

Sustainable development and its impact on human security in Nigeria (Challenges and Possibilities)

Shams Wissam Hamed ^{1,*}, Dr Husham Hikmet ²

¹ Master student, AL-Nahrain University, Baghdad, Iraq.

² AL-Nahrain University, Baghdad, Iraq.

* Corresponding author, Email: Shamsw.jumaily@gmail.com

Received: 06/03/2023

Accepted: 08/04/2023

Abstract

For decades after Nigerian independence, there were differences in the views of successive governments on the country's developmental priorities. The military authorities after the coup - for example - describe civilian governments as incompetent to reform the situation while giving stability and security a top priority, and civilians accuse the military authority of impeding development mechanisms, complicating cases, and ignoring the rights of citizens and building the state as a basis for progress and development.

Keywords: Sustainable development, Nigeria, Human security, solutions.

1. Introduction

Despite these differences, there is almost agreement among the majority of Nigerian governments on the importance of some economic and social projects - even if they differ among themselves about how to implement them, the realism of plans and ways to reach them, in addition to the level of credibility of the members of those governments and their sincerity to work for the benefit of developing the lives and livelihoods of their citizens.. This leads to the argument that sustainable development has had a presence - albeit symbolic - in the agendas of the administrative bodies of various governments since independence [1, 2].

And sustainable development – as described by “Lele” – “a new way of life and approach to social and economic activities for all societies, rich and poor, which is compatible with preserving the environment” [3].

1.1 sustainable development in Nigeria:

Many parts of the Nigerian Constitution of 1999 include the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, as the constitution states that the Federal Republic of Nigeria is “a country based on the principles of democracy and social justice” [4], pledging to all peoples of the country justice that involves social and economic opportunities and political with equal opportunity and dignity of the individual.

Rather, the Nigerian constitution gave special attention to the environment when it stipulated that “the state protects and improves the environment and protects water, air, land, forests and wildlife in Nigeria”[5].

Rather, he stressed that the state must direct its policy towards ensuring the following:

- (a) Promote planned and balanced economic development
- (b) Harnessing the nation’s material resources and distributing them in the best possible way to serve the public interest.”

As for Article 17 of the Constitution, it stresses that “the social system of the state is based on the principles of freedom, equality and justice,” in which there are:

1. Every citizen has equal rights, obligations and opportunities before the law.
2. Recognition of the inviolability of the human person and the preservation and promotion of his dignity.
3. Government actions are humanitarian.
4. Preventing the exploitation of human or natural resources in any way, for whatever reasons, except for the interest of society.

5. The independence, impartiality and integrity of the courts, and the ease of access and preservation thereof [6].

The Brundtland Report of 1987 provided a definition that is considered the most comprehensive and used for sustainable development, as it stated: “Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” [7]. This definition contains two main concepts:

- The concept of needs, especially the basic needs of the poor, which should be given the highest priority;
- and the constraints imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the ability of the environment to meet present and future needs.

Accordingly, sustainable development means effective management of resources for human survival, taking into account both the needs of the present generation and the expectations of future demands.

From the two previous concepts, the dimensions that focus on sustainable development in Nigeria can be drawn in detail as follows:

1- Environmental development:

Nigeria is located in West Africa on the Gulf of Guinea and is the 32nd largest country in the world (after Tanzania), and shares borders with Benin, Niger, Chad and Cameroon. different [8].

Nigeria's environment is exposed to an increasing risk of natural disasters and human activities, whose negative effects and damages include the occurrence of floods and droughts in various regions of the country, and the destruction of the natural resource base (land, water and air) on which the lives of citizens depend.

According to field studies and reports, a large part of Nigeria's arable land suffers from excessive use and inappropriate technologies. Deforestation for the needs of the population (for example, wood for fuel, energy, housing, etc.), intensive grazing, and over-farming are also major factors contributing to severe degradation and desertification – especially in the northern part of the country [9].

It is not surprising, then, that the IUCN Red List of Globally Threatened Species (IUCN Red List) includes 148 animals and 146 plants found in Nigeria. According to the Environment and Sustainable Development Report 2009, over the past 30 years Nigeria has lost about 43 percent of its forest ecosystem through human activity. Almost 96 percent of the 20 percent of the forest cover has been cleared, leaving only 2 percent of it [10].

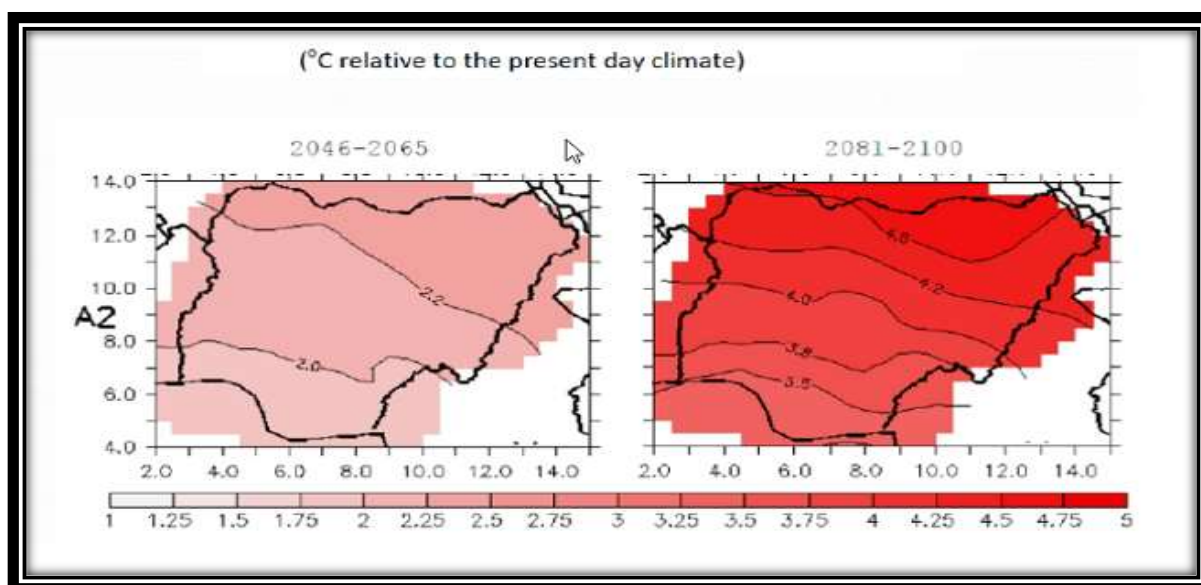
There is also a growing concern about the ongoing urbanization and industrialization of the country, as Nigerians are generally exposed to the risks of polluting gases and dust emissions from industries, vehicles and hazardous industrial wastes that are constantly used in their environments. The use of fossil

fuels, particularly oil and gas exploration, has exacerbated the problem of ecological damage in the Niger Delta.

Likewise, indiscriminate and illegal mining of mineral resources has stripped many parts of the country of productivity. And the heavy concentration of GDP-generating industries in locations highly vulnerable to sea-level rise caused by climate change—such as Lagos and the Niger Delta—makes the country vulnerable.

