The Role Of Eti-Osa LCDA In The Implementation Of LCDAS

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Abstract. This study discussed the roles of Local Council Development Area in implementation of sustainable development goals in Nigeria. It investigated the role of LCDA in implementing development goals focusing on Eti-Osa, Lagos State (2015-2020). The study adopted quantitative methodology. Respondents from Eti-Osa Local Government formed the major sources of data. The instrument of data collection was structured questionnaires and multi-stage sampling technique was employed. Data from articles, journals, books (published and unpublished) and the internet complemented the major sources of data. Findings revealed that there is a high level of impact of the contributions of LCDA in the implementation of the SDGs. The study concluded that community development practice in Nigeria has not made meaningful impact on the lives of rural dwellers. It was recommended that, the LCDA and government should create new organizations and institutions charged with developing strategies for sustainable development goals just as NEEDS and SEEDS.

Keywords: Unions, Institutions, Authorities, Governments, Communities, Rural Areas

1. Introduction

In 2015, all United Nations member states adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, as a collective call for action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by the year 2030. It replaced the Millennium Development Goals which was created in September 2000, and was established to launch a global effort to address the indignity of poverty, the MDGs was made up of 8 goals and 21 targets; some of this goals were; to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, to achieve universal primary education, to promote gender equality and empower women amongst others. The SDGs was adopted in Rio de Janeiro in 2015 with the objective "to produce a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world" (United Nations Development Programmes). The main objective of the SDGs is to create a set of global objectives that would help to address the cultural, political and economic problems facing the world (ICLEI Briefing sheet No.04).

In Nigeria, for the effective implementation of the SDGs, the federal government established the office of the Senior Special Assistant to the president on SDGs, the House Committee on the SDGs at the lower chamber and also a counterpart Senate committee in the upper chambers. The Federal government also established an inter-ministerial committee on the SDGs with its main function to guide the coordinated engagement with ministries, departments and agencies. In the private sector, two main groups have been established; the Advisory Group on SDGs and the civil society group on SDG's. All these offices and ministries have to work hand in hand with local government i.e. Local Council Development Areas (LCDA's) in order to fully implement the SDG's because it is believed that cooperation with the local government will lead to a faster and comprehensive implementation of SDGs in Nigeria.

Great effort has been put into the effective implementation of the SDGs such as the creation of the new Nigeria Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (NERGP), which is also the basis for the existing medium and short-term budgeting structures, is broadly consistent with the SDG's and also the creation of the Conditional Grants Scheme (CGS) is a contributory counterpart mechanism that encourages subnational governments to mobilize resources to accelerate progress in core areas of the SDGs. This study focuses on the Local government and the part it plays in the realisation of the SDGs. The main

purpose of the local government is to bring the government closer to the people at the grassroots and to foster sustainable development. The reasons for creation of local government in any country include economic viability and socio-political development (Apata and Yemi. 2011) which are in line with some of the sustainable development goals. Presently Lagos state has 37 LCDAs, some of them are as follows: Eredo LCDA, Ikosi Ejinrin LCDA, and Ikoyi Obalende LCDAs etc. However, this study will focus on the Eti-Osa LCDA. Although, many other south-west states have adopted the creation of LCDAs, it is believed that only Lagos state has been able to effectively run the LCDAs because they have the necessary resources to cater for the LCDAs through internally generated revenue. (UNDP, 2017). The sustainable development goals are the blueprint for creating a prosperous, sustainable future for everyone; they address the global challenges that we face daily. These include poverty, inequality, and climate change, destruction of the environment, peace and justice. The SDGs replaced the MDGs because the MDGs were committed to achieving a set of measurable goals, but were successful in realizing only the first goal of halving poverty rates by the target year, while other goals were not as successful. It is against this backdrop that the study examined the role of LCDA in implementing sustainable development goals using Eti-Osa, Lagos State (2015-2020).

2. Review of Literature

2.1 Introduction to development, LCDA's, SDG's and the Nigerian Society

The local government assumes a vital job in the acknowledgment of any type of development. This is therefore, given the reality of its nearness and possibilities for efficient and proficient assistance at the grassroots where poverty is generally dominant, particularly in Nigeria and in Sub-Saharan Africa (Aransi, 2017; Oyewo, 2003).

