Conceptual Framework for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria using Mass Housing as a Benchmark

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ABSTRACT: *Governments in the third world have been content with improving the built environment by purely technical methods primarily aimed at securing a high volume of construction without particular regard to cultural and social factors. Sustainable Development can thus be defined as the evolving or transformation of the environment in a way that promotes a healthy and better way of life, both socially and economically, while the environment is still protected and nurtured, and in this process, not compromising the quality of life for future generations. This paper thus employs a critical literature review on the current trend on sustainability and mass housing in order to seek the possibility on how mass housing could help in addressing some of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals by the United Nations. There are various social and environmental factors that greatly influence sustainability. Sustainability is a concept which brings together a housing environment which solves most of the problems faced by mass housing developments. In conclusion, this paper proposed a conceptual framework to enhance the process of achieving sustainable development goals using mass housing as a benchmark*

KEYWORDS: *Attainment; Mass Housing and Sustainable Development Goals*

I. INTRODUCTION

In other developed countries, such as the United States of America, France, Germany and Italy, such policy changes have also occurred over a period of time, all in the process of finding solutions which can best resolve the problem of housing and mass housing in these countries [1, 2 and 3]. Governments in the third world have been content with improving the built environment by purely technical methods primarily aimed at securing a high volume of construction without particular regard to cultural and social factors. Their housing programs have been determined, not by a thorough analysis of real housing needs, but by the meager financial resources at their disposal and by the productive capacity of their construction industries [2].

II. BACKGROUND

Definition of Sustainability and Sustainable Development: Sustainable development requires not just new techniques but new ways of thinking about social, economic and environmental goals and how to achieve them. [4], Sustainability as postulated in Germany "requires the inextricable linkage of ecology, economy and social security. Sustainable development requires that improvements in economic and social living conditions accord with the long-term process of securing the natural foundations of life (G1). [5], stated that the central tenet of sustainable development is to achieve harmony and balance between humankind and nature in such a way that it also allows equitable social and economic systems. [6], in their findings infer that; Sustainable Development can thus be defined as the evolving or transformation of the environment in a way that promotes a healthy and better way of life, both socially and economically, while the environment is still protected and nurtured, and in this process, not compromising the quality of life for future generations

Sustainable development goals: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations. The broad goals are interrelated though each has its own targets to achieve. The SDGs are also known as "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" or 2030 Agenda in short. The goals were developed to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which ended in 2015. Unlike the MDGs, the SDG framework does not distinguish between "developed" and "developing" nations. Instead, the goals apply to all countries. Paragraph 54 of United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1 of 25 September 2015 contains the goals and targets [7]. The UN-led process involved its 193 Member States and global civil society. The resolution is a broad intergovernmental agreement that acts as the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The SDGs build on the principles agreed upon in Resolution A/RES/66/288, entitled "The Future We Want". This was a non-binding document released as a result of Rio+20 Conference held in 2012 [8].

Main Challenges: i. Reliance on oil and gas sector; dwindling agricultural production and productivity; and limited value addition in the agricultural sector to grow the economy, create jobs, address poverty and ensure food security remain critical challenges. Dwindling in agricultural productivity is mainly due to climate change; desertification; natural and manmade disasters; unresponsive land tenure and a general low utilization of mechanized farming.

- **Infrastructural deficit and technological gaps: A major challenge to SDGs attainment is infrastructural deficit and technology gaps, which hinder service provision and application of science, technology and innovation in many spheres of life**.

- **The economic recession and humanitarian crises: Economic recession in the country due to fluctuating oil price in the international market [9].**
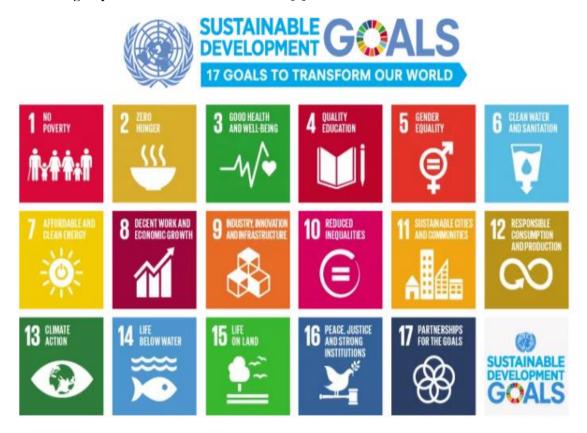

Figure 1: A diagram listing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals Source: United Nations (2015)

The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals: UNDP's support to the country implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals is framed by the common approach of the United Nations Development Group called MAPS (Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support). This animation shows what MAPS is and how it guides the UN in moving the SDGs from paper to practice. **http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/resources.html** World leaders adopted the UN Millennium Declaration in 2000, which committed the nations of the world to a new global partnership, aimed at reducing extreme poverty and other time-bound targets, with a stated deadline of 2015. Fifteen years later, although significant progress has been made worldwide, Nigeria is lagging behind for a variety of reasons, including bureaucracy, poor resource management in the healthcare system, sequential healthcare worker industrial action, Boko Haram insurgency in the north of Nigeria and kidnappings in the south of Nigeria. The country needs to tackle these problems to be able to significantly advance with the new sustainable development goals (SDGs) by the 2030 target date. Although, an effort by this current administration to encourage and create awareness on the issue could be traced to activities of the government of Nigeria's Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (NERGP) Strategic objectives and linkages with the 17 SDGs Figure 2.

NERGP Strategic Objectives	Integrated SDGs
Restoring Growth	**Goal 1:** No Poverty **Goal 2:** Zero Hunger, **Goal 8:** Decent Work and Economic Growth **Goal 12:** Responsible Consumption and Production **Goal 13:** Climate Action **Goal 14:** Life Below Water **Goal 15:** Life on Land **Goal 16:** Peace and Justice, Strong Institutions **Goal 17:** Partnership for all Goals
Investing in our People • Social Inclusion • Job Creation • Improved human capital	**Goal 3:** Good Health and Well-Being **Goal 4:** Quality Education **Goal 5:** Gender Equality **Goal 9:** Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure **Goal 10:** Reduced Inequality
Building globally competitive economy • Investment in Infrastructure • Improving the business environment	**Goal 6:** Clean water and sanitation **Goal 7:** Affordable and clean energy **Goal 8:** Decent work and Economic growth **Goal 9:** Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure **Goal 11:** Sustainable Cities and Communities **Goal 14:** Life Below Water **Goal 17:** Partnership for all Goals
Building strong governance institutions	**Goal 16:** Peace and Justice; Strong Institutions **Goal 17:** Partnership for all Goals
Driving performance and results through vigorous Delivery Unit	**Goal 8:** Decent work and Economic Growth **Goal 16:** Peace and Justice; Strong Institutions **Goal 17:** Partnership for all Goals

Figure 2: Nigeria's Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (NERGP) Strategic objectives and linkages with the 17 SDGs Source: (United Nation, 2015)

III. METHOD

Review of literature: Besides, the importance of the connectivity between environmental, economic and social issues has not yet been realized and decision maker. This paper thus, through a critical literature review on the current trend on sustainability and mass housing in Nigeria, proposed a conceptual framework to see how mass housing could help in addressing the goals in 17 Sustainable Development Goals by the United Nations. The broad goals are interrelated; though each has its own targets as mass housing from another perspective can conveniently transforming our world as set by the UN 'the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'.
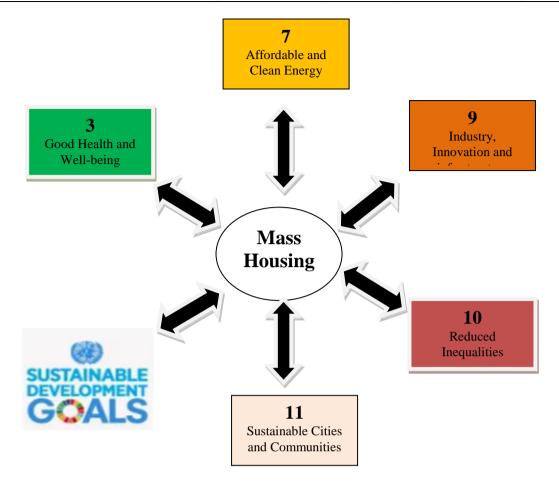
Review of literature: The framework is developed through looking in-depth at each criterion in the listing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and determining how mass housing could be employed to enhance possible achieving the goals in Nigeria

IV. RESULT

From the principles of sustainability, there are various social and environmental factors that greatly influence both crime and sustainability these are: poverty; equity and ownership; quality of the environment, and access to infrastructure, facilities and services.

The study identifies that out of the seventeen (17) individual goals provision of mass housing can influence five (5) of these goals namely see figure 3:

A. 3-good health and well-being
B. 7-affordable and clean energy,
C. 9- industry innovation and infrastructure
D. 10-reduce inequalities as well as
E. 11-sustainable cities and communities

Figure 3: A proposed conceptual framework for achieving sustainable development goals in Nigeria using mass housing as a benchmark

V. CONCLUSION

Sustainability is a concept which brings together a housing environment which solves most of the problems faced by mass housing developments. The city had the economic and social opportunity, but overcrowded housing and an appalling physical environment. The countryside offered open fields and fresh air, but there all-too-few jobs and very little social life; and, paradoxically, if anything housing conditions for the average worker were just as bad. Mass housing could be used to enhance achieving some out of the seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals by the United Nations. The establishment of an SDG coordinating office Nigeria has demonstrated a strong political commitment for national ownership and implementation of the SDGs. As part of this commitment, President Muhammadu Buhari appointed a Senior Special Assistant on the SDGs (SSAP-SDGs) with full mandate of coordinating the SDGs-related interventions; tracking of national progress; reporting on performance as well as managing the operational processes for results. The awareness process targeted key institutions and decision-makers for purposes of ensuring seamless policy integration and for forging the enabling environment for the proper mainstreaming and implementation of the SDGs within the national fabric. Some of the key national stakeholders targeted in this respect were the sub-national Governments; parliamentarians; heads and staff of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organizations, the Academia, vulnerable population, groups and persons with disability; organized youth groups, Media; heads, and members of traditional institutions - among others.

Therefore this proposed Framework for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria using Mass Housing as a Benchmark shows how mass housing can be used a tool to enhance the attainment of this goals as hosing relates to the identified goals. These goals are; **3-good health and well-being, 7-affordable and clean energy, 9- industry innovation and infrastructure, 10-reduce inequalities as well as 11-sustainable cities and communities.** The studies thus identify these goals as long as mass housing would be provided for the major populace in Nigeria, these identified 5 goals are almost 60% achieved

Limitation and Area of further studies: This study only proposed a conceptual framework for achieving sustainable development goals in Nigeria using mass housing as a benchmark through a critical literature review, further studies need to be carried out on how housing would have influences on these five (5) identified individual goals.

VI.   ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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