the head of communities and institutions while the females learn in all subjection. Religious values also restrict the achievement of this goal as religious laws stipulates males leading in sacred places while females keep silent.

These two factors are highly valued by all individuals in the country, either being religious or holding on to cultural values which impedes the smooth running and progress of Gender equality processes.

4.2.4 Strategies for Goal 4 and 5

The fourth and fifth goal of the MDGs is to Reduce Child mortality and to improve Maternal health. UNICEF puts it that about 29,000 children under the age of five – 21

minute – die every day, mainly from preventable causes[47] and 59,000woemn die annually from pregnancy and child birth.[48]More than 70 percent of almost 11million child deaths every year are attributable to six causes namely diarrhoea, malaria, neonatal infection, pneumonia, preterm delivery, or lack of oxygen at birth which occur mainly in the developing world.

The strategies adopted by Nigeria to reduce child mortality and improve maternal health include the Expanded Programme on Immunization, National Health Immunization System, the Nigeria Primary Heath Care plan, integration of International Organizations into the system like United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Action Aids.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation puts it that 1 in 9 maternal deaths occur in Nigeria alone and those who are lucky to survive the death lives with compromised death as National Maternal Maternity in Nigeria is estimated to be 800 per 100,000 live births, resulting in 47,000 maternal deaths each year. This indicates that at least six newborns die and four babies are still born.[49]

The National Health Insurance Scheme was established under decree 35 to replace the existing cash and carry health financing system which makes it possible for people to

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[47] UNICEF's role in MDGs. http://www.unicef.org/mdg/childmortality.html. 2010
[48] Muhammad, D., 2009. Achieving the 4th and 5th MDGs in Nigeria; The NHIS project. A presentation by NHIS. 2010
[49] International Planned Parenthood Federation's publication, 2009. http://www.ippf.org/NR/exer-es/8F18DC1C-4060-4943-A5C6-C1DA5DC35887.htm. 2010

pay before treatment. NHIS was adopted for pro poor financing of health care and for empowering some specific groups mainly pregnant women and under five children.

The NHIS was designed to work by using pilot states to be supplied with funding providing free access to pregnant women and benefit package. The programme had a lot of challenges ranging from bad terrains and accessibility to rural areas, attitudinal problems on the part of the masses, dilapidated health infrastructures in most states and sustainability of the project.[50]

The EPI in Nigeria is designed to reach children from birth to two years of age and all pregnant women and follows the immunization schedule recommended by WHO. The programme is planned for implementation throughout the country, but the diversity of the country is a major barrier to this therefore leading to a phase by phase programme. The programme adopted a strategy of cold box technology to solve the problem of unreliable electricity and to guarantee delivery of potent vaccines.[51]

The National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) is another strategy adopted by the country in reducing child mortality. They regulate and control quality standard of foods, drugs, cosmetics, medical devices, chemicals. Detergent and packaged water that is distributed in Nigeria[52] to safeguard the health.

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[50] Muhammad, D., 2009. Achieving the 4th and 5th MDGs in Nigeria; The NHIS project. A presentation by NHIS. 2010
[51] Sorungbe, A.,1999. Expanded Programme on Immunization in Nigeria. The University of Chicago Press. Journal of Jstor. 2010.
[52] National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control's publication. http://www.nafdacnigeria.org/. 2010

Despite all the strategies adopted by Nigeria as a country in reducing child mortality and to improve maternal health, the duo is still on the increase and some of the hindrances to the achievement of this goals includes lack of adequate funding to the health sector, embezzlement of the little voted for the ministry, inadequate facilities for health care, inaccessibility to rural areas, old and obsolete equipments, inadequate qualified medical experts and neglect on the part of individuals.

4.2.5 Strategies for Goal 6

The sixth goal of the MDGs is to combat HIV-AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases. The strategies to combat HIV AIDS and other diseases in Nigeria include the establishment of National Action Committee on Aids (NACA), a three-year HIV/AIDS Emergency Action Plan (HEAP), establishment of a Network of People living with HIV/AIDS (NEWPHAN), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) programme

Part of the strategies include media advertisement on billboards and television programme with a particular term 'AIDS NO DEY SHOW FOR FACE' which means you cannot recognize an AID patient by face, therefore stay away from sexual practices which is mainly anchored by a different foundation named Journalist Against Aids Nigeria (JAAN). Students and pupils are also been taught in schools as sex education has been included in the educational curriculum.