The issue of development has involved a prime position that Nations of the world consistently long and progress in the direction of. In that capacity, it has kept on drawing in worldwide consideration, particularly, after the World War II, which brought about the epic loss of human and material assets. The destruction required the well-known development motivation labelled "Marshal Plan" started in 1948 by the United States of America and its partners for monetary remaking of the European States that were losses of the foundational war. From that point forward, there have been purposeful endeavours towards worldwide development supported by the United Nations and its particular offices. These include the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Development Programs (UNDP), United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF) and Health for all by year 2000, a Worldwide objective driven by the World Health Organization (WHO) with 1975 as its induction year (Olowu, 2006).

2.1.1 The key indicators of development in a society that aims at implementing Sustainable Development goals are:

There are many economic, political and social pointers of development, running from 'Hard' economic markers, for example, Gross National Income (and every one of its varieties), to different destitution and economic imbalance markers, to the Sustainable Development Goals, which centre significantly more around social pointers of development, for example, training and wellbeing, right down to substantially more abstract development pointers, for example, joy. The accompanying focuses feature the four key markers of economic development. The key pointers are: (1) Per Capita Income (2) Poverty (3) Social and Health Indicators (4) Operational Pattern

1) Per capita income: The most significant marker of economic underdevelopment is low per capita pay. Generally, a LDC is characterized as one in which for each capita genuine salary is low when contrasted and that of USA, Canada, Australia and Western Europe. Measurable investigations show low-in-come nations are a lot less fortunate than cutting edge nations like the USA. Truth be told, their deliberate per capita livelihoods are above 20% of those in high-in-come nations. Another method, seeing 'buying power equality', or what livelihoods will really purchase proposes that wages in less fortunate nations are presumably impressively exists." What is increasingly genuine is that throughout the years the hole, rather than narrowing, is really broadening. Notwithstanding, a few market analysts have communicated the view (and which is all well and good) that one can't regard a nation as grew simply because its per capita pay is as high as that of the USA, or Switzerland. Essentially, Italy is a created nation by current standard. Be that as it may, a few pieces of the nation that the degree of development or the condition of underdevelopment of a nation may not really be reflected in its per capita salary or the normal expectations for everyday comforts.

2) Poverty: The second significant pointer of economic underdevelopment is poverty. Not just per capita salary is low, there is disparity in the

circulation of pay. Numerous individuals in LDCs don't get the base degree of pay essential for a base caloric admission are said to be living beneath the poverty line. In India it is 25% at present. It is simpler to depict destitution than to gauge it. Normally, destitution is characterized in a flat out sense: a family is poor if the salary falls underneath a specific level. The World Bank utilizes per capita GNP of under $480 as its rule of neediness. Neediness is additionally a relative idea. Family salary corresponding to different salaries in the nation or locale is significant in deciding if a family feels poor.

3) Social and Health indicators: There are likewise sure social and wellbeing pointers of financial backwardness. These show the impacts of neediness in poor nations. Future during childbirth is low, however pace of baby mortality is high. The level of unskilled individuals in all out populace is high. Instructive accomplishment by a great many people is humble, reflecting low degrees of interest in human capital.

4) Operational pattern: Another significant pointer of economic backwardness is word related example. It is broadly accepted that the nations where the vast majority of national yield or national salary is gotten from the essential segment (i.e., farming, ranger service, animal cultivation, mining and so on.) are immature. At the end of the day, the more noteworthy the commitment of agriculture, the more financially in reverse a nation should be. A great many people in LDCs live in country regions and work on ranches. In India, for instance, 70% of the all-out populace relies upon farming straightforwardly or in a roundabout way. In developed nations the vast majority take a shot at plants or are occupied with exchange and callings. Additionally, the commitment of farming and partnered activi-ties to net national item is very high. In India, it is around 40% at present. In cutting edge nations the rate is between 8 and 10.

2.2. Sustainable Development and Local Government

As of late, another jargon has been added to the idea of development which should be explained as it additionally identifies with our examination here. This is called Sustainable Development. It is essentially characterized as development now without risking development in progressive ages. It was made well known because of incredible worries for the contamination of environment, following the 1972 Stockholm meeting on the Human Environment, which prompted the creation of the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) (referred to in Adedipe, 2009).

World Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) defines Sustainable Development as:
"Long term continuous development of the society aimed at satisfaction of human need at present and in future via rational usage and replenishment of natural resources preserving the air for future generations."