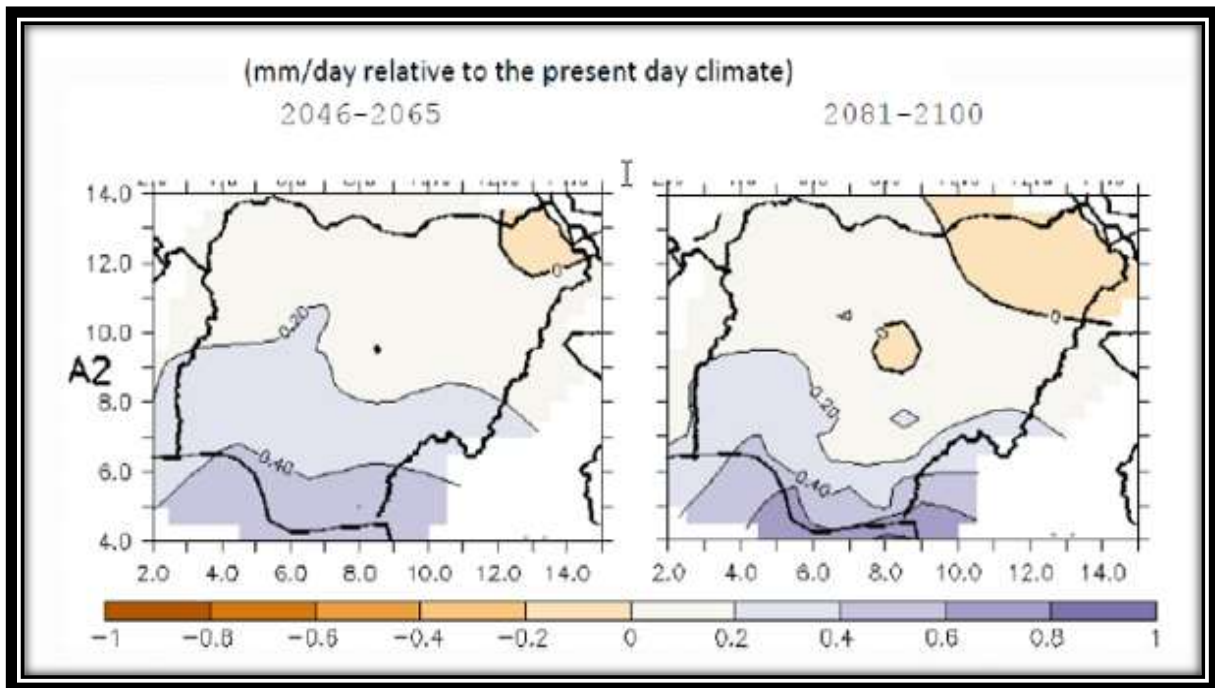
Projected increases in maximum daily temperature in Nigeria (Source: BNRCC, 2011) The 2011 Climate Change Vulnerability Index, published by Maplecroft in the UK), ranks Nigeria as at high risk. Climate change could lead to a loss in GDP of between 6% and 30% by 2050, with an estimated value of US\$100 to US\$460 billion. According to a 2009 Department for International Development study, if no adjustment is applied, between 2-11% of Nigeria's GDP is likely to be lost by 2020, hindering the national development goal of the country becoming one of the top 20 economies in the world. world [11].

Projected increases in maximum daily temperature in Nigeria (Source: BNRCC, 2011)



Map No(1) :(Comparison of daily climate change in Nigeria)

(Source: BNRCC, 2011)



Map No(2) :(Projected climate changes in average daily precipitation over Nigeria)

(Source: BNRCC, 2011)

Overall, Nigeria ranks low in terms of environmental performance. The 2012 Environmental Performance Index [12] ranked the country 119 out of 132 countries around the world, with an index score of 40.1. This shows some improvement from 2008's performance in which Nigeria scored 56.2, even if the lower performance figure puts Nigeria behind many other African countries. All of this makes the Nigerian government put in place various programs and initiatives to contain environmental challenges in its national policies and plans to promote environmental sustainability.

1.2 Niger Delta Environmental Issues:

Every year for the past 50 years, another version of the “Exxon Valdez” oil spill [13] occurs in the Niger Delta. This Nigerian region, rich in marine and natural resources and stunning scenery, is one of the most polluted places on Earth.

The Niger Delta region is located directly in the Gulf of Guinea on Nigeria's Atlantic Ocean. With a total area of about 75,000 square kilometers with 185 Local Government Areas, the area is the largest wetland in Africa and the third largest mangrove forest in the world ([14]). More than 70% of the population of the Niger Delta depend on the services provided by the environment – such as fish, agriculture and clean drinking water – for their well-being.