Protected sex is also been advised if people cannot stay away from it as AVERT charity International records that there was a significant increase in the number of female condoms sold in Nigeria which indicates a greater awareness of sexual health issues.[53]

Despite these positive intentions for tackling the epidemic, AVERTS international aid charity estimated that just 10 percent of HIV-infected women were receiving antiretroviral therapy and only 7 percent of pregnant women were receiving treatment to reduce the risk of mother to child transmission of HIV.[54]

The HIV prevalence rate fell from 5.8% in 2001 through 2005 to 4.4%. Prevalence across the states, however, varied significantly. Malaria accounted for 60% of all outpatient attendance, 30% of all hospital admissions and 300,000 deaths annually. Blood transmission, unsafe injection and sexual practices are key drivers of HIV & AIDS while stigmatization and discrimination against people living with HIV & AIDS still remain rife. Poor sanitation and high cost of treatment accounted for prevalence of malaria while poor reporting network and weak public education are responsible for the spread of TB.[55]

The obstacles encountered in the achievement of this goal include inadequate funding, high cost of drugs which poor masses are not able to purchase due to the poverty level, inadequate media coverage and enlightenment, negligence on the part of youths and elderly ones who engage in unprotected sex, increasing multiple partner sex among the

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[53] AVERT charity International publication.2010. http://www.avert.org/aids-nigeria.htm. 2010.
[54] UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS epidemic. 2008. http://www.avert.org/aids-nigeria.htm. 2010.
[55] UNDP Nigeria publication. 2007. http://www.ng.undp.org/mdgsngprogress.shtml. 2010.

male and female sex and lack of proper commitment of government officials to the epidemic.

4.2.6 Strategies for Goal 7

The seventh goal of the MDGs is to Ensure Environmental sustainability. Hesperian foundation states that even though water is one of the most precious gifts to mankind, lack of access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation is one of the problems affecting billions of people around the world. [56] This establishes the fact that the environmental and natural resources are fast going into extinction

The country, in a bid to develop the economy, had development plans like transportation, industrial complexes, refinery and petro-chemical stations, hydro and thermal power generating stations, which caused a lot of degradation and pollution without any provision for environmental sustainability.

 The strategy adopted by Nigeria was the establishment of an Environmental Impact Assessment Act to be used as an environmental management tool especially in respect of core infrastructure projects, the Nigeria's National Policy on Environment and the creation of a Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA)

The Environmental Impact Assessment as a strategy was established with the objective of determining environmental impacts of activities likely to negatively affect the environment, to promote the implementation mechanisms at the three tiers of

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[56] Hesperian Foundation, 2005. Water for Life: Community Water Security. Berkeley, California. U.S.A. http://www.hesperian.org

government and to encourage the exchange of data and information as well as consultations and notification of alerts across boundaries to other states, towns and villages.[57]

The strategy is to function by screening and reviews, mandatory studies, follow up programmes and certification and trans-border matters including international agreements and arrangements in projects including agriculture, drainage and irrigation, land reclamation, fisheries, forestry, industry, mining, petroleum, quarries, water supply and waste treatment & disposal.

Despite all the laws provided, the basic challenge is how to translate them into an effective tool for managing the environment. Also, government itself is the main defaulter of the exercise as they approve projects before and impact assessment is made.

Deforestation, agricultural practice and economic purposes also top the list of hindering factors to the attainment of this goal in Nigeria as well as a good maintenance culture of water and sanitation infrastructure.

4.2.7 Strategies for Goal 8

Developing a global partnership for development is the eight goal of the MDGs and Nigeria has enjoyed the benefits of progressive partnership with international community. The strategies put in place by Nigeria to achieve this goal include the Community Development Partnership (CDPs) international agreements, Trade and Peace Actions.

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[57] Anago, I, 2002..Environmental Impact Assessment as a Tool for Sustainable Development: The

In the area of natural resources most especially petroleum in which the country is endowed, there are partnerships between the government and business mainly the Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria (SPDC) and Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), corporate partnerships with NGOS- a strategy adopted by Elf Petroleum Nigeria Limited (EPNL)[58]

In 2009, Nigeria signed a €677million European Development Fund agreement to support governance, trade and peace action. The agreement known as the Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative programme (CSP/NIP) of the tenth European Development Fund is provide a total of €677million from 2009 to 2013 for peace and security with €166m for peace and security, € 297m for governance and Human rights, €105m for trade, regional integration and energy, while €99m is meant for climate change, health, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation.[59]

RIMA Foundation Strategic Partnership Programme is also another strategy adopted in advancing development of the state. RIMA is a non-profit cooperative foundation which provides an avenue for public and private organizations to participate in the development and promotion of proper management and security of information for a better society. The programme is carried out by building of projects in partner's state

Nigerian Experience. An International Congress journal XXII. 2010

[58] Idemudia, U.2007. Corporate Partnerships and Community Development in the Nigerian Oil Industry: Strengths and Limitations. A publication of United Nations Research Institue for Social Development. MBRP paper, No2. 2010.

[59] European Development Fund publication. 2009. IP/09/1771. 2010

and economies, free quarterly training programmes, workshops and exhibitions and National awareness campaigns[60]

There have been increasing bilateral relations between Nigeria and China as eight agreements have been signed between 2001 and 2006. In 2001, an agreement on Trade, investment promotion and protection was signed, an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to tax and income was signed in 2002 alongside and agreement on tourist Cooperation. A strategic partnership agreement was also signed in 2005 between the two countries while another Economic cooperation agreement was also signed in 2006.[61]

Political and regional interests are hindrances to the attainment of this goal and the neglect by political office holders. Most are not interested in the development of the state but personal benefits which goes a long way in affecting the state of the Nation. The Nigerian government established an office of the Special assistant to the President on Millennium Development Goals and strengthening the Federal Office of Statistic which is to produce and provide data alongside a national committee for progress tracking of the MDGs.

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[60] RIMA Foundation Strategic Partnership Programme's publication. 2008. http://www.rimaw.org/doc-uments/RIMA_Foundation_SPP-Final.pdf. 2010
[61] Ogunkola,E, Bankole, A, and Adewuyi, A, 2008.AERC Scoping Studies on China-Arica Relations. http://www.aercafrica.org/documents/china_africa_relations/Nigeria.pdf. 2010

In terms of poverty and hunger eradication, it is necessary to say that hunger and poverty is more prone in the rural areas of Nigeria without access to the basic necessities of life and has been the supposedly aim of every administration to at least alleviate poverty which facilitated the establishment of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) but due to corruption and embezzlement of public funds, these programme have not been able to achieve anything. The 2004 annual report puts the proportion of poor people as rising from 28.1% in 1980 to 65.6% in 1996 and with an estimate of between 30.1 million people and 40.1million people would still be in poverty by 2015.[62]

The 2006 report on the other hand, which was made in 2007 came out with some success stories of the impact of MDGs on the poverty stricken population. Relative poverty reduced to 54% while those living in extreme poverty were recorded to be 35%[63]. With policy reforms, a platform for strategic investment in agriculture and other pro-poor sectors was created which aimed at reaching the affected population

In terms of the second goal, which is to achieve universal primary education, it is necessary to point out that Nigeria has a 9 year policy of basic education and has institutions like the Universal Basic Education (UBE) and Education for all which was also endorsed in the year 2000, all of which are facilitators and blocks on which the Millennium Development Goals second goal can stand on. Prior to the MDGS, there were fluctuations in the enrolment rate as there was an increase from 68% to 86% within 1990 to 1994 but also declined to 81% in 1995 and 70% in 1996.

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[62] MDGs Nigeria Annual report 2004. Federal office of statistics Nigeria, 2005.
[63] MDGs Nigeria Annual report 2006. National planning commission, Nigeria, 2007

The 2006 report also came out with a success story in the second goal of the MDGs as 84% of school children attends school with a net enrolment ratio of 84.26% in 2005 as against 81.1% in 2004

Although the MDGs is having its own impact in the educational sector, it is also necessary to point out that factors like resource constraints, poverty, culture, quality of teaching and institutional constraints are barriers to the major success of the goal.

A significant contribution of the MDGs in the area of promoting gender equality and empowering women could be seen in the increase of literate females to male ratio between the ages of 15 to 24years from 0.89 in 1996 to 0.93 in 2000, although varying in the regional comparism as the south west and East had more relative to the Northern part of the country. Prior to the MDGs, female participation in politics was limited with one female out of 57 members in the upper house, while only three were in the lower house out of 445 members.

From 79% of girl to boy ratio in primary education recorded in 2004, there was a significant increase to 81.0% in 2005, while the proportion of women in non agricultural wage employment rose to 79% in 2005 also.

Child and maternal death still remains a major issue to be dealt with in the country. Although it has reduced a little compared to the period prior the MDGs, it is important to

note that the rate still remains high. The national Demographic and health survey puts under five mortality rate as 217 per 1000.

From 217 per 1000 mortality rate in 2004, there was a very sharp decline to 197 per 1000 mortality rate in the country which is significant although maternal mortality continues to be on the increase.

The 2004 report estimated 3.2million to 3.8million Nigerian adults and children to be living with HIV/AIDS by the end of 2003 with the 2005 report showing a projection of 3.4million to 4million people to be living with the disease. The most affected age group were recorded to be individuals from 20 to 29 years of age with factors like sexual networking practices, polygamy, low condom usage, illiteracy out of a few, contributing to the rapid spread of the disease.

This prevalence fell from 5.8% in 2001 to 4.4% in 2005 although varying across regions with an improvement in the HIV prevalence among pregnant women between the ages of 15 and 24.

Few achievements have been recorded in relation to environmental sustainability. Land degradation, pollution, flooding and erosion, desertification and deforestation are still hindrances to ensuring a sustainable environment in the state. With the high rate of population increase, people destroy the natural habitat to be able to settle down and find shelter for themselves.