The term 'sustainable' stands for sustainability, and reflects a development philosophy that addresses such fundamental human issues as poverty, climate, equality, democracy, prosperity and peace. It is based on the belief that development should be secured without harming in any way the human rights of the people, particularly those who lives are to be directly and physically impacted by such projects. Eneaya (2010) explains that Local Government can be viewed collectively as administrative authorities covering areas that are subordinate to a central authority which only acts within powers delegated to it by legislation or directives from a higher level of government. He observes that local government institutions vary greatly from country to country, and even where similar arrangements exist the terminology often varies. Oyewo (2003) views local governments from a development point of view. Local Government should therefore be interpreted or characterised in terms of growth it creates, the social service it offers and the degree to which it has satisfactorily catered for the general well-being of the communities it was set up to serve. Local government is considered to operate in a generic form in all parts of the world although its institutional operations may vary with certain recognizable obligation attached to it. Abubakar (cited in Aransi, 2017), when he said, describes the local government along this line of thinking when he stated that,
"some forms of local government exist in each country , the World-over, even though they may differ in such distinguishing features as constitutions, status, historical experiences, structure and organisation as well as in the scope of their statutory, delegated or developed responsibilities and functions among others. Local governments are consensually regarded as government or administrative unit closest to the people in more general parlance, the grassroots, invariably, therefore they act as veritable agents in local service delivery………..''

2.3 The role of the LCDAs in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)

As indicated by the UNDP (2014e:3), the idea of localisation refers to the procedure of characterizing, executing and checking systems at the local level for

accomplishing worldwide, national and subnational sustainable development goals, objectives and targets. This includes different solid systems, instruments, advancements, stages and procedures to adequately decipher the improvement plan into results at the local level. Seen beyond, the comprehension of the term ought to stretch out past the structures of a local government in a specific metropolitan locale, to fuse all the key job players and partners, eminently, organs of common society, conventional pioneers, strict associations, the scholarly world, the private division and others (UNDP 2014e:3). Right now, local government that is all around equipped to start to lead the pack as far as gathering all the key job players and partners to start local development activities.

In localisation, the key issue is endeavouring to build up a geographic methodology that is nearby in terms of the post-2015 advancement system, and this should be possible by disaggregating information by place and moreover guaranteeing that local specialists have an upgraded job in setting needs, executing plans, checking results and commitment with local networks and the private part. The support of the network everywhere, in the final investigation, will decide the achievement of the localisation of the 2015 post-improvement program. It is basic to embrace a base up approach and the attention ought to be on conveying and dispersing data on the SDGs and simultaneously guaranteeing that there is finished understanding and more noteworthy local responsibility for process by bringing issues to light of the worldwide nature of the plan (UNDP 2014d:12).

2.3.1 Challenges facing LCDA's in the implementation of SDG's

1) Adequate funding: There must be secure and committed financing either through diverting open assets, abroad improvement help or a worldwide reserve. The localisation of SDGs must be joined by assets localisation and arrangement must be made for it in national and, where conceivable, universal spending plans.

2) Weak local governance and accountability: Local responsibility ought to be developed and organizations created with common society, local NGOs and network based associations. The expanding significant job of the local government in local economic facilitation has required joint ventures with the private sector. The worldwide advancement agenda must be converted into training as far as improvement plans, broadly, commonly and locally, and linkages and organizations with other development job players and partners should upgrade local growth, guarantee co-appointment and keep away from duplication.

3) High level of corruption: The usual way of doing things for commitment must be obviously defined to guarantee straightforwardness, responsibility and cooperation between the nearby administering structures, with the goal that the nearby partners, the private area and community based associations are advanced. Severe measures must be set up to forestall corruption, fraud and misrepresentation. Anticorruption measures must be upheld in the open part to guarantee that financing is not redirected from the basic issue of SDGs localisation.

4) Access to local data: Guarantee that the local level government can be incorporated and disaggregated through national and global frameworks. Increasingly local information should be gotten to and gathered to quantify progress, and networks should be sharpened to the SDGs and, the local impacts as far as administrative service delivery. Information at the local level is not frequently promptly accessible to help arranging and the checking of nearby advancement. Changes to official information assortment administrations are basic to help subnational governments screen progress. Local government objective setting requires the improvement of proper pointers that take cognisance of the local happenings.

The issues featured above are commonly symptomatic of LCDA's administration challenges in developing or third world nations like Nigeria. The conversations and discussions as of now occurring at the worldwide level will guarantee that these issues are being organized at the national level in readiness for the new universal improvement structure and plan.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

Endogenous Growth Theory: It is a theory that suggests that the direct result of internal processes is that economic growth is produced from within a system. It argues rather than external, economic growth is primarily the result of internal forces. It argues that productivity enhancements can be directly linked to faster innovation and more human capital investments from governments and private sector institutions. It argued that a sustainable rate of prosperity is determined not by external, uncontrollable factors, but by internal processes such as human capital, innovation, and investment capital, which contradict the view of neoclassical economics. Endogenous growth economists believe that productivity developments can be directly linked to faster innovation and more human capital

investments. The theory of endogenous growth emerged in the 1980s as an alternative to the neoclassical theory of growth and Economist Paul Romer is the profounder of this theory. This theory in relation to the topic of this study means that through the implementation of the SDGs at the local level i.e.LCDAs, which leads to development will eventually lead to the overall growth of the nation. This theory focuses on the fact that economic growth comes from within the system and with the implementation of the SDGs at the local level there will be economic growth from within; this is because the local government and the LCDAs are the government closest to the people and any form of development on their part can be referred to as internal economic growth. In theory if the SDGs are implemented adequately and properly at the local level there will be little to no need of external influence for the development of the nation.

3. Data Presentation and Analysis

This section is concerned with the data presentation and data analysis from primary data generated from the responses of the selected sample from the target population. Out of the 430 copies of research instruments (questionnaires) distributed, 413 were returned with 13 copies been invalid and thus the analysis is based on the valid retrieved instruments of 400 copies.

Table 1: Impact of the contributions of LCDAs in the implementation of the SDGs

Questions	Strongly Agree 5	Agree 4	Disagree 3	Strongly Disagree 2	Undecided 1	Mean Score
The LCDA carries out community services to help the less privileged	162(40.4%)	127(31.8%)	49(12.3%)	44(11%)	18(4.5%)	4.54
The LCDA has supported health ministry to maintain the health care centers	100(25%)	152(38%)	59(14.7%)	79(19.8%)	10(2.5%)	4.55
The contributions of LCDA includes sponsorship schemes to increase the quality of education	127(31.8%)	142(35.6%)	59(14.7%)	52(13%)	20(4.9%)	4.37
There have been supply of foods and feeding items to the widows and less priviledged in order to reduce hunger in the society	171(42.8%)	163(40.7%)	36(8.9%)	23(5.8%)	7(1.8%)	4.80
The LCDA provides effective sanitation and clean water services to the society	144(35.9%)	170(42.5%)	23(5.8%)	59(14.7%)	4(1.1%)	4.77

Source: Field Survey, 2020

From the table above, the results gotten, deduced that the respondents accepted that there is a high level of impact of the contributions of LCDAs in the implementation of the SDGs.

Table 2: Measures taken by the LCDAs in the implementation of the SDGs

Questions	Strongly Agree 5	Agree 4	Disagree 3	Strongly Disagree 2	Undecided 1	Mean Score
The LCDA has conducted various sensitization and advocacy programs on the implementation of SDGs	170(42.5%)	89(22.3%)	71(17.8%)	66(16.3%)	4(1.1%)	4.37
The LCDA has made available data on SDGs, information and performance accountability	97(24.3%)	163(40.7%)	71(17.8%)	56(14.1%)	13(3.1%)	4.07
The LCDA has organized an SDG coordinating office to ensure implementation	163(40.7%)	119(29.8%)	56(14.1%)	59(14.7%)	3(0.7%)	4.88
There has been effective campaign towards teaching the society the benefits of SDGs	129(32.2%)	174(43.5%)	44(10.9%)	50(12.7%)	3(0.7%)	4.77
The LCDA has encouraged gender equality and arranged poverty alleviation schemes to accelerate the implementation of SDGs	71(17.8%)	97(24.3%)	163(40.7%)	56(14.1%)	13(3.1%)	1.45

Source: Field Survey, 2020

From the table above, the researcher found that, there is need for serious improvement in the aspect of gender equality and poverty alleviation schemes by the LCDAs in order to implement sustainable development goals in the society.

Table 3: Impact of the implementation of SDGs on development at the grassroots

Questions	Strongly Agree 5	Agree 4	Disagree 3	Strongly Disagree 2	Undecided 1	Mean Score
Implementing SDGs will enhance the development of rural areas and thereby reduce urbanization	162(40.4%)	114(28.4%)	86(21.6%)	27(6.8%)	11(2.8%)	4.64
Implementation of SDGs will influence the social environment in the general service delivery	142(35.6%)	130(32.5%)	94(23.3%)	34(8.6%)	Nil	4.71
Implementing of SDGs will increase efficient performance of jobs in grassroots	134(33.6%)	174(43.5%)	78(19.5%)	14(3.4%)	Nil	4.84
Implanting of SDGs will encourage royal fathers to support the grassroots	127(31.8%)	133(33.3%)	71(17.8%)	62(15.4%)	7(1.7%)	4.59
Implementing SDGs will improve the productivity of grassroots	129(32.2%)	174(43.5%)	44(10.9%)	50(12.7%)	3(0.7%)	4.77

Source: Field Survey, 2020

From the table above, results shows that implementation of SDGs will enhance the development of grassroots to a high extent.

Table 4: Factors that affect the implementation of SDGs

Questions	Strongly Agree 5	Agree 4	Disagree 3	Strongly Disagree 2	Undecided 1	Mean Score
Ineffective governance has delayed the implementation of SDGs	104(35.6%)	93(31.7%)	59(20.2%)	35(11.8%)	1(0.7%)	4.76
Lack of quality education and literacy skills has been a hindrance to implementation of SDGs	59(20.2%)	118(40.4%)	64(21.9%)	48(16.4%)	3(1.1%)	4.70
Inadequate financial resources have delayed the implementation of SDGs	125(42.8%)	83(28.4%)	41(14.1%)	43(14.7%)	Nil	4.78
Increase rate in poverty has been a hindrance to the implementation of SDGs	118(40.4%)	64(21.9%)	59(20.2%)	48(16.4%)	3(%)	4.60
Urbanization has seen the implementation of SDGs delayed	93(31.7%)	91(31.2%)	49(16.8%)	51(17.5%)	8(2.8%)	4.45

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The table above outlined the factors affecting the implementation of SDGs as bad governance, lack of quality education and literacy skills, inadequate financial resources, poverty and urbanization.

4. Discussion of Findings

The study was designed to examine the role of Eti-Osa LCDA in the implementation of SDGs in Nigeria. Based on the findings, it could be deduced that the respondents accepted that there is a high level of impact of the contributions of LCDAs in the implementation of the SDGs. This finding conflicted with the study of Wysokinska (2017) who observed that although significant achievements have been recorded with respect to the SDGs targets worldwide, progress has been uneven across regions and countries, leaving significant gaps. Millions of people

are being left behind, especially the poorest and those disadvantaged because of their sex, age, disability, ethnicity, or geographic location. However, scholars like Nilsson and Costanza (2015) and Gurbo (2017) have accepted the SDGs program as laudable because it is more inclusive, universal, and creates global partnerships based on the joint responsibility and obligations of all partners.

Also, the issue of measures taken by the LCDA in implementing the SDGs showed that sensitization and advocacy programs, data availability, organizing SDG coordinating office, campaigns and gender equality have all been adopted as avenue of implementing the SDGs. On this note, Ayedun, Durodola & Akinjare (2011) concluded that stakeholders have to come together in organizing advocacy for change, mobilizing and organizing

citizens into volunteers, pressure groups for change etc. to raise funds and material to execute projects from among themselves and from the elites in the society. Also, through mass media, adult and mass education, stakeholders can enlighten the rural people especially on various issues ranging from knowing their human rights, i.e. rights to life, shelter, decent living, education, conducive environment etc. and how to demand for it or seek redress when violated, gender equality, civic responsibilities, needs for peaceful co-existence, security, carrying out their needs assessments and developing self-help spirit and volunteering to mention but few to improve their community for better living standard for individuals and the society as a whole.

However, from the results gotten after the survey showed further that implementation of SDGs impacts the development of grassroots in various ways. It enhances the development of rural area, influences the social environment, increase efficient performance of jobs in grassroots encourages royal fathers to support the grassroots and improves the productivity of grassroots. On this note, previous studies like Ellis and Briggs (2011) showed that three primary components inform the present direction of rural development. First, rural development is considered as a multi-sectorial program covering agriculture as well as infrastructure, finance and human capacity building. Second, rural development is viewed as a method for enhancing the quality of life of those at the local level which extend from income, education, and housing to health and other public services. Third, rural development is viewed as one that targets the poorest and downtrodden masses.

Also, Olsen (2017) further reiterated that grassroots development is a transformation process which informs choices at the local level with the end goal of enhancing the living condition of the local society in an inclusive manner. While Edoun & