# THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE RACE TO SDGs ACHIEVEMENT BY 2030

By

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## Outline

Historical baseline of Nigeria's transition from MDGs to SDGs

The SDGs and Nigeria's civil society

Nigeria's (National) SDGs intricacies

Sub-national SDGs complexities

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Who is to harvests indicators?

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Way forward for (**committed**) CSOs

#### Historical baseline of Nigeria's transition from MDGs to SDGs

According to Late President Umaru Musa Yar' Adua, the adoption of MDGs thrown a big challenge to the government and people of Nigeria...

In view of the above, Nigeria created a Virtual Poverty Fund in 2005 to support sectors directly responsible for implementing MDGs projects and programmes.

The Fund received a boost in 2006 with the Paris Club Debt relief, which released to Nigeria, roughly, N110 billion for MDGs projects and programmes. The government also established the MDGs Office and Presidential Committee to follow up with MDGs implementation.

In 2006, the challenge of finding a robust framework to monitor and track DRGs related MDGs project led to the development of OPEN-M&E. That is-Overview of Public Expenditure on Needs. This was based on RBM and was coordinated by ZMET and NMET, but later ZMET was collapsed for NMET only to exist. Between 2006 and 2007, the sum of N99.9 billion and N109 billion was allocated for MDGs projects and programmes, with the coordination of MDGs Office. CGS was added in 2007. A total of 19 states across the federation benefitted from CGS in 2007 and 35 states benefitted in 2008.

Between 2009 and 2011, through FMDAs, CGS and Quickwins et al, N229.5 billion was committed by Nigeria to MDGs. These figures represent actual budgetary releases and expenditure, not just appropriation. This was used to finance about 19,694 projects and programmes across the country as at 2011.

#### Historical baseline of Nigeria's transition from MDGs to SDGs...Cont

Let me not bother the audience with the figures of yesterday. However, in a nutshell, below are Nigeria's MDGs timeline that evolved into today's SDGs:

Year 2000-Nigeria, along with other countries signed the Millennium Declaration.

Year 2004-MDGs was integrated into NEEDS

Year 2005-Nigeria negotiated Debt Relief with Paris Club

Year 2006-Nigeria commenced utilization of DRGs for MDGs

Year 2007-MDGs was fully captioned in the 7Points Agenda

Year 2009-MDGs was incorporated into Nigeria's Vision 20: 2020 "2nd Pillar"

Year 2010-2012: Nigeria's countdown Strategy for MDGs Acceleration Framework (MAF) was adopted to provide road map to accelerate achievement of MDGs

Etc

## Nigeria's (National) SDGs intricacies

How many National SDGs coalitions are in Nigeria? Are these groups too many?



## The SDGs and Nigeria's civil society

- -Civil society seems not to be ready (yet) in coalescing constructive voices towards the SDGs
- -Many needless underlining competition against one another concerning the SDGs by NSAs
- -Many NSAs' sees SDGs in the mirror of the usual civil society's thematics, which is wrong
- -Civil society not situating SDGs fundamentally through fiscal engineering that interlocks the three tiers of government
- -The above fuels political blindness towards the SDGs, weaken advocacies and create gaps for states and LGAs to see SDGs as the burden of the federal government.
- -Others

## Sub-national SDGs complexities

Which of the Governor is an SDGs Ambassador?

Which Local Government Chairperson is an SDGs champion?

Any communal awareness about the SDGs?

Are stakeholders aware of fiscal blenders towards the SDGs?

Can our colleagues in media featuristically see SDGs in editorial rooms mirror?

Who is responsible for leaving out the media?

## Sub national government versus civil society

The legitimacy question?

The political question?

Can government reconcile today's developmental dilemma without the SDGs?

Who needs the SDGs?

How should CSOs champion the SDGs?

Who holds the SDGs achievement purse?

Can there be programmatic inclusion among NSAs struggling for the purse?

What should be the approach of CSOs in pursuit of SDGs?

## Balancing and reconciling SDGs fiscal conflicts

What is the percentage of (c ) items allocated to SDGs in the Budget?

Which of the goals and targets have highest allocations from 2016?

Which of the goals and targets have highest allocations from 2017?

Which of the goals and targets have highest allocations from 2018?

Which of the goals and targets have highest allocations from 2019?

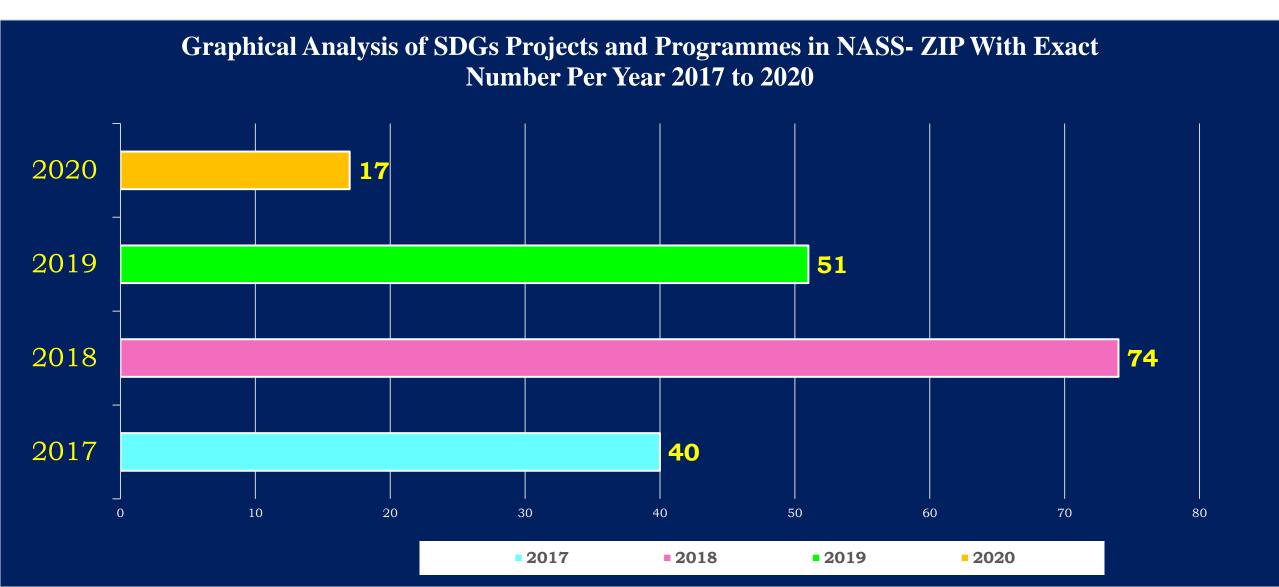
Which of the goals and targets have highest allocations from 2020?

Who is tracking what and at where?

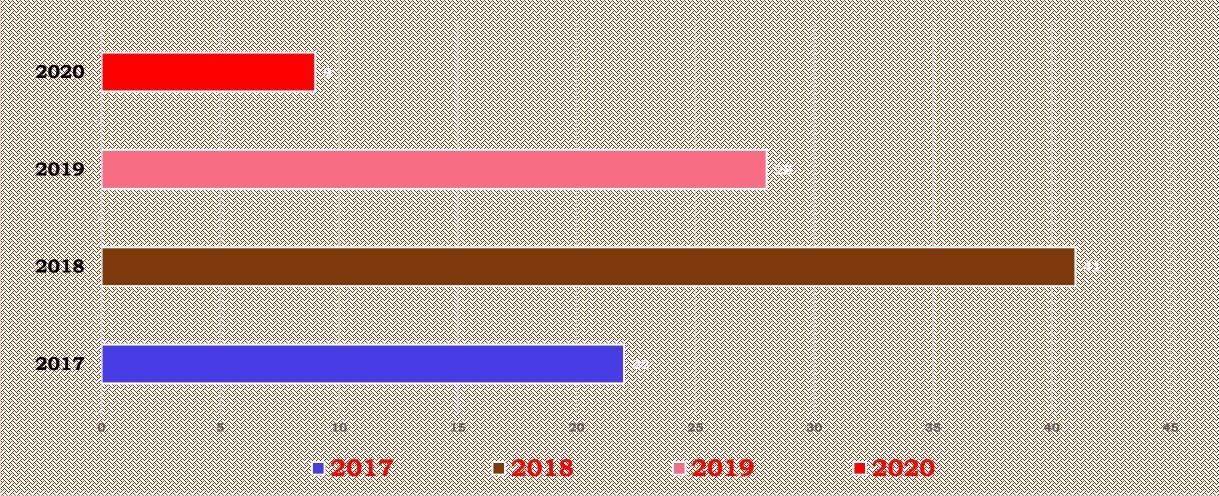
Was SDGs part of political promises in 2019?

Will SDGs be part of political awakening in 2023?

# Sampling some SDGs (FGN's) LIs







Budget tracking must be essentialized in the pursuit of SDGs. This is very important!

For example, at a skeletal level, how many CSOs in Rivers state have tracked the following projects for FY 2020 in the state?

- Agric/Rural Dev: Construction and equipping of ICT Centre in Government Secondary School, Ahoada-N25m
- Education: SDGs Retraining for Public Primary School Teachers on innovative techniques for teaching N511 million
- Construction of a Block of Classroom @ Model Primary School, Abuloma-N50m
- Construction of ICT Centre in Elelenwo-N60 million
- Construction of Classroom with Furniture at CSS, Omagwa-N50 million
- Provision of Instructional Textbooks, Furnishing and Equipment in Abara Community, Etche-N50 million
- \*Renovation of a Block of Classroom @ CSS Okogbe and Community Girls Sec. Sch Omoku-N100 million
- Provision of Infrastructural Materials, Textbooks, Furniture and Equipment in Khana/Gokana in Rivers state-N100 million
- Which CSO tracks hundreds of millions allocated to NGOs programmes and activities in FGN's appropriation yearly

2017- SDGs Appropriation (OSSAP)



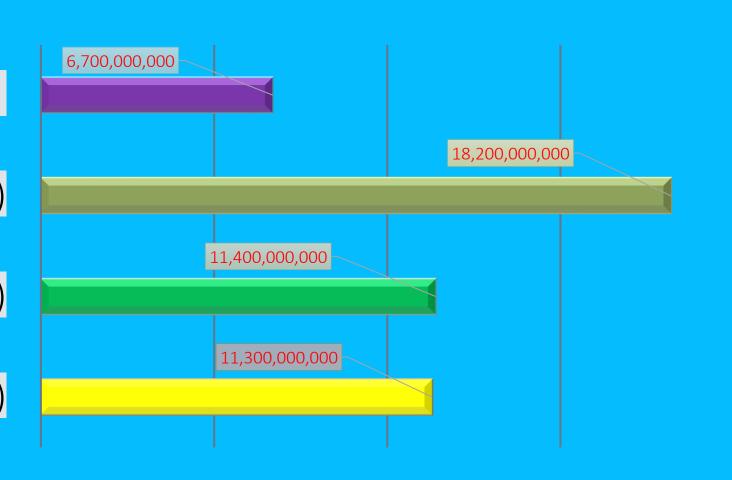
2018 - SDGs Appropriation (OSSAP)

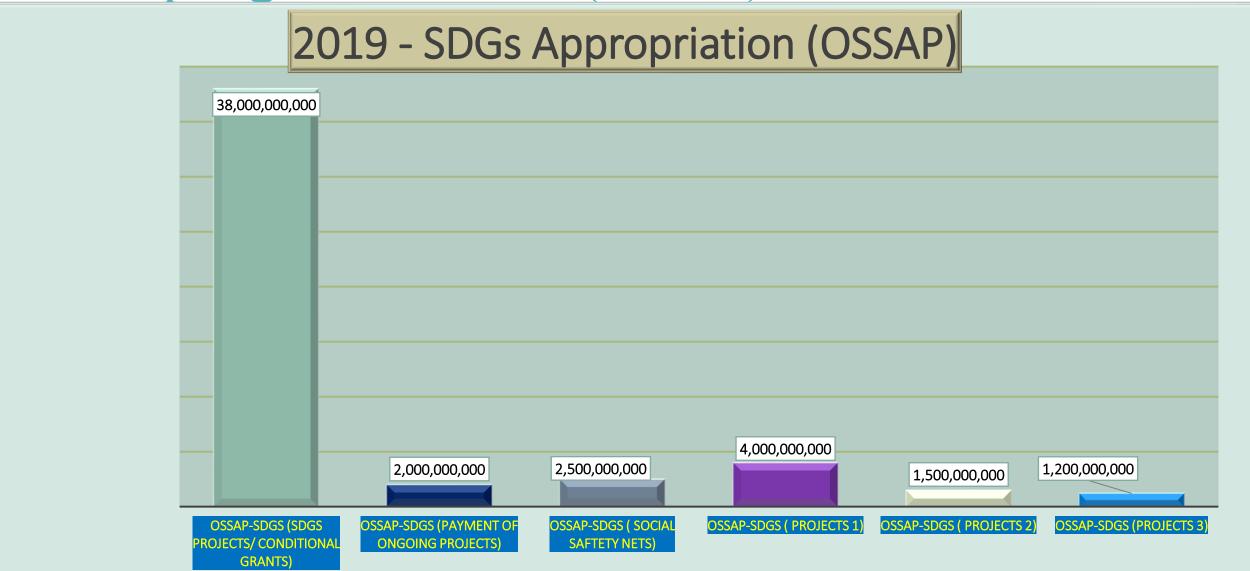
SDGs Projects 2

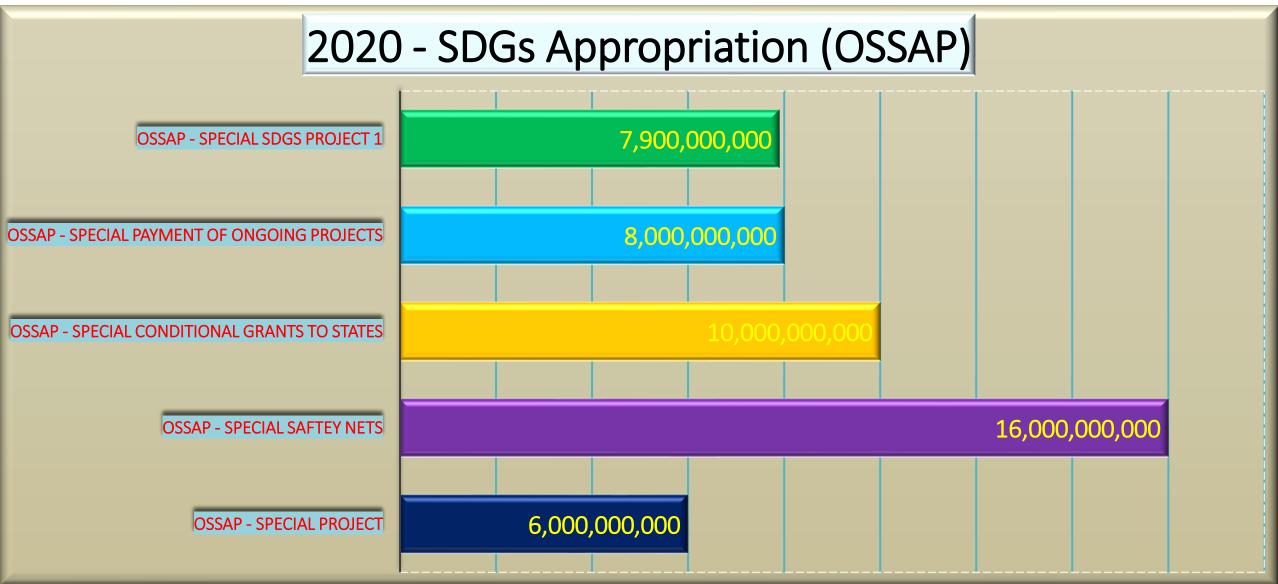
SDGs (Social Safety Nets)

SDGs (Conditional Grants)

SDGs (Special Project)







#### Who is to harvests indicators?

Civil society

Private sector

Government

-Presently in Nigeria, the central government seems to be harvesting the indicators-ALL ALONE!

Private sector are onlookers, whilst civil society are pushing for (inclusive) space...

What went wrong?

#### Harvested indicators for what use(s)

Lobbying for budgetary and policy essentialities

Monitoring of the costs

Tracking of the impacts

Evaluating the effects

Mobilizing the beneficiaries

Reconciling (achieved) Goals with Targets

Identifying the gaps

Mapping devotees

Bridging inequality gaps

Be awakened to political restitution

Appealing to posterity

Calming escalating economic tension and social upheavals

Others

## Way forward for (committed) CSOs

OSSAP-SDGs should be encouraged (winningly) to realize they are running the SDGs race in isolation without (country-wide) CSOs.

Posterity does not take bribe in judging circumstances and history, hence, what is needful should be done urgently by all to kick-start inclusive campaigns towards the SDGs.

CSOs should stop the imagination of waiting for SDGs goldmine and begin actual mobilization, analyzing of fiscal derivatives and tracking of projects and programmes of the three tiers of government towards meeting the SDGs, with a non-partisan scorecard by CSOs from time to time.

SDGs is not politics; hence, politicians should be made to realize almost 2 post political turnovers (after 2019) awaits Nigeria, before 2030. Therefore, politics will fade off, even as politicians will expire... Whereas, none can run away from developmental conundrum that faces our generation. Therefore, implementation/pursuits of SDGs should separate from partisan politics.

It should be noted that no matter the comfort of any mansion, a noisy neighbor poses a sustainable risk within a neighborhood. This is an ironic trajectory about poverty...The more the poverty, the less our social freedom and unpredictable future for the generations that are yet unborn. No one should be left behind...

### WE MUST ACT, FAST!

## THANKS FOR YOUR TIME!