Even as the years passed by, little or no achievements were still recorded in ensuring environmental sustainability as the state's rich environmental resource was been undermined by unsustainable practices. Deforestation was still recorded to be high in 2005 basically due to its use for fuel cooking in rural areas.

It would be an incorrect analysis here, to say that Nigeria has got no enough partnership for development, only that they are used for private and personal advancement. Nigeria plays a prominent role in regional cooperation as it is called the Giant of Africa with initiatives such as the African Union (AU), New Economic Partnership for Development (NEPAD) and other bilateral and multilateral cooperations. With the MDGs, Nigeria has benefitted in the aspects of technology and communication, debt reliefs and increased official development assistance

Nigeria enjoyed the benefits of progressive partnership with the international community as the debt services improved from 7.4% in 2003 to 3.4% in 2005.

Overall, the report shows that the progress towards reaching the 2015 in the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger is slow, while the progress made in terms in achieving universal education is encouraging and good.
Promoting gender equality and empowering women is also good while mortality and improvement in maternal health is still slow.

Success was only recorded in combating HID/AIDS among 15-24 aged women due to contraceptives and adverts that are being made, but there exists insufficient data about

other aspects of the 6th goal which is also another barrier to monitoring the effectiveness of the programme.

Environmental sustainability is nothing to write home about due to the rate of increase in population and also poverty as these natural things are used for human purposes, while there is a fair assessment in the development of a Global partnership for development.

There is a potential to reach some of the targets related to achieving universal primary education and developing a global partnership for development, however, it is unlikely that he country will be able to meet most of the goals by 2015 most especially the goal related to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, reducing child and maternal mortality and combating HIV/Aids.

Chapter 5

FINDINGS, POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Findings

Having viewed Millennium Development Goals experience in Nigeria, the thesis has been able to view the strategies put in place by the Nigerian government to attain the objectives in the country, alongside the successes and hindrances to them.

Without any iota of doubt, it can be seen here from the statistics and analysis of data given by the 2008 report, that the Millennium Development Goals as a policy has been able to achieve some tangible developments across the world, although more in some regions. Being an international policy, and been able to achieve relative results, it then leads us to concur that there may actually be some endogenous factors that are responsible for the lack of development of some countries.

Although there are many ways by which development can be measured as viewed in this work, it is necessary to say that each of them has its own weakness and strong points most especially when it is compared in relative terms to other Country.

The impact that the Millennium Development Goals has placed on the Nigerian economy cannot be over emphasized most especially with significant results in the achievement of universal basic education and establishment of a global partnership for development.

Millennium Development Goals has been successful basically due to the fact that MDGs is a world/international policy with a lot of checks and measurements of achievements of an annual basis at the international level and on a quarterly level domestically..

MDGs as a policy, is a more broad policy in terms of its achievement putting the individuals, society and economy into consideration, alongside the human face value of development.

It is also important to note here, that the Millennium Development Goals too encountered its own blockades as the Senior Special assistant to the President of the federal republic of Nigeria on Millennium Development Goals, states that it is nearly impossible to reach the 2015 goal in Nigeria[64].

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[64] http://www.thisdayonline.com/nview.php?id=153592. September 2009.

5.2 Policy Recommendations

With the findings, if there are more international policies like that of the Millennium Development Goals, Nigeria as a nation would be able to move forward economically because of the composition and nature of the programme.

States and individuals should be at the heart of policy makers i.e. policies should be people-oriented which will make increase the level of development in the country rather than political and personal motivated policies

Also, if strong mechanisms and organs could be set up and put in place to monitor these programmes with quarterly and annual reports and checks by external persons or auditors, most states in the African continent will attain another stage of development as it will help curtail all illegal and corrupt practices which is the major bane of development.

Non-Governmental organizations and faith based organizations should be allowed to carry out their missions alongside the government with a continual increase in partnership development to ensure the free flow of aid needed to achieve the goals.

5.3 Conclusion

Although development is an important and desired process by every state, it is necessary to point out that it is a long process and requires a lot to attain. Different schools of thoughts express their views about the subject of development, but in this case, the

exogenous school of thought is right from my finding in this work in relations to the policies adopted in Nigeria.

The internal policies adopted by the state of Nigeria has had little or insignificant impact on the economy which is basically due to corruption and lack of checking organs unlike the external policy of MDGs has. Other factors included could be viewed as the long instability of government and government topple by military officials; the factor of tribalism cannot be left out also as Nigeria has over 350 different languages and over 250 ethnic groups, in which rulers from a particular tribe tends to adopt policies that are tribalistic in nature, instead of a statist or national policy.

The Millennium Development Goals have achieved a lot of success in Nigeria as it focuses on the individuals, society and the economy at large. It is also important to say that it is also facing its own ills which includes inadequate funding, human capacity constraints, lack of good government and accountability

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