Oil and gas from the Niger Delta alone have generated about 40% of Nigeria's GDP in recent decades. Between 2000 and 2004, oil accounted for about 79.5% of total government revenues and about 97% of foreign exchange earnings. However, these huge revenues from this industry did not raise the low

local standard of living for the residents of the region - although the exploration and discovery activities created environmental problems and left its inhabitants without finding alternatives for them [15].

In 2011, the United Nations Environment Program documented the effects of oil pollution in Ogoniland (the land of the Ogoni) – a part of the Niger Delta that has been hit hard by oil spills. The program noted that the Ogonilanders have lived with chronic pollution for decades and still do. The program found that the levels of benzene in their water and the lands they depend on for their livelihood are 900 times higher than the recommendations of the World Health Organization, and program officials found the oil only five meters below the surface of their soil [16].

and then; The United Nations Environment Program has recommended a \$1 billion fund to start the largest cleanup in history. Although all the companies involved in this disaster - especially “Shell” and “ENI” - still claim that they are carrying out a quick clean-up and proper solution to oil spills in the region, an allegation denied by the United Nations Environmental Program report and confirms the opposite.

Recently, the governments of former President Musa Yar'Adua, then President Goodluck Jonathan, and current President Muhammadu Buhari have recognized the importance of reforming and developing the Niger Delta, given the region's role in the Nigerian economy, its unique geographical characteristics, and the suffering of its people.

Perhaps the real move was when President Muhammadu Buhari directed, in March of this year, his deputy, Yemi Osinbajo, to head the special presidential delegation charged with the task of resolving the crisis in the Niger Delta region, where in the past only the sheikhs and seniors of the region were leading the solution delegation. In addition, the efforts exerted to follow up the payment of the dues of the beneficiaries of the government amnesty program for the people of the Niger Delta studying in various universities abroad [17].

In the spirit of finding a lasting solution to the region's issues, the Niger Delta Forum (PANDEF) in its meeting with President Muhammadu Buhari in September last year handed over a 16-point document - which they said were the minimum requirements necessary for peace. From that document, the federal government, through the Ministry of Petroleum Resources, set a 20-point agenda focusing on three thematic actions: Security, development and political issues aimed at addressing the challenges facing the Niger Delta region [18].

1.3 Environmental protection in Nigeria:

Farmers have practiced environmental protection for centuries in many parts of the country, and their techniques include; Growing several different crops in one field at a time to cover the land more evenly,

thus reducing erosion; And put manure on agricultural lands to maintain soil fertility. Today, the country also has a system of nature conservation, reserves and national parks, and a system of forest management - even though most of these managements are done at the state level and this system is not effective in preventing abuse of protected lands.

Nigeria cooperates with Cameroon, Chad and Niger in joint wildlife management in the Lake Chad Basin, and also participates in the African Convention for the Conservation of Nature and its Resources. Nigeria's performance of its share of technological progress - particularly in environmental management - is essential, and its main objective should be to avoid overburdening the valuable ecosystem beyond its resilience, stability and carrying capacity [19].

1.4 The following are proposed solutions to solve these environmental issues in Nigeria:

1. Develop a gas policy that will be favorable to both residents and investors.
2. Review existing health laws and develop a national environmental health policy.
3. Promote the safe use of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals.
4. Develop a master plan for solid waste management and issue environmental health performance indicators.
5. Containing environmental pollution and waste and phasing out persistent organic pollutants.
6. Using alternative energy services that are more compatible with the environment - such as solar energy, wind energy and water energy.
7. Compliance with international standards in monitoring and monitoring the environment, and reviewing Nigeria's land policy.
8. Given the recent flooding disasters, there may be a need to develop policies that address issues such as town planning and land removal.

2.1 Economic development:

In May 2015, Nigeria's first peaceful transfer of power between political parties since independence occurred, after the current head of government, Muhammadu Buhari, defeated former President Goodluck Jonathan. It was one of the challenges facing the current government since taking power; Extremist groups insurgency, budget shortages caused by falling oil prices, and the campaign of militant attacks in the Niger Delta region against the oil sector [20].

