

**Role of Local Governments in Implementing Sustainability Development Goals. Study of
Ibadan South East Local Government Area, Ibadan, Oyo State**

**Eniola Ifeoluwa OLUFEMI
LCU/PG/002638**

**Being a Thesis Submitted to the Department of Public Administration, Faculty of
Management & Social Science, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of Master of Public
Administration (MPA)**

2024

Certification

This is to certify that, **Role of Local Governments in Implementing Sustainability Development Goals: Study of Ibadan South East Local Government Area, Ibadan, Oyo State** research work was carried out by Olufemi Eniola Ifeoluwa with Matriculation Number LCU/PG/002638 in the Faculty of Management and Social Science, the Department of Public Administration, Lead City University, Ibadan, Nigeria. For the award of Masters of Public Administration (MPA) and that this has not been Previously submitted.

Dr. Modupe Albert
Supervisor

Date

Dr. Adebola Alade
Head of Department

Date

Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to the creator of universe for sustaining us throughout the course of this study.

Lead City University Ibadan DO NOT COPY

Acknowledgment

All praise I return to the Almighty God for the success of my MPA program.

Discoveries are made when platforms are provided. I want to appreciate the management of Lead City University, Ibadan, for the platform made available for me to be taught and carry out research. It has given me a broader view of the research topic. Learning was made easy for me as a result of efforts put into my school's management, in ambiance, and in the quality of resources made available.

I would like to thank my Head of Department and other lecturers in the Department of Politics and International Relations, Prof. Akeem Amodu, and my supervisors Dr. Modupe Albert, and Dr. Alade for their contribution towards the success of my thesis.

I would like to thank my parents Mr. & Mrs. Olufemi and my grandma, for their support financial and moral support with prayers during my program. Also, I would like to thank my siblings (Mrs. Dolapo, Olumide, Damilare, Temiloluwa & Surprise.

I would also like to sincerely thank my friends for their moral support every time I'm tired, they keep me going.

I am immensely grateful to you all as we look forward to conquering more grounds together.

Even though above-mentioned institution and individuals have assisted in the process of this research work, I however will be held responsible, if any error be found in this work.

Abstract

The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 marked a momentous global commitment to address a wide spectrum of interconnected challenges, from eradicating poverty to promoting environmental sustainability. While these goals are universally accepted and endorsed, their successful realization necessitates the active involvement of governments at various levels, including local governments, which serve as the frontline agents of governance closest to the daily lives of citizens. This study therefore, analyzes the role of local governments in implementing sustainability development goals using Ibadan South East LGA. The study employed mixed method of descriptive research design. Purposively sampling was used to select all the 12 councilors of the 12 wards in Ibadan South East LGA. Three members from the executive members of the Ibadan South East LGA were also be part of the study. A questionnaire and an interview guide were used to collect necessary data for the study. Data gathered were analyzed and presented using exploratory analysis and descriptive statistics. It was found that the Ibadan South East LGA possesses a strong awareness and alignment with the United Nations SDGs; LGA faces significant challenges in implementing the SDGs which include limited financial resources, infrastructure limitations, and political and administrative factors that complicate policy implementation. Additionally, the complex nature of the SDGs presents difficulties in addressing them comprehensively, and the LGA struggles to secure external funding for SDG projects; the LGA does not encounter challenges related to the availability of qualified human resources for SDG initiatives, indicating a strong local capacity for implementation; the LGA employs various strategies for data collection in relation to the SDGs. It was recommended that there should be a continue educational programs and workshops to maintain and enhance the awareness of SDGs among LGA officials and the community among others.

Key Words: Local Government Area, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Nigeria

Word Count: 295

Table of Contents

Content	Page
Title Page	i
Certification Page	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Content	vi
List of Tables	viii
Chapter One: Introduction	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	8
1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study	9
1.4 Research Questions	9
1.5 Significance of the Study	10
1.6 Scope of the Study	12
1.7 Limitation of the Study	13
1.8 Operational Definition of Terms	13
Endnotes	15
Chapter Two: Literature Review	18
2.1 Conceptual Review	18

2.1.1	Concept of Sustainable Development	18
2.1.2	Concept of Sustainable Development Goals	20
2.1.3	MDGs and Importance of Local Governance	22
2.1.4	Local Governments and Development	24
2.1.5	Localising the SDGs	28
2.1.6	Local Government and SDGS	28
2.1.7	Challenges and Opportunities of Local Government in Localising and Implementing the SDGs	34
2.2	Theoretical Review	37
2.2.1	System Approach and Multi Stakeholders Engagement through Bottom-Up Approach and SDG Localization	37
2.2.2	Theory of Decentralisation	39
2.3	Empirical Review	39
2.3.1	Local Governments and Service Delivery	39
2.3.2	Local Government and Good governance	44
2.3.3	Local Government and SDGs	46
2.4	Conceptual Model	84
2.5	Summary of Gaps in Literature Reviewed	86
	Endnotes	88
	Chapter Three: Methodology	98
3.1	Research Design	98

3.2 Population of the Study	98
3.3 Sample and Sampling Techniques	98
3.4 Research Instruments	99
3.5 Validity of the Instruments	100
3.6 Reliability of the Instruments	100
3.7 Method of Data Collection	100
3.8 Method of Data Analysis	101
Chapter Four: Result and Discussions of Findings	102
4.1 Demographic information of respondents	102
4.2 Presentation of Data	105
4.2 Answering Research Questions	105
4.3 Discussions of Findings	115
Endnotes	127
Chapter Five: Conclusion	129
5.1 Summary of Findings	129
5.2 Conclusion	130
5.3 Recommendations	131
5.4 Suggestion for Further Study	132
Bibliography	134
Appendices	147

List of Tables

Table	Name of Table	Page
4.1.1	Gender of the Respondents	102
4.1.2	Age of the Respondents	103
4.1.3	Qualification of the Respondents	103
4.1.4	Position of the Respondents	104
4.1.5	Years of Political Experience of the Respondents	105
4.1.6	Years of Service at the Current Office of the Respondents	105
4.1.7	Mean ratings of responses on the extent to which Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA) in Oyo State, Nigeria, aware of and aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	105
4.1.8	Mean ratings of responses on the main challenges and constraints faced by Ibadan South East LGA in implementing the SDGs.	107
4.1.9	Mean ratings of responses on how Ibadan South East LGA coordinate with other tiers of government for effective localization of the SDGs	109
4.1.10	Mean ratings of responses on the extent which Ibadan South East LGA engaged with local communities in the development and implementation of sustainable development projects linked to the SDGs	112
4.1.11	Mean ratings of responses on strategies and mechanisms does Ibadan South East LGA employ for data collection in relation to the SDGs	113

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background to the Study

The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations in 2015 marked a significant global commitment to address a wide range of interconnected challenges facing humanity¹. The 17 SDGs, encompassing goals related to poverty reduction, health, education, gender equality, environmental sustainability, and economic development, collectively aim to create a better and more sustainable future for all by 2030. Achieving these ambitious targets, however, requires a multilevel approach that engages governments at the local, national, and international levels².

At the culmination of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), World Leaders representing their respective governments adopted a more comprehensive development outcome commonly called the Sustainable Development Goals or Agenda 2030¹. It is a call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and make sure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. According to the preamble of the resolution adopted at the Seventieth session of the General Assembly on 25 September 2015 on 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action with five critical pillars comprising People, Peace, Planet, Prosperity, and Partnership³. The implementation of the agenda is expected to address the most pressing global development issues and improve the living conditions of humanity across the globe. The 'plan' of the sustainable development goals is comprehensive, broad, integrated, and complex⁴.

The 2030 agenda was developed on the principle of stretch and is ambitious. Unlike the Millennium Development Goals, it is also comprehensive and applicable to developed and developing worlds as well as to life on earth and life in the ocean. The plan constitutes 17 goals

with 167 targets and 243 indicators². They are integrated and indivisible. They also balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental. The development of targets and indicators also tries to balance among these three pillars and recognizes that sustainability is likely to be achieved if and only the three pillars are recognized and balanced⁴. Agenda 2030 is not only highly integrated but also formulated in such a way that an action in one area affects the outcomes of the other. The development and approval of sustainable development goals are also much more consultative, transparent, and relatively participatory compared to the process of its predecessor, the Millennium Development Goals that also had limited goals and targets⁵.

Most African countries are off track in terms of achieving the goals and meeting the targets. The current global COVID-19 pandemic, the Russian-Ukraine crisis, the global economic recession, etc. exacerbated the situation adding fuel to the fire⁶. The 2021 Sustainable Development Goals Report of the United Nations emphasized the impact of the recent pandemic that regressed the achievement of the Agenda 2030 and called for the recommitment of governments, cities, businesses, and industries⁵. The report used the latest available data and revealed the devastating impacts of the crisis on the SDGs and point out areas that require immediate actions from member states and the international community. Currently, millions of lives have been lost to the pandemic, human and economic toll has been unprecedented, inequality exacerbated, the cost of living heightened thus threatening decades of development gains. Africa has been hit particularly hard by this unprecedented crisis. This demands a change of tact that entails for results oriented, innovative and coordinated action plan that will enhance the speedy implementation of the SDGs⁷.

The international policy has taken an unprecedented effort in tackling global sustainability and human development challenges through the United Nations (UN) Agenda 2030 and its key elements, through the SDGs. The SDGs are an extension for the previous Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in different ways (Blanc, 2015). The SDGs have been characterized as universal, transformative and integrative, unlike the (MDGs) which focused on poverty reduction in developing countries⁸. This SDGs outline that all countries are concerned and the aim is to comprehensively link human development goals and environmental sustainability under one global agenda. The year 2015 marked the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a global development agenda that lays out 17 SDGs to be achieved by 2030⁹. The SDGs are a set of goals and targets aimed at putting together quantifiable objectives across the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. With the aim of addressing critical sustainability issues such as poverty, climate change, inequality, economic development, and ecosystem protection, the SDGs are to be implemented in all countries. The SDGs like other international agendas must be implemented locally simultaneously with national development policies and programmes, which means there is a need to localise the SDGs to suit the national agenda¹⁰.

This calls for greater level of integration across different sectors, societal actors and nation states to find the interlinkages between the individual goals¹¹. Furthermore, by the adoption of the 17 SDGs, countries from across the globe have signalled the urgency for transformative action that comes with sustainable development in the period up to 2030. Thus, an essential part of this transformation is considered to be local action in cities and other human settlement. In addition, a number of SDGs require implementation at the urban level and thus depend on robust involvement from local actors and institutions¹².

In other instances, this may call for additional decentralization and devolution, so that municipal powers are associated with responsibilities. In a national structure, municipal institutions play a central and continual role in many fields, such as in planning and provision of public services. As such, municipal institutions have the potential to act as coordinators for local implementation of the SDGs. This calls for localisation, whereby local institutions support and enable other actors in their efforts whilst ensuring all SDGs are addressed directly or in synergy amongst various methods¹³.

Localisation refers to the process of defining, implementing and monitoring strategies at the local level for achieving global, national, and sub-national sustainable development goals and targets¹⁴. Precisely, it focuses on the method of acknowledging sub-national contexts in achieving the sustainable development agenda, starting with setting goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and the use of indicators in measuring and monitoring progress¹⁵. A number of authors have also commended the inclusion of The SDGs in the SDGs, how it recognises cities as possible key drivers of sustainable development, and the seeming approval of the need for decentralization of responsibilities and powers to the urban level¹⁵.

It is, however, significant to acknowledge that governing for sustainable development relates not just to the specific content of an agenda or strategy, but also to the actors responsible for the agenda such as, the orientation of the process, the institutions, individual administrations or politicians or the degree of formality of the process itself¹². The goals speak to sustainable cities and communities, which focuses on making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Cities have become centres for commerce, research, and social development, directing the socio-economic progress. Nevertheless, they have also presented a constraint on land and, resources and are commonly home to inadequate service delivery and transportation, housing shortages

and declining infrastructure¹⁶. The increasing rate of urbanisation is exerting an ever-increasing pressure on the living environment, fresh water supplies, sewerage systems and public health. There is a need to use resources efficiently, reducing pollution and poverty, while availing an opportunity for cities to grow, thrive and to be inclusively developed. The future of cities includes opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more¹³.

In the present form, the SDGs offer limited guidance as to how actors can reconcile their daily obligations with universal goals. Thus, it shows that the SDGs are more focused on serving political ends, other than facilitating practice. While there are several methods of understanding and analysing policy, this research focuses on understanding how local municipality can aid the implementation of SDGS which states that cities and human settlements should be inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable¹⁷. This was explored through understanding the process of localisation of the SDG which is embedded in the thinking of integration for development and influencing the implementation of the goal. Most importantly the focus was on local government, which is understood as a set of formal institutions legally established to deliver a range of specified services to relatively small geographic jurisdiction¹⁷.

However, the path to achieving the SDGs at the local level is not without obstacles. Local governments often grapple with limited resources, capacity constraints, and coordination challenges with other tiers of government. Understanding how these hurdles are surmounted, innovative solutions developed, and progress achieved is of great significance not only for Ibadan South East LGA but also for local governments globally.

This research endeavors to provide a comprehensive examination of the role of local governments in the implementation of the SDGs, using Ibadan South East LGA as Study. By

exploring the dynamics, challenges, achievements, and best practices, the study aspires to offer insights and recommendations that can inform policy and practice not only in this specific region but also for local governments worldwide engaged in the vital work of sustainable development goal realization.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 marked a momentous global commitment to address a wide spectrum of interconnected challenges, from eradicating poverty to promoting environmental sustainability. The 17 SDGs encompass diverse socioeconomic and environmental targets, all of which aim to create a more equitable and sustainable world by the year 2030. While these goals are universally accepted and endorsed, their successful realization necessitates the active involvement of governments at various levels, including local governments, which serve as the frontline agents of governance closest to the daily lives of citizens.

Nigerian is a nation known for its remarkable diversity in cultures, languages, and socioeconomic conditions, the role of local governments in SDG implementation is of paramount importance. Local governments are uniquely positioned to recognize and address the unique challenges and opportunities within their jurisdictions, given their intimate understanding of the local context. The effective implementation of the SDGs in Nigeria depends largely on the actions taken at the grassroots level.

Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA) encapsulates the complexities of development and governance that are emblematic of many local governments across the country. With its urban, peri-urban, and rural areas, Ibadan South East represents a diverse microcosm of the larger challenges faced by local governments in their pursuit of sustainable development. The

region's urbanization, rich agricultural heritage, and a blend of population diversity and economic prospects contribute to a unique local governance context.

However, as local governments embrace the formidable task of translating global sustainability agendas into concrete actions, they are confronted with a host of multifaceted challenges. These challenges often include inadequate financial and human resources, structural and operational hurdles, the need for enhanced community engagement, data constraints, capacity limitations, and the critical need for community awareness. The effective navigation of these hurdles is a complex and dynamic process that varies from one local context to another.

This is where the gap in the existing body of knowledge emerges. While the importance of local governments in the realization of the SDGs is widely acknowledged, there is a dearth of comprehensive research that delves into the intricate dynamics of their role in different local contexts, such as Ibadan South East LGA. Understanding the nuances of this role is essential for crafting effective, context-specific policies and strategies for achieving the SDGs.

Furthermore, the innovative solutions, best practices, and policy recommendations that may emerge from such an in-depth study can serve as a valuable blueprint not only for Ibadan South East but also for local governments worldwide that are similarly engaged in the critical work of sustainable development. Hence, the gap this study seeks to fill is the need for a detailed and context-specific exploration of the challenges, opportunities, and best practices related to the role of local governments in implementing the SDGs, with a focus on Ibadan South East LGA. This research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the local context and offer practical insights that can be utilized to bridge the implementation gap and foster sustainable development at the local level.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to analyze the role of local governments in implementing sustainability development goals. Study of Ibadan South East Local Government Area, Ibadan, Oyo State. Specifically, the objectives are to:

1. determine the extent at which Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA) in Oyo State, Nigeria, aware of and aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
2. examine the main challenges and constraints faced by Ibadan South East LGA in implementing the SDGs;
3. investigate how Ibadan South East LGA coordinate with other tiers of government for the effective localization of the SDGs;
4. determine the extent to which Ibadan South East LGA engaged with local communities in the development and implementation of sustainable development projects linked to the SDGs; and
5. examine the strategies and mechanisms does Ibadan South East LGA employ for data collection in relation to the SDGs.

1.4 Research Questions

The study answered the following research questions:

1. To what extent is Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA) in Oyo State, Nigeria, aware of and aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

2. What are the main challenges and constraints faced by Ibadan South East LGA in implementing the SDGs?
3. How does Ibadan South East LGA coordinate with other tiers of government for effective localization of the SDGs?
4. To what extent has Ibadan South East LGA engaged with local communities in development and implementation of sustainable development projects linked to the SDGs?
5. What strategies and mechanisms does Ibadan South East LGA employ for data collection in relation to the SDGs?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study, Role of Local Governments in Implementing Sustainable Development Goals: Study of Ibadan South East LGA, Ibadan, Oyo State, would have profound implications for sustainable development at the local and global levels. It would serve as an instrumental guide, enabling local governments to navigate the complexities of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and contribute meaningfully to their realization.

In the local context, the study would illuminate how Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA) is uniquely positioned to understand and address the specific challenges and opportunities within its jurisdiction. By examining how Ibadan South East adapts the global SDGs to its diverse urban, peri-urban, and rural areas, the study would provide insights that could inform local governments across Nigeria and similar regions. It would be a foundational resource for crafting context-specific policies and strategies that ensure the SDGs are tailored to the unique contexts of local communities.

On a broader scale, the findings and recommendations of this research would have implications for policy and practice. Policymakers and local government officials would find in this study

practical insights and evidence-based guidance to enhance their capacity for effective SDG implementation. The study would underscore the importance of capacity building, emphasizing the need to equip local government officials and staff with the necessary skills to plan, execute, and monitor SDG-related projects.

Furthermore, the research would highlight the significance of data collection, monitoring, and evidence-based decision-making in the context of the SDGs. It would offer solutions to address challenges related to data availability and quality, ensuring that local governments can make informed decisions as they work toward SDG targets.

In addition, the study would emphasize the critical need for community engagement and empowerment. By examining how Ibadan South East LGA involves local communities and includes their perspectives, needs, and priorities in sustainable development projects, it would echo the global SDG principle of leaving no one behind. It would underscore the importance of community ownership in achieving sustainable development.

The study would also delve into the coordination and collaboration between local, state, and national government levels. Its findings would enrich the understanding of governance structures and emphasize the significance of intergovernmental cooperation to harmonize policies and actions across these tiers.

Perhaps most notably, the research would identify innovative solutions and best practices developed by Ibadan South East LGA. These success stories would not only inspire other local governments to overcome local challenges but also provide a blueprint for problem-solving in different local government contexts. In this way, the study would serve as a wellspring of creativity and resilience.

Ultimately, the significance of this study transcends the boundaries of Ibadan South East LGA, reaching out to local governments globally. It would underscore the local dimension as a vital component of the global SDG puzzle. By addressing the challenges faced by local governments and illuminating innovative solutions, this study would empower localities around the world to make meaningful contributions to the global pursuit of sustainable development. It would pave the way for a more equitable and sustainable future for all, underpinned by the shared commitment to the SDGs.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study is dedicated to a comprehensive exploration of the role and experiences of Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA) in the localization and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The primary geographic scope of this research is Ibadan South East LGA, situated within Oyo State, Nigeria. While the findings and insights may have broader relevance, the study is anchored in this specific local government area.

The study encompasses all 17 SDGs, spanning a wide array of interconnected targets that encompass poverty alleviation, healthcare improvements, education access, gender equality, environmental sustainability, economic growth, and more. It delves into the unique dynamics of how Ibadan South East LGA aligns with and endeavors to realize these global goals within its local context.

A central aspect of this research pertains to the challenges and opportunities that define the landscape of SDG implementation within Ibadan South East LGA. These challenges span issues such as resource constraints, the intricacies of coordinating with other tiers of government – including state and national authorities, community engagement, data collection and monitoring,

capacity-building initiatives, and community awareness campaigns. The study seeks to provide an in-depth understanding of how these factors influence the localization of the SDGs.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

The study is limited to Ibadan South East Local Government Area, which may not be representative of other local government areas in Nigeria or globally. The findings may not be generalizable to other contexts, and caution should be exercised when applying the results to other settings. Also, the study relied on a small sample size of 15 participants, comprising councilors and executive members of the local government. This sample size may not be sufficient to capture the diversity of perspectives and experiences within the local government area. Lastly, the study was cross-sectional, providing a snapshot of the situation at a particular point in time. A longitudinal study, exploring changes and developments over time, may have provided a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of SDG implementation in Ibadan South East Local Government Area.

1.8 Operational Definition of Terms

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Sustainable Development Goals refers to the 17 global goals established by the United Nations to address a wide range of interconnected challenges, including but not limited to poverty alleviation, healthcare, education, gender equality, environmental sustainability, economic growth, and social equity. These are operationalized as the specific targets, indicators, and actions outlined within each of the 17

goals to be localized and implemented within the context of Ibadan South East Local Government Area.

Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA): Ibadan South East Local Government Area pertains to the specific administrative region within Oyo State, Nigeria, that serves as the primary focal point of investigation. It includes urban, peri-urban, and rural areas, each with distinct demographics, governance structures, and development dynamics.

Localization: Localization, as used in this research, is the process by which the global SDGs are adapted and tailored to the specific needs, conditions, and resources within Ibadan South East LGA. It encompasses the development and execution of strategies and initiatives that are context-specific, aimed at achieving the SDG targets at the local level.

Challenges and Opportunities: Challenges in this study refer to the specific obstacles and hindrances that Ibadan South East LGA encounters in its pursuit of SDG implementation. These may include resource constraints, coordination challenges, data limitations, and other impediments. Opportunities are the specific favorable conditions and strategies that can be leveraged to advance the successful localization of the SDGs within the local context.

Community Engagement: Community engagement is operationalized as the deliberate involvement of residents, community members, and local stakeholders in the planning, decision-making, and execution of sustainable development projects related to the SDGs within Ibadan South East LGA. It encompasses various strategies and initiatives to ensure that community perspectives, needs, and priorities are integrated into local development efforts.

Capacity Building: Capacity building, as used in this study, denotes the process of enhancing the skills, knowledge, and capabilities of local government officials and staff within Ibadan

South East LGA to effectively plan, implement, and monitor SDG-related projects. This may involve training programs, skill development initiatives, and educational resources.

Data-Driven Decision-Making: Data-driven decision-making is the practice of basing local government actions and policies on evidence collected through systematic data collection and analysis. It includes methods and approaches to improve the quality, availability, and use of data in guiding SDG implementation decisions.

Innovative Solutions and Best Practices: Innovative solutions and best practices refer to specific strategies, policies, and approaches developed and applied by Ibadan South East LGA to overcome local challenges in SDG implementation. These operationalized solutions may encompass policy initiatives, community engagement strategies, data collection methods, capacity-building programs, and any other creative approaches that have proven effective.

Endnotes

1. E. T. Anomsari. *A Conceptual Model of Localising the SDGs: Lesson Learned from the Local Development Plan and Practice*. **Review of International Geographical Education Online**. 11(8), 2021
2. E. G. Bandauko. *Localising the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa: implementation challenges and opportunities*. **Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance**, (24), 2021, 4-23.
3. N. D. Mutiarani. *The impact of local government characteristics on the accomplishment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. **Cogent Business & Management**, 7(1), 2020, 1847751.
4. J. L. Kele. *Beyond agenda 2030: future-oriented mechanisms in localising the sustainable development goals (SDGs)*. **Journal of Sustainability**, 12(23), 2020, 9797.
5. G. C. Morgan. *Localising the sustainable development goals through the lens of urban resilience: Lessons and learnings from 100 resilient cities*. **Journal of Sustainability**, 12(2), 2021, 550.
6. M. B. Oloko. *Bringing the global to the local: The challenges of multi-level governance for global policy implementation in Africa*. **International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development**, 13(3), 2021, 435-447.
7. A. J. Van-Niekerk, *UN Economic Commission for Africa. The 2021 Africa SDG Report, (2020). Inclusive economic sustainability: SDGs and global inequality*. **Sustainability**, 12(13), 2021, 427.
8. Guarini, E., Mori, E., & Zuffada, E. (2021). *Localising the Sustainable Development Goals: a managerial perspective*. **Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting & Financial Management**.

9. V. S. Gustafsson. *Localising the sustainable development goals through an integrated approach in municipalities: Early experiences from a Swedish forerunner*. **Journal of Environmental Planning and Management**. 64(14),2021, 2641-2660.
10. J. T. Huh. *Developing an index of sustainable development goals for local governments: the case of Gyeonggi province in Korea*. **Journal of Ecosystem Health and Sustainability**, 7(1), 2021, 1980437.
11. P. S. Reddy. *Localising the sustainable development goals (SDGs): the role of local government in context*. 2016
12. S. N. Kumar. *Millennium development goals (MDGS) to sustainable development goals (SDGs): Addressing unfinished agenda and strengthening sustainable development and partnership*. **Journal Of Community Medicine**. 41(1),2016, 1.
13. K. J. Bowen. *Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals: Towards addressing three key governance challenges—Collective action, trade-offs, and accountability*, *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*. **Journal of Elsevier**, 26, 2017, 90–96.
14. S. A. Patro. *Creating Inclusive Cities: A Review of Indicators for Measuring Sustainability for Urban Infrastructure*. **Journal of Environment and Urbanization**. 7(2), 2016 214–233.
15. D. P. Blanc, D. (2015) *Towards integration at last? The sustainable development goals as a network of targets*, *Sustainable Development*. **Wiley Online Library**, 23(3), 2018, 176–187.
16. D. B. Sidib. *Implementing the SDGs by Subnational Governments: Urgent Need to Strengthen Administrative Capacities*. **Journal of Public Administration and Policy**, 20(2), 2017, 23–40.
17. J. L. Ivner. *Implementing the Global Sustainable Goals (SDGs) into Municipal Strategies Applying an Integrated Approach*. **Handbook of Sustainability Science and Research**. **Springer**. 2018, 301–316.
18. S. M. and Moldan. *Sustainable Development Goals: A need for relevant indicators*, **Ecological Indicators**. **Elsevier**, 60, 2019, 565–573.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Concept of Sustainable Development

The two main drivers for the paradigm which importantly contributed to the conception of sustainable development include that of growth and development as well as the environmental movement. Sustainable development constitutes a set of constraints on human behavior, as well as constraints on economic activities¹. Thus, the concept of sustainable development has encompassed three important points of, economic, social, and environmental. Additionally, there is a collective agreement that these three important factors should be treated in a balanced way, and thus sustainable development can be viewed in terms of an appropriate vector of economic, social and environmental features².

The notion of sustainable development has played an ever-increasing role in the way development has been valued globally³. The concept has also developed various definitions and multiple meanings and is therefore intensely challenged. With the many definitions that underline the concept, there has been exacerbated confusion in what it means in practice³. For the purpose of this research, the researcher looked into two most used definitions in relation to sustainable development.

Sustainable development is the development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Although the definition is focused on the anthropocentric view by placing human need at the forefront, it also states that the needs of the natural systems should be met as to ensure the human needs. Moreover, it emphasizes the concept of trade-offs for future needs⁴. The second applicable definition for this research is from International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) which state that sustainable development is the development that delivers basic environmental, social and economic services, to all residents of a community, without threatening the viability of the natural, built and social systems, upon which the delivery of these services depends⁵. As it also focuses on the anthropocentric view, it, however, puts more emphasis on the technical and institutional issues of service delivery and the capability of systems, once more for human needs. Unlike the first definition which focuses on the future, this definition focuses on the present and points out clearly the needs and concerns of people to be addressed. On that note there comes a question of 'needs' as to meeting the people's needs or restricted in terms of environmental constraints? In the case of Nigeria this challenge is intensified by the issues of access to basic services and hence an important sustainability question would be at what cost this should be provided (human and environmental). Similarly, it comes down to who is in the decision-making process and are these development decisions aiding the implementation of sustainable development?⁶.

These two definitions illustrate important factors as they relate to sustainable development. They highlight the need for an approach that is people-centered, service delivery and trade-offs for development are also considered as well as the need for development to provide for present day citizens, yet to be sensitive to the needs of the future generation³. Furthermore, the definitions

also highlight that while sustainable development may have a set of goals, the approach in achieving these goals may be different, therefore cannot be applied uniformly to every circumstance⁵. Thus, the concept of localization, integration and setting national targets is critical to implementing sustainable development.

2.1.2 Concept of Sustainable Development Goals

Since SDGs constitute a part of the backdrop for the discussion around sustainable development and localisation in this research, it is important to present briefly how this world spanning United Nations (UN) initiative for sustainable development is being shaped. A set of SDGs was composed on the basis of MDGs. The UN Millennium Declaration was adopted at the Millennium Summit in September 2000⁷. The essence of the declaration which became known as the MDGs, was a new global partnership for reducing extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets, with a deadline of 2015⁷. MDGs comprised targets for addressing various dimensions of extreme poverty (income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter, and exclusion), as well as for promoting gender equality, education, and environmental sustainability and ensuring basic human rights (rights to health, education, shelter and security)⁸.

As the end of the period for achieving the 8 MDGs was approaching, the UN engaged Member States and the international community into a process of developing a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals⁹. At the moment of writing, the Post-2015 Development Plan was being elaborated and was adopted by the UN Member states at the Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015⁹. Revisions and discussions on targets under certain SDGs were also still in progress. In the framework of Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, sustainable development was defined as the guiding principle for long term global development consisting of three pillars: economic development, social development and environmental protection¹⁰. In the

Rio+20 outcome document, The Future We Want, it was agreed that sustainable development goals should, inter alia, be global in nature and universally applicable to all countries while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Furthermore, it was important that the SDGs would converge with the Post 2015 Development Agenda¹⁰.

The year 2015 marked the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a global development agenda that lays out 17 SDGs to be achieved by 2030. The SDGs which came into effect in January 2016, are a universal set of goals, targets and indicators that set out quantitative objectives across the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development⁶. With the aim of addressing critical sustainability issues such as poverty, climate change, inequality, economic development, and ecosystem protection, the SDGs are to be implemented in all countries. The SDGs like other international agendas must be implemented locally simultaneously with national development policies and programmes, which means there is a need to localise the SDGs to suit the national agenda¹¹.

This calls for greater level of integration across different sectors, societal actors and nation states to find the interlinkages between the individual goals. Furthermore, by the adoption of the 17 SDGs, countries from across the globe have signalled the urgency for transformative action that comes with sustainable development in the period up to 2030. Thus, an essential part of this transformation is considered to be local action in cities and other human settlement (UN-Habitat, 2017). In addition, a number of SDGs require implementation at the urban level and thus depend on robust involvement from local actors and institutions¹².

2.1.3 MDGs and Importance of Local Governance

In September 2000, the UN adopted the MDGs as a way of driving and guiding international efforts towards the alleviation of poverty and progress to development. The timeline for the MDGs was 15 years (2000-2015)⁹. The simple and clear goals ranged from eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and achieving universal primary education, to ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development and they went together with specific targets with a set of global indicators. At the time the Goals were developed, there was little discussion around how they should be implemented and certainly few discussions around the role of local government in their delivery¹¹.

Nonetheless, it became clear by 2010 that the progress towards meeting the goals was not even, and some of this resulted directly from the fact that the MDGs were top-down approach directed by national governments¹³. Considerable progress was made under the MDGs, where the proportion of people living in poverty has been halved, over two billion people have gained access to improved sources of drinking water and huge gains have been made in fighting communicable diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria since 2000¹³. Nevertheless, there were still uneven gains with; 1.2 billion people globally still live in poverty, more than 2.5 billion people lacking improved sanitation facilities and progress was slow in improving maternal mortality rates with all these shared between national and local governments, or even the sole responsibility of subnational/local government and other local stakeholders¹³.

The MDGs were used a tool to advocate for improved services for the urban poor. Nonetheless, the policy encountered problems with its framework and implementation¹². The first concern with the MDGs was that the urban poor were hardly involved in the interventions intended to assist them, and their voices were in most cases absent at local government levels where action

was need the most. Additionally, local government never seemed to play any role in the MDG processes and, notwithstanding the fact that they often lacked resources or capacity to implement the changes needed to accomplish the MDGs. The overall idea of a global partnership for development was viewed as a top-down approach, which was even demeaning to a lot of expert¹⁴. Moreover, the economic, social and environmental aspects which are the triple bottom important elements of sustainable development were not integrated into the MDGs. Lastly, the monitoring and evaluation for the MDGs only began five years after the goals were adopted and even then, there was three or more years of missing data (UN, 2014). Although, some of the MDG targets were met and not necessarily through the MDG targeted interventions, it is important to note that, some of the indicators used and the monitoring framework for analysis lead to concerns of creating false success¹⁵. As stated in the Open Working Group's proposal, SDGs should build on the foundation laid by the MDGs and seek to complete the unfinished objectives of its goals¹⁴. In its draft of position paper on the role of Local Government Authorities in the UN development Agenda Post-2015, the United Cities and Local Government (UCLG) states that most of the MDGs depend directly or indirectly on the provision of infrastructure and services. These in their turn depend on a greater or lesser degree on local government doing their job¹⁶.

UCLG, which is an umbrella organisation that represents and defends the interests of local governments, argued that the Post-2015 Development Agenda can only be successful if it develops a sense of ownership and accountability at all levels, not neglecting the sub-national level, and the local and regional authorities as critical agents in the achievements of most of the MDGs and SDGs¹⁶. Thus, from the MDGs experiences and expanding on SDGs the most important lessons learned, is that national and local contexts are highly important. The critical role of local governments, the diversity of local stakeholders and how they relate to each other

need to be emphasised, as well as the need to invest in capacities and resources at the local level¹⁷.

2.1.4 Local Governments and Development

Internationally, local authorities have been promoted as important actors in development practices for over two decades¹⁸. The World Summit of 1992, on Environment and Development, introduced Local Agenda 21 (LA21), where Chapter 28 discusses local authorities' initiatives. It states that because so many of the problems and solutions being addressed by LA21 have their roots in local activities, the participation and cooperation of local authorities is a determining factor in fulfilling its objectives¹⁸. That chapter underlines the importance of local authorities, stating that as the level of governance closest to the people, they [local authorities] play a vital role in educating, mobilising and responding to the public to promote sustainable development¹⁷. The local level to be utilized in this research is defined as a municipal jurisdiction of local government. The institution of local government is defined as the organization which governs the local, geographic municipal jurisdiction¹⁹. The implementation of sustainable development is important to ensure fair, just, and inclusive development for all. This research is located within the realm of local government as an institution that can aid to the adequate implementation of sustainable development for the key reasons that have been discussed above. For its role as implementing partners of the SDGs local government has and continues to make a strong a case to be fully recognized; to ensure that global and national targets were set, delivered, and monitored locally. Not only are the many of the key services essential to meeting the proposed SDGs delivered at the local level, but local governments are in their best position to ensure that the needs of local people are understood and met and that the SDGs are locally owned, inclusive and leave no one behind¹⁹.

Nigeria has recognised the need for local government in development by obliges municipalities to promote economic development of local communities²⁰. Local Government established the notion of developmental local government which is defined as local government committed to working with citizens and groups within community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs, and improve the quality of their lives²⁰. The Local Government Municipal Systems Act made the pursuit of IDP a compulsory activity for local governments and legislated several key local economic development functions and responsibilities. The essential aim of the Act is to provide for the core principle, mechanisms and processes that are necessary to enable municipalities to move progressively towards the social and economic upliftment of local communities²⁰. The National Development Plan (NDP) demonstrates a more neo-liberal outlook. This is a second highly significant framework to reshape the development planning in the country. In terms of the economy the emphasis is upon constructing a more inclusive and more dynamic economy in which the benefits are equally shared²¹. The NDP builds upon, however, the key proposals of the National Growth Plan for creating new jobs by providing supportive environment for growth and development while promoting a more labour-absorptive economy²¹. The NDP further highlights that for the making of sustainable human settlements Nigeria needs municipalities that put economic development and jobs at the heart of what they do and how they function²⁰.

Unlike in other countries is it neither voluntary nor just a local government initiative but a constitutional requirement for local government to promote social and economic development and to structure and manage the administration, budgeting, and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote social and economic development²². Nonetheless, with all the recognition on local government being a distinct actor in development,

the important challenge to be addressed is the link between local government and development processes; to develop more strategic approaches to supporting decentralization and local governance and to provide relevant capacity and resources²².

Localization of development in general and the SDGs in particular are rooted back to the basic principles of development embedded in the philosophy of Leave NO ONE BEHIND to reach out to the furthest and include them in the development intervention as well as addressing the systematic inequalities across different spectra. Broad-based inclusive development programmes that can contribute to poverty reduction and enhancing equality between and among different walks of life can be better planned, implemented, and monitored by being closer to the beneficiaries of the envisaged development programmes²³.

Sustainable development goals are global agendas agreed by member states to improve the lives of their citizens. Localization and/or domestication of those goals are not only the translation of the agenda to local reality for effective and well-coordinated multilevel governance but also making it relevant to the specific realities on the ground at a locality²⁴. Finalizing the global agendas with the consensus of member states is an important step but implementing them at an appropriate level is equally important if not more. And as such, locality and local development are becoming important elements of development strategies to achieve the SDGs and require efforts and actions from the local level. Cognizant of localization and the role of local actors, the United Nations established a UN Global Taskforce on the localization of the SDGs. The Global task force constructed a roadmap to help programme countries in their effort of contextualizing and concertizing the global goals to a more feasible and suitable action that conforms to the reality on the ground. The road map has five elements which include awareness-raising, advocacy, implementation, monitoring, and the next agenda²⁵.

2.1.5 Localising the SDGs

Local governments play a significant role in the implementation of SDGs, which will only be implemented effectively if embedded into both national and local processes. This is important because local governments form a bridge between national governments, communities and citizens, as a result of their crucial role in setting priorities, executing plans, monitoring results, and engaging with local businesses and communities¹⁷. It is important that the SDGs are monitored through a bottom-up approach, as this will ensure sustainability and local ownership. This is a lesson learned from the MDGs, as these were elaborated in a top-down approach. In order for SDGs to be successful there is a need for localising the agenda. In other words, the strategies must be defined, implemented and monitored at a local level to ensure that sustainable development targets are achieved at a global, national and subnational level²⁶. In practice, SDG localization comprises two main processes, (i) planning and implementing the SDGs; SDG localization primarily refers to the process by which local government (or regional governments, in some cases) define, plan, and implement strategies to achieve locally-adapted goals and targets, and (ii) monitoring SDG progress: in addition to local implementation, local government need to also monitor progress on a range of SDG targets²⁷. In many cities, SDG localization can build upon Agenda 21 processes. Agenda 21 was the influential action plan for sustainable development that came into being 28 years ago at the seminal Rio Earth Summit in 1992. It was widely adopted at the local level and programs by local authorities were collectively labelled Agenda 21²⁷.

MDG experiences have shown that countries are more likely to make progress on international development goals where they already have similar targets or priorities in place. The same could be said for local government. Thus, a starting point for mapping out the SDGs is to map them

against the already existing local policies. The process starts with scanning and detailing the landscape of existing strategies and plans, and then comparing existing goals and targets with the global SDGs and targets. This will provide an overview of the SDG targets for which local governments have a mandate, by matching targets with existing development plans to be executed by local authorities²⁷.

2.1.6 Local Government and SDGS

The aim of SDGS is transformation that enables inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable human settlements. There are variety of targets, specifically addressing the form and quality of human settlement, including environmental standards, cultural heritage, sustainable transportation and urban sustainability. For example, The SDGs proposes fast-tracking the adoption by cities and human settlements of integrated policies and plans addressing resource efficiency and climate change¹⁹. In addition, SDG 11 is interconnected with the other 16 goals that also highlight the need for municipal engagement in achieving, for example goal 6 on clean water and sanitation, goal 2 on food security, goal 9 on investment and infrastructure, goal 8 on economic growth and goal 12 on sustainable use of resources²¹. Municipalities as constants in their local context, may also have the possibility to act on goal 17 as anchor tenants' actor collaboration and partnership supporting implementation of the SDGs²¹.

In other words, the SDGs point out the key challenges faced at local level and offer indicators as to the role of municipal institutions in governing for sustainable development. Nonetheless, through the Habitat III the New Urban Agenda (NUA), a detailed account of the municipal role was established later. The NUA was adopted in 2016 and it comprises of a variety of commitments set for just and sustainable communities, such as provision of services, equal opportunities and environmental protection. The NUA may provide a framework for local

implementation of the SDGs through the emphasis of the global impacts of local environmental actions and establishing new rules, practices and funding transformation initiatives²¹. There is a need for strong engagement from local actors and institutions as a number of SDGs have to be implemented at the urban level. In light of this, it may be necessary to further decentralize so that municipal powers are associated with responsibilities. In their current form the SDGs have limited guidance as to how implementers can reconcile their daily commitments with the global goals, particularly because the SDGs do not facilitate practice but rather a political end²³.

Several authors approve the incorporation of The SDGs in the SDGs and the recognition of cities as potential key drivers of sustainable development, and the agreement that there is a need for decentralization of powers and responsibilities to the urban level²⁵. Nonetheless, in governing for sustainable development is not a matter of just specific content of a strategy or agenda, it also looks into the direction of the processes, the actors within the process, such as individual politicians or administrators, organisations or the degree of formality of the process itself¹⁹.

At the same time, there may be reasons to be cautious regarding being positive about the prospects for The SDGs based on the experience of municipalities with LA21, in particular, the experimentation with different approaches to include citizens, NGOs, academics and other stakeholders in participatory approaches to improve local policymaking. Other than the policy being seen as a voluntary mechanism and as an environmental initiative, LA21 led to a huge outbreak of experimentation in settlements around the world²⁶. LA21 had intense results on local government across the globe, even though barriers such as, capacity and resource shortages, political interests and intra-municipal changes existed to dilute its participatory and long-term content. However, It was argued that at the national level LA21 resulted in an increase in integration of environmental issues through the municipal portfolio²⁶.

While recognising the urgency to clarify the roles and responsibilities of actors taking part in governing for sustainable development at the local level, it is also significant to understand that in cities and human settlements, The SDGs has the likelihood of being the focal point of the SDG process. Furthermore, it is important for actors, more specifically, local municipalities to reflect on the link between the 17 SDGs, locality and related challenges²⁰.

Moreover, the contribution of actors to the implementation of the SDGs will depend on the mission of organisations, their scope of action, their plan and level of ambition. In many cases, municipalities play a huge a central role, for example, the planning for providing public services. Comparably, municipal organisations have the potential to act as coordinators for the local implementation of SDGs, by providing support and aiding other actors to take action, at the same time making sure that all SDGs are being tackled directly or in synergy between various methods. Nonetheless, is it also important for municipalities to take note of institutional and political barriers to implementation, and to reflect on the experience of the past initiatives such as MDGs and LA21²⁷.

For those cities with pre-existing strategies with local goals and targets, localisation becomes a process of reconciliation and integration or simple validation from. For example, the current plan, the City of Tshwane Growth and development Strategy, it is centred its own goals, visions, initiatives and indicators. The plan was negotiated in 2013 through a multi-stakeholder process with public agencies all of which occurred prior to the urban SDG. Even so, many of the CTMM goals and target mesh with the urban SDG, and even surpass the new global goal and its targets²⁸. In Addition, CTMM not only pledges that some of its population will have convenient access to public transit but that it will have a liveable, resilient and inclusive city whose citizens enjoy a high quality of life, have access to social, economic, and enhanced political freedom and where

citizen's and partners in the development of the African capital city of excellence. The city's office has pledged to support the SDGs as the goals are useful in raising the profile in the global arena and mobilising resources²⁸. The resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015 illustrated some means of implementation with the primary responsibility on each country's government. The government of each country includes many layers from national, subnational, local to village actors depending on the regulatory and legislative framework of each country. The responsibilities of each hierarchy of the government can vary from the mobilization of financial resources, provision of basic services, expansion of accountable and responsive institutions²³.

Some argue that the inclusion and reference to local government in SDGS (Making cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, and sustainable) is a testimony to the critical role of local government in the implementation of the SDGs. Nonetheless, the role of local government is beyond SDGS. Well capacitated and empowered local government actively engage and delivers on the development needs and aspirations of their community with wider and varied mandates. The role of the state both at a national and regional level is indeed evolving owing to its ability to create an enabling environment and deliver on development results²⁹.

Local governments with other development actors are critical for the implementation and achievement of the SDGs. They are not only responsible and accountable for their community but also very close to households and individuals, particularly to those who are at risk of falling behind²⁵. They are the engine to reach the furthest and mainstream the leave no one behind in programming principles. Local communities and actors are best placed to understand the collective needs, challenges, and capacities of their locality and key partners to achieve this agenda. Local and regional governments are critical implementing partners of development

planning. This is owing to their potential role in achieving the correlated targets in the long run through mainstreaming and localising the SDGs³⁰.

SDG financing gap has been reported as a giant problem of SDG localization and implementation. Yet, the other side of the coin is not reported where the local government has a great potential to mobilize domestic resources. This can be done by strengthening tax capacity, broadening the tax base, and improving governance in revenue collection³¹. Besides the mobilization of resources, the local government plays a critical role in the management of the resources. Local budgets should be efficiently aligned with the priorities identified and established in the local or regional development plans. Effective management of resources at a local level is directly attributed to improved delivery of basic services such as education, healthcare, water, sanitation, security, and justice³⁰.

Very often, human settlements are portrayed as areas of inequality, segregation and exclusion. In Nigeria, regardless of the efforts made by governments the housing and service delivery interventions for the poor continue to perpetuate the urban form and legacy of apartheid¹⁶.

‘Integrated human settlement’ has become a significant way of attempting to address the ongoing challenge of integration of the apartheid urban form. The government’s efforts have focused on facilitating denser, better located, mixed-income, environmentally sustainable government-assisted housing²³. However, with all these in place there is still work to be done to improve policies and strategies that can be implemented on a larger scale, while policy instruments and frameworks that are required for a coherent and implementable approach to integration are still undeveloped and require attention²⁴.

Sustainable development goals localization is the transition of the global agenda to the national and down the ladder to the local hierarchy of government structures. Such translation of goals

and plans is all about multilayered and multileveled governance. This process is neither a delegation nor a removal of authority and responsibility from one to another. It is the sharing of responsibility and accountability among multileveled governance structures³¹. The government machineries at local, regional, or national level are assumed to share a common purpose of improving the living conditions of the society and delivering results to their citizens. It is a cooperation framework of empowering all levels of government to take shared ownership through effective decision making, coordinated action, sharing expertise, skills, and knowledge, communicating effectively, and establishing consistent monitoring and reporting tools or structures³².

Decentralization is a long-standing concept for governance while it is a contemporary idea in the development discourse. It is the transfer of authority and responsibility from the central government to the lower level of government structure. Put it differently, it is the process by which some critical functions of the government like planning, decision making, and implementations are delegated and /or distributed from the central 'powerhouse' to the next level of hierarchy. From a development perspective, it is a process of planning, budgeting, deciding, and acting on the development priorities of the locality with all actors on the ground³³.

The concept of localising development is closely linked to participation and decentralization. Participation has been popularized in development since the 1990s and has been part of development discourse since then. It is a counter attack to a highly criticized top-down policy in development that excludes people from its processes³³. The approach is expected to make development and its processes acceptable and inclusive as it embraces the needs, wants, priorities and interests of the community. It is all about bringing development closer to the

people. Such inherent local development influences the achievement the national and global development goals³³.

2.1.7 Challenges and Opportunities of Local Government in Localising and Implementing the SDGs

Localization of development in general or localization of SDG in particular is not without challenges. They are also not a panacea to development problems. Challenges can be internal, external, manageable, or non-manageable at a local level. According to some empirical research and statutory reports from the mandated organizations, the inadequacy of financial resources from both domestic and international sources, posed a critical challenge to SDG implementation in Africa and globally²⁷. The SDGCA highlights significant public revenue shortfalls in Africa. For example, one in five African countries does not raise enough in revenues to meet its basic state functions. Enhancing efforts to mobilize domestic resources has been at the center of financing development discourse. As indicated in the previous chapters, financial resources can be enhanced by strengthening tax capacity, broadening the tax base, and improving governance in revenue collection³³.

Likewise, many African countries are being challenged with institutional capacity, inadequate data, and social exclusion to localize and implement SDGs. Localization requires that local governments be provided with resources capacities commensurate with the responsibilities they are given in the implementation process. Weak local governance and lack of accountability at many levels of government hierarchy pose challenges to the implementation of development programmes. For local governments to effectively function as strategic implementers of the SDGs, they need the requisite human capital and financial resources as well as autonomy to take decisions based on the needs of their citizens. Local accountability should be strengthened, and

partnerships needs developed with civil society, local NGOs, and community-based organizations³⁴.

Another critical aspect of SDG localization and implementation is the lack of good governance at all levels of governance. Good governance determines the successful implementation of the SDGs for all types of local governments. Without good governance, there will be no mainstreaming of the leave no one behind principle, which is a foundation of all SDGs localization and implementation. Linking good governance to cross-sectored and nexus thinking, rather than current sectored/silo-thinking practices through the bottom-up concept of citizen science is highly important for SDG implementation and localization³³. Despite the challenges, there are also opportunities to localize and implement the SDGs in Africa. Some of the opportunities are multi stakeholders' engagement through increasing awareness of citizens, taking advantage of the young and vibrant society in Africa, developing peer support mechanisms among countries and south-south learning. For effective localization and implementation of SDGs in Africa, there is need to capitalize on decentralization and participation. They are critical in achieving the targets of SDGs. An effectively decentralized system of administration with coordinated functions of multi-levels of government enhances the localization and decentralization of SDGs³⁵.

In an increasingly interconnected world, with global trade and the impact of natural disasters and climate change making national borders less relevant, local governments are under greater pressure to respond at a local level to challenges and opportunities which they cannot directly control. Better educated local populations and active civil society organizations have much higher expectations of their local governments, they are also increasingly mobile in the search for jobs and economic opportunities both within their country and across countries, providing

greater pressure on the policy-makers and service deliverers to respond to changing and persistent needs on the ground²⁵.

The impact of these changes has been more visible in the cities across the Commonwealth, including in many small states. The impact of rapid urbanization means that 65% of the global population will be living in cities by 2050. The urban population in the Commonwealth currently stands at 38% although levels of urbanization differ significantly from country to country. Rapid urbanisation results in a complex set of democracy, governance and management challenges ranging from poor to unplanned informal settlements, limited infrastructure capacity, lack of housing, poor security, and lack of public transport. And these are all key issues which have been encapsulated in SDGS, which seeks to recognise the unique challenges of urbanisation with a set of dedicated targets to support cities and human settlements³⁶.

There are various challenges that local governments will likely face in translating the goals to practice. Three most common challenges are 1) the workability of the framework, 2) data availability, and 3) choosing targets and setting target levels at the local level (UN-Habitat, 2017). While the first two are applicable to the above meaning of localising, the third one- choosing relevant targets and setting target levels- is particularly relevant for the role of local governments as implementers of a new development agenda³⁶. The scope of the proposed goals and targets is notably large, and they cover most of the development challenges and respond to the broad range of issues expressed by key stakeholders. While the MDGs had 8 goals and 21 targets, the SDGs has 17 goals and 169 targets³⁷. The sheer number of targets and the fact that many of them are not easily measurable constraints the development of a manageable system of indicators to monitor progress at different government levels and hold these different tiers of governments to account. Another challenge is of ensuring harmonization with the global framework. For

example, how do cities set qualitative targets and identify indicators that are context specific but which at the same time can be harmonized with aggregate measures of national progress?³⁷.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 System Approach and Multi Stakeholders Engagement through Bottom-Up Approach and SDG Localization

The sustainable development goal is a recent phenomenon and relatively new to research and there remains a knowledge gap that is attracting scientific research. One of the contemporary interests is that localization and achievement of the 2030 Agenda require a participatory, integrated, and systemic approach³⁸. Such initiatives involve various categories of actors from planning, implementation to monitoring. It also involves top to bottom and bottom-to-up processes in a sort of seamless interactive approach. The principle of SDG integration through systematic and multi-stakeholder engagement comprises the horizontal linkage between different policy areas. It also entails vertical linkage from global, national to local levels and territorial linkage between local governments. At the heart of multi-stakeholder mechanisms is the participation of key territorial stakeholders, the whole of society, and the whole of government approach. The actors include but are not limited to government entities, civil society organizations, private companies and academia³⁸.

While applying the multi-stakeholder mechanisms, systems approach can help to characterize and identify useful leverage points. It also fosters participation that is needed to localize and catalyze development action. Given that each place has a unique geographical or spatial extent and therein lies its unique characters and problems. In a more sophisticated fashion, development systems thinking is a consideration of interconnections, holistic rather than reductionist approaches and exploration of dynamic and emergent behavior arising from the action of feedback relationships³⁹. It provides tools for managing complexities by shifting problem frameworks from linear cause-effect interpretations toward an understanding of complex situations. The approach enables integrated multi-level partnerships that have been Identified as one of the key drivers of SDGs. and are viewed as a synchronized and integrated development plan of the locality and are not a stand-alone SDG project³⁹.

Advocating for SDG localization and integration is all about planning, implementation, and evaluation of development programmes at all levels of the government hierarchy in a synchronized way. This includes national, regional, and local levels. As the SDGs are so integrated and interlinked of indivisible nature require systemic thinking and multi-stakeholder engagement. Systemic thinking is where all or different parts work together seamlessly while feeding each other from a subsystem to a super system. The approach requires the whole of society and the whole of government to collaborate⁴⁰.

In most of the scenarios, the development planning has been more top-down which excludes significant actors of development and is not compatible with the systematic and multi-stakeholder approach. The bottom line is that top-down and bottom-up approaches should complement each other to improve multi-level coordination and governance. Local governments need to establish their action plans for the SDGs that reflect their needs and local characteristics

while the upper streams are expected to manage regulatory frameworks and allocate resources⁴⁰. The principle of focusing on a bottom-up approach will ensure that the delivery of the SDGs is grounded on local realities, which will make a significant contribution and enable the community to meet their basic needs and priorities⁴¹.

2.2.2 Theory of Decentralisation

The local state has been a focus of decentralisation, particularly in the south, where transferring state activity to its local entities has been seen as a way of making it more accountable and democratic⁴². Many theorists point out that local politics form part of the critical ground for learning the civic skills necessary for democratic practice, meaning that local politics should not be looked at as a separate matter whose significance rises and falls in response to external trends. For many citizens, the most critical issues demanding political responses are everyday concerns that are the responsibility of local officials. In Sub-Saharan, the policy reformers have resorted to decentralisation to break the boundaries of central government and to promote participation in democratic governance. This is driven by the need to increase the performance of local government, while improving the capacities of the institutions make use of revenues, deliver development services and respond to local needs⁴².

The research focused on local government understood as a set of formal institutions legally established to deliver a range of specific services to relatively small geographic jurisdictions⁴³. The local institutions are elected as a representative council for urban municipality, supported by professionals who are responsible for the management of local affairs. The local institutions operations have been oriented more to top-down mandate than bottom-up demands. Despite decentralization, local government entities in Africa have attained the accountability, responsibility, and responsiveness envisaged as the outcome of reform⁴³.

2.3 Empirical Review

2.3.1 Local Governments and Service Delivery

It is also critical that the debate around the SDGs and their implementation at the local level consider the importance of ensuring access to the necessary resources and capacity to ensure that local government can deliver effectively. The message was reinforced by the Chisinau Outcome Statement on Strengthening Capacities and Building Effective Institutions for the Implementation of the UN Post-2015 Development Agenda, 25-26 February which acknowledged the role of local government ‘local authorities and their associations must be empowered through capacity strengthening and enhanced institutional effectiveness to own and achieve development goals, stimulating community involvement and participation in the local development strategies’ (Article 2 viii) and the need to ‘stress the importance of establishing suitable financing mechanisms to support the strengthening of capacities and building effective institutions at all levels, including through the localization of resources alongside localising the SDGs’⁴⁴.

Local governments are often seen as the most responsive form of government because they are the closest and most accessible to the citizens. They are responsible for ensuring equitable delivery of essential services, which includes social services such as health, welfare and housing. The question remains on what kind of tools do local municipalities have for an effective and quality assured service delivery. Local service delivery has been criticised for focusing more on budgets and numbers rather than focusing on better health in the population, increasing the quality of education or, more demanding and difficult task to measure. This is why good governance practices are also important in measuring service delivery⁴⁵.

Good local management implies high performance not only in managing local services in order to satisfy customers and taxpayers, but also in enabling local communities to solve their own problems and to create better futures for the stakeholders. There is a link between good governance and service delivery. One needs to know what the population demands in order to carry out these tasks⁴⁶.

Even before the SDGs were finalized, there were ample arguments put forward to consider governance, including local governance, as an essential element of the Post-2015 Agenda. According to UN-Habitat acknowledging local and regional government as key actors of development should be an important element of the post 2015 agenda, as they play a crucial role in enabling local development and adequate (urban) service delivery. Thus, localising the post-2015 development agenda comes to be crucial for the translation of goals, targets, and indicators to the local context. In addition, in achieving sustainable urban transformations, local government are key actors. As current evidence has shown, critical urban issues such as health, employment, housing, migration and climate change are primarily dealt with at the national level, however, to truly tackle such issues would require attention to their local dimensions and implication⁴⁷.

The local government is the one that has the closest interaction with the citizens at most. This then makes it a starting point for implementing the SDGs. Even though the SDGs text itself does not contain an explicit call to adopt the goals at the level of the local government, local government is mentioned in a lot of goals, notably: The SDGs make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. SDGS aims for a transformation enabling inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable settlements. A range of targets, addressing the form and quality of human settlements are included, including environmental standards, cultural heritage,

sustainable transportation and urban sustainability. The SDGs proposes for example accelerating the adoption by cities and human settlements of integrated policies and plans addressing resources efficiency and climate change⁴⁸.

The SDGs is interlinked with other SDGs that also indicate need for municipal involvement in achieving for example food security (goal 2), clean water and sanitation (goal 6) economic growth (goal 8), investment in infrastructure (goal 9) and sustainable use of resources (goal 12). Municipalities as constants in their local context, may also have the possibility to act as anchor tenants enhancing actor collaboration and partnership supporting implementation of the SDGs (goal 17). In such ways, the SDGs highlight key challenges at the local level and offer indications as to the role of municipal organizations in governing for sustainable development. However, a detailed account of this role was deferred to Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda⁴⁸.

The importance of local government in the successful achievement of the SDGs has been recognized thoroughly. For example, the UN secretary general synthesis report on SDGs highlighted that it is significant to think of many of the investments to achieve the SDGs and how they will take place at the sub-national level and led by local authorities. Similarly, UN (2015) in their Third International Conference on Financing Sustainable Development pointed the significance of local government in economic terms as they committed to increase international cooperation as a way to strengthen the capacity of municipalities and other local authorities, as well as supporting local government in their efforts to mobilise revenues as applicable⁴⁹.

Furthermore, the UCLG report point that local governments should also be seen as policymakers, catalysts of change and level of government best placed to link global goals with local

communities and not just only as implementers. The role of local government needs to be supported by the civil society, which can play four major roles in the process of localisation: represent the voice of the poor and the marginalised, be the agents of accountability, act as service delivery agents and involve actively in data collection, reporting and monitoring⁵⁰.

The white paper on local government addressed a number of key aspects for ensuring and supporting the transformation of local government. It remains the defining policy document in Nigeria, offering an insight into the political intentions and thinking of the drafters of the local government legislation. Importantly the white paper describes the requirements of developmental local government as developmental local government is local government commitment to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives⁵¹.

SDG define the development agenda at the local level to be essentially about making municipal spaces more socially inclusive, economically productive, environmentally sustainable and resilient to climate change and other risks⁵². These goals range from alleviating poverty and reducing inequality through job creation and economic growth, as well as ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, are in many ways interrelated and cross-cutting in nature. There is clear evidence that the SDGs relate directly to local government and local governance, and will, therefore, require the involvement of local government in their implementation- water, sanitation, food security, sustainable resources, investment in infrastructure, economic growth and development all have a local delivery dimension⁵². In the same way, those that have strong governance and democracy focus, including gender equality and empower women and girls, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive

institutions at all levels, and the cities and human settlements goals require action from local government not just at national level⁵².

2.3.2 Local Government and Good governance

Government structures often do not embrace sustainable development as a guiding planning principle resulting in the implementation of sustainability objectives often becoming difficult and resulting in ineffectiveness⁵³. The researcher further argued that there have been considerable difficulties in translating strategies into practice even within government sectors that have promoted the principles of sustainable community development. In addition, outlining that local government rarely incorporates a sustainability ethos into their planning until forced to. It was stated that argue that rather than merely planning for sustainability, as seems common, governments should be planning sustainably. On the other hand, local government often lacks the capacity to implement sustainability initiatives effectively. Thus, building capacity at all levels of government as well as promoting good governance practices within and between spheres of government is important. Political corruption acts as a big deterrent in realising sustainable communities due to the misappropriation of funds which results in reduced effectiveness of community development initiatives⁵³.

Good governance has been a buzzword in international development since the 1990s. This concept refers to governance which is consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law⁵⁴. Good governance also speaks to minimised corruption, and that the views of minorities are considered in decision-making processes. It is further responsive to both the present and future needs of the society. In other words, good governance is a framework for successful government in societies today. However, it is usually perceived as an aim and a framework for policies rather than a strategic

goal in itself. Participation is the key word here, and this should be a central agenda in pro-poor policies⁵⁴. There is a space for citizens to interact with local authorities as long as those authorities are there to serve the people, and not the wealthy on top of the administrative structures⁵⁴. If municipalities are to cooperate with each other, the municipalities have to be democratic in the sense that people's participation is the most important factor⁵⁴.

The provision of service delivery by the government to the previously disadvantaged black population in Nigeria became linked with the issues of Human rights, inequality, poverty alleviation and social as a result of the apartheid legacy. The basic services provided by local government such as clean drinking water, sanitation, electricity, housing, waste removal and roads, are basic human rights, essential components of the right to dignity outlined in the Constitution and Bill of rights. These basic services have also formed the foundation for all the development frameworks. And the mandate for local governance in the country. According to the Constitution of the Republic of Nigeria, the role of local government is to: to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities; to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner, and to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government⁵⁵.

A study stated that local government provided a new vision for developmental local government, outlining that local government should be committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives⁵⁶. Amongst other is the Local Government Municipal Systems Act was legislated to enable municipalities to move progressively towards the socio-economic upliftment of local communities and to ensure universal access to basic services that are

affordable for all citizens. To this end, legislation has been developed to give effect to the new developmental local government⁵⁶.

A study asserted that while there has been significant progress with regards to service delivery in general, the advancements seem modest when one considers the number of people who still have inadequate access to services. Moreover, even with the best performing local authorities in urban areas they are unable to provide adequate basic services to households due to the increasing number of informal settlements on the periphery of urban areas⁵⁷. Thus, the challenge is how to keep pace with the demand of urbanisation, while dealing with the unplanned informal settlements on the outskirts or urban centres.

2.3.3 Local Government and SDGs

A study undertakes an overview of MDGs and which SDGs had come to succeed with a view to discovering the inherent weaknesses in their implementation, which should be avoided if SDGs are to make an impact. A documentary data from secondary sources such as the U.N. working papers and other relevant materials or sources on the activities of both the MDGs and SDGs were subjected to content analysis. An assessment of the MDGs globally presents a varying degree of success. Specifically, a scorecard of MDGs in Nigeria records very low performance. Out of the eight targeted goals, the country succeeded in managing to meet two, namely, improved maternal health and global partnership, while major critical goals of poverty reduction, education and environmental sustainability that have direct bearing on the people are still in need of serious attention. The study identified a critical gap of absence of active involvement of local government in the implementation of the MDGs. For SDGs to make intended impact, increased participation and partnering with local government becomes a necessity⁵⁸.

Development since the creation of man has been the desire of mankind and every nation. To achieve this, many strategies and policies have been set on motion to actualize it. The quest for this gave birth to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the United Nations which was later replaced by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To achieve this, many measures have been established including local governments. Despite local government reforms and many strategies to assist local governments in achieving SDGs in Nigeria, many challenges have been frustrating the effort. This necessitated the need to identify these challenges. The efficiency-services theory was used as the theoretical framework for the work and factors like poor financial base, limited autonomy, unsteady administrative structure, unqualified staff, corruption, etc. were identified as factors militating against local government in achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria. Possible recommendations like giving financial autonomy to local governments, employment of staff based on meritocracy, specifying the roles of local government, proper accountability and transparency, appointment of leaders based on merit, etc. were also given. The application of these recommendations will help reposition and empower local government towards achieving sustainable development goals in Nigeria before 2030 deadline⁵⁹.

A study argued that at the core of the opportunity to deliver sustainable urban development in Nigeria is the lack of capacity to mainstream global goals at the municipal level. The study thus addressed the following questions: Who is responsible for local implementation of the global development agenda? What mechanisms should be in place for local implementation? How can local capacities be strengthened for effective delivery of sustainable urban development? In doing this, we critically assess the challenges of localising the global agenda by focusing on SDG11 and its application in Lagos, Nigeria's largest city. A content analysis of SDG11 and the

Lagos State Development Plan reveals major gaps in the development approach of the state, while other findings reveal that paucity of data, weak institutional capacity as well as poor governance strategies are major impediments to mainstreaming SDG11 in Lagos. The chapter concludes by recommending some approaches to conciliate the global agenda with local exigencies, such as local capacity building and inclusive development⁶⁰.

Within the framework of Basic Needs Approach (BNA), a study analyzed issues of local government administration and the challenges of sustainable development in Nigeria. The study argued that local government administration is confronted with issues and challenges such as federal and state government's interventions in constitutional responsibilities of local government. Yet, it is seen as avenue for dispensing political patronage to party loyalists. These among other challenges facing local government administration have rendered it incapable of producing good governance and democratic dividends to the people. Drawing experiences from developed and developing countries in the globalized era, it concludes that local government administration in Nigeria cannot successfully address the challenges of sustainable rural development unless the country returns to true federalism, enthrone positive leadership anchored on rule of law, transparency and accountability, administrative probity, pursue economic self-reliant through internally generated revenue and embracing the culture of good governance and global best practices⁶¹.

A study examined the significance of good governance in addressing the challenges affecting the capacity of local government system to ensure sustainable development at the grass root level in Nigeria. The study began with a premised that local government as a tier of government in the country is the most important institution that could guarantee sustainable development at the grass root level. This could be seen from the functions and role vested on the institution as

contained in the amended Nigeria's 1999 constitution. However, the study argued that the performance of local government as it relates to grass root development in the country is quite dismal largely due to poor management of resources, lack of autonomy, inadequate local leadership. With the aid of qualitative instruments, the study argued that institutionalization of good governance is one of the best strategy for sustainable development at local level. This could be achieved through constructive engagement of the in policy design and implementation, institutionalization of accountability standard in local government procurement, acquisition of competent professional civil servants and compliance with public service ethical code as major ways through which sustainable development could be guaranteed at the local level. The study further recommends enforcement of local government autonomy, improving the collection and utilization of local internally generated revenue as well as close collaboration between local government and relevant government agencies as ways for institutionalization of good governance and by extension sustainable development at local government level⁶².

It was argued in another study that despite the claims by state officials to the contrary, the pace of national development in Nigeria remains abysmally in a negative position. In the Nigerian state therefore, it has largely remained a scenario of affluence and affliction. The local government areas have also largely remained underdeveloped. It is further posited in this contribution that the issue of sustainable national development in Nigeria is immensely intertwined with developments in the local government system. Hence, it is concluded in the study that one of the best ways of going about the overall development of the Nigerian state is to concentrate on the development of its local government segments⁶³.

A study examined the effect of the exclusion of community representatives (locals), local traditional structures and values from the local government bureaucracy and its implication on

attaining developmental goals in selected States in Nigeria. The study was situated within the ambits of the Weberian and Marxian bureaucratic theories to consider the subject matter and generate analysis. The study adopted the survey research design with a mixed-method approach to generate both primary and secondary data. Using the multi-stage sampling technique, a total number of nine electoral wards across the three states of Bayelsa, Edo and Rivers were covered. One thousand one hundred ninety (1,190) copies of a self-constructed questionnaire were administered in the study areas. The figure was arrived at with the use of the Taro Yamane method of calculation. Besides, in-depth interviews were conducted with key informants in the selected states. Quantitative data were analysed using the Spearman's Rho Correlation Coefficient, while qualitative data were subjected to both thematic and descriptive methods of data analysis. It was found out that community participation and the inclusion of traditional structures and values in the local government bureaucracy could enhance the attainment of developmental goals at the local government levels. It was recommended that the National and State Houses of Assembly in Nigeria amend existing local government laws to restructure the local government bureaucracy to include community representatives at the local government bureaucracies with traditional institutions given specific roles⁶⁴.

The tripartite objectives of sustainable development remain; economic, social and environmental. Notably, the challenge is of global dimension, thus, the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) strategy for implementation of the development initiatives by the government of Nigeria, which was considered in a study. The study emphasized that the best way to secure sustainability of development strives is through local administration. The study draws on secondary source of data. It looked at the achievements, challenges and the successes recorded at

the local level. The study concluded that for effective service delivery, mechanism for implementation must contain local initiatives⁶⁵.

A study examined the challenges of policy implementation in Africa and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a particular reference to Nigeria. In doing this, a survey study was carried out, and a questionnaire administered while chi-square was used to test the hypotheses. All the data obtained were computer processed through Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS). Key informant interview was also carried out. The study discovered that Nigeria and most countries in Africa have entered economic recessions because of policy implementation challenges such as unrealistic goal setting, political patronage, neglect of target beneficiaries and lack of consideration of policy environment. The study recommended that Africa should set policy goals that are implementable. The SDGs should be reviewed by African countries to domesticate the goals with environmental considerations properly. Africa should do more to check corruption. Policies designed for implementation by the Federal government in Nigeria should include the state and local government contents. There should be the participation of the target beneficiaries⁶⁶.

A study assessed the impact of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on climate change in Umuahia North Local Government Area of Abia State, Nigeria, between the years 2019 and 2023. Climate change has become a global concern with far-reaching consequences, particularly in developing regions like Nigeria. The SDGs provide a framework for addressing various socio-economic and environmental challenges, including climate change mitigation and adaptation. To evaluate the effects of SDGs on climate change in Umuahia North, a mixed methods approach was employed. Data was collected through surveys, interviews, and documentary analysis. The study considered the implementation of specific SDGs that directly relate to climate change. The

findings revealed that the SDGs have had a positive impact on climate change in Umuahia North Local Government Area. Efforts to promote clean and affordable energy sources, such as solar power, have increased access to electricity and reduced dependence on fossil fuels. Sustainable urban planning and infrastructure development initiatives have enhanced resilience to climate change impacts, such as flooding and heatwaves. Climate action projects, including awareness campaigns and reforestation efforts, have contributed to carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation. Despite these achievements, challenges remain in the implementation of the SDGs. Limited financial resources, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of public awareness and participation hinder the full realization of SDG targets. Therefore, it is recommended that the government, non-governmental organizations, and local communities collaborate to address these challenges and ensure the effective implementation of the SDGs⁶⁷.

A study examined the extent to which decentralization is being utilized as a vehicle for sustainable economic development outcomes at all levels of governance in Africa. Research shows that decentralization is missing the triple-bottom line of sustainability: economic, social and environmental prosperity that meets current needs and does not take away from future generations in regions settled by indigenous communities. In the study, selected peer-reviewed literature and reports from conservation organizations on decentralization are analyzed. This research explores ways decentralization can be integrated with sustainability to minimize the short-term and long-run consequences of human actions on the environment at local levels. Factors enabling local sustainability—the legal structures, mediating factors and the decision-making sphere—are used to identify sustainability processes and activities in the governance and decentralization outcomes. The study was guided by the argument made by the United Nations in Agenda 21 and the 2030 Agenda that local governments are best placed to implement

sustainability through the development of programs that educate and engage with local communities. Under these circumstances, the best avenue to advance sustainable development initiatives is through the framework of decentralization in order to produce durable economic outcomes, minimize civil disputes and improve the living standards of local communities. The results demonstrate that there are no concrete national initiatives that have been developed to date to promote sustainability within the decentralization framework⁶⁸.

Local government in Nigeria, just like the Nigerian State, is a colonial creation. It has undergone many vicissitudes and reforms, the most popular of which has been the 1976 reforms, which to a large extent still inform the operational framework today. Before 1976, it had been a situation of confusion, traditionalism and, in some cases, neglect. The culture of local government thrived more seriously in the north than in the south. In fact, the more the success story of indirect rule in a particular area, the better practice of local government thrived in such areas⁶⁹.

A study looked at the relationship between good governance and environmental sustainability in Lagos State. In order to do this, the study examined critically three major targets of MDGs that bordered on environmental sustainability and how Lagos State fair on each of the targets. These targets are: one, integrate the principles of sustainable development into the State policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources; two, halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation; and three, to achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. Secondary data generated by various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of governments and national/international non-state actors were used in the study. Results of the study reveal significant impact of good governance on environmental sustainability of the State as evident in various urban forestry, beautification and green Lagos projects. In conclusion, the study posited

that, with good governance, the State can reverse the loss of environmental resources and sustain environmental development⁷⁰.

The limited scope of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the failure of the programme to achieve its developmental objectives at its expiry in 2015 led to the development and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) programme commencing 2016. The SDGs programme has been widely accepted as laudable for its wider approach to global development and sustainability. However, if the SDGs programme is not to end as the Millennium Development Goals did, it is necessary that its implementing actors collaborate with stakeholders of institutions that will make more members of the populace aware of, accepting of, and involved in the implementation of the goals. This is crucial because the goals require the populace' corresponding participation. A study focuses on one such institutional stakeholder: religious leaders. The study, through literature review and analysis of surveys and reports, examines the influence religious leaders have on their followers in Africa with Nigeria as Study . It argues that religious leaders have a strong influence on their followers, as Nigerians and most Africans place more trust in, and respect the opinions of their religious leaders than their political counterparts. The study, therefore, contends that if the global agenda of the SDGs is to be realised by getting a wider Nigerians to accept and involve in the implementation of the sustainable goals, then, the potential influence of religious leaders should be harnessed⁷¹.

A study examined the local government system in Nigeria, its relevance and impact in poverty reduction, economic growth and sustainable development. After a review of the local government system in Nigeria as an example of political, fiscal and economic decentralization, it examines the nature and evolution of local government in Nigeria as well as the roles and responsibilities of the local governments in the Nigerian context. In examining the deficiencies

of the local government system in Nigeria one of the major issues seem to be a problem of accountability of local governments along with serious capacity issues. The study concludes with a treatment of the imperatives for optimizing the effectiveness of local governments in Nigeria.

The limited scope of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the failure of the programme to achieve its developmental objectives at its expiry in 2015 led to the development and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) programme commencing 2016. The SDGs programme has been widely accepted as laudable for its wider approach to global development and sustainability. However, if the SDGs programme is not to end as the Millennium Development Goals did, it is necessary that its implementing actors collaborate with stakeholders of institutions that will make more members of the populace aware of, accepting of, and involved in the implementation of the goals. This is crucial because the goals require the populace' corresponding participation. A study focuses on one such institutional stakeholder: religious leaders. The study, through literature review and analysis of surveys and reports, examines the influence religious leaders have on their followers in Africa with Nigeria as Study . It argues that religious leaders have a strong influence on their followers, as Nigerians and most Africans place more trust in, and respect the opinions of their religious leaders than their political counterparts. The study, therefore, contends that if the global agenda of the SDGs is to be realised by getting a wider Nigerians to accept and involve in the implementation of the sustainable goals, then, the potential influence of religious leaders should be harnessed⁷².

A study takes a critical look at the roles of Nigeria's indigenous languages in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or the Global Goals (GGs) is a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) policy guideline and funding programme which should be implemented by all member countries between 2016, when

it came into effect, and 2030. An assessment of the level of implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Nigeria, which serves as a springboard for the SDGs, and which was to be implemented between 2000-2015 reveals that Nigeria has not met twenty-five percent of the MDGs. The great challenges of the country have not been met with great action by government. Our observation has shown that the high level of illiteracy has been responsible for underdevelopment and poverty in Nigeria. Information to provide guidance by government to majority of the people on sustainable development can only come from the use of indigenous languages if only 79 million Nigerians out of a population of 156 million can speak and understand English⁷³.

A study was set to investigate areas of priorities and challenges of actualizing sustainable development goals (SDGs). A survey research design was adopted with questionnaire developed in line with the three objectives used as data collection instrument. The population of the study comprises of library and information professionals (LIPs) in Imo State, Nigeria. A total of 62 library and information professionals available during the Imo State Chapter of Nigerian Library Association (NLA) meeting were used as sample size. Findings show that sustainable development goals (SDGs) numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 16 and 17 should be prioritized among LIPs. Constraints to effective contribution of LIPs towards realization of SDGs include lack of reliable and accurate data, negligence of LICs by governments, poor perceptions of the library profession, low level of private sector interest in library services, poor lobbying and advocacy skills amongst LIPs, paying lip services to library development programmes by government and low level of partnership drive among librarians. Creating awareness/sensitizing the citizens, equipping of library information centres (LICs) to support research, provision of educational information to improve quality of education, provision of funds to revive LICs, use of talks, shows/exhibitions

in creating awareness and reviving of public libraries in Nigeria amongst others, were identified as strategies that LIPs can adopt to contribute towards realization of SDGs⁷⁴.

A study examined government expenditure and its effect on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria. This was undertaken given that Nigeria is a democratic underdeveloped economy seeking sustainable development. The Millennium Development Goals, the predecessor of SDGs, did not achieve much and now there are the Sustainable Development Goals to finance in the face of a volatile mono-economy, corruption, weak budgetary system, decaying infrastructure and security challenges. The specific objective of the study is to analyze the structure and trend of government expenditure from 1986 to 2020. The study adopted an ex-post-facto research design. Secondary data was obtained from publications of the Central Bank of Nigeria, National Bureau of Statistics, Transparency International and the World Bank. Descriptive and analytical statistics were used for analysis. The findings of the study revealed that recurrent expenditure outlay is higher than capital expenditure, the economic and social service sectors expenditure is inadequate to foster any meaningful sustainable development and, corruption is rife in the country. Hence, the study concludes that there are indications that the SDGs just like its predecessors, the MDGs, is on the verge of achieving poor outcomes if urgent measures are not taken to correct this. So, the study recommends that the structure of government expenditure should be reversed and made adequate; environmental sector expenditure should be disaggregated for easy inference to ensure that the issues of environmental degradation are dealt with; and agencies such as the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, the Nigerian Police and other security agencies should be strengthened⁷⁵.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are targeted at eradicating extreme hunger and poverty in the 189 member countries of the United Nations (UN). Nigeria as a member of the United Nations keyed into the implementation of the framework of the goals by formulating the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), NEEDS as a policy is targeted at eradicating poverty and bringing about sustainable development. This is done through the establishment of Agencies like the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP). However, the scourge of poverty is still felt by the majority of the citizens of the country who do not have access to primary health care, water and food. A study analyses the effect of eradicating poverty in Nigeria via the instrumentality of the MDGs and concludes that government at various levels must come up with genuine poverty reduction programme if the challenges of poverty must be tackled⁷⁶.

A study examined the role of the local government in engendering sustainable urban governance in Nigeria. The study adopted an exploratory research design with the use of secondary data from 2010 to 2018 and the projection of rural urban growth by 2025. Content analysis was employed as data analysis method. Using the modernization theory, the study discovered that the problem of urbanization is global but in Nigeria its administration is uncoordinated and fragmented with inadequate urban administrative tools. It discovered that the local government in Nigeria are given little or no technical or financial capacity to govern urban areas. It recommends a bottom - top approach in planning of urban administration that is inclusive of the local government. Also, it suggests that the policies formulated and implemented should be tailored towards addressing the problems of urban growth. The study concluded that a participatory, multi stakeholders, collaborative approach to policy making and implementation in urban administration is the key to achieving an ideal sustainability of urban centres in Nigeria⁷⁷.

Open defecation has taken dimensions to impede public health, pollute our water and affect our sanitation. A study was conducted in Gwadabawa local government of Sokoto State, Nigeria as Study . 200 semi-structured questionnaires were distributed by convenience sampling and 160 of them were retrieved. Simple statistical analysis was done and the following findings were submitted: Knowledge of consequences of open defecation (OD). Most of the respondents (37.5%) believed that OD leads to water pollution, 30% opined that it Facilitates Fecal oral transmission of diseases, 17% accepted that it is a threat to public health. 10.0% were of the views that OD is a factor of diarrhea, trachoma, cholera, typhoid, polio and so on. Attitudes towards proper toilet use practice of open defecation, reasons for engaging in open defecation and strategies for reducing open defecation were discussed. In the light of the above, it was discovered that OD is a big threat to public health⁷⁸.

A study examined the roles of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Voluntary Organizations for Professionals Evaluation (VOPEs) towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria. The study identified the roles of the CSOs to include: providing support towards improved public transparency and accountability; creating awareness among government agencies and the general public about the SGDs; mobilizing private sector involvement; monitoring of projects under the SGDs; empowering the marginalized populations by giving voice to their concerns; and strengthening the fight against corruption. The study identified the roles of the VOPEs to include: training, re-training and capacity of staff; creating adequate and credible data management system to aid planning, monitoring and evaluation; monitoring developmental projects to ensure accountability and standardization; organizing workshops for cross learning and experience sharing among practitioners; and supporting monitoring and evaluation ownership and utilization of evaluation results⁷⁹.

A study to interrogated what challenges have constrained the effective performance of the local government in grassroots development and to suggest measures to address such challenges. The study concludes that despite the poor performance of the local government in grassroots development, it is still best suited to engender development at the local level, hence the urgent and compelling need to fix the local government system in order to enhance its service delivery capacity⁸⁰.

A study examines the constitutional/functional roles of local government councils in Nigeria in relation to service delivery. It provides a prospect of identifying the factors that has hampered the effectiveness of this institution at grassroots governance in Nigeria. The study, however provide recommendations in form of solutions to these challenges at the local level⁸¹.

A study was embarked on to evaluate Nigerian Government National Policy on Integrated Rural Development which is also known as Nigeria's Rural Development Policy for Sustainable Growth. The policy is working along the MDGs and from the findings of the study. The government has progressed in the area of rural poverty reduction, rural infrastructure development and rural education. However, meeting the target of 2015 for the MGDs is an optical illusion this is because much effort is needed from the government, stakeholders and development partners in addressing the challenges befalling rural communities. Finally, the study calls for special interventions for sustainable rural development towards MDGs and beyond 2015⁸².

A study is to critically examine local government accountability in respect of budget and budgeting system in order to improve sustainable development at the local level. The study tries to study the main source of revenue of local governments in Nigeria, and determine how the resources are utilized to deliver infrastructural development to the people. Also, information on

budget and budgeting of Irepo local government is analyzed in the study. There are 774 local governments in Nigeria. This research study covers 33 local governments in terms of disbursement of statutory allocation, and Irepo local government in terms of budget and budgeting analysis. As far back as 1999, the Nigerian local governments are being given enough by the Federal Government in order to provide infrastructural development to the citizens in the local area, but it seems the said public revenue are being mismanaged by political leaders and local governments' officials in Nigeria. The findings of A study revealed that < 5% of the statutory allocation accrued to the local governments under consideration is being expended on infrastructural development, while > 10% is used for personnel expenditure as the cost of delivering infrastructural development by local governments in Nigeria. So, further researches can still be carried out on fiscal planning by local governments for sustainable development in the remaining local governments in Nigeria. A study therefore recommended that the policy/decision-makers should make use of the findings of A study to help inform future decisions on fiscal planning in the local government administration in order to bring about sustainable development to the rural dwellers in the local governments. It is found that there is need for proactive measure for fiscal planning in order to sustain infrastructural development in the local government administration. Also found, is that local governments need to put in place a good fiscal planning that will sustain development at the local level⁸³.

The year 2020 was the resounding fifth anniversary of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which have a vision for a safer, healthier and more prosperous world by 2030. The overall objective of this present research is to analyze Nigeria's strategies towards ascertaining their progress, pitfalls and prospects for achieving environmental sustainability. The novel Covid-19 pandemic is found out to be closely intertwined with tropical deforestation; hence,

humans become exposed to disease pathogens originally found only in wild animals; thereby, depicting consequences for the environmental related SDGs in Nigeria. In addition, Covid-19 measures such as mobility restrictions during lockdowns create major food supply system challenges thereby, affecting availability and accessibility requirements for the attainment of food security (SDG-2) in Nigeria. Hence, the novel Covid-19 is a colossal pitfall retarding progress on⁸⁴.

A study critically examined local government accountability in respect of budget and budgeting system in order to improve sustainable development at the local level. The study tries to study the main source of revenue of local governments in Nigeria, and determine how the resources are utilized to deliver infrastructural development to the people. Also, information on budget and budgeting of Irepo local government is analyzed in the study. There are 774 local governments in Nigeria. This research study covers 33 local governments in terms of disbursement of statutory allocation, and Irepo local government in terms of budget and budgeting analysis. As far back as 1999, the Nigerian local governments are being given enough by the Federal Government in order to provide infrastructural development to the citizens in the local area, but it seems the said public revenue are being mismanaged by political leaders and local governments' officials in Nigeria. The findings of A study revealed that < 5% of the statutory allocation accrued to the local governments under consideration is being expended on infrastructural development, while > 10% is used for personnel expenditure as the cost of delivering infrastructural development by local governments in Nigeria. So, further researches can still be carried out on fiscal planning by local governments for sustainable development in the remaining local governments in Nigeria. A study therefore recommended that the policy/decision-makers should make use of the findings⁸⁵.

A study to help inform future decisions on fiscal planning in the local government administration in order to bring about sustainable development to the rural dwellers in the local governments was carried. It is found that there is need for proactive measure for fiscal planning in order to sustain infrastructural development in the local government administration. Also found, is that local governments need to put in place a good fiscal planning that will sustain development at the local level⁸⁶.

A study looked at the issues of local government autonomy and how same can be achieved for sustainable development. The methodology employed in the work is doctrinal, primary sources of data used are relevant statutes and case laws while secondary data from textbooks, journals, articles and internet materials were used. The study found that the structure and functions of the local government are not clearly spelt out in the Constitution; the Constitution gave the state government powers to ensure the creation and existence of a democratically elected local government thereby making it a mere appendage of the state government who in turn has abused that position. The study recommended that a chapter of the Constitution should be created and devoted to establishment of local government and clearly providing for its functions, structures and compositions and term in office of its elected officials; complete autonomy from other tiers of government; direct revenue allocation to the local government; and, elections in local government should be conducted by Independent National Electoral Commission⁸⁷.

A study focuses on finding out the extent to which funding in the local government system has impacted on rural development in Nigeria. During the course of the study, it was discovered that inadequate funding has been the bane of rural development in Nigeria. This is attributable to a lot of draw-backs arising from untold interruptions and controls by the higher tiers of government in Nigeria. To bring about a more realistic rural development in Nigeria, the local governments

should minimize their total dependence on the federal allocation, and increase their efforts towards generating more revenue through the diversification of their internal revenue sources⁸⁸.

A study was carried out with a view to enhance the understanding about the analytical content of sustainable development as well as sensitizing the Nigerian economy to key into the current wave of sustaining the global economy. In the light of some of the environmental as well as socio-economic challenges permeating the Nigerian economy, it is therefore required that the Nigerian government concentrates on key areas that can help boost and sustain its developmental objectives. Hence, the study helps to understand the concept and need for sustainable development. Besides, key developmental areas that require sustainability in Nigeria are addressed⁸⁹.

A study was to examine how local governments are involved in tourism development in Nigeria, to determine the role local government can play to promote sustainable tourism development and to provide useful solutions to local governments authorities. The research methods used included initial review of related literature, interview and structured questionnaire administered on the local government chairmen and tourism committee members. The results revealed that the states government do not give the local councils autonomy to plan and develop within the domain, lack of information regarding tourism trends and development among the people, no strategic plans for the enablement of sustainable tourism development at the local government level, lack of adequate facilities to attract and provide for visitors were identified as their major problems. The researchers noted that there is an urgent need to involve the community members and local councils in tourism planning in Nigeria and recommended that a broad-based community participation through the local government as a corner-stone for such process, that there should be more effective partnership between the federal, state and local governments and the industry.

The state government should not assume the role of planning and developing tourism alone without involving the local government authorities⁹⁰.

To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the government has planned a transition strategy and hopes that it would be people-centred. Hence, she hopes to leave no Nigerian behind. As a multilingual nation, many Nigerians cannot function in English language but rely only on their various indigenous languages. Accommodating them in the SDG plans would require communicating with them in the languages that they understand. This could enhance collaboration and minimise a repeat of the previous failure. Unfortunately, there is no language plan in the government's transition strategy. If development is about helping people to help themselves, then there must be collaboration among the planners of the SDGs and those for whom it is planned. But collaboration is only possible where there is a free flow of information. A study is an attempt to reposition the indigenous languages at the hearts of all effort to achieve the 2030 agenda in Nigeria⁹¹.

The study examined the perceived challenges and possible strategies towards the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal three (SDG-3), evidenced from Irewole and Isokan Local Government Areas of Osun State, Nigeria. An exploratory research design was adopted for the study. Both qualitative and quantitative instruments were used. However, two-hundred and seventy (270) participants were sampled. Descriptive statistics and thematic analysis were used to analyze quantitative and qualitative data respectively. The empirical outcomes indicated that the perceived challenges towards effective implementations and utilizations of core health and healthrelated projects include; inadequate provision of financial resources; weak personnel management capacity; inadequate involvement of members of the community during the planning stage of the projects; political instability; abandonment of the project; and inadequate

utilization of modern technologies for effective management of the projects. In terms of possible strategies, the empirical outcomes revealed the need for bottom-up approach to developmental projects, regular training programs for community members, adequate monitoring and supervision of the projects during implementation, mobilization of financial resources, public campaigns and awareness, effective program evaluation, provision of modern technological equipment and mobilization of human resources by the host community. Recommendation comprised reactivation of abandoned projects, mobilization of physical and financial resources and regular public enlightenment campaigns program to mention a few were suggested⁹².

As the third tier of government, local governments are entitled to a statutory allocation of national revenue and the carrying out of specific functions in response to local needs. The objective of the problem statement of this article is to show that the present system whereby, the Constitution gives the State governments the power to handle issues of organization and responsibility in the local governments places a strong limitation on local autonomy and governance at the local level. The abuse of these provisions in the Constitution by the State governments coupled with other issues such as low level of commitment to the people and lack of monitoring and evaluation are negatively affecting grassroots socio-economic development in the Country. Local economic growth and development is an imperative for overall socio-economic development of the Country (the local population presently faces high incidence of poverty, unemployment, lack of social infrastructure and low economic activities). It is in this context that the article prescribes a developmental local government model which has local economic development (LED) as 'the mandate' to address the concerns of poverty, unemployment and inadequate resources in the rural areas. The LED approach enables local governments to stimulate economic activities and improve the socioeconomic conditions of

people in the localities by working in partnership with private and other non-governmental sectors⁹³.

The ultimate aim of governments worldwide is to achieve sustainable improvement in the quality of life of its citizenry. Therefore, nation states no matter their size or developmental status strive to achieve some level of consistency in development planning and good governance. However, achieving the goals of governance requires that deliberate plan of action be set out to guide Government throughout the process. This plan will detail the vision, focus and steps to be followed such as the overall vision of the government, what is expected to be achieved at the end of the plan period, the direction of public and private investments, the pace and focus of infrastructural and non-infrastructural development etc. While the plan is purely a guide and amenable to review (or re-direction) as dictated by the operating environment, its absence or inconsistency can however spell doom for the sustainable development of a country. The importance of development planning and vision for sustainable development cannot therefore be over-emphasized. Employing the ex-post facto design, a study uses existing data from the relevant planning institutions to analyze Nigeria's past development plans from colonial period to vision 20: 2020 developed in 2009 to establish whether these have assisted in sustainable development in the country⁹⁴.

A study examined the impacts of internally generated revenue on the Nigerian local government sustainability using Ilorin west local government area, Kwara state as Study . To achieve the above objective, the study adopted both the primary and secondary data. The primary data were sourced with questionnaires from the entire 68 staff in the revenue section of Ilorin west local government area, while the data were analyzed using Chi square Test of independence. The study found a strong positive relationship between internally generated revenue and local

government sustainability with ($X^2= 62.629, p<0.05$). The study concluded that internally generated revenue is a prerequisite for local government sustainability in Nigeria. It is therefore recommended that all areas of Local Government Internally Generated Revenue be expanded as the major funding from the monthly Federal allocation cannot guarantee the expected Local Government sustainability⁹⁵.

Nigeria as nation has over the years engaged in lots of developmental activities without actions which makes achievements to elude the people. Development of societies doesn't happen in the vacuum. Thus, the adoption of Structural Adjustment Program, SAP, by Nigeria leading to the neglect of the custom periodic National Plan at a time when Nigeria had no structure for development was the beginning of journey to widened inequality and large poverty incidence, depth and severity. To close the gap between the rich and the poor, the Nigeria government had designed and implemented some programs and policies whose implementation has not solved the inherent problems. In year 2000, the world leaders subscribed to the Millennium Development Goals to ensure synergized global approach to solving the poverty menace. Programs designed in Nigeria to achieve the MDGs focused on the urban centers thereby relegating the rural areas which are responsible for the feeding of the teeming population of the urban dwellers. Farming households and the general rural communities do not have access to clean water, quality education and health facilities, good feeder roads, affordable and safe energy as well as other socioeconomic and socio-infrastructure facilities that would ensure sustainable living for the people whose contribution to the national economy cannot be overemphasized. A study therefore looks at the structural actions the Nigeria government should embarked upon to ensure that the rural dweller have access to life. As the government would be developing programs and policies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals whose priority is the end poverty in all forms and

everywhere by 2030, the study reveals how to position the rural economy for developmental attention from the policy makers⁹⁶.

A descriptive study examined the prospects, challenges and implications of attaining the MDGs in Nigeria, even with very few years to the target year. The specific objective of A study is to justify the status of sustainable development in Nigeria vis-a-vis MDGs related programmes and projects. The study notes some inherent dysfunctions and constraints on Nigeria's MDGs, and proffers useful recommendations on how some of these goals could be partially achieved—in terms of good governance, public private sector partnerships, pro-poor social policies and effective development cooperation between donor and partnering organizations and different tiers of government in the country⁹⁷.

A study critically examines Nigeria's journey towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since their inception. Nigeria, a United Nations member state and a major oil producer, faces challenges like socio-economic disparities, political instability, corruption, and prevalent poverty, despite its cultural richness and natural resources. The study conducts a detailed analysis of Nigeria's background, including its cultural diversity and developmental hurdles. It reviews national policies and initiatives, notably the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP), and the role of the Ministry of Budget and National Planning in coordinating SDG efforts. Findings suggest partial progress in SDG integration within Nigeria's development plans. While some strides have been made in areas like policy alignment and strategic planning, challenges persist in effective implementation and tackling systemic issues like inequality and corruption. The analysis reveals that, while Nigeria has made efforts to incorporate the SDGs into national policies, significant gaps remain in addressing key challenges. The complexity of Nigeria's socio-economic and political landscape presents both hurdles and opportunities for

sustainable development. The study advocates for more robust policy implementation, enhanced stakeholder engagement, and targeted strategies to overcome specific challenges. By addressing these areas, Nigeria can accelerate its progress towards the SDGs, paving the way for comprehensive and sustainable national development⁹⁸.

A study examined the sustainable development goals and rural development in Nigeria, 2000-2021 with the view to appraise the trends of poverty in Nigeria, investigate the effect of sustainable development goals on rural development and determine the causal relationship between sustainable development goals and rural development in Nigeria. Annual data on manufacturing valued added gross, gross primary education, annual current health expenditure, adjusted net national income, access to electricity, and rural development are downloaded from the World Development Indicators (WDI) (2021 edition). The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and ARDL estimation technique. The appraisal of poverty was measured by the adjusted net national income in Nigeria from 2000 to 2021. Adjusted net national income has been unsteady as it kept increasing in 2000-2003 followed by a decrease in 2003 to 2005 and a slight increase in 2005 to 2019 after which it decreased in 2019- 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The ARDL results revealed that all determinants are not all statistically significant but most variables are jointly significant. Manufacturing value-added gross, annual current health expenditure, adjusted net national income, and access to electricity has a negative impact on rural development, while gross primary education has a positive and significant impact on rural development in the long run. The diagnostic test confirms that all variables used for the model are significant which signifies a strong relationship exists between rural development and other variables used. The study concluded that there is short-run causality between indicators of

sustainable development goals used in the study and rural development in Nigeria over the study period⁹⁹.

A study examines the complex relationship between Nigerian governance strategies and the development of human capital, with a particular emphasis on how these strategies affect the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Driven by enduring obstacles to equitable development, we explore the relationship between governance inadequacies and deficiencies in the development of human capital. Our goal is to offer insights that guide focused interventions by looking at institutional frameworks, policies, and socioeconomic indicators. A study aims to provide policy recommendations for promoting a more sustainable development trajectory in Nigeria by means of a succinct analysis of the body of existing literature and empirical data. A study also attempts to interrogate the implementation of SDG goal in Nigeria, focusing on three goals; Goal 2: Zero Hunger, Goal 3: Good health and Wellbeing and Goal 4 Quality Education. The study utilized secondary methods of collecting data. The study found out that about 133 million Nigerians have become multidimensional poor in the last eight years with another 1.7 million set to join them by the end of 2023 due to the failure of governance at all levels-eight years after the SDGs were launched in the country and seven years before the proposed end year (2030). The study recommended that the government and stakeholders must tackle endemic systemic corruption in the country¹⁰⁰.

A study explores the critical intersection between cybersecurity and sustainable development, aiming to understand how cybersecurity measures can support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Employing a systematic literature review and content analysis, the research scrutinizes peer-reviewed articles, conference proceedings, and reports from international organizations, focusing on literature published from 2010 to 2024. The

inclusion criteria targeted works that directly address the role of cybersecurity in sustainable development, particularly those discussing emerging technologies and their potential to enhance digital security in support of the SDGs. The exclusion criteria filtered out non-peer-reviewed articles, opinion pieces, and studies not explicitly linking cybersecurity with sustainable development efforts. Key findings highlight the indispensable role of cybersecurity in safeguarding digital infrastructure essential for achieving SDGs, emphasizing the transformative potential of innovations such as blockchain technology and artificial intelligence in enhancing cybersecurity measures. The study identifies significant challenges at the intersection of cybersecurity and sustainability, including emerging threats and the need for a global framework to integrate cybersecurity within sustainable development efforts. Strategic recommendations for stakeholders encompass fostering international cooperation, investing in cybersecurity education, and promoting inclusive cybersecurity practices. Finally, the study underscores the necessity of integrating advanced cybersecurity measures with sustainable development initiatives. Enhanced cybersecurity is pivotal for creating a secure, resilient, and sustainable digital future, thereby supporting the global pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals¹⁰¹.

A study outlines the evolution of PHC minimum standards in Nigeria, evaluates compliance with RWHSS standards across all public PHC facilities, and examines the implications for ongoing PHC revitalization efforts. The study used a cross-sectional descriptive design to assess compliance across 25 736 public PHC facilities in Nigeria. Data collection involved a national survey using a standardized assessment tool focussing on infrastructure, staffing, essential medicines and service delivery. Compliance with RWHSS minimum standards was found to be below 50% across all facilities, with median compliance scores of 40.7%. Outreach posts had a median compliance of 32.6%, level 1 facilities 31.5% and level 2+ facilities 50.9%. Key findings

revealed major gaps in health infrastructure, human resources and availability of essential medicines and equipment. Compliance varied regionally, with the North-west showing the highest number of facilities but varied performance across standards. The lessons learned underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions and resource allocation to address the identified deficiencies. A study highlights the critical need for regular, comprehensive compliance assessments to guide policy-makers in identifying gaps and strengthening PHC systems in Nigeria. Recommendations include enhancing monitoring mechanisms, improving resource distribution and focusing on infrastructure and human resource development to meet UHC and SDG targets. Addressing these gaps is essential for advancing Nigeria's healthcare system and ensuring equitable, quality care for all¹⁰².

A study explores the complex relationship among urban planning, city growth, and health as critical drivers of sustainable development in the rapidly growing nodal city of Akure, Nigeria. The study provides a four-decade spatio-temporal model of urban Land Use Land Cover (LULC) changes in Akure between the years 1984 and 2023 from acquired Landsat satellite imageries. The result shows more than 20% net change increase in developed LULC classes between the study years. A strong positive correlation exists between the years covered in the analyses and urban development ($r = 0.93$, $p = 0.002$), and a strong negative relationship with the forest land use ($r = -0.94$, $p = 0.002$) with potential debilitating impacts on residents' health, green infrastructures and the city's sustainability in the future. Furthermore, results of key informant interviews (KIIs) of officials of the Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development (MPPUD) in Akure, Ondo State, unveil various views on the "place of health" in urban planning practices in Akure. A lack of synergy between urban planners and public health practitioners in the city and limiting scope of functions of urban planning on the impact of health in Akure were

observed. Thus, we recommend the integration of a sustainable urban planning approach as a guide to manage the city¹⁰³.

A study examined the impact of Sustainable Tax Revenue and Expenditure on the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in African countries using secondary data. The dataset was extracted from the World Development Indicators database. The large gap between developed and developing countries when comparing the probability of them achieving the SDGs was the main motivation behind this study. Data retrieved from 45 countries comprised of both African and developed countries for the period 2010–2020 was analyzed using the Generalized Method of Moments technique. The results revealed that the coefficients of grants received, various forms of taxes, and other revenue have a positive effect on economic growth but a negative effect on poverty and unemployment for African and developed countries. This finding suggests that improvements in tax revenue generation, grants and other revenue accumulation across different sources boost economic performance and the welfare of individuals in the analyzed countries. The outcome is an indication that accumulating more grants from different sources will help to achieve sustainable development, improve financial stability, contributes to the economic growth and development in these countries. The study can guide policymakers, governments, international institutions, revenue bodies such as SARS and other stakeholders in their various planning and other decision-making endeavors. Governments and other policymakers must ensure the efficient generation and sustainable utilization of revenue generated from taxes and other revenues to spur the growth and development of their countries. They should have Growth-Sustainability-Oriented Fiscal Adjustment Programs and Sustainable Government Expenditure that can help push and redirect governments to achieve the SDGs in Africa¹⁰⁴.

A research explores the role of banks in supporting women agriculture entrepreneurs (WAEs) to contribute towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It focusses on the experiences of women entrepreneurs in the agriculture sector, recognising their vital role in driving economic growth and achieving the SDGs. The study utilises the role congruity theory and the feminist agri-food systems model as its theoretical framework. Qualitative data from 35 WAEs and 7 bank managers (BMs) responsible for agricultural financial services and business development are collected and thematically analysed to achieve the research objectives. Although BMs claim they offer specialised financial products with dedicated support teams, WAEs express scepticism due to fears of unfavourable deals and excessive requirements. WAEs need more understanding of SDGs but recognise their substantial contributions. BMs acknowledge the need to enhance efforts, improve communication of offers and integrate SDGs across all business operations beyond agriculture and women-centric initiatives, Banks must prioritise gender sensitivity and inclusivity for WAEs, offering tailored financial products and flexible loan structures. Microfinance and strategic marketing can enhance outreach. WAEs benefit from forming associations, accessing support networks, collaborating with banks, government agencies, non-governmental organisations and agricultural associations for mentoring and networking, and achieving the SDGs and sustainable agriculture¹⁰⁵.

A study seeks to justify and promote the conceptualization of environmental education as a veritable tool for imbuing a sense of responsibility, awareness and intrinsic value for environmental conservation as a major contributor to sustainable development. This review shows that pro-environmental behaviours are critical for sustainable development and tackling poverty and insecurity. It is recommended that relevant stakeholders and institutions project the

systematic acculturation of environmental ethics from a normative perspective beyond the walls of the classroom¹⁰⁶.

A study finds out the necessity and how best to mobilize the communities to participate and achieve optimum results for their benefits. The data was gathered and analyzed using the secondary data collection process. Also, the study made use of the Maxian Conflict resolution and system approach as its Theoretical framework, as engagement with communities involves interdependence of component structures of the society with vested interests which leads to conflicts, its resolution, new conflicts, and new resolutions in thesis, synthesis and antithesis. The findings are that it is critical to engage the community through an all-inclusive stakeholders' consensus to ensure their collective buy in through a participatory rural appraisal of bottom to top in doing a needs assessment for their Development to avoid unmanageable conflicts. It is strongly recommended that for the sustainability of value adding projects with positive multiplier effects, there should be no imposition of projects from the top of the endogenous factors or from any of the exogenous factors through the active participation, collaboration, and direct involvement of all segments of the community through An-All Stakeholders inclusive integrations in the engagement process¹⁰⁷.

A study research examined the level of public awareness about the SDGs among Ghanaians based on the views of 431 respondents. Means, standard deviation, Mann–Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis and Pearson Product-Moment Correlations were used for data analysis. The study found that awareness level on SDG 1 (ending poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger, food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture), SDG 3 (health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), and SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) was high among Ghanaians. However, awareness level on SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 14 (conservation of life below water),

and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) was very low among Ghanaians. No significant difference manifested in the level of awareness among male and female Ghanaians. There were statistically significant differences in educational levels of respondents and their overall level of awareness of the SDGs. Also, there was a low, negative correlation between overall level of awareness and the effectiveness of the communication strategies used in creating awareness about the SDGs. Government should re-examine its communication strategies on the SDGs and put in place a more effective communication policy framework which involves grassroots populations and local communities¹⁰⁸.

A study focuses on the relationship between the university system and the SDG4. Drawing on data from secondary sources, the study argued that in order to ensure that the SDGs achieve a remarkable quantum leap in the area of education, the training and development of academics at Nigerian universities must be optimised and prioritised. Relying on the human capital theory, the study opines that training academics in universities is one of the strategies towards realising Goal 4 of the SDGs. This is because university academics are the major determinants of the quality of academic activities that go on in universities, which are critical to the education system that is in turn a catalyst of development on a sustainable scale¹⁰⁹.

A study examined the experience of the Nigerian economy with the plan. This is desk research. Data are obtained from secondary sources and analyzed through content analysis. It leverages extant literature and the publication of the National Bureau of Statistics (2017), Budget Office of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (2020), and Nigeria Economic and Sustainability Plan (2020) to discuss the framework and implementation of the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP), Economic Sustainability Plan and the National Development Plan, in Nigeria. The results of the content analysis show that certain affect the effective implementation of the economic plan. The

challenges include a lack of policy continuity, weak institutions and corporate governance, and inadequate funding of policy goals, among other things. By implication, the contributions of the policies to national development have not been significant. The study advocates the need for the present administration to support the goals of the National Development Plan, by funding the policy goals and strengthening the administrative framework of the bureaucracy for effective performance and sustainability¹¹⁰.

A study was set to discuss the conceptual meaning of leadership, governance, democratic governance and sustainable development. The study specifically focused on the impacts and relevance of effective leadership and good governance under democratic administrations and how this can be a commendable and veritable tool for sustainable development in Nigeria. In addition, the study aims at establishing the nexus between leadership, democratic governance and sustainable development. Furthermore, the study also aims at studying the challenges facing sustainable development, governance and leadership in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. The data for the study were collected through primary and secondary sources. The Democratic Governance theory, Separation of Powers Theory and Theory of Consent by John Locke were used to illuminate the study. The findings of the study revealed a great disparity between the leadership styles and model of governance and level of sustainable development achievement and attainment in Nigeria. The study concludes that Government at all levels in Nigeria must brace up and inculcate various modern approaches, like the transformational leadership approach which integrate participation, creativity and vision. This will assist to navigate and enhance new and sustainable socio-economic and political development and advancement in this 21st century. To this end, nurturing democratic governance in Nigeria will no doubt lead to sustainable

democratic development that will benefit the current generation and lay the foundation for future generation¹¹¹.

An article examined the effectiveness of the integrated development plan (IDP) strategies of the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality (NMMM) as a public service delivery tool. In South Africa, poor service delivery has remained a challenge. This has been attributed to the challenge of transparency and accountability. Thus, the lack of access to basic needs is more profound at the local government level. While urban centres have access to certain basic facilities, rural communities such as Walmer and Motherwell townships remain underdeveloped. The study used a qualitative research design for data collection and analysis. Thirty participants were purposively selected among municipal officials, ward councillors and community members for semi-structured interviews. Thematic data analysis was used for the analysis of data. Despite the IDP's well-structured strategic framework, various challenges, such as insufficient community participation, inadequate resource allocation and a lack of essential planning skills among officials hindered its effective implementation. The study concluded that for the IDP to achieve its aims, its implementation should be evidence-based and responsive to community needs. Effective service delivery requires a fundamental transformation in municipal leadership and public participation. The article presents the challenge of public service delivery within the context of the IDP strategies in a specific municipality. It serves as a signpost for understanding the implementation of the IDP as a public service delivery strategy¹¹².

A study focused on sustainability assessment and planning of megacities of Global South (GS) and proposes a framework using the Federal Republic of Nigeria as Study . The study undertakes a systematic review of the mega and sustainable cities literature. Achieving inclusive, recreating and sustainable cities for all in the context of supreme rates of urbanisation, economy-oriented

priorities, and chaotic urban development that characterise the developing world is a major challenge. As the world rapidly urbanises, there is much focus on achieving sustainability outcomes within cities. The analysis highlights a prospect in the reviewed academic literature for cities to become sustainable first to be considered truthfully smart. Accomplishing this goal requires not only envisioning sustainable cities and implementing strategies but also assessing progress toward sustainable urban development. Global population growth has resulted in increasing pressure on infrastructures (transportation, housing, water, electricity, etc.) with a noted negative impact on the environment of megacities and much so in the GS with limited systems and plans to support the growth. The primary goal of A study is to develop an integrated model to analyse and track SDGs progress with megacities planning as key indicators. With the emergence of megacities in the 21st century and their continuous growth in population and economic power, the environmental impact has reached the global scale. This viewpoint brings a pressing reality to the need to build tomorrow's world on sustainability principles. The inherent limitations imposed in the GS further imply that achieving sustainable development goals 13 (SDG 11) demands measuring progress and development. A study finds that urban sustainability valuation overall lacks a unifying framing and that it could be better aligned with common sustainability principles. It presents findings from the first-ever literature review on the carbon-neutral city concept, covering definitions, assessment approaches, and barriers and drivers for the transition to carbon neutrality. The study offers recommendations for future urban sustainability valuation research, including the employment of mixed-methods research among other strategies¹¹³.

A study was to examine the level of maternal healthcare utilization and its effect on mothers' well-being status among mothers in rural Nigeria. In this study, secondary data extracted from

the Nigeria's 2018 National Demographic Health Survey was used. Data was analyzed with Multiple correspondence analysis, Fuzzy set analysis, and Extended ordered logit model. Women in rural Nigeria were moderate users of maternal health care services and had moderate well-being indices (0.54 ± 0.2 , 0.424 ± 0.2 , respectively). Mothers' moderate well-being status was increased by using maternal health care facilities, having a larger household, and having mothers who worked exclusively in agriculture. It was concluded that mothers in rural Nigeria use maternal healthcare facilities moderately, and their well-being level was improved using maternal healthcare facilities. Therefore, Nigeria's Ministry of Health should raise awareness about the vitality of mothers using health care services before, during, and after pregnancy. In order to promote greater female participation in full-scale agricultural production, it is imperative for the Nigerian government to allocate substantial resources in the form of subsidies and incentives. The Nigerian government should source these resources from various channels, including expanded development cooperation. Additionally, policymakers should focus on designing developmental programmes specifically tailored for rural households and the health sector¹¹⁴.

Lack of devolution of power to LGAs in Nigeria is usually at the expense of grassroots development especially with regards to infrastructure/social amenities. Besides, the confusion surrounding progressive decline in provision of rural infrastructure to the local government areas of the state despite humongous monthly fiscal allocations to the LGAs by Federation Account Allocation Committee (FAAC) equally creates existential problems to the rural dwellers. It is on this note that a study seeks to investigate the apparently disturbing paradox in Imo State. Data were sourced from both secondary and primary sources. Secondary data was sourced from government gazette and related literature while primary data was elicited from respondents

through structured questionnaire. Multiple regression and graphical/pictorial analytical techniques were used for secondary and primary data respectively. The findings indicated that lack of transformative leadership exhibited in embezzlement of funds and indifference in leadership on the part of the State agents were the significant causes of poor development in the rural areas of Imo State. The study recommended inter alia; the enforcement of attitudinal change and punitive sanctions on the political and administrative classes in the state through legal measures to protect public funds for service delivery¹¹⁵.

A study was focused on local government autonomy and grassroots development in south East, Nigeria. The apparent inability of the many local government councils throughout the states in the Southeastern States to fulfill their manifest destiny and provide public goods and services efficiently and effectively prompted this research. The purpose of this research is essentially to find out how political autonomy relates to the efficient development of local governments in southeastern Nigeria. The study's goals served as the basis for the formulation and testing of two research questions and hypotheses. The theory of decentralization served as the study's theoretical foundation. The research used both primary and secondary resources to compile its data. Using the Taro Yamane technique, 396 individuals were selected from a pool of 39,190 staff members from 95 local government councils in southeast Nigeria to serve as responders. A key finding from the research was a positive correlation between political autonomy and the efficient functioning of local governments in Southeastern Nigeria. However, it is clear from the study's results that the autonomy argument will carry on, particularly considering how many state governments and governors are opposed to the notion of a decentralized system of local administration. As a result, it is recommended that the National Assembly of Nigeria should

work on a constitutional amendment that proposes, among other things, giving the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) control of the country's local elections¹¹⁶.

A study investigated the programmes of Non-Governmental Organizations towards alleviating poverty using Enugu State as Study . Specifically, it sought to examine the poverty alleviation programmes embarked upon by the NGOs; to ascertain how these programmes impacted on poverty alleviation; and to determine the various challenges affecting the success of these programmes in Enugu State. Descriptive survey design was employed for the investigation. Three (3) notable NGOs were engaged in the study. Population of the study was 527 persons comprising of staff of the three NGOs involved in the study and the beneficiaries of their programmes. Questionnaire instrument was used to elicit data for the study. T-test analysis technique was used to test the hypotheses formulated. Findings of the study revealed that there are various programmes initiated by NGOs in Enugu State and these programmes positively impacted on the citizens. However, these organizations were found to face various challenges which include limited funding, infrastructural deficiency, etc. The study recommended among other recommendations that NGOs should collaborate with government and private sector organizations to address funding and infrastructure deficiencies¹¹⁷.

A study discussed the various strategies for the survival of inforpreneural ventures and how entrepreneurs gain knowledge to enable them to be more entrepreneurial, it also shows how an economy generates information about entrepreneurial opportunities, this can help build local sustainable development process. Entrepreneurship adds to an economy's knowledge base, making it easier to recognize profit opportunities when they arise¹¹⁸.

2.4 Conceptual Model of the Study

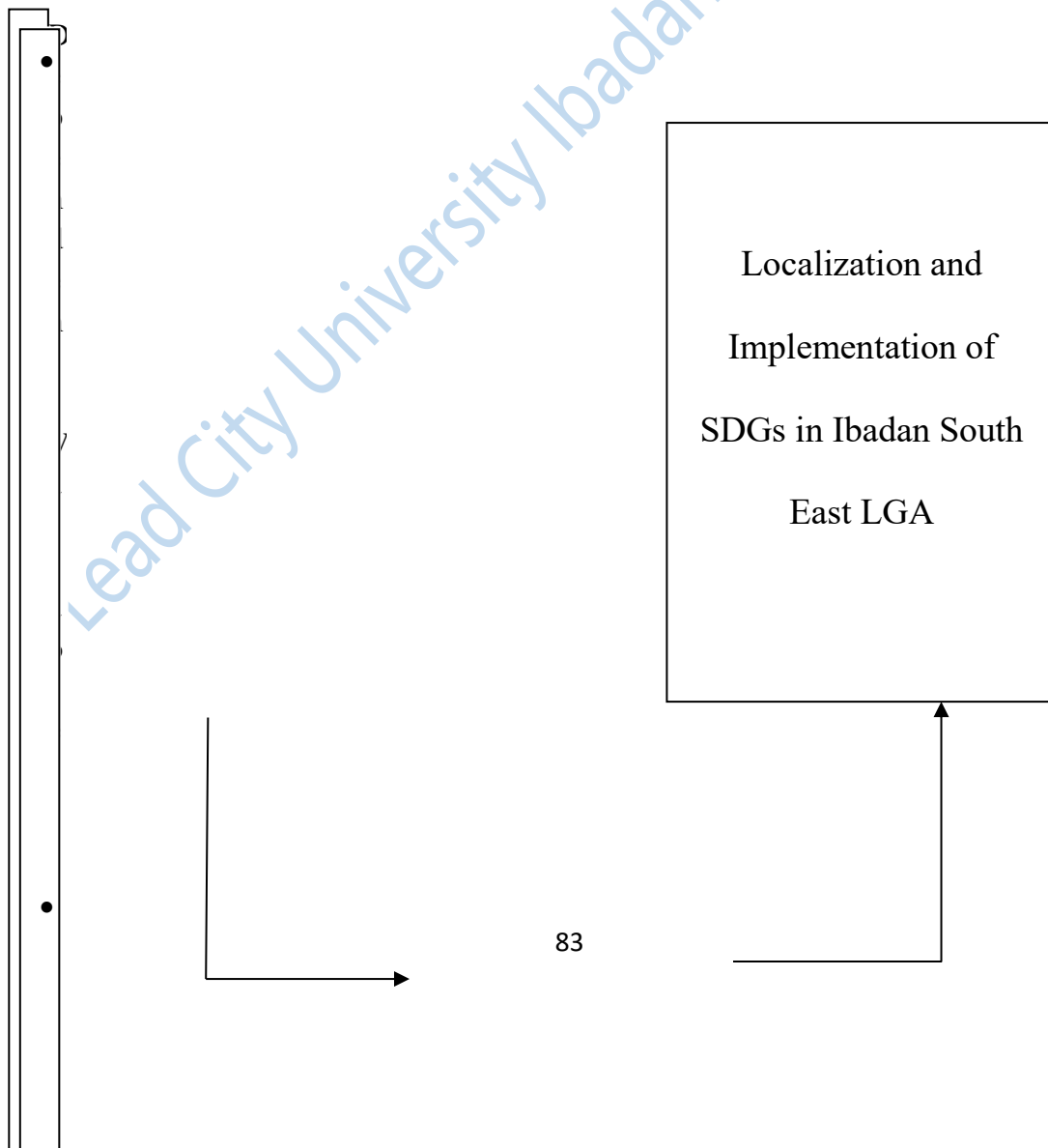


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Model Show the role of Local Government in Localization and Implementation of SDGs in Ibadan South East LGA

Awareness and Alignment with SDGs represents the level of awareness and alignment of Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA) with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It encompasses how well the LGA understands the SDGs and how closely its local development objectives and strategies align with the global SDGs. The higher the awareness and alignment, the more likely the LGA is to work towards achieving the SDGs.

Resource and Capacity Constraints reflects the challenges associated with limited resources and capacity within the local government. These constraints can include financial resources, human resources, infrastructure, and technical capabilities. The presence of constraints can impact the ability of the LGA to effectively implement SDG-related projects.

Intergovernmental Collaboration examines the degree of collaboration between Ibadan South East LGA and other tiers of government, including state and national authorities. It focuses on the coordination and cooperation in the pursuit of SDG localization. Strong intergovernmental collaboration can facilitate the alignment of goals and resources for SDG implementation.

Community Engagement explores the extent to which Ibadan South East LGA engages with local communities to include their perspectives, needs, and priorities in the development and implementation of sustainable development projects linked to the SDGs. Effective community engagement ensures that the local population is actively involved in decision-making processes.

Data Collection and Evidence-Based Decision-Making investigates the strategies and mechanisms employed by the LGA for data collection, monitoring, and evidence-based decision-making in relation to the SDGs. It focuses on how the LGA gathers, analyzes, and utilizes data to track progress and make informed decisions regarding SDG initiatives.

Governance Structure: This moderating variable influences the relationships between (awareness and alignment), (intergovernmental collaboration), and (SDG localization). The governance structure can either facilitate or hinder the localization process. An enabling governance structure can strengthen collaboration with other tiers of government.

Data Quality and Availability: This moderating variable impacts the relationship between data collection and evidence-based decision-making) and (SDG localization). The quality and availability of data can affect the extent to which evidence-based decision-making drives SDG initiatives.

Localization and Implementation of SDGs in Ibadan South East LGA: This is the ultimate outcome variable that your research aims to understand. It represents the extent to which the SDGs have been localized and effectively implemented within Ibadan South East LGA, taking into account all the influences and mediating/moderating factors.

These variables collectively form a comprehensive framework for studying the localization of SDGs in Ibadan South East LGA, considering various influencing and moderating factors and their potential effects on the localization and implementation process.

2.5 Summary of Gaps in Literature Reviewed

The current body of literature on the localization of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reveals a notable gap in our understanding, particularly within the context of local government areas in Nigeria. This gap can be succinctly summarized as follows:

The existing literature offers limited insights into the extent to which local government areas, such as Ibadan South East LGA, are cognizant of and aligned with the SDGs. The specific processes through which local governments engage with these global goals and adapt them to suit their unique contexts remain underexplored. While broader studies acknowledge the challenges associated with SDG implementation, they often fail to provide a granular examination of the resource and capacity constraints that local governments like Ibadan South East LGA encounter. This literature gap leaves a void in our understanding of how these constraints impact the localization of SDGs.

The literature lacks comprehensive insights into how local governments coordinate with other tiers of government, including state and national authorities, to facilitate the localization of the SDGs. The dynamics of intergovernmental collaboration in the context of SDG implementation are, thus, insufficiently explored. Despite the widely acknowledged importance of community engagement for the success of SDGs, the literature often fails to provide detailed accounts of how local governments, such as Ibadan South East LGA, have engaged with local communities. The inclusion of local perspectives, needs, and priorities in sustainable development projects linked to the SDGs is a dimension that warrants deeper exploration.

The existing literature does not offer an in-depth understanding of the strategies and mechanisms used by local governments for data collection, monitoring, and evidence-based decision-making within the framework of the SDGs. This encompasses understanding how local governments

surmount potential data constraints and challenges. In essence, the literature reviewed leaves a significant void when it comes to an in-depth understanding of the specific localized experiences, challenges, and strategies employed by local governments in Nigeria, exemplified by Ibadan South East LGA, in their pursuit of the SDGs. This research endeavors to bridge these critical gaps by providing a nuanced comprehension of the localization process and the unique dynamics encountered at the local level.

Endnotes

1. ACSC. *The Roles of Civil Society in Localising the Sustainable Development Goals*. <http://www.acordinternational.org/silo/files/the-roles-of-civil-society-inlocalizing-the-sdgs.pdf>. 2018
2. C.A Adams, C. A. *The Sustainable Development Goals, Integrated Thinking. The Integrated Report*. 2017.
3. Arslan, T. V., S. Durak, and D. O. Aytac. Attaining SDG11: *Can Sustainability Assessment Tools Be Used for Improved Transformation of Neighborhoods in Historic City Centers?* **Journal of Natural Resources**. 40 (4). 2016, 180–202
4. F. W. Elmqvist. *Defining and Advancing a Systems Approach for Sustainable Cities*. **Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability**, 23, 2018, 69–78.
5. G. C. Barnett. *The Situations of Urban Inquiry: Thinking Problematically about the City*. **International Journal of Urban and Regional Research**. 40(7), 2017, 1186–1204.
6. C. S. Parnell. *Ideas, Implementation and Indicators: Epistemologies of the Post-2015 Urban Agenda*. **Journal of Environment and Urbanization** 28(1), 2016, 87–98.
7. S. A. Patro. *Creating Inclusive Cities: A Review of Indicators for Measuring Sustainability for Urban Infrastructure*. **Journal of Environment and Urbanization**. 7(2), 2019, 214–233.
8. K. B. Ochoa. *Indicators for Measuring Urban Sustainability and Resilience*. In *The Urban Planet: Knowledge Towards Sustainable Cities*. **Cambridge University Press**. 2018, 163.
9. D. P. Blanc. *Towards Integration at Last? The Sustainable Development Goals as a Network of Targets*. **Journal of Sustainable Development**. 23(3), 2018, 176–187.

10. J. A. Boex, J. A. *Post-2015 Local Governance Agenda*. **Washington DC: Urban Institute**, 2015.
11. K. J. Bowen. *Implementing the 'Sustainable Development Goals': Towards Addressing Three Key Governance Challenges—Collective Action, Trade-offs, and Accountability*. **Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability**. 26, 2017, 90–96.
12. M. P. Bratton, M. *Citizen Perceptions of Local Government Responsiveness in Sub-Saharan Africa*. **Journal of World Development**, 40(3), 2017, 516–527.
13. E. P. Brondizio. *Editorial Overview: Confronting the Challenges of Implementing Global Sustainability Goals*. **Elsevier**, 2017.
14. Brundtland Commission. *Our Common Future. World Commission on Environment and Development*. **Oxford University Press**, 1987.
15. V. C. Broto. *The New Urban Agenda: Key Opportunities and Challenges for Policy and Practice*. **Urban Research and Practice**. 10 (3), 2017, 367–378.
16. J., R. Prescott-Allen. *Strategies for National Sustainable Development: A Handbook for Their Planning and Implementation*. **Routledge**, 2013.
17. B. C. Chikulo. *The Smoke That Calls: A Review of Service Delivery Protests in South Africa 2005-2014*. **Journal of Human Ecology**. 55(1–2), 2016, 51–60.
18. Cities Alliance. *Sustainable Development Goals and Habitat III: Opportunities for a Successful New Urban Agenda*. 2017. https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/citiesalliance.org/files/CA_HIII_Flyer_FINAL_17-09.pdf.
19. Cities Alliance. *The Role of Partnerships in Sustainable Urban Development: Habitat III and Beyond*. 2016. https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/citiesalliance.org/files/Role_of_Partnerships_in_Sustainable_Urban_Development.pdf.
20. A. T. Dixon. *Measuring Sustainability in the Aftermath of a Crisis*. **Journal of Sustainable Development**. 3(1), 2018, 103–123.
21. D. J. Lamb. *Cities and the New Climate Economy: The Transformative Role of Global Urban Growth*. 2018. http://newclimateeconomy.report/2018/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2018/04/NCE2015WorkingPaper_Cities_Growth.pdf.
22. T. K. Cronin. *The Importance of Quality Benchmarks in Municipal Sustainability*. **Journal of Environments**. 35(1), 2018, 17–24.

23. A. L. Dahl. *Rethinking the Challenge of Local Governance: Normative and Empirical Dimensions*. **World Development** 37, no. 11, 2019, 1935–1945.
24. B. J. Haworth. *Sustainable Urban Development: An Exploratory Review*. **Journal of Environmental Planning and Management**. 52(6), 2019, 749–767.
25. J. C. Bolay. *Housing as if People Mattered: Site Upgrading, Land and Infrastructure: The Case of the Bono Estuary*. **International Journal of Urban and Regional Research** 14(1), 2017, 51–72.
26. H. W. Dick. *Mega-Events and Urban Policy: The Impact of the 2000 Olympics on Local Government Planning and Policy*. **Urban Policy and Research**. 19 (1), 2017, 47–61.
27. D. S. Dodman, D. *The 'Blind Spot' in the Sustainable Development Goals: Why Cities Need Targets Too*. **Environment and Urbanization**, 28(1), 2016, 87–98.
28. D. H. Satterthwaite. *The Role of Local Government in Shaping Urban Vulnerabilities: Climate Change, Disaster Risk, and Human Security*. **Environment and Urbanization**. 19(1), 2017, 203–229.
29. S. D Zeeuw. *Urban Agriculture and Sustainable Cities*. **The Urban Agriculture Magazine**, 2018
30. C. G. Erdis. *A Multi-Criteria Assessment of Urban Sustainability in the Black Sea Region of Turkey*. **Building and Environment**. 42(3), 2017, 1205–1215.
31. K. W. Axhausen. *Measuring Accessibility to Essential Facilities in Developing Cities*. **Journals of Applied Geography**. 31(11), 2018, 550–560.
32. K. F. Erhun. *Understanding the Social Costs of Urban Sprawl*. **Environmental and Resource Economics**. 54(1). 2017, 97–114.
33. T. Y. Fenster, T. *The Right to the Sustainable City: Public Space and the Limitations of Public-Private Partnerships*. **Environmental Planning and Law Journal** 27(4), 2017, 298–315.
34. J. E. Fernandez. *The Quest for Sustainable Urbanisation in Fast-Growing Cities: Is Rio De Janeiro Prepared for Globalisation?* **Land Use Policy**. 21(4), 2018, 329–343.
35. X. D. Thompson. *Sustainable Tourism in the USA: Trends and Market Segments*. **Journal of Sustainable Tourism**. 13(5), 2018, 315–329.
36. E. D. Fraser. *Figuring Out Sustainable Agriculture: A Critical Analysis of Different Conceptions and a New Conception*. **Sustainable Development** 16(6) 2018, 341– 346.

37. F. W. Geels. *Typology of Sociotechnical Transition Pathways*. **Research Policy**. 36(3), 2017, 399–417.
38. M. R. Nuttall. *Growing Cities Sustainably: Does Urban Agriculture Make a Difference?* **Environment and Urbanization**. 25,(2), 2019, 497–525.
39. O. T. Phelps. *Transition Economies in the Framework of the Global Urban Networks*. **In Urban Design and the Bottom Line**. 2019, 49–72.
40. Harris, J. The Integration of Theory and Practice in Planning Theory. *Planning Theory* 8, no. 3 (2009): 265–279.
41. E. T. Anomsari. *A Conceptual Model of Localising the SDGs: Lesson Learned from the Local Development Plan and Practice*. **Review of International Geographical Education Online**. 11(8), 2021
42. E. G. Bandaiko. *Localising the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa: implementation challenges and opportunities*. **Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance**, (24), 2021, 4-23.
43. J. L. Kele. *Beyond agenda 2030: future-oriented mechanisms in localising the sustainable development goals (SDGs)*. **Journal of Sustainability**, 12(23), 2020, 9797.
44. G. C. Morgan. *Localising the sustainable development goals through the lens of urban resilience: Lessons and learnings from 100 resilient cities*. **Journal of Sustainability**, 12(2), 2021, 550.
45. M. B. Oloko. *Bringing the global to the local: The challenges of multi-level governance for global policy implementation in Africa*. **International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development**, 13(3),2021, 435-447.
46. A. J. Van-Niekerk, *UN Economic Commission for Africa. The 2021 Africa SDG Report, (2020). Inclusive economic sustainability: SDGs and global inequality*. **Sustainability**, 12(13), 2021, 427.
47. S. A. Fox. *Localising the SDGs in cities: reflections from an action research project in Bristol, UK*. **Journal of Urban Geography**. 2022, 1-21.
48. Guarini, E., Mori, E., & Zuffada, E. (2021). *Localising the Sustainable Development Goals: a managerial perspective*. **Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting & Financial Management**.
49. S. P. Gustafsson. *Implementing the global sustainable goals (SDGs) into municipal strategies applying an integrated approach*. **In Handbook of sustainability science and research, Springer, Cham**. 2018, 301 - 308

50. R. P. Gray, R. *Social Capital and Local Governance: Exploring the Institutional Design Variable*. In *The Capacity to Govern: A Report to the ESRC Programme on Public Services*, 2018, 54–69.
51. M. D. Waller, *Rapid Land Use Change After Socioeconomic Disturbances: A Challenge for Biodiversity Conservation*. **Ecological Applications**. 19(6) 2019, 1424–1434.
52. D. S. Hwang, *Costs and Benefits of Regional Growth Management*. **Growth and Change** 43(1), 2021, 51–74.
53. J. A. Gröndahl, *Energy Efficiency and Conservation in China's Green Buildings Sector: Barriers and Policies*. **Energy Policy**. 59. 2018, 415–424.
54. T. N. Randøy, **Exploring Different Factors Influencing Sustainable Building**. **Facilities** 28(3/4), 2021, 167–178.
55. H. J. Gross, *Rebalancing Governance: The Political Economy of Urban Development in Birmingham*. **Political Studies** 44 (4), 2016, 856–872
56. N. A. Khan, *Mainstreaming Sustainable Development Goals into Local Government. An Exploratory Study*. **Dynamics of Public Administration**, 35(1), 2018, 1-16.
57. V. S. Gustafsson, *Localising the sustainable development goals through an integrated approach in municipalities: Early experiences from a Swedish forerunner*. **Journal of Environmental Planning and Management**. 64(14),2021, 2641-2660.
58. A. E. Ayobami, *Local government and the attainment of sustainable development goals in Nigeria: lessons from the millennium development goals*, **African Journal of Governance and Development**, 7 (1),2018, 50-62.
59. U. O. Nkume, *Factors militating against local government in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Nigeria*, **Nigerian Journal of Social Problems and Social Policy Review**, 1 (2), 2021
60. T. Lawanson, *Global goal, local context: Pathways to sustainable urban development in Lagos, Nigeria*, **Housing and SDGs in Urban Africa**, 2021, 13-35, 2021
61. F. C Agbodike, *Local government administration and the challenges of sustainable development in Nigeria*, **Review of public Administration and Management**, 400 (3615), 2014, 1-11.
62. A. Abdullahi, *Good governance and local government administration in Nigeria: An imperative for sustainable development*, **International Journal of Development and Sustainability**, 7 (4), 2018, 1522-1532.

63. A. N. Idikem *Local government and sustainable national development in Nigeria*, **European Scientific Journal**, 10 (25), 2014, 21-35.
64. F. I. Braimah, *The 'Locals' and Local Government Bureaucracy: Implication on the Attainment of Developmental Goals in Nigeria*, **Interdisciplinary Journal of Rural and Community Studies**, 45 (4), 2021, 34 – 40.
65. T. Abioro, *Local government and sustainable development in Nigeria*, **Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa** 16 (8), 2014, 76-87.
66. O. V. Ajulor, *The challenges of policy implementation in Africa and sustainable development goals*, **International Journal of Social Sciences**, 3 (3), 2018, 1497-1518.
67. K. Sule, *Effect of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on Climate Change in Umuahia North Local Government Area of Abia State-Nigeria (2019-2023)*, **Policy Strategy**, 21 (1), 103, 2024
68. G. Atisa *Decentralized governments: local empowerment and sustainable development challenges in Africa*, **Environment, Development and Sustainability**, 23, 2021, 3349-3367, 2021
69. M. K. Isa, *Nigerian local government system and governance: Lessons, prospects and challenges for post-2015 development goals*, *Developmental Local Governance*, **Critical Discourse in 'Alternative Development**, 2016, 107-126.
70. J. L. Oyefara, *Good governance and environmental sustainability in Lagos state, Nigeria: Can the state achieve goal seven of millennium development goals (MDGS)?* Retrieved at www.ir.unilag.edu.ng, 2024
71. I. A Akinloye, *Towards the implementation of sustainable development goals in Nigeria: Maximizing the influence of religious leaders*, **Stellenbosch Theological Journal**, 4 (1), 2018, 39-60.
72. I. Diejomaoh, *Local governments in Nigeria: Relevance and effectiveness in poverty reduction and economic development*, Available at SSRN 2045439, 2012
73. Olagoke Alamu, *Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria: What Role (s) for Nigeria's Indigenous Languages*, **European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences**, 5 (4), 2017, 20 -35.
74. O. V. Benson, *Priorities and challenges of actualizing sustainable development goals: Perspectives of library and information professionals in Owerri, Nigeria*, **Journal of Applied Information Science and Technology**, 9 (2), 2016, 40-46.

75. Olagoke Alamu, *Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria: What Role (s) for Nigeria's Indigenous Languages*, **European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences**, 5 (4), 2017, 45 – 55.
76. Samuel Ochinyabo, *Government Expenditure and Its Effect On Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria*, **Sustainable Development**, 4 (3), 170-184, 2014
77. Barnes Anger, *Poverty eradication, millennium development goals and sustainable development in Nigeria*, **Journal of sustainable development**, 3 (4), 2010, 138-144.
78. Abiodun Richard Obisanya, *Local government and sustainable urbanisation in Nigeria*, **Journal of Public Administration, Finance & Law**, 20, 2021, 234-248.
79. Yusuf SarkinGobir, *Open defecation, a threat to public health and sustainable development goals: Study of Gwadabawa Local Government, Sokoto state, Nigeria*, **International Journal of Medical and Biosciences**, 1(1), 2017, 28-37.
80. Victor A Malaolu, *Towards Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria: Role of CSOs and VOPEs*, **Saudi Journal of Business and Management Studies**, 2 (5), 482-487, 2017
81. Oluwatobi Adeyemi, *Local government and the challenges of service delivery: The Nigeria experience*, **Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa**, 15 (7), 2013, 84-98.
82. L. U. Odo, *Local government and the challenges of grassroots development in Nigeria*, **Review of Public Administration and Management**, 3 (6), 2014, 204-213,
83. Oladayo Nathaniel Awojobi, *Sustainable rural development in Nigeria within the context of the Millennium Development Goals*, **International Journal of contemporary applied sciences** 1 (1), 2014, 58-74.
84. Samihah Khalil, *Fiscal planning and local government administration in Nigeria: The quest for sustainable rural development*, **African Journal of Business Management**, 6 (9), 2012, 3482-3489.
85. J. A. Ogbodo, *Analyzing the progress, pitfalls and prospects for attaining environmental-related sustainable development goals in Nigeria*, **Animal Research International**, 18 (1), 2021, 3990–4004-3990–4004
86. M. I. Anushiem, *Achieving Local Government Autonomy for Sustainable Development in Nigeria: A Legal Appraisal*, **Attaining-Sustainable-Development-Goals-in-Families-Companies-and-Communities**, 225, 2022
87. Okey H Ovaga, *Funding in the local government system as a strategy for sustainable rural development in Nigeria*, **Arts and Social Sciences International Research Journal** 1 (2), 2009, 23 – 33.

88. V. A. Akintoye, *Prospects for Achieving Sustainable Development Through the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria*, **European Journal of Sustainable Development**, 3 (1), 2014, 33-33, 2014
89. O. C. Ogechi, *Local government and responses to sustainable tourism development in Nigeria: A study of local government authorities in Imo State*, **International Conference on Tourism, Transport and Logistics, Paris, France**, 2013
90. E. O. Ugwu, *Nigeria and the Sustainable Development Goals: Why the indigenous languages count*, **European Scientific Journal**, 15 (5), 2019, 52-68.
91. W. O. Aransi, *Perceived challenges and strategies towards the attainments of sustainable development goal three (SDG 3): Evidence from Irewole and Isokan Local Government Areas of Osun State*, **Journal of Economy**, 7 (1), 2020, 42-51.
92. C. Okafor, *Developmental local government as a model for grassroots socio-economic development in Nigeria*, **International Journal of Arts and Humanities**, 4 (2), 2015, 42-61.
93. U. G. Moti, *Development plans and visions as a strategy for sustainable development: the experience of Nigeria*, **Journal of Alternative Perspectives in the Social Sciences**, 4 (1), 2012, 50-96.
94. I. A. Ajadi, *Internally generated revenue and local government sustainability in Nigeria*, **Dynamics of Public Administration**, 37 (2), 141-149, 2020
95. A. M. Okunola, *Nigeria: positioning rural economy for implementation of sustainable development goals*, **Turkish Journal of Agriculture-Food Science and Technology** 4 (9), 2016, 752-757.
96. D. E Okon, *Challenges and prospects of the millennium development goals (MDGS) in Nigeria*, **Global journal of social sciences**, 11 (2), 2012, 118-132.
97. U. G. Elemuwa, *Analyzing Nigeria's Journey Towards Sustainable Development Goals: A Comprehensive Review From Inception to Present*, **Qeios**, 2024
98. P. K. Kolawole, *Effect of Sustainable Development Goals and Rural Development in Nigeria: 2000-2021*, **African Journal of Management and Business Research**, 15 (1), 2024, 182-210.
99. G. O. Oshinfowokan, *An Assessment of Human Capital Development and Governance Strategy in Nigeria from the Perspective of Sustainable Development Goals*, **Escae Journal of Management and Security Studies**, 45 (3), 2024, 121 – 132.

100. A. B. Ige, *Aligning sustainable development goals with cybersecurity strategies: Ensuring a secure and sustainable future*, **GSC Advanced Research and Reviews**, 19 (3), 2024, 344-360,
101. Sidney Sampson, *Assessment of the compliance with minimum quality standards by public primary healthcare facilities in Nigeria*, **Health Research Policy and Systems**, 22 (1), 2024, 133.
102. T. Bayode, *Tripartite relationship of urban planning, city growth, and health for sustainable development in Akure, Nigeria*, **Frontiers in Sustainable Cities**, 5, 2024, 1301397.
103. K. B. Ajeigbe, *Impact of sustainable tax revenue and expenditure on the achievement of sustainable development goals in some selected African countries*, **Environment, Development and Sustainability**, 26 (10), 2024, 26287-26311, 2024
104. T. Adefare, *Empowering women agriculture entrepreneurs: banks' role in achieving sustainable development goals*, **International Journal of Bank Marketing**, 42 (4), 692-724, 2024
105. S. J. Hassan, *Actualizing the Sustainable Development Goals 2030: the Role of Environmental Education in Poverty Eradication and Tackling insecurity in Nigeria*, **Scholar J-Science and Education**, 2 (1), 2024, 34 – 56
106. A. O. Hart, *Institutional framework for sustainable community engagement for development in Nigeria*, **Journal of Humanities and Social Policy**, 10 (2), 2024. 121 – 134.
107. D. Odoom, *Examining the level of public awareness on the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa: An empirical evidence from Ghana*, **Environment, Development and Sustainability**, 26 (3), 2024, 6221-6238.
108. S. O. Obadahun, *Training and development of public university academics in Nigeria and sustainable development goals (SDGs)*, **African Identities**, 22 (2), 2024, 323-336.
109. U. S. Daniel, *Rural Communities and Cooperative Societies: A Community-based Alternative for Sustainable Socio Economic Development in Nigeria*, **Development**, 7 (3), 57-70, 2024
110. B. E. Anam, *Economic recovery and growth plan, economic sustainability plan and national development plan (2021-2025): The Nigerian experience under President Muhammadu Buhari*, **Cogent Social Sciences**, 10 (1), 2024, 2289600.
111. M. T. Akinlade, *Navigating the Gaps in Leadership and Governance in Nigeria Nascent Democracy: An Appraisal of its Bane for National Peace*, **Security and Sustainable Development**, 67(56), 2024, 56 – 77.

112. N. Mpolweni, *Integrated development plan strategies for service delivery in Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality*, **Africa's Public Service Delivery & Performance Review**, 12 (1), 2024, 12.
113. A. R Adeyemi, *Sustainable Planning and Inclusive Cities in the Global South: A Systemic Review of Literature: A Case for Nigeria*, **Development and Sustainability**, 56 (5), 2024, 1221-1248.
114. M. V. Adejorin, *Utilization of maternal health facilities and rural women's well-being: towards the attainment of sustainable development goals*, **Health Economics Review**, 14 (1), 2024, 40, 2024
115. J. O. Nnaeto, *Interrogating the Paradox--Availability of Funds and Paucity of Infrastructure/Social Amenities in Nigerian Local Government Areas: Conundrum of the Selected State (2011-2018)*, **International Journal of Social Science Research and Review**, 7 (3), 2024, 127-150.
116. P. A. Nwosu, *Local Government Autonomy and Grassroots Development in South East, Nigeria*, **Irish International Journal of Law, Political Sciences and Administration**, 8 (3), 2024, 1-20, 2024
117. Ezeodili Walter, *Non-governmental Organizations' programmes and Poverty Alleviation in Enugu State Nigeria*, **NG Journal of Social Development**, 13 (1), 20-38, 2024
118. M. O. EKWUFOLU, *The Strategies For Survival Of Inforpreneurial Ventures For Achieving Sustainable Development Goals In Nigeria*, **West African Journal of Interdisciplinary Research**, 2 (1), 2024, 17-23.

Chapter Three Methodology

3.1 Research Design

This study employed mixed method of descriptive research design. The choice of these research design is because it enables the researcher to be inventive in order to obtain the maximum insight into the theme of the topic. It also helps build a framework for future study, which might have a definitive design. Descriptive research on the other hand systematically describes facts, qualities or characteristics of a given population, event or area of interest as factually and accurately possible, in order to provide answers to questions asked by the problem under investigation. For this reason, descriptive research design is a critical investigation of events, their development, experiences of past.

3.2 Population of the Study

The population of this study were executive members of the Ibadan South East Local Government Area, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria and councilors of the 12 wards in the local government area.

3.3 Sample and Sampling Techniques

Purposively sampling was used to select all the 12 councilors of the 12 wards in Ibadan South East Local Government. Three members from the executive members of the Ibadan South East were also part of the study. A total of 15 participants formed the sample of this study.

S/N	Wards	Selected Participant
1	C1 (Councilor)	1
2	S 1 (Councilor)	1
3	S 2A (Councilor)	1
4	S 2B (Councilor)	1
5	S 3 (Councilor)	1
6	S 4A (Councilor)	1
7	S 4B (Councilor)	1
8	S S5 (Councilor)	1
9	S 6A (Councilor)	1
10	S 6B (Councilor)	1
11	S 7A (Councilor)	1
12	S 7B (Councilor)	1
13	Ibadan South East LGA (Chairman)	1

14	Ibadan South East LGA (Vice Chairman)	1
15	Ibadan South East LGA (Director)	1
	Total	15

3.4 Description of Research Instrument

The instrument for this data were a questionnaire and an interview guide. The questionnaire was tagged Role of Local Governments in Implementing Sustainability Development Goals Questionnaire (RLGISDGQ)''

The questionnaire tagged Role of Local Governments in Implementing Sustainability Development Goals Questionnaire (RLGISDGQ) is a structured 40 items on divided into six sections (A- F). Section A will be on the demographic information of the respondents. Section B – F will contain 8 question items each on 4 Likert scale of Strongly Agreed (4), **A:** Agreed (3), **D:** Disagree (2), **SD:** Strongly Disagree (1) measuring each of the objectives of this study

The interview guide contained ten semi structured interview questions which are based on the objectives of this study.

3.5 Validation of the Instruments

The instruments were subjected to face and content validation by the supervisor. The supervisor will examine the instrument with regards to relevance and accuracy of the items in terms of language clarity, comprehensiveness of the items bearing in mind the purpose of the study. The comments, suggestions and criticism made by the supervisor helped the researcher to modify and produce the final instrument.

3.6 Reliability of the Instruments

To ascertain the internal consistency of the instrument, the Cronbach Alpha method was used to compute the internal consistency of the instrument. The computation yielded a reliability index of 0.81 which indicated that the instrument is reliable and appropriate for use.

3.7 Method of Data Collection

The data for this research was collected solely with the use of the questionnaire and the interview guide. Letter of introduction was obtained from the Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Management & Social Science, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria to the offices of the selected sample for this study. The researcher made a personal visitation to the selected respondent's offices upon approval from them to administer the questionnaires and carry out the interview. The questionnaires were collected at the spot after completion from the respondents and the responses from the interview were recorded.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

Interview responses data gathered were analysed and presented using exploratory analysis and descriptive analytical explanation was given to the data obtained from the questionnaires. Thus, the use of this method of analysis is conversant with the straightforwardness with which it summarizes, exposes and interprets relationships within a specific data by qualitative description.

Chapter Four

Results and Discussion of Findings

This chapter presented the data analysis including the discussion of results. Data was obtained from respondents in Oluyole local government, Ibadan, Oyo state. The total of fifteen (15) local government participated in the study. The analysis of the data collected was done using descriptive statistics. The first section of this chapter presents the demographic information of the respondents. The second section presented and answered the research questions structured along the research objectives using frequency count, percentage count and mean analysis. The third section discussed the findings of the study in detail.

4.1. Demographic Data Analysis

This aspect of the chapter focused on the background data of the respondents who were executive members and councilor of the Ibadan South East Local Government Area, Ibadan, Oyo State. The background data of the respondents were presented in the table below:

Table 4.1.1: Gender of the Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	11	73
Female	4	27
Total	15	100

Source: Field Data, 2024

Table 4.1.1 showed the gender distribution of the respondents. The table showed that 11 (73%) of the respondent were male and 4 (27%) of the respondents were female. This means that more male respondents were involved in the study than male.

Table 4.1.2: Age of the Respondents

Age (Years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
30 – 39	2	14
40 – 49	9	60
50– 59	4	26
60yrs +	0	0
Total	15	100

Source: Field Data, 2024

Table 4.1.2 showed the age distribution of the respondent. The table showed that 2 (14%) of the respondents were between the ages of 30 – 39years, 9 (60%) of the respondents were between the ages of 40 - 49 years, 4 (26%) were between 50 – 59yrs and none were 60 years and above.

This means that majority of the respondents who were involved in the study were between the ages of 40 - 49 years.

Table 4.1.3: Qualification of the Respondents

Qualifications	Frequency	Percentage (%)
O-Level	3	20
Bachelor Degree	10	66
Master Degree	2	14
Doctorate Degree	0	0
Total	15	100

Source: Field Data, 2024

Table 4.1.3 showed the qualification of the respondents. The table showed that 3 (20%) of the respondents were o – Level holder, 10 (66%) of the respondents were bachelors’ degree holders and 2 (14%) were master’s degree holders. This means that majority of the respondents who were involved in the study were bachelor degree holders.

Table 4.1.4: Positions of the Respondents

Position	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Executive Member	3	20
Councilor	12	80
Total	15	100

Source: Field Data, 2024

Table 4.1.4 showed the positons of the respondents. The table showed that 3 (20%) of the respondents are executive members of the Ibadan South East Local Area and 12 (80%) of the respondents are councilors of the Ibadan South East Local Area. These showed that majority of the respondents were LGA councilors.

Table 4.1.5: Years of Political Experience of the Respondents

Years	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1 - 5	1	7
6 – 10	3	20
11-20	7	46
21-30	4	27
Total	15	100

Source: Field Data, 2024

Table 4.1.5 showed the years of the political experience of the respondents. The table showed that 1 (7%) of the respondents had 1 – 5 years of political experiences, 3 (20%) had 6 – 10 years of political experiences, 7 (46%) had 11 – 20 years of political experiences and 4 (27%) had 21 – 30 years of political experience. Majority of the respondent had enough years of political experiences.

Table 4.1.6: Years of Service at the Current Office of the Respondents

Years	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than one year	0	0
2 – 5	7	46
6 – 10	4	27
10 years and above	4	27
Total	15	100

Source: Field Data, 2024

Table 4.1.6 showed the years of the political experience of the respondents. The table showed that 7 (46%) of the respondents had been in office between 2 – 5 years, 4 (27%) had been in

office between 6 – 10 years and 4 (27%) had been in office for 10 years and above. Majority of the respondent had been office for more than two years.

4.2 Presentation of Data

4.2.1 Answer to Research Questions

The aim of this study is to analyze the role of local governments in implementing sustainability development goals. Study of Ibadan South East Local Government Area, Ibadan, Oyo State. To achieve this, the research questions were answered as follows:

Research Question One: To what extent is Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA) in Oyo State, Nigeria, aware of and aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

Table 4.1.7: Mean ratings of responses on the extent to which Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA) in Oyo State, Nigeria, aware of and aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

S/N	Questions Items	SA	A	D	SD	Mean (X)	Decision
1	I am aware of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	5	6	3	1	3.00	High Extent
2	I can identify specific SDGs that are relevant to the development of Ibadan South East LGA.	6	4	2	3	2.87	High Extent
3	I believe that aligning with the SDGs is important for our local development.	4	6	3	2	2.80	High Extent
4	Our local government actively promotes and supports awareness of the SDGs.	5	7	2	1	3.01	High Extent
5	Ibadan South East LGA has incorporated SDGs into its local development plans.	4	6	2	3	2.73	High Extent
6	I have access to information and resources related to the SDGs.	3	5	2	5	2.40	Low Extent
7	I feel that our community is actively working toward achieving the SDGs.	3	7	3	2	2.73	High Extent

8	Local initiatives and projects in Ibadan South East LGA are designed with SDGs in mind.	4	7	3	1	2.73	High Extent
Grand Mean						2.78	High Extent

Criterion: 0.40 – 1.49: Very Low Extent (VLE), 1.50- 2.49: Low Extent (LE), 2.50 – 3.49: High Extent (HE), 3.50 – 4.00: Very High Extent (VHE)

Table 4.1.7 showed the mean ratings of responses on the extent to which Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA) in Oyo State, Nigeria, aware of and aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Item 1 with a mean response of 3.00 showed to a high extent, the respondents were aware of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Item 2 with a mean response of 2.87 showed to a high extent, the respondents could identify specific SDGs that are relevant to the development of Ibadan South East LGA. Item 3 with a mean response of 2.80 showed to a high extent, the respondents believed that aligning with the SDGs is important for our local development. Item 4 with a mean response of 3.01 showed to a high extent, the respondents agreed that their local government actively promotes and supports awareness of the SDGs. Item 5 with a mean response of 2.73 showed to a high extent, the respondents agreed that their LGA had incorporated SDGs into its local development plans. Item 6 with a mean response of 2.40 showed to a low extent, the respondents had access to information and resources related to the SDGs. Item 7 with a mean response of 2.73 showed to a high extent, the respondents felt that their community were actively working toward achieving the SDGs. Item 8 with a mean response of 2.73 showed to a high extent, the respondents agreed that local initiatives and projects in Ibadan South East LGA are designed with SDGs in mind. With a grand mean of 2.78, it can be concluded that to a great extent, Ibadan South East Local Government Area were aware of and aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Research Question Two: What are the main challenges and constraints faced by Ibadan South East LGA in implementing the SDGs?

Table 4.1.8: Mean ratings of responses on the main challenges and constraints faced by Ibadan South East LGA in implementing the SDGs.

S/N	Questions Items	SA	A	D	SD	Mean (X)	Decision
9	Limited financial resources hinder the effective implementation of SDGs in our LGA.	7	5	2	1	3.20	Agreed
10	We face challenges related to the availability of qualified human resources for SDG initiatives.	1	3	5	6	1.99	Disagreed
11	Infrastructure limitations pose a significant constraint to SDG projects.	8	5	1	1	3.33	Agreed
12	The lack of access to modern technology and data systems is a barrier to SDG implementation.	6	6	1	2	3.07	Agreed
13	Political and administrative factors can impede the progress of SDG-related initiatives.	5	3	4	3	3.06	Agreed
14	The complex nature of the SDGs makes it difficult to prioritize and allocate resources.	5	4	3	3	2.73	Agreed
15	We often struggle to secure external funding or grants for SDG projects.	4	7	1	3	2.80	Agreed
16	Local policies and regulations may not align with SDG targets, creating implementation challenges.	5	5	3	2	2.86	Agreed

Criterion: 0.40 – 1.49: Strongly Disagree (SD), 1.50- 2.49: Disagree (D), 2.50 – 3.49: Agree (A), 3.50 – 4.00: Strongly Agreed (SA)

Table 4.1.8 showed the mean ratings of responses on the main challenges and constraints faced by Ibadan South East LGA in implementing the SDGs. Item 9 with a mean response of 3.20 showed that the respondents agreed that limited financial resources hindered the effective implementation of SDGs in our LGA. Item 10 with a mean response of 1.99 showed that the

respondents disagreed that they faced challenges related to the availability of qualified human resources for SDG initiatives. Item 11 with a mean response of 3.33 showed that the respondents agreed that infrastructure limitations posed a significant constraint to SDG projects. Item 12 with a mean response of 3.07 showed that the respondents agreed that lack of access to modern technology and data systems was a barrier to SDG implementation. Item 13 with a mean response of 3.06 showed that the respondents agreed that political and administrative factors impeded the progress of SDG-related initiatives. Item 14 with a mean response of 2.73 showed that the respondents agreed that the complex nature of the SDGs made it difficult to prioritize and allocate resources. Item 15 with a mean response of 2.80 showed that the respondents agreed that often struggled to secure external funding or grants for SDG projects. Item 16 with a mean response of 2.86 showed that the respondents agreed that local policies and regulations may not align with SDG targets, creating implementation challenges. It can be concluded that the main challenges and constraints faced by Ibadan South East LGA in implementing the SDGs are limited financial resources infrastructure limitations, political and administrative factors, complex nature of the SDGs, struggling to secure external funding/grants for SDG projects, local policies and regulations.

Research Question Three: How does Ibadan South East LGA coordinate with other tiers of government for effective localization of the SDGs?

Table 4.1.9: Mean ratings of responses on how Ibadan South East LGA coordinate with other tiers of government for effective localization of the SDGs

S/N	Questions Items	SA	A	D	SD	Mean (X)	Decision
17	There is a clear framework for communication and collaboration with state authorities regarding	6	5	3	1	3.07	Agreed

SDGs.								
18	Ibadan South East LGA actively participates in state-level SDG coordination meetings.	7	4	1	2	2.93	Agreed	
19	We have established mechanisms for sharing best practices and knowledge with other local governments.	5	5	2	3	3.00	Agreed	
20	Collaboration with national authorities on SDG localization is a regular part of our operations.	5	6	3	1	3.00	Agreed	
21	State and national governments provide necessary support and resources for our SDG initiatives.	6	5	4	0	3.13	Agreed	
22	There is alignment between our local development plans and the broader state and national development agendas.	7	5	3	0	3.23	Agreed	
23	Coordination mechanisms exist to ensure that SDG progress is tracked and reported to higher levels of government.	5	5	4	1	2.93	Agreed	
24	We actively participate in intergovernmental forums focused on sustainable development.	5	6	2	2	2.93	Agreed	

Criterion: 0.40 – 1.49: Strongly Disagree (SD), 1.50- 2.49: Disagree (D), 2.50 – 3.49: Agree (A), 3.50 – 4.00: Strongly Agreed (SA)

Table 4.1.9 showed the mean ratings of responses on how Ibadan South East LGA coordinate with other tiers of government for effective localization of the SDGs. Item 17 with a mean response of 3.07 showed that the respondents agreed that there was a clear framework for communication and collaboration with state authorities regarding SDGs. Item 18 with a mean response of 2.93 showed that the respondents agreed that the LGA actively participated in state-level SDG coordination meetings. Item 19 with a mean response of 3.00 showed that the respondents agreed that they had established mechanisms for sharing best practices and knowledge with other local governments. Item 20 with a mean response of 3.00 showed that

the respondents agreed that collaboration with national authorities on SDG localization was a regular part of our operations. Item 21 with a mean response of 3.13 showed that the respondents agreed that state and national governments provide necessary support and resources for our SDG initiatives. Item 22 with a mean response of 3.23 showed that the respondents agreed that there was alignment between our local development plans and the broader state and national development agendas. Item 23 with a mean response of 2.93 showed that the respondents agreed that coordination mechanisms exist to ensure that SDG progress is tracked and reported to higher levels of government. Item 24 with a mean response of 2.93 showed that the respondents agreed that they actively participated in intergovernmental forums focused on sustainable development. It can be concluded that the LGA coordinate with other tiers of government for effective localization of the SDGs by active participation in state-level SDG coordination meetings, sharing best practices and knowledge with other local governments., collaboration with national authorities on SDG localization, aligning development plans and the broader state and national development agendas, ensuring that SDG progress is tracked and reported to higher levels of government and active participation in intergovernmental forums focused on sustainable development.

Research Question Four: To what extent has Ibadan South East LGA engaged with local communities to include their perspectives, needs, and priorities in the development and implementation of sustainable development projects linked to the SDGs?

Table 4.1.10: Mean ratings of responses on the extent which Ibadan South East LGA engaged with local communities in the development and implementation of sustainable development projects linked to the SDGs

S/N	Questions Items	SA	A	D	SD	Mean (X)	Decision
25	Local community members are	7	5	2	1	3.20	High Extent

	involved in the planning and decision-making process for SDG-related projects.						
26	We regularly conduct surveys and consultations with community members to understand their needs.	6	4	2	3	2.87	High Extent
27	SDG initiatives are designed to address specific community priorities and challenges.	5	5	3	2	2.87	High Extent
28	Local leaders and representatives actively engage with the community to gather input on SDG projects.	6	4	3	2	2.93	High Extent
29	Community participation is encouraged through town hall meetings and feedback mechanisms.	5	3	2	5	2.53	High Extent
30	Local projects incorporate cultural and social aspects important to the community.	6	4	3	2	2.93	High Extent
31	Initiatives are tailored to address the unique needs of different community segments.	5	5	2	3	2.80	High Extent
32	Local communities perceive that their perspectives and priorities are valued in SDG project development.	5	4	3	3	2.73	High Extent
Grand Mean						2.86	High Extent

Criterion: 0.40 – 1.49: Very Low Extent (VLE), 1.50- 2.49: Low Extent (LE), 2.50 – 3.49: High Extent (HE), 3.50 – 4.00: Very High Extent (VHE)

Table 4.1.10 showed the mean ratings of responses on the extent which Ibadan South East LGA engaged with local communities in the development and implementation of sustainable development projects linked to the SDGs. Item 25 with a mean response of 3.20 showed that to a high extent, the respondents agreed that local community members are involved in the planning and decision-making process for SDG-related projects. Item 26 with a mean response of 2.87 showed that to a high extent, the respondents agreed the respondents agreed that they regularly conducted surveys and consultations with community members to understand their needs. Item

27 with a mean response of 2.87 showed that to a high extent, the respondents agreed that SDG initiatives are designed to address specific community priorities and challenges. Item 28 with a mean response of 2.93 showed that to a high extent, the respondents agreed that local leaders and representatives actively engage with the community to gather input on SDG projects. Item 29 with a mean response of 2.53 showed that to a high extent, the respondents agreed that community participation is encouraged through town hall meetings and feedback mechanisms. Item 30 with a mean response of 2.93 showed that to a high extent, the respondents agreed that local projects incorporate cultural and social aspects important to the community. Item 31 with a mean response of 2.80 showed that the respondents agreed Initiatives are tailored to address the unique needs of different community segments. Item 32 with a mean response of 2.73 showed that to a high extent, the respondents agreed that local communities perceived that their perspectives and priorities are valued in SDG project development. With a grand mean of 2.86, It can be concluded that to a high extent, Ibadan South East LGA engaged with local communities in the development and implementation of sustainable development projects linked to the SDGs.

Research Question Five: What strategies and mechanisms does Ibadan South East LGA employ for data collection in relation to the SDGs?

Table 4.1.11: Mean ratings of responses on strategies and mechanisms does Ibadan South East LGA employ for data collection in relation to the SDGs

S/N	Questions Items	SA	A	D	SD	Mean (X)	Decision
26	We have established data collection systems for tracking progress toward SDG targets.	3	2	4	6	2.40	Disagreed
27	Regular data collection activities are conducted to monitor the impact of	5	5	3	2	2.87	Agreed

	SDG projects.						
28	We use a combination of quantitative and qualitative data to assess SDG outcomes.	5	6	3	1	3.00	Agreed
29	Data is collected at various levels, from local to regional, to understand the broader context.	6	5	2	2	3.00	Agreed
30	We employ technology and digital tools for efficient data gathering and analysis.	3	1	2	9	1.89	Disagreed
31	Strategies are in place to address potential data constraints, such as data quality and availability issues.	4	6	2	3	2.73	Agreed
32	Evidence-based decision-making is integrated into our project planning and implementation processes.	5	5	3	2	2.87	Agreed
32	Data collected is used to adapt and improve SDG initiatives based on real-time information.	6	5	3	1	3.01	Agreed

Criterion: 0.40 – 1.49: Strongly Disagree (SD), 1.50- 2.49: Disagree (D), 2.50 – 3.49: Agree (A), 3.50 – 4.00: Strongly Agreed (SA)

Table 4.1.11 showed the mean ratings of responses on strategies and mechanisms does Ibadan South East LGA employ for data collection in relation to the SDGs. Item 26 with a mean response of 2.40 showed that the respondents disagreed that they have established data collection systems for tracking progress toward SDG targets. Item 27 with a mean response of 2.87 showed that the respondents agreed that regular data collection activities are conducted to monitor the impact of SDG projects. Item 28 with a mean response of 3.00 showed that the respondents agreed that they use a combination of quantitative and qualitative data to assess SDG outcomes. Item 28 with a mean response of 3.00 showed that the respondents agreed that data was collected at various levels, from local to regional, to understand the broader context. Item 29 with a mean response of 1.89 showed that the respondents disagreed that they employed technology and

digital tools for efficient data gathering and analysis. Item 30 with a mean response of 2.73 showed that the respondents agreed that Strategies are in place to address potential data constraints, such as data quality and availability issues. Item 31 with a mean response of 2.87 showed that the respondents agreed that evidence-based decision-making is integrated into our project planning and implementation processes. Item 32 with a mean response of 3.01 showed that the respondents agreed that Data collected is used to adapt and improve SDG initiatives based on real-time information. It can be concluded that the strategies and mechanisms which Ibadan South East LGA employ for data collection in relation to the SDGs include regular data collection activities are conducted to monitor the impact of SDG projects, usage of combination of quantitative and qualitative data to assess SDG outcomes, collection of data from various levels, data quality and availability issues and integration of evidence-based decision-making. The LGA did not that they established data collection systems for tracking progress toward SDG targets and they don't have technology and digital tools for efficient data gathering and analysis.

4.3 Discussions of Findings

The findings found that that to a great extent, Ibadan South East Local Government Area were aware of and aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This finding suggested that the Ibadan South East Local Government Area has a high level of awareness and alignment with the SDGs. This is in line with the broader understanding that local governments are crucial for the localization of SDGs, acting as the bridge between national policies and local realities. They have the potential to tailor the broad objectives of the SDGs to the specific needs and priorities of their communities¹. The literature emphasizes that for local governments to effectively contribute to the SDGs, they must strengthen their planning and implementation capacities, access to resources, and inter-institutional coordination¹. Moreover,

the proximity of local governments to their communities provides them with a unique understanding of local needs, which is essential for the successful implementation of the SDGs². In the case of Ibadan South East Local Government Area, the alignment with SDGs could be attributed to effective governance structures, community engagement, and strategic planning that takes into account the local socio-economic landscape. This reflects the global trend where local governments are increasingly recognized as key agents of change, capable of initiating, delivering, and monitoring sustainable development actions³.

The councilors and executive members of Ibadan South East LGA have demonstrated a significant awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is evident in the numerous workshops and training sessions conducted. These educational initiatives have ensured that each department not only understands the goals but also actively incorporates them into their programs. For example, the focus on improving education quality and access aligns with SDG 4, while initiatives for clean water and sanitation reflect the commitment to SDG 6. This level of awareness is crucial for the successful implementation of the SDGs at the local level. The interview responses also revealed that the alignment of the LGA's development plans with the SDGs is not just theoretical but is also reflected in practical strategies. The agricultural development strategy, for instance, has been aligned with SDG 2, which aims to end hunger and achieve food security. This has led to tangible projects like community farming initiatives, showcasing the LGA's ability to translate global objectives into local actions that have a direct impact on the community's well-being.

One of the executive members reported that community engagement is a cornerstone of the LGA's approach to the SDGs. The councilors' active involvement in community discussions about SDG-related issues has led to a more focused implementation of sustainable practices.

Waste management programs, for instance, have been reoriented towards sustainability, aligning with SDGs 11 and 13, which address sustainable cities and climate action. Such community-driven initiatives are essential for fostering a sense of ownership and ensuring the long-term success of sustainable development efforts.

The LGA's commitment to the SDGs is further exemplified by its healthcare improvement plan, which contributes directly to SDG 3. By increasing healthcare funding and working on reducing child mortality rates through better immunization coverage, the LGA has shown that aligning local development strategies with the SDGs can lead to significant advancements in public health. This proactive approach to healthcare is a model for how local governments can contribute to the global agenda of sustainable development. The responses from the councilors and executive members highlight the proactive measures taken by Ibadan South East LGA to integrate the SDGs into their governance framework. Their efforts underscore the importance of local government awareness, community engagement, strategic alignment, and investment in key areas such as healthcare and agriculture to achieve sustainable development. The LGA's initiatives serve as a testament to the critical role that local governments play in the global pursuit of the SDGs.

The findings revealed that main challenges and constraints faced by Ibadan South East LGA in implementing the SDGs are limited financial resources infrastructure limitations, political and administrative factors, complex nature of the SDGs, struggling to secure external funding/grants for SDG projects, local policies and regulations. It was revealed that they did not face any challenges related to the availability of qualified human resources for SDG initiatives. The challenges faced by Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA) in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are reflective of the broader issues that local

governments encounter globally. The discussion of these findings can be enriched by the literature on the subject. Financial constraints are a common challenge for local governments in pursuing SDG-related projects. The literature suggests that local governments often require technical and financial assistance to align their plans with the SDGs and to scale up investments and policy reforms⁴. Infrastructure limitations further exacerbate these financial challenges, as developing the necessary infrastructure to support SDG initiatives often requires significant investment⁵.

Political and administrative factors can significantly impact the implementation of the SDGs. Studies have identified networked governance, socio-political context, and democratic factors as key elements affecting policy implementation processes⁶. Moreover, the effectiveness of local governance is crucial for the successful localization of the SDGs, which includes policy formulation and accountability systems⁷. The complexity of the SDGs arises from their interlinked and holistic nature, which requires a comprehensive approach to implementation. Policymakers are encouraged to embrace this complexity and seek collaborative solutions that cut across various sectors and levels of government⁸. Securing external funding is essential for local governments to finance SDG initiatives. Innovative approaches to financing, such as blended finance instruments and partnerships with private sectors, can help close the SDG financing gap and allow local governments to focus on addressing the SDGs⁹. Local policies and regulations play a pivotal role in the implementation of the SDGs. They can either facilitate or hinder progress, depending on how well they are aligned with the goals. The implementation of the SDGs at the local level can represent an opportunity to strengthen managerial skills, policy formulation, and accountability systems, fostering inclusive growth and inclusiveness¹⁰. Interestingly, the Ibadan South East LGA did not face challenges related to the availability of

qualified human resources for SDG initiatives. This is a positive finding, as human capital is essential for the successful implementation of sustainable development projects.

One of the executive members of the LGA said that the primary challenge highlighted by the LGA officials is the limited financial resources, which directly impacts the ability to build and maintain the necessary infrastructure for SDG projects. For instance, the goal of providing clean water and sanitation (SDG 6) is hindered by the lack of funding to develop water treatment facilities and sewage systems. This financial bottleneck restricts the LGA's capacity to deliver on the SDGs and affects the quality of life for residents. A councilor in his interview response affirmed that political and administrative factors also pose significant challenges. The LGA officials pointed out that bureaucratic hurdles and political dynamics often delay the implementation of SDG-related projects. An example is the difficulty in implementing sustainable urban planning (SDG 11) due to regulatory complexities and the need for coordination across multiple government agencies, which can be time-consuming and inefficient. The complexity of the SDGs themselves is another challenge as observed by another councilor. The interlinked nature of the goals means that progress in one area can depend on advancements in another, requiring a holistic approach. For example, improving education (SDG 4) is not just about building schools but also ensuring good health and well-being (SDG 3) so that children are fit to attend school. An executive member also confirmed that struggling to secure external funding and grants for SDG projects is a further constraint. The LGA officials mentioned that despite efforts to attract investment, there is a gap between the funds needed and the funds available. This gap is evident in the struggle to enhance local agricultural practices (SDG 2), where there is a need for modern equipment and technology that the LGA cannot afford without external financial support. Lastly, local policies and regulations can either facilitate or impede

the achievement of the SDGs. The LGA officials noted that while some policies are supportive, others may not align with the SDGs, creating a disjointed approach to sustainable development.

Despite these challenges, it is noteworthy that the LGA does not face issues related to the availability of qualified human resources for SDG initiatives as the chairman of the LGA indicated a strong local capacity for implementation in his interview response. This human resource strength could be leveraged to overcome some of the challenges, particularly through innovative, low-cost solutions and community-driven approaches to SDG projects.

The findings revealed that LGA coordinate with other tiers of government for effective localization of the SDGs by active participation in state-level SDG coordination meetings, sharing best practices and knowledge with other local governments., collaboration with national authorities on SDG localization, aligning development plans and the broader state and national development agendas, ensuring that SDG progress is tracked and reported to higher levels of government and active participation in intergovernmental forums focused on sustainable development. A study by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) outlines the importance of fostering local-national SDG dialogue and engagement of stakeholders. It emphasizes building the capacity of local-level governments and supporting the gathering and management of local-level SDG data. This aligns with this finding on the active participation of Ibadan South East LGA in state-level SDG coordination meetings and their collaboration with national authorities on SDG localization¹¹. Research published by Springer highlights the critical role of Local and Regional Governments (LRGs) in achieving the SDGs in conjunction with national governments. It discusses the need for LRGs to strengthen their mandate, access to resources, planning and implementation capacities, as well as their inter-institutional coordination. This study supports this finding on the sharing of best practices and knowledge

with other local governments and the alignment of development plans with broader state and national development agendas¹². The 'Roadmap for Localizing the SDGs' developed by the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, UNDP, and UN Habitat provides strategies for local and regional governments to deliver the 2030 Agenda. It includes advocacy for a subnational perspective in national SDG strategies and the implementation of SDGs at the local level. This roadmap is in line with this finding on ensuring that SDG progress is tracked and reported to higher levels of government and active participation in intergovernmental forums focused on sustainable development¹³.

The councilors and executive members emphasized the LGA's active participation in state-level SDG coordination meetings. This engagement has been instrumental in aligning local actions with regional and national objectives, ensuring that the LGA's initiatives are in sync with broader development strategies. Such meetings provide a platform for exchanging ideas and learning from the experiences of other local governments, which is vital for the successful implementation of the SDGs.

The LGA's approach to sharing best practices and knowledge with other local governments has fostered a collaborative environment conducive to learning and mutual growth. By pooling resources and expertise, the LGA has been able to overcome some of the challenges associated with SDG implementation, such as limited financial resources and infrastructure constraints. This collective wisdom enhances the capacity of all participating local governments to meet their SDG commitments.

The councilor reported that collaboration with national authorities on SDG localization has been a key strategy for the LGA. The executive members highlighted how this partnership has facilitated access to additional resources and guidance, which is crucial for localizing the SDGs

effectively. Aligning local development plans with national agendas ensures that the LGA's efforts contribute to the country's overall progress towards the SDGs. The executive member stated that Ensuring that SDG progress is tracked and reported to higher levels of government has been a priority for the LGA. This systematic monitoring allows for transparency and accountability, providing insights into the effectiveness of the LGA's initiatives. Additionally, active participation in intergovernmental forums focused on sustainable development has enabled the LGA to stay informed about global best practices and to advocate for the needs and priorities of their local community. The responses from the councilors and executive members reflect a strong commitment to the SDGs and highlight the importance of multi-level governance, collaboration, and knowledge sharing in achieving sustainable development. The LGA's proactive measures in coordination, planning, and reporting are commendable steps towards the effective localization of the SDGs.

The findings showed that to a high extent, Ibadan South East LGA engaged with local communities in the development and implementation of sustainable development projects linked to the SDGs. The engagement of Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA) with local communities in the development and implementation of sustainable development projects is a critical aspect of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This approach aligns with global best practices and is supported by various studies that highlight the positive impact of community involvement on sustainable development outcomes. Community engagement is essential for the success of sustainable development initiatives. It ensures that projects are tailored to the specific needs and aspirations of the local population, which can lead to more effective and sustainable outcomes. The World Bank has emphasized that community-driven development projects can significantly enhance the delivery of basic services and the building of

small-scale infrastructure¹⁴. Study from South Africa demonstrated how community-based asset programs empowered people to drive their own sustainable development, focusing on initiatives like tourism and handicrafts, which align with several SDGs including No Poverty and Decent Work and Economic Growth¹⁵. In Ibadan, Nigeria, community-led waste management activities have been implemented, focusing on the 4R concept—reduce, reuse, recycle, and recovery. This initiative has not only contributed to income generation and climate change mitigation but also fostered community participation in an integrated litter management system¹⁶. The Centre for Sustainable Development at the University of Ibadan has been involved in various programs that integrate community engagement with sustainable development, such as the Development Practice Programme and the Tourism and Development Programme¹⁷.

The councilors of Ibadan South East LGA have consistently emphasized the importance of community engagement in the development process. They noted that local community members are not just beneficiaries but active participants in the planning and execution of projects. This inclusive approach has led to the successful integration of SDG-related initiatives, such as community-based waste management programs and local health campaigns, which align with SDGs 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 3 (Good Health and Well-being), respectively. Executive members highlighted the strategies employed by the LGA to incorporate local insights into the design and implementation of SDG-related initiatives. By conducting surveys and focus group discussions, the LGA has been able to gather valuable input from community members, ensuring that the projects are tailored to the specific needs and priorities of the local population. This approach has been particularly effective in agricultural development projects that support SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). The participatory decision-making process has been a cornerstone of the LGA's approach to implementing the SDGs. Councilors pointed out that

regular community meetings and public consultations have allowed for a transparent and democratic process, where community voices are heard and considered in the development of local policies and programs. This has fostered a sense of ownership among community members and has been crucial in the successful localization of SDGs like clean water and sanitation (SDG 6). Finally, the executive members of the LGA discussed how leveraging local expertise and resources has been vital in overcoming the challenges of limited financial and infrastructural capacities. The LGA has engaged local artisans, tradespeople, and service providers in SDG projects, which has not only contributed to the local economy but also ensured that the solutions are sustainable and culturally appropriate, reflecting the goals of SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).

The findings showed that the strategies and mechanisms which Ibadan South East LGA employ for data collection in relation to the SDGs include regular data collection activities are conducted to monitor the impact of SDG projects, usage of combination of quantitative and qualitative data to assess SDG outcomes, collection of data from various levels, data quality and availability issues and integration of evidence-based decision-making. The LGA did not that they established data collection systems for tracking progress toward SDG targets and they don't have technology and digital tools for efficient data gathering and analysis.

The findings from the Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA) regarding data collection strategies for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are crucial for understanding the progress and challenges in localizing the SDGs. The use of both quantitative and qualitative data, regular monitoring activities, and evidence-based decision-making are aligned with global best practices for SDG implementation. However, the lack of established data collection systems and digital tools for efficient data gathering and analysis presents significant challenges.

The combination of quantitative and qualitative data is essential for a comprehensive assessment of SDG outcomes. Quantitative data provides measurable indicators of progress, while qualitative data offers insights into the contextual factors affecting that progress¹³¹⁴. Regular data collection activities are vital for monitoring the impact of SDG projects and ensuring that interventions are responsive to the needs of the community¹⁸.

Data quality and availability are common challenges for local governments in tracking SDG progress. Incomplete or poor-quality data can lead to inaccurate assessments and hinder effective decision-making¹⁸. The Ibadan South East LGA's acknowledgment of these issues reflects the need for improved data management practices and the establishment of robust data collection systems¹⁹. Evidence-based decision-making is a cornerstone of effective SDG implementation. It involves using data and research to inform policy decisions, ensuring that actions are grounded in empirical evidence²⁰. This approach is crucial for aligning local development plans with the broader SDG framework and for making informed decisions that contribute to sustainable outcomes²¹.

The absence of data collection systems for tracking progress toward SDG targets can significantly impede the ability to measure and monitor achievements. Without such systems, it becomes challenging to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions and to identify areas requiring attention²².

Technology and digital tools play a pivotal role in data gathering for SDGs. They can enhance the efficiency and accuracy of data collection, enable real-time monitoring, and facilitate the analysis of complex datasets²¹. The lack of these tools in Ibadan South East LGA highlights a gap that needs to be addressed to improve data-driven decision-making and SDG tracking.

The councilors and executive members reported that regular data collection activities are a cornerstone of their strategy to monitor the impact of SDG projects. This ongoing effort ensures that the LGA can keep a pulse on the progress and effectiveness of initiatives, adapting as necessary to meet the targets. However, the absence of established data collection systems presents a challenge, as it may lead to gaps in data continuity and quality.

The use of both quantitative and qualitative data has been emphasized as essential for a holistic assessment of SDG outcomes. Quantitative data provides measurable indicators, while qualitative data offers insights into the lived experiences of the community. This dual approach is critical for understanding the full impact of SDG initiatives, but the lack of technology and digital tools for efficient data gathering and analysis can hinder the ability to collect and interpret this data effectively. Data is collected from various levels within the community, which is key to capturing the multifaceted nature of SDG implementation. This stratified approach allows for a more nuanced understanding of how different sectors and demographics are progressing towards the goals. Nonetheless, issues with data quality and availability can affect the reliability of this information, potentially impacting decision-making processes.

The LGA's commitment to evidence-based decision-making has been highlighted as a strategy to ensure that actions are informed by data. This method is crucial for aligning initiatives with the broader SDG framework and making informed decisions that contribute to sustainable outcomes. However, the lack of established data collection systems and digital tools for data analysis can limit the LGA's capacity to fully leverage evidence-based practices.

Endnotes

1. United Nations. *Roadmap for localizing the SDGs: Implementation and monitoring at subnational level*, UN Sustainable Development. 2022
2. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *The role of local and regional governments in the SDGs*, **The localization agenda**. 2023
3. A. P. Trundle, *Cities and the SDGs: Realities and possibilities of local engagement in global frameworks*. **Ambio**, 51, 2023, 1416-1432.

4. R. U. Arora, *Financing for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the era of COVID-19 and beyond*. **The European Journal of Development Research**, 35,2023, 1-19.
5. T. A. Oke, *Cities and the SDGs: Realities and possibilities of local engagement in global frameworks*. **Ambio**, 51, 2023, 1416-1432.
6. M. D. Guillamón,. *What factors make a municipality more involved in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals? Empirical evidence*, **Journal of Environment, Development and Sustainability**. 2023.
7. E. T. Torfing, *The key role of local governance in achieving the SDGs*. In *Co-Creation for Sustainability*, **Emerald Publishing Limited**, 2022
8. United Nations Development Programme, *UNSDG | 2024 Report of the UNSDG Chair on the Development Coordination*, **United Nations Development Programme**.2024
9. United Nations, *Roadmap for localizing the SDGs: Implementation and monitoring at subnational level*, **UN Sustainable Development**, 2022
10. United Nations, *Local and Regional Governments Forum (LRGF) on the 2030 Agenda*. **UNSDG**. 2024
11. World Bank, *Sustainable development in the UNECE Region: Facing a Headwind in 2024*. **UNECE**, 2024
12. E. A. Moallemi, *Three perspectives on enabling local actions for the sustainable development goals (SDGs)*, **Journal of Global Sustainability**, 7, 2024, e22
13. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Community-led Waste to Wealth Activities through Buy-back Arrangement for Income Generation and Climate Change Effect Mitigation at Kube Atenda, Ibadan, Nigeria*. **United Nations**. 2023
14. Centre for Sustainable Development. Academic Programmes. University of Ibadan.
15. F. T. Addeo, *Big Data to Support Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. **SpringerLink**. 2020
16. M. A. Shehata, *The Role of Local and Regional Governments in the SDGs: The Localization Agenda*. **SpringerLink**.

17. C. L. Neely, *Inclusive, Cross-Sectoral and Evidence-Based Decision-Making for Resilience Planning and Decision-Making in a Devolved Context*. **The European Journal of Development Research**. 2021, 11 – 25.
18. G. T. Wiedmann, *Initial progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): a review of evidence from countries*. **Sustainability Science**, 2022
19. C. C. Anderson, *A systems model of SDG target influence on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, **Journal of Sustainability Science**, 56(3), 92021, 45 - 67.
20. J. W. McArthur, *How can digital public technologies accelerate progress on the Sustainable Development Goals?* **Brookings Institution**. 2022
21. C. P. Veeckman, *Localizing the sustainable development goals in smart and sustainable cities: how can citizen-generated data support the local monitoring of SDGs? Study of the Brussels Capital Region*, **Frontiers in Environmental Science**, 2024

Chapter Five

Conclusion

5.1 Summary of Findings

The project titled "Role of Local Governments in Implementing Sustainability Development Goals: Study of Ibadan South East Local Government Area, Ibadan, Oyo State" has yielded several insightful findings. Firstly, it was found that the Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA) possesses a strong awareness and alignment with the United Nations Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs). The LGA has actively integrated the SDGs into its local governance and development strategies, reflecting a commitment to these global objectives.

However, the LGA faces significant challenges in implementing the SDGs. These include limited financial resources, infrastructure limitations, and political and administrative factors that complicate policy implementation. Additionally, the complex nature of the SDGs presents difficulties in addressing them comprehensively, and the LGA struggles to secure external funding or grants for SDG projects. Despite these obstacles, the LGA does not encounter challenges related to the availability of qualified human resources for SDG initiatives, indicating a strong local capacity for implementation.

In terms of coordination with other government tiers, the LGA has been proactive. It engages in state-level SDG coordination meetings, shares best practices with other local governments, collaborates with national authorities on SDG localization, and aligns its development plans with broader state and national agendas. The LGA also ensures that SDG progress is tracked and reported to higher levels of government and actively participates in intergovernmental forums focused on sustainable development. The LGA's engagement with local communities in the development and implementation of sustainable development projects linked to the SDGs is notably high. This approach has fostered community-driven initiatives and ensured that projects are tailored to local needs, thereby enhancing their effectiveness and sustainability.

Lastly, the LGA employs various strategies for data collection in relation to the SDGs. Regular data collection activities are conducted to monitor the impact of SDG projects, and a combination of quantitative and qualitative data is used to assess SDG outcomes. Data is collected from various community levels to ensure a comprehensive approach. However, the LGA faces challenges with data quality and availability and lacks established data collection

systems and technology for efficient data gathering and analysis, which hampers evidence-based decision-making.

5.2 Conclusion

The case study of Ibadan South East Local Government Area (LGA) provides a comprehensive look at the role of local governments in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The LGA's high level of awareness and alignment with the SDGs is commendable and sets a strong foundation for sustainable development. Despite facing significant challenges such as financial and infrastructural constraints, political and administrative hurdles, and the complexity of the SDGs, the LGA has shown resilience and innovation in its approach.

The LGA's ability to coordinate with other tiers of government and engage local communities in the development process has been a key factor in its success. These collaborations have allowed for the sharing of best practices, alignment of development plans with broader agendas, and ensured that local voices are heard and integrated into SDG initiatives. However, the LGA's efforts are hampered by the lack of established data collection systems and the absence of technology and digital tools, which are critical for efficient data

5.3 Recommendations

The researcher makes the following recommendations:

1. There should be a continue educational programs and workshops to maintain and enhance the awareness of SDGs among LGA officials and the community. Consider developing a formal SDG education curriculum for schools and local institutions to broaden understanding and support.

2. The LGA Explore alternative funding sources, such as public-private partnerships and international development grants, to overcome financial and infrastructural limitations. Advocate for policy reforms to address political and administrative barriers and simplify the process of implementing SDG-related projects.
3. The LGA should strengthen the existing coordination mechanisms with state and national authorities. Establish a dedicated SDG liaison office within the LGA to streamline communication and collaboration efforts across different levels of government.
4. The LGA should develop a formal community engagement framework that outlines the processes for involving local communities in SDG projects. This should include regular community forums, participatory budgeting, and feedback systems to ensure ongoing dialogue and input from residents.
5. The LGA should invest in building robust data collection systems and acquire digital tools for data analysis. This could involve training for LGA staff on data management and seeking partnerships with academic institutions for technical support.

5.4 Suggested Area for Further Research

The researcher suggests the following for further studies:

1. Comparative Analysis of SDG Implementation Strategies: A study comparing the SDG implementation strategies of different LGAs within Oyo State or between different states in Nigeria.

2. Impact Assessment of Community Engagement on SDG Outcomes: Research focusing on the long-term impact of community engagement on the success of SDG-related projects.

3. Technological Advancements in Data Collection for SDGs: An investigation into the role of technological advancements, such as mobile data collection and GIS mapping, in enhancing the efficiency and accuracy of SDG data collection and analysis.

5.5 Contributions to Knowledge

The findings from this study on the Ibadan South East Local Government Area's (LGA) implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contribute to the existing body of knowledge in several meaningful ways. This study contributes insights into how local governments perceive and integrate global sustainability agendas into their local governance structures. It highlights the importance of awareness and education at the local government level, which is crucial for the successful adoption and implementation of SDGs.

The identification of specific challenges faced by the LGA, such as financial and infrastructural constraints, political and administrative factors, and the complexity of the SDGs, adds to the understanding of the practical difficulties in localizing global goals. This knowledge is valuable for policymakers and development practitioners who aim to design more effective support systems for local governments.

The study's findings on the high level of community engagement in SDG projects provide empirical evidence of the impact of participatory governance. This underscores the potential of community involvement in enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of development initiatives. By exploring the LGA's data collection strategies and the integration of evidence-based decision-making, this study sheds light on the critical role of data in monitoring and

evaluating SDG progress. The challenges related to data collection systems and technology identified in this study point to areas where further investment and innovation are needed.

Bibliography

- A. E. Ayobami, *Local government and the attainment of sustainable development goals in Nigeria: lessons from the millennium development goals*, **African Journal of Governance and Development**, 7 (1), 2018, 50-62.
- U. O. Nkume, *Factors militating against local government in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Nigeria*, **Nigerian Journal of Social Problems and Social Policy Review**, 1 (2), 2021
- T. Lawanson, *Global goal, local context: Pathways to sustainable urban development in Lagos, Nigeria*, **Housing and SDGs in Urban Africa**, 2021, 13-35, 2021

- F. C Agbodike, *Local government administration and the challenges of sustainable development in Nigeria*, **Review of public Administration and Management**, 400 (3615), 2014, 1-11.
- A. Abdullahi, *Good governance and local government administration in Nigeria: An imperative for sustainable development*, **International Journal of Development and Sustainability**, 7 (4), 2018, 1522-1532.
- A. N. Idikem *Local government and sustainable national development in Nigeria*, **European Scientific Journal**, 10 (25), 2014, 21-35.
- F. I. Braimah, *The 'Locals' and Local Government Bureaucracy: Implication on the Attainment of Developmental Goals in Nigeria*, **Interdisciplinary Journal of Rural and Community Studies**, 45 (4), 2021, 34 – 40.
- T. Abioro, *Local government and sustainable development in Nigeria*, **Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa** 16 (8), 2014, 76-87.
- O. V. Ajulor, *The challenges of policy implementation in Africa and sustainable development goals*, **International Journal of Social Sciences**, 3 (3), 2018, 1497-1518.
- K. Sule, *Effect of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on Climate Change in Umuahia North Local Government Area of Abia State-Nigeria (2019-2023)*, **Policy Strategy**, 21 (1), 103, 2024
- G. Atisa *Decentralized governments: local empowerment and sustainable development challenges in Africa*, **Environment, Development and Sustainability**, 23, 2021, 3349-3367, 2021
- M. K. Isa, *Nigerian local government system and governance: Lessons, prospects and challenges for post-2015 development goals, Developmental Local Governance, Critical Discourse in 'Alternative Development*, 2016, 107-126.
- J. L. Oyefara, *Good governance and environmental sustainability in Lagos state, Nigeria: Can the state achieve goal seven of millennium development goals (MDGS)?* Retrieved at www.ir.unilag.edu.ng, 2024
- I. A Akinloye, *Towards the implementation of sustainable development goals in Nigeria: Maximizing the influence of religious leaders*, **Stellenbosch Theological Journal**, 4 (1), 2018, 39-60.
- I. Diejomaoh, *Local governments in Nigeria: Relevance and effectiveness in poverty reduction and economic development*, Available at SSRN 2045439, 2012
- Olagoke Alamu, *Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria: What Role (s) for Nigeria's Indigenous Languages*, **European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences**, 5 (4), 2017, 20 -35.

- O. V. Benson, *Priorities and challenges of actualizing sustainable development goals: Perspectives of library and information professionals in Owerri, Nigeria*, **Journal of Applied Information Science and Technology**, 9 (2), 2016, 40-46.
- Olagoke Alamu, *Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria: What Role (s) for Nigeria's Indigenous Languages*, **European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences**, 5 (4), 2017, 45 – 55.
- Samuel Ochinyabo, *Government Expenditure and Its Effect On Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria*, **Sustainable Development**, 4 (3), 170-184, 2014
- Barnes Anger, *Poverty eradication, millennium development goals and sustainable development in Nigeria*, **Journal of sustainable development**, 3 (4), 2010, 138-144.
- Abiodun Richard Obisanya, *Local government and sustainable urbanisation in Nigeria*, **Journal of Public Administration, Finance & Law**, 20, 2021, 234-248.
- Yusuf SarkinGobir, *Open defecation, a threat to public health and sustainable development goals: Study of Gwadabawa Local Government, Sokoto state, Nigeria*, **International Journal of Medical and Biosciences**, 1(1), 2017, 28-37.
- Victor A Malaolu, *Towards Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria: Role of CSOs and VOPEs*, **Saudi Journal of Business and Management Studies**, 2 (5), 482-487, 2017
- Oluwatobi Adeyemi, *Local government and the challenges of service delivery: The Nigeria experience*, **Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa**, 15 (7), 2013, 84-98.
- L. U. Odo, *Local government and the challenges of grassroots development in Nigeria*, **Review of Public Administration and Management**, 3 (6), 2014, 204-213,
- Oladayo Nathaniel Awojobi, *Sustainable rural development in Nigeria within the context of the Millennium Development Goals*, **International Journal of contemporary applied sciences** 1 (1), 2014, 58-74.
- Samihah Khalil, *Fiscal planning and local government administration in Nigeria: The quest for sustainable rural development*, **African Journal of Business Management**, 6 (9), 2012, 3482-3489.
- J. A. Ogbodo, *Analyzing the progress, pitfalls and prospects for attaining environmental-related sustainable development goals in Nigeria*, **Animal Research International**, 18 (1), 2021, 3990–4004-3990–4004

- M. I. Anushiem, *Achieving Local Government Autonomy for Sustainable Development in Nigeria: A Legal Appraisal*, **Attaining-Sustainable-Development-Goals-in-Families-Companies-and-Communities**, 225, 2022
- Okey H Ovaga, *Funding in the local government system as a strategy for sustainable rural development in Nigeria*, **Arts and Social Sciences International Research Journal** 1 (2), 2009, 23 – 33.
- V. A. Akintoye, *Prospects for Achieving Sustainable Development Through the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria*, **European Journal of Sustainable Development**, 3 (1), 2014, 33-33, 2014
- O. C. Ogechi, *Local government and responses to sustainable tourism development in Nigeria: A study of local government authorities in Imo State*, **International Conference on Tourism, Transport and Logistics, Paris, France**, 2013
- E. O. Ugwu, *Nigeria and the Sustainable Development Goals: Why the indigenous languages count*, **European Scientific Journal**, 15 (5), 2019, 52-68.
- W. O. Aransi, *Perceived challenges and strategies towards the attainments of sustainable development goal three (SDG 3): Evidence from Irewole and Isokan Local Government Areas of Osun State*, **Journal of Economy**, 7 (1), 2020, 42-51.
- C. Okafor, *Developmental local government as a model for grassroots socio-economic development in Nigeria*, **International Journal of Arts and Humanities**, 4 (2), 2015, 42-61.
- U. G. Moti, *Development plans and visions as a strategy for sustainable development: the experience of Nigeria*, **Journal of Alternative Perspectives in the Social Sciences**, 4 (1), 2012, 50-96.
- I. A. Ajadi, *Internally generated revenue and local government sustainability in Nigeria*, **Dynamics of Public Administration**, 37 (2), 141-149, 2020
- A. M. Okunola, *Nigeria: positioning rural economy for implementation of sustainable development goals*, **Turkish Journal of Agriculture-Food Science and Technology** 4 (9), 2016, 752-757.
- D. E Okon, *Challenges and prospects of the millennium development goals (MDGS) in Nigeria*, **Global journal of social sciences**, 11 (2), 2012, 118-132.
- U. G. Elemuwa, *Analyzing Nigeria's Journey Towards Sustainable Development Goals: A Comprehensive Review From Inception to Present*, **Qeios**, 2024

- P. K. Kolawole, *Effect of Sustainable Development Goals and Rural Development in Nigeria: 2000-2021*, **African Journal of Management and Business Research**, 15 (1), 2024, 182-210.
- G. O. Oshinfowokan, *An Assessment of Human Capital Development and Governance Strategy in Nigeria from the Perspective of Sustainable Development Goals*, **Escae Journal of Management and Security Studies**, 45 (3), 2024, 121 – 132.
- A. B. Ige, *Aligning sustainable development goals with cybersecurity strategies: Ensuring a secure and sustainable future*, **GSC Advanced Research and Reviews**, 19 (3), 2024, 344-360,
- Sidney Sampson, *Assessment of the compliance with minimum quality standards by public primary healthcare facilities in Nigeria*, **Health Research Policy and Systems**, 22 (1), 2024, 133.
- T. Bayode, *Tripartite relationship of urban planning, city growth, and health for sustainable development in Akure, Nigeria*, **Frontiers in Sustainable Cities**, 5, 2024, 1301397.
- K. B. Ajeigbe, *Impact of sustainable tax revenue and expenditure on the achievement of sustainable development goals in some selected African countries*, **Environment, Development and Sustainability**, 26 (10), 2024, 26287-26311, 2024
- T. Adefare, *Empowering women agriculture entrepreneurs: banks' role in achieving sustainable development goals*, **International Journal of Bank Marketing**, 42 (4), 692-724, 2024
- S. J. Hassan, *Actualizing the Sustainable Development Goals 2030: the Role of Environmental Education in Poverty Eradication and Tackling insecurity in Nigeria*, **Scholar J-Science and Education**, 2 (1), 2024, 34 – 56
- A. O. Hart, *Institutional framework for sustainable community engagement for development in Nigeria*, **Journal of Humanities and Social Policy**, 10 (2), 2024. 121 – 134.
- D. Odoom, *Examining the level of public awareness on the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa: An empirical evidence from Ghana*, **Environment, Development and Sustainability**, 26 (3), 2024, 6221-6238.
- S. O. Obadahun, *Training and development of public university academics in Nigeria and sustainable development goals (SDGs)*, **African Identities**, 22 (2), 2024, 323-336.
- U. S. Daniel, *Rural Communities and Cooperative Societies: A Community-based Alternative for Sustainable Socio Economic Development in Nigeria*, **Development**, 7 (3), 57-70, 2024

- B. E. Anam, *Economic recovery and growth plan, economic sustainability plan and national development plan (2021-2025): The Nigerian experience under President Muhammadu Buhari*, **Cogent Social Sciences**, 10 (1),2024, 2289600.
- M. T. Akinlade, *Navigating the Gaps in Leadership and Governance in Nigeria Nascent Democracy: An Appraisal of its Bane for National Peace, Security and Sustainable Development*, 67(56), 2024, 56 – 77.
- N. Mpolweni, *Integrated development plan strategies for service delivery in Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality*, **Africa's Public Service Delivery & Performance Review**, 12 (1), 2024, 12.
- A. R. Adeyemi, *Sustainable Planning and Inclusive Cities in the Global South: A Systemic Review of Literature: A Case for Nigeria*, **Development and Sustainability**, 56 (5), 2024, 1221-1248.
- M. V. Adejorin, *Utilization of maternal health facilities and rural women's well-being: towards the attainment of sustainable development goals*, **Health Economics Review**, 14 (1), 2024, 40, 2024
- J. O. Nnaeto, *Interrogating the Paradox--Availability of Funds and Paucity of Infrastructure/Social Amenities in Nigerian Local Government Areas: Conundrum of the Selected State (2011-2018)*, **International Journal of Social Science Research and Review**, 7 (3), 2024, 127-150.
- P. A. Nwosu, *Local Government Autonomy and Grassroots Development in South East, Nigeria*, **Irish International Journal of Law, Political Sciences and Administration**, 8 (3), 2024, 1-20, 2024
- Ezeodili Walter, *Non-governmental Organizations' programmes and Poverty Alleviation in Enugu State Nigeria*, **NG Journal of Social Development**, 13 (1), 20-38, 2024
- M. O. EKWUFOLU, *The Strategies For Survival Of Inforpreneurial Ventures For Achieving Sustainable Development Goals In Nigeria*, **West African Journal of Interdisciplinary Research**, 2 (1), 2024, 17-23.
- E. T. Anomsari. *A Conceptual Model of Localising the SDGs: Lesson Learned from the Local Development Plan and Practice*. **Review of International Geographical Education Online**. 11(8), 2021
- United Nations. *Roadmap for localizing the SDGs: Implementation and monitoring at subnational level*, **UN Sustainable Development**. 2022
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *The role of local and regional governments in the SDGs*, **The localization agenda**. 2023

- A. P. Trundle, *Cities and the SDGs: Realities and possibilities of local engagement in global frameworks*. **Ambio**, 51, 2023, 1416-1432.
- R. U. Arora, *Financing for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the era of COVID-19 and beyond*. **The European Journal of Development Research**, 35,2023, 1-19.
- T. A. Oke, *Cities and the SDGs: Realities and possibilities of local engagement in global frameworks*. **Ambio**, 51, 2023, 1416-1432.
- M. D. Guillamón, *What factors make a municipality more involved in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals? Empirical evidence*, **Journal of Environment, Development and Sustainability**. 2023.
- E. T. Torfing, *The key role of local governance in achieving the SDGs. In Co-Creation for Sustainability*, **Emerald Publishing Limited**, 2022
- United Nations Development Programme, *UNSDG | 2024 Report of the UNSDG Chair on the Development Coordination*, **United Nations Development Programme**.2024
- United Nations, *Roadmap for localizing the SDGs: Implementation and monitoring at subnational level*, **UN Sustainable Development**, 2022
- United Nations, *Local and Regional Governments Forum (LRGF) on the 2030 Agenda*. **UNSDG**. 2024
- World Bank, *Sustainable development in the UNECE Region: Facing a Headwind in 2024*. **UNECE**, 2024

E. A. Moallemi, *Three perspectives on enabling local actions for the sustainable development goals (SDGs)*, **Journal of Global Sustainability**, 7, 2024, e22

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Community-led Waste to Wealth Activities through Buy-back Arrangement for Income Generation and Climate Change Effect Mitigation at Kube Atenda, Ibadan, Nigeria*. **United Nations**. 2023

Centre for Sustainable Development. Academic Programmes. University of Ibadan.

F. T. Addeo, *Big Data to Support Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. **SpringerLink**. 2020

M. A. Shehata, *The Role of Local and Regional Governments in the SDGs: The Localization Agenda*. **SpringerLink**.

C. L. Neely, *Inclusive, Cross-Sectoral and Evidence-Based Decision-Making for Resilience Planning and Decision-Making in a Devolved Context*. **The European Journal of Development Research**. 2021, 11 – 25.

G. T. Wiedmann, *Initial progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): a review of evidence from countries*. **Sustainability Science**, 2022

C. C. Anderson, *A systems model of SDG target influence on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, **Journal of Sustainability Science**, 56(3), 92021, 45 - 67.

J. W. McArthur, *How can digital public technologies accelerate progress on the Sustainable Development Goals?* **Brookings Institution**. 2022

- C. P. Veeckman, *Localizing the sustainable development goals in smart and sustainable cities: how can citizen-generated data support the local monitoring of SDGs? Study of the Brussels Capital Region*, **Frontiers in Environmental Science**, 2024
- E. G. Bandaiko. *Localising the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa: implementation challenges and opportunities*. **Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance**, (24), 2021, 4-23.
- N. D. Mutiarani. *The impact of local government characteristics on the accomplishment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. **Cogent Business & Management**, 7(1), 2020, 1847751.
- J. L. Kele. *Beyond agenda 2030: future-oriented mechanisms in localising the sustainable development goals (SDGs)*. **Journal of Sustainability**, 12(23), 2020, 9797.
- G. C. Morgan. *Localising the sustainable development goals through the lens of urban resilience: Lessons and learnings from 100 resilient cities*. **Journal of Sustainability**, 12(2), 2021, 550.
- M. B. Oloko. *Bringing the global to the local: The challenges of multi-level governance for global policy implementation in Africa*. **International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development**, 13(3),2021, 435-447.
- A. J. Van-Niekerk, *UN Economic Commission for Africa. The 2021 Africa SDG Report, (2020). Inclusive economic sustainability: SDGs and global inequality*. **Sustainability**, 12(13), 2021, 427.
- Guarini, E., Mori, E., & Zuffada, E. (2021). *Localising the Sustainable Development Goals: a managerial perspective*. **Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting & Financial Management**.
- V. S. Gustafsson. *Localising the sustainable development goals through an integrated approach in municipalities: Early experiences from a Swedish forerunner*. **Journal of Environmental Planning and Management**. 64(14),2021, 2641-2660.
- J. T. Huh. *Developing an index of sustainable development goals for local governments: the case of Gyeonggi province in Korea*. **Journal of Ecosystem Health and Sustainability**, 7(1), 2021, 1980437.
- P. S. Reddy. *Localising the sustainable development goals (SDGs): the role of local government in context*. 2016

- S. N. Kumar. *Millennium development goals (MDGS) to sustainable development goals (SDGS): Addressing unfinished agenda and strengthening sustainable development and partnership*. **Journal Of Community Medicine**. 41(1),2016, 1.
- K. J. Bowen. *Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals: Towards addressing three key governance challenges—Collective action, trade-offs, and accountability*, *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*. **Journal of Elsevier**, 26, 2017, 90–96.
- S. A. Patro. *Creating Inclusive Cities: A Review of Indicators for Measuring Sustainability for Urban Infrastructure*. **Journal of Environment and Urbanization**. 7(2), 2016 214–233.
- D. P. Blanc, D. (2015) *Towards integration at last? The sustainable development goals as a network of targets*, *Sustainable Development*. **Wiley Online Library**, 23(3), 2018, 176–187.
- D. B. Sidib. *Implementing the SDGs by Subnational Governments: Urgent Need to Strengthen Administrative Capacities*. **Journal of Public Administration and Policy**, 20(2), 2017, 23–40.
- J. L. Ivner. *Implementing the Global Sustainable Goals (SDGs) into Municipal Strategies Applying an Integrated Approach*. **Handbook of Sustainability Science and Research**. Springer. 2018, 301–316.
- S. M. and Moldan. *Sustainable Development Goals: A need for relevant indicators*, **Ecological Indicators**. Elsevier, 60, 2019, 565–573.
- ACSC. *The Roles of Civil Society in Localising the Sustainable Development Goals*. <http://www.acordinternational.org/silo/files/the-roles-of-civil-society-inlocalizing-the-sdgs.pdf>. 2018
- C.A Adams, C. A. *The Sustainable Development Goals, Integrated Thinking*. **The Integrated Report**. 2017.
- Arslan, T. V., S. Durak, and D. O. Aytac. *Attaining SDG11: Can Sustainability Assessment Tools Be Used for Improved Transformation of Neighborhoods in Historic City Centers?* **Journal of Natural Resources**. 40 (4). 2016, 180–202
- F. W. Elmqvist. *Defining and Advancing a Systems Approach for Sustainable Cities*. **Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability**, 23, 2018, 69–78.
- G. C. Barnett. *The Situations of Urban Inquiry: Thinking Problematically about the City*. **International Journal of Urban and Regional Research**. 40(7), 2017, 1186–1204.
- C. S. Parnell. *Ideas, Implementation and Indicators: Epistemologies of the Post-2015 Urban Agenda*. **Journal of Environment and Urbanization** 28(1), 2016, 87–98.

- S. A. Patro. *Creating Inclusive Cities: A Review of Indicators for Measuring Sustainability for Urban Infrastructure*. **Journal of Environment and Urbanization**. 7(2), 2019, 214–233.
- K. B. Ochoa. *Indicators for Measuring Urban Sustainability and Resilience*. In *The Urban Planet: Knowledge Towards Sustainable Cities*. **Cambridge University Press**. 2018, 163.
- D. P. Blanc. *Towards Integration at Last? The Sustainable Development Goals as a Network of Targets*. **Journal of Sustainable Development**. 23(3), 2018, 176–187.
- J. A. Boex, J. A. *Post-2015 Local Governance Agenda*. **Washington DC: Urban Institute**, 2015.
- K. J. Bowen. *Implementing the 'Sustainable Development Goals': Towards Addressing Three Key Governance Challenges—Collective Action, Trade-offs, and Accountability*. **Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability**. 26, 2017, 90–96.
- M. P. Bratton, M. *Citizen Perceptions of Local Government Responsiveness in Sub-Saharan Africa*. **Journal of World Development**, 40(3), 2017, 516–527.
- E. P. Brondizio. *Editorial Overview: Confronting the Challenges of Implementing Global Sustainability Goals*. **Elsevier**, 2017.
- Brundtland Commission. *Our Common Future*. **World Commission on Environment and Development**. **Oxford University Press**, 1987.
- V. C. Broto. *The New Urban Agenda: Key Opportunities and Challenges for Policy and Practice*. **Urban Research and Practice**. 10 (3), 2017, 367–378.
- J., R. Prescott-Allen. *Strategies for National Sustainable Development: A Handbook for Their Planning and Implementation*. **Routledge**, 2013.
- B. C. Chikulo. *The Smoke That Calls: A Review of Service Delivery Protests in South Africa 2005-2014*. **Journal of Human Ecology**. 55(1–2), 2016, 51–60.
- Cities Alliance. *Sustainable Development Goals and Habitat III: Opportunities for a Successful New Urban Agenda*. 2017.
https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/citiesalliance.org/files/CA_HIII_Flyer_FINAL_17-09.pdf.
- Cities Alliance. *The Role of Partnerships in Sustainable Urban Development: Habitat III and Beyond*. 2016.
https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/citiesalliance.org/files/Role_of_Partnerships_in_Sustainable_Urban_Development.pdf.
- A. T. Dixon. *Measuring Sustainability in the Aftermath of a Crisis*. **Journal of Sustainable Development**. 3(1), 2018, 103–123.

- D. J. Lamb. *Cities and the New Climate Economy: The Transformative Role of Global Urban Growth*. 2018. http://newclimateeconomy.report/2018/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2018/04/NCE2015WorkingPaper_Cities_Growth.pdf.
- T. K. Cronin. *The Importance of Quality Benchmarks in Municipal Sustainability*. **Journal of Environments**. 35(1), 2018, 17–24.
- A. L. Dahl. *Rethinking the Challenge of Local Governance: Normative and Empirical Dimensions*. **World Development** 37, no. 11, 2019, 1935–1945.
- B. J. Haworth. *Sustainable Urban Development: An Exploratory Review*. **Journal of Environmental Planning and Management**. 52(6), 2019, 749–767.
- J. C. Bolay. *Housing as if People Mattered: Site Upgrading, Land and Infrastructure: The Case of the Bono Estuary*. **International Journal of Urban and Regional Research** 14(1), 2017, 51–72.
- H. W. Dick. *Mega-Events and Urban Policy: The Impact of the 2000 Olympics on Local Government Planning and Policy*. **Urban Policy and Research**. 19 (1), 2017, 47–61.
- D. S. Dodman, D. *The 'Blind Spot' in the Sustainable Development Goals: Why Cities Need Targets Too*. **Environment and Urbanization**, 28(1), 2016, 87–98.
- D. H. Satterthwaite. *The Role of Local Government in Shaping Urban Vulnerabilities: Climate Change, Disaster Risk, and Human Security*. **Environment and Urbanization**. 19(1), 2017, 203–229.
- S. D Zeeuw. *Urban Agriculture and Sustainable Cities*. **The Urban Agriculture Magazine**, 2018
- C. G. Erdis. *A Multi-Criteria Assessment of Urban Sustainability in the Black Sea Region of Turkey*. **Building and Environment**. 42(3), 2017, 1205–1215.
- K. W. Axhausen. *Measuring Accessibility to Essential Facilities in Developing Cities*. **Journals of Applied Geography**. 31(11), 2018, 550–560.
- K. F. Erhun. *Understanding the Social Costs of Urban Sprawl*. **Environmental and Resource Economics**. 54(1). 2017, 97–114.
- T. Y. Fenster, T. *The Right to the Sustainable City: Public Space and the Limitations of Public-Private Partnerships*. **Environmental Planning and Law Journal** 27(4), 2017, 298–315.
- J. E. Fernandez. *The Quest for Sustainable Urbanisation in Fast-Growing Cities: Is Rio De Janeiro Prepared for Globalisation?* **Land Use Policy**. 21(4), 2018, 329–343.

- X. D. Thompson. *Sustainable Tourism in the USA: Trends and Market Segments*. **Journal of Sustainable Tourism**. 13(5), 2018, 315–329.
- E. D. Fraser. *Figuring Out Sustainable Agriculture: A Critical Analysis of Different Conceptions and a New Conception*. **Sustainable Development** 16(6) 2018, 341– 346.
- F. W. Geels. *Typology of Sociotechnical Transition Pathways*. **Research Policy**. 36(3), 2017, 399–417.
- M. R. Nuttall. *Growing Cities Sustainably: Does Urban Agriculture Make a Difference?* **Environment and Urbanization**. 25,(2), 2019, 497–525.
- O. T. Phelps. *Transition Economies in the Framework of the Global Urban Networks*. **In Urban Design and the Bottom Line**. 2019, 49–72.
- Harris, J. The Integration of Theory and Practice in Planning Theory. *Planning Theory* 8, no. 3 (2009): 265–279.
- E. T. Anomsari. *A Conceptual Model of Localising the SDGs: Lesson Learned from the Local Development Plan and Practice*. **Review of International Geographical Education Online**. 11(8), 2021
- E. G. Bandaoko. *Localising the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa: implementation challenges and opportunities*. **Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance**, (24), 2021, 4-23.
- J. L. Kele. *Beyond agenda 2030: future-oriented mechanisms in localising the sustainable development goals (SDGs)*. **Journal of Sustainability**, 12(23), 2020, 9797.
- G. C. Morgan. *Localising the sustainable development goals through the lens of urban resilience: Lessons and learnings from 100 resilient cities*. **Journal of Sustainability**, 12(2), 2021, 550.
- M. B. Oloko. *Bringing the global to the local: The challenges of multi-level governance for global policy implementation in Africa*. **International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development**, 13(3),2021, 435-447.
- A. J. Van-Niekerk, *UN Economic Commission for Africa. The 2021 Africa SDG Report, (2020). Inclusive economic sustainability: SDGs and global inequality*. **Sustainability**, 12(13), 2021, 427.
- S. A. Fox. *Localising the SDGs in cities: reflections from an action research project in Bristol, UK*. **Journal of Urban Geography**. 2022, 1-21.

- Guarini, E., Mori, E., & Zuffada, E. (2021). *Localising the Sustainable Development Goals: a managerial perspective*. **Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting & Financial Management**.
- S. P. Gustafsson. *Implementing the global sustainable goals (SDGs) into municipal strategies applying an integrated approach*. In **Handbook of sustainability science and research**, Springer, Cham. 2018, 301 - 308
- R. P. Gray, R. *Social Capital and Local Governance: Exploring the Institutional Design Variable*. In *The Capacity to Govern: A Report to the ESRC Programme on Public Services*, 2018, 54–69.
- M. D. Waller. *Rapid Land Use Change After Socioeconomic Disturbances: A Challenge for Biodiversity Conservation*. **Ecological Applications**. 19(6) 2019, 1424–1434.
- D. S. Hwang. *Costs and Benefits of Regional Growth Management*. **Growth and Change** 43(1), 2021, 51–74.
- J. A. Gröndahl. *Energy Efficiency and Conservation in China's Green Buildings Sector: Barriers and Policies*. **Energy Policy**. 59. 2018, 415–424.
- T. N. Randøy. **Exploring Different Factors Influencing Sustainable Building**. **Facilities** 28(3/4), 2021, 167–178.
- H. J. Gross. *Rebalancing Governance: The Political Economy of Urban Development in Birmingham*. **Political Studies** 44 (4), 2016, 856–872
- N. A. Khan. *Mainstreaming Sustainable Development Goals into Local Government. An Exploratory Study*. **Dynamics of Public Administration**, 35(1), 2018, 1-16.
- V. S. Gustafsson. *Localising the sustainable development goals through an integrated approach in municipalities: Early experiences from a Swedish forerunner*. **Journal of Environmental Planning and Management**. 64(14),2021, 2641-2660.

APPENDIX I

Role of Local Governments in Implementing Sustainability Development Goals Questionnaire and Interview Guide (RLGISDGQIG)

Department of Public Administration,
Faculty of Management & Social Science,
Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

Letter of Introduction

I am a student in the above named institution conducting a research on “**Role of Local Governments in Implementing Sustainability Development Goals. Study of Ibadan South East Local Government Area, Ibadan, Oyo State**”. Your responses are basically for research purposes. You are requested to participate in this study and information you provide will be treated in strict confidence.

You are, therefore, kindly requested to honestly provide the required information to the best of your ability.

Thank you.

Signed

Eniola Ifeoluwa OLUFEMI

Section A: Demographic Information

Age (years): 30 -39 [] 40 - 49 [] 50 -59 [] 60 years and above []

Sex: Male [] Female []

Qualification: O-Level [] Bachelors’ Degree [] Masters’ Degree []

Position in Local Government: Councilor [] Executive Member []

Years of Political Experience: 2-5years [] 6-10years [] 11-20years [] 21 – 30 years

Length of service at the current Position: Less than one year [] 2-5years [] 6-10years [] over 10 years []

Section B: Read each item carefully and tick () as per your perspective using the key provided.

Key: **SA:** Strongly Agreed (4), **A:** Agreed (3), **D:** Disagree (2), **SD:** Strongly Disagree (1)

S/N	Questionnaire Items	SA	A	D	SD
1.	I am aware of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).				
2.	I can identify specific SDGs that are relevant to the development of Ibadan South East LGA.				
3	I believe that aligning with the SDGs is important for our local development.				
4.	Our local government actively promotes and supports awareness of the SDGs.				
5.	Ibadan South East LGA has incorporated SDGs into its local development plans.				
6	I have access to information and resources related to the SDGs.				
7	I feel that our community is actively working toward achieving the SDGs.				
8	Local initiatives and projects in Ibadan South East LGA are designed with SDGs in mind.				

Section C: Read each item carefully and tick () as per your perspective using the key provided.

Key: **SA:** Strongly Agreed (4), **A:** Agreed (3), **D:** Disagree (2), **SD:** Strongly Disagree (1)

S/N	Questionnaire Items	SA	A	D	SD
9.	Limited financial resources hinder the effective implementation of SDGs in our LGA.				
10.	We face challenges related to the availability of qualified human resources for SDG initiatives.				
11	Infrastructure limitations pose a significant constraint to SDG projects.				
12.	The lack of access to modern technology and data systems is a barrier to SDG implementation.				
13.	Political and administrative factors can impede the progress of SDG-related initiatives.				
14.	The complex nature of the SDGs makes it difficult to prioritize and allocate resources.				
15.	We often struggle to secure external funding or grants for SDG projects.				

16.	Local policies and regulations may not align with SDG targets, creating implementation challenges.				
-----	--	--	--	--	--

Section D: Read each item carefully and tick () as per your perspective using the key provided.

Key: **SA:** Strongly Agreed (4), **A:** Agreed (3), **D:** Disagree (2), **SD:** Strongly Disagree (1)

S/N	Questionnaire Items	SA	A	D	SD
17.	There is a clear framework for communication and collaboration with state authorities regarding SDGs.				
18.	Ibadan South East LGA actively participates in state-level SDG coordination meetings.				
19.	We have established mechanisms for sharing best practices and knowledge with other local governments.				
20.	Collaboration with national authorities on SDG localization is a regular part of our operations.				
21.	State and national governments provide necessary support and resources for our SDG initiatives.				
22.	There is alignment between our local development plans and the broader state and national development agendas.				
23.	Coordination mechanisms exist to ensure that SDG progress is tracked and reported to higher levels of government.				
24.	We actively participate in intergovernmental forums focused on sustainable development.				

Section E: Read each item carefully and tick () as per your perspective using the key provided.

Key: **SA:** Strongly Agreed (4), **A:** Agreed (3), **D:** Disagree (2), **SD:** Strongly Disagree (1)

S/N	Questionnaire Items	SA	A	D	SD
25.	Local community members are involved in the planning and decision-making process for SDG-related projects.				
26.	We regularly conduct surveys and consultations with community members to understand their needs.				
27.	SDG initiatives are designed to address specific community priorities and challenges.				
28.	Local leaders and representatives actively engage with the community to gather input on SDG projects.				
29.	Community participation is encouraged through town hall meetings and feedback mechanisms.				
30.	Local projects incorporate cultural and social aspects important to the community.				

31.	Initiatives are tailored to address the unique needs of different community segments.				
32.	Local communities perceive that their perspectives and priorities are valued in SDG project development.				

Section F: Read each item carefully and tick () as per your perspective using the key provided.

Key: **SA:** Strongly Agreed (4), **A:** Agreed (3), **D:** Disagree (2), **SD:** Strongly Disagree (1)

S/N	Questionnaire Items	SA	A	D	SD
33.	We have established data collection systems for tracking progress toward SDG targets.				
34.	Regular data collection activities are conducted to monitor the impact of SDG projects.				
35.	We use a combination of quantitative and qualitative data to assess SDG outcomes.				
36.	Data is collected at various levels, from local to regional, to understand the broader context.				
37.	We employ technology and digital tools for efficient data gathering and analysis.				
38.	Strategies are in place to address potential data constraints, such as data quality and availability issues.				
39.	Evidence-based decision-making is integrated into our project planning and implementation processes.				
40.	Data collected is used to adapt and improve SDG initiatives based on real-time information.				

APPENDIX II

Interview Guide for the Respondents

1. Could you describe the level of awareness and understanding within Ibadan South East LGA about the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
2. In your opinion, how effectively does the local government align its development plans and strategies with the SDGs? Are there specific examples you can provide?
3. Can you share your observations regarding the involvement of local community members in the planning and decision-making process for SDG-related projects within the LGA?
4. What methods or strategies does the local government employ to ensure that the perspectives, needs, and priorities of local communities are considered in the design and implementation of SDG-related initiatives?
5. From your experience, what are the primary challenges and constraints that Ibadan South East LGA encounters when it comes to implementing SDGs, especially considering limited financial resources?
6. How do resource and capacity constraints affect the ability of the local government to execute SDG-related projects? Are there specific examples that illustrate these challenges?
7. Could you provide insights into the mechanisms and practices through which Ibadan South East LGA coordinates with state and national authorities to advance the localization of SDGs?

8. In your view, how does intergovernmental collaboration impact the effectiveness of SDG implementation within the local government? Are there specific collaborative initiatives that have been successful?
9. Can you describe the strategies and mechanisms that Ibadan South East LGA utilizes for collecting data and monitoring progress related to SDG initiatives?
10. How does the local government address potential data constraints and challenges to ensure that decisions related to SDG projects are evidence-based? Are there specific instances where data collection has led to informed decision-making?

Lead City University Ibadan DO NOT COPY

BIO-DATA

A. **Full Name:** Eniola Ifeoluwa Olufemi

Address: No 3, Baale Mosaderin Road, Jericho Gra, Ibadan, Oyo State.

Date of Birth: 3rd August, 1993

Nationality: Nigerian

Next of Kin: Olufemi Olumide Seun

Address of Next of Kin: No 10, Shackruford Street, Off Apapa Road, Costain, Lagos State.

B. **Educational Background:**

Educational Institution Attended with Dates:

❖ **St Stephen Nursery and Primary School**

Primary School Leaving Certificate 1996 – 2004

❖ **Abadina College Junior Secondary School**

Junior School Certificate (JSSCE) 2004 – 2007

❖ **St. Gabriel Commercial Senior Secondary School**

Senior School Certificate (SSCE) 2007 – 2010

❖ **Lead City University, Ibadan.**

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Politics and International Relations 2013 – 2017

Masters of Science (M.Sc.) in Public Administration

2021 – 2024

(In-view)

C. Work Experience with Dates:

❖ **Lead City University, Ibadan**

Administrative Officer

2019-**Till Date**

❖ **Dealings Hotel and Suite**

Front Desk Officer

Cashier

2018 -2019

❖ **National Youth Service Corps. (NYSC)**

As English Language Teacher/ Class Teacher

2018

❖ **Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) Ife, Osun State.**

As Registration Officer

Presiding Officer

2018

❖ **Dignity Production Company Plc, Agbara, Ogun State.**

As Sales Representative

2011-2012

D. Award And Fellowship: Nil

E. Membership Of Academic Professional Bodies:

Institute of Personality Development & Customer Relationship Management

Associate Member (IPD-CRM)

2017- **Till Date**

F. Publications: Nil

Signature

Date

University Compliance Certification

This is to certify that the project report by Eniola Ifeoluwa OLUFEMI with Matriculation Number: LCU/PG/002638 in the Faculty of Management and Social Science, Department of Politics and International Relation, Lead City University, Ibadan is in full compliance with the approved university format and style.

Signature

Date