In 2014, Nigeria overtook South Africa as the largest economy in Africa. It is classified as middle-income, mixed economy and emerging markets, with expansion in the manufacturing, financial services, telecommunications, technology and entertainment sectors. It ranks 21st in the world in terms of nominal GDP, and 20th in terms of purchasing power parity. It also produces a large proportion of goods and services for its West African neighbors.

Oil contributes about 9% of Nigeria's GDP, and produces only about 2.7% of the world's oil supply. Despite the importance of the petroleum sector, on which government revenues depend heavily, it is a small part of the country's overall economy.

The agricultural sector did not keep pace with the rate of population growth and rapid development due to neglect and the lack of sufficient support for farmers, and Nigeria - which previously exported large quantities of food to other countries - now imports some of its food products. Recently, the state has witnessed intensive campaigns and strict policies to restore food processing, agricultural products, and activities [21], in a move towards food sufficiency. Mining has also been an important economic activity in Nigeria for more than a century, as many communities depend on mineral resources in their environment for their social and economic subsistence [22].

In 2016, Nigeria's economy slipped into recession for the first time in decades, with GDP growth estimated for the same year at 1.5%, and a moderate recovery expected in 2017. Experts attribute this to a series of shocks - among them persistently low oil prices, shortages Exchange rates, disruption of fuel supplies, a sharp decline in oil production, energy shortages, insecurity in some parts of the country, in addition to the low rate of implementation of the capital budget (51%) - according to the African Development Bank report [23].

Rather, looking at the details of the national GDP and sectoral agglomerations across the 36 states, it is noted that sectoral activity is still regionally concentrated in a few states. 3 states account for 66.64% of the huge service sector output. 8 states account for 75.84% of the agricultural sector's production. Six states account for 84.68% of the non-oil industrial output. 9 states produce oil, but 89% of it - that is, oil - comes from 4 states.

In an attempt to reforms and get out of the economic recession, officials of the economy responded with a set of monetary and fiscal policies and exchange rate policies. However, economic growth remains sluggish, with the PMI remaining positive in June 2017 and the non-oil sector returning to growth in the first quarter, while the approval of the 2017 budget - long overdue -- is also expected to provide a great deal of clarity on the issue. policies in the coming months [24].

The economy also witnessed a noticeable increase in oil production this year - due to the reduced danger of the militants of the Niger Delta, and the exclusion of the country from the number of countries demanding a reduction in production in the "OPEC" organization - even if there is currently a discussion about the possibility of including Nigeria in the reduction deal [25], which aims to stop the supply of oil in the market and increase prices, and this may hinder the return of the oil sector in the country to its full strength.

The country's economy is also boosted by the success of the foreign exchange window launched in April this year, which allows buyers and sellers to agree on an exchange rate, as the window attracts a

quantity of dollars from abroad - more than \$3 billion has been traded since its launch, with the stock market booming in the months. Last.

2.2 Promote Economic Development in Nigeria:

The challenge of economic development is that it includes social issues such as poverty; low per capita income; unfair distribution of housing; low capital formation; inefficiency in resource mobilization; And excessive dependence on one commodity - oil - as a major source of income, in addition to unemployment, inflation, and others.

In order to achieve economic development, balance must be achieved in all sectors of the economy - in the process of producing goods and services, whether in agriculture, finance, manufacturing, health, education, and others. In order to address some of these challenges, the following measures can be taken:

1. Providing soft loans to “less fortunate” people to promote small and medium industries.
2. Increasing spending on infrastructure and financing the most important sectors in the long term.
3. Rebuilding rail and energy transport infrastructure across the country which reduces sectoral concentration and makes growth more inclusive at the regional level.
4. Job training of workers on skills relevant to their immediate work environment, with rural development given paramount importance.
5. Enhancing agricultural and food security policies by encouraging research and supporting development studies to improve production and enhance exports – and thus increase income.
6. Strengthening the regulatory and supervisory framework for the financial sector.
7. Promoting local goods and services through small and medium-sized projects.

2.3 Social development:

According to the 2016 census figures, the population in Nigeria is estimated at 186 million people, while in 1960 it was estimated at 45.1 million. With this number, Nigeria remains the most populous country in Africa, with about 50% of the population being female, and 50% being male. The ratio in rural areas is lower than that in urban areas. The results show that the number of the younger population is greater than the number of the elderly, that 45% of the total population are under fifteen years of age, while 4% of them are 65 years or more.



Population of Nigeria from 2006 to 2016 (Source: Trading Economics / National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria)

Nigeria's population is unevenly distributed across the country. With the large areas of the Chad Basin, the central Niger Valley and the plains of the rangelands being sparsely populated. The average population density of the country is estimated at 166.71 per square kilometre. The most populous cities are Lagos, Kano, Ibaden, Kaduna, Port Hacourt, Benin, Maiduguri, Zaria and Aba [26].

Almost 50 percent of the Nigerian population today lives in cities, compared to 35 percent in 2002. According to projections by the United Nations Economic Department for Africa, by 2050, Nigeria could have a population of 350 million, making it one of the third largest population countries in the world. This means that the country will face increased demand for food, water, education and health facilities, in addition to other basic infrastructure in the near future.

To reduce social pressures, the government has recently launched its \$500 billion social investment programmed, which includes:

- disbursing 5,000 naira (Nigerian currency) every month to 1 million beneficiaries in families with a low standard of living.
- providing school feeding to 5.5 million primary school.
- training 500,000 graduates as teachers.
- 100,000 non-graduates as craftsmen.

- other special intervention projects [27].

However, the question everyone is asking is: How will these projects be implemented without a database of potential program beneficiaries?

The social enterprise sector is still at the lowest level, otherwise it is easy to direct some of that money to social projects with a direct impact that will enable the target audience and youth in a sustainable way that reduces the challenges of social issues. There are also opportunities to exploit the huge gap in social projects to encourage investment by entrepreneurs and motivate young people to innovate solutions. This will inevitably contribute to the sustainability of social development and the recovery of the economy.

3.1 Achieving Sustainability in Social Development in Nigeria:

If Nigeria aims to overcome social issues with fairness and equality, it must take care of social services such as basic education, effective health care, job creation for young people, security of life and property, and easy access to good infrastructure. To achieve this, the government can - in addition to existing policies - rely on the following:

1. Establishment of the Social Enterprises Association, which will provide a central database and network for social enterprises.
2. Inclusion of social entrepreneurship within entrepreneurship education activities in schools, vocational education and training colleges and universities – to encourage further development of social enterprises.
3. Establishment of a Ministry of Community Economic Development – designating an Office of Social Economy that will be responsible for making changes in inter-ministerial policies. It will also be a government office and station for social entrepreneurs.
4. Establishing appropriate mechanisms to monitor social development and its projects, and to measure and evaluate their effects.
5. Creating new job opportunities for young learners and rural residents.
6. Strengthening governance institutions at all levels, including adequate attention to human rights and conflict prevention
7. Providing basic education on social resources, health, clean water and others.

3.2 Technology in Nigeria:

The role of technology in all economic aspects, and its effects on environmental changes and the fields of health, agriculture, education, finance and governance, makes all countries provide an adequate budget and careful planning for their technological needs that target development and accelerate sustainable development processes.

The potential business opportunities in Nigeria are huge, given its growing population and projected GDP growth of more than 6.5% annually over the next four years – especially considering Nigeria's tech market, where internet penetration is only 33%, and only 9.1% of households have a direct connection to it, which leads analysts to say that the massive increase in bandwidth that the country has seen in the past years could unlock the potential in Nigerian technology.

Nigeria has grown famous in the field of technology for being the first country in sub-Saharan Africa visited by the founder of Facebook, Mark Zuckerberg, who watched children in a technology center in Lagos while designing applications and manipulating coding languages, in addition to his inspection of other institutions and centers that he and his wife support with funding. For many techs savvy, his visit is both an acknowledgment and a present moment in the evolution of Nigeria's local tech ecosystem [28], as he came to Nigeria to validate the work being done by technology founders and facilitators over the past decade.

Indeed, some international companies have entered the country to participate in the technological explosion. IBM has established innovation centers in Lagos and Kalabar, joining search engine giant Google in the country. Even more exciting is the relentless rush by global institutions to create spaces and bases for Nigerian start-ups.

As Nigerian technology experts report, the ministries of Communications Technology, Industry, Trade and Investment are supporting the tech industry's efforts, offering owners of technology companies' real estate and financial incentives - even if this support is not enough compared to what the technology sector enjoys in Kenya and South Africa.

The Minister of Science and Technology, Dr. Ogbonaya Ono, identified (a) lack of funding and (b) poor coordination in research and development in the country as the two main challenges facing advances in technology, emphasizing that efforts should be directed towards repositioning To re-establish plans for the exploitation of science and technology for economic growth [29].

To meet the technology challenges in Nigeria, focus should be placed on the following:

1. Establishing ministerial presidential councils made up of experts and scientists in order to focus on science, technology and innovation.
2. Investing in science, technology and innovation programs that will enhance the diversification of the economy.
3. Advocating the use of technology in the work environment, especially in government offices and departments.
4. Launching national education reforms that focus on invention and entrepreneurship, as they will help produce the next generation of scientists, engineers, entrepreneurs, and leaders of invention.

3.3 Institutional Sustainability as a Basis for Sustainable Development in Nigeria:

The World Bank's World Development Report 2003 emphasized the need for institutional reform in order to achieve sustainable development. This reform includes the effectiveness of government and private institutions and the role of local and international companies and organizations in development.

Since 1999, when it returned to civilian rule, Nigeria has undergone a series of institutional reforms in order to enable the country to respond sustainably to the needs and aspirations of its citizens. These reforms, as expressed in the National Strategy for Economic Empowerment and Development (NEEDS), are as follows:

- Reforming the way, the government and its institutions work;
- Private sector development.
- Implementation of a social charter for the people
- and the continued reorientation of citizens with an African system of values.

Several studies indicate that corruption has been a continuous phenomenon in Nigerian institutions for decades – even if there are experts who believe that there are exaggerations in some reports about corruption in the country, and that organizations deliberately ignore the largest corruption activities that occur in countries in Europe and Asia to focus on African countries. However, the country has recorded instances of official misuse of funds and resources, which has been reinforced by the massive revenues from oil and gas. Rather, it was estimated in 2012 that Nigeria lost more than \$400 billion to corruption from 1960 to 1999 [30].

In its endeavor to reform institutions, the current government led by Muhammad Bukhari recorded a number of successes, especially after reactivating the role of the Economic and Financial Crimes Committee, implementing administrative transparency and prosecuting the accused.

This, and institutional reform is not just about modernizing state institutions and imposing laws, but also about creating dynamic partnerships with civil society and the private sector in order to improve the quality of services provided, promote social responsibilities and ensure broad citizen participation in decision-making.

In order to achieve long-term development, the governance laws that tend to hinder business growth in the country must also be identified, especially the regulations and provisions that undermine the foundation of companies, organizations and leadership structure. With more stakeholder participation in regulatory changes and processes in the country, in addition to resisting all forms of impunity and excess.

References

1. Ehwarieme, W. (2011). The Military Factor in Nigeria's Democratic Stability, 1999-2009. *Armed forces & Society*, 37(3), 494-511.

2. Bamgboye, P. O. (2014). The Military and Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria (1983–1999). A critical Appraisal. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(23), 2340.
3. Lélé, S. M. (1991). Sustainable development: a critical review. *World development*, 19(6), 607-621.
4. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999), Chapter II – Article 14.
5. Ibid.
6. Constitution of Nigeria (1999), Chapter II – Article 20
7. Kates, R. W., Parris, T. M., & Leiserowitz, A. A. (2005). What is sustainable development? Goals, indicators, values, and practice. *Environment (Washington DC)*, 47(3), p10.
8. “Africa – Nigeria”. The World Factbook. Central Intelligence Agency, Url: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ni.html>
9. Thelma, M. N. (2015). Desertification in northern Nigeria: Causes and implications for national food security. *Peak Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 3(2), 22-31.
10. NV20:2020 Environment and Sustainable Development Report, 2009 <http://www.nationalplanning.gov.ng/index.php/national-plans/nv20-2020>
11. National Population Commission and ICF Macro (2009) Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: 2008, National Population Commission, Abuja and ICF Macro, Maryland, USA.
12. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) developed by the Yale University Center for Environmental Law and Policy to assess environmental health and ecosystem vitality. It is based on 25 environmental performance indicators. The 2012 edition of the Environmental Performance Index ranked 132 countries on the basis of 22 performance indicators in the following ten policy categories: (1) the burden of environmental diseases; (2) water (its impact on human health); (3) air pollution (its impact on human health); (4) air pollution (ecosystem impact); (5) Water resources (impact on ecosystems); (6) Biodiversity and habitat; (7) Forests; (8) Fisheries; (9) Agriculture; (10) Climate change.
13. The Exxon Valdez oil spill occurred in 1989 and destroyed the ocean shore of Prince William Strait. The result was a shrinking marine population, a crisis in the region's marine animal industries and a sharp decline in fish revenues.
14. Wetlands International (2016), Conserving and restoring wetlands in Nigeria’s Niger River Delta, Retrieved on 7/22/ 2017, Url:<https://www.wetlands.org/casestudy/conserving-and-restoring-wetlands-in-nigerias-niger-river-delta/>
15. Onuoha, F. C. (2016). The Resurgence of Militancy in Nigeria’s Oil-Rich Niger Delta and the Dangers of Militarisation. Al Jazeera Center for Studies. <http://studies.aljazeera.net/en/reports/2016/06/resurgence-militancy-nigerias-oil-rich-niger-delta-dangers-militarisation-160608065729726.html>
16. United Nations Environment Programme (2011). Environmental Assessment of Ogoniland. United Nations Environment Programme, P. 12.

17. Buhari directs Osinbajo to head delegation on Niger Delta crisis, Vanguard Newspaper 2017.
18. Ibid.
19. Consider: Oyeshola Dokun, O.P. (2008), Sustainable Development – Issues and challenges for Nigeria.
20. Onuoha, F. C., Ichite, C. M., & George, T. A. (2015). Political, economic and security challenges facing President Buhari.
21. Nwajiuba, C. (2012). Nigeria's agriculture and food security challenges. http://ng.boell.org/sites/default/files/uploads/2013/10/agriculture_-_green_deal_nigeria_study-.pdf
22. Obae, N. G. (2009). Geology and mineral resources of Nigeria (Vol. 120). Springer.
23. African Economic Outlook (2017), ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INDUSTRIALISATION, African Development Bank. https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/AEO_2017_Report_Full_English.pdf
24. African Economic Outlook (2017), ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INDUSTRIALISATION, African Development Bank.
25. CNBC: As oil producers meet, agreement looks strained, OPEC shows 'cracks,' analysts say. <http://www.cnbc.com/2017/07/21/as-oil-producers-meet-agreement-looks-strained-opec-shows-cracks-analysts.html>
26. Population Labs – Nigeria Population Map: http://www.populationlabs.com/nigeria_population.asp
27. AllAfrica – Nigeria: N500 Billion Social Investment Scheme – FG, World Bank Fine-Tune Recipients' List, retrieved on: 5/22/2017. Url: <http://allafrica.com/stories/201605310081.html>
28. Stephanie Busari: Mark Zuckerberg's visit gives Nigerian startups much-needed boost, CNN, <http://edition.cnn.com/2016/08/31/africa/nigeria-zuckerberg-visit/index.html>
29. TheGuardian Newspaper Nigeria, Nigeria: 'Why Nigeria's Technology Growth Is Slow', retrieved on 7/20/2017, Url: <http://allafrica.com/stories/201608030288.html>
30. UNODC: Nigeria's corruption busters, retrieved on 1/7/2017, Url: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/nigerias-corruption-busters.html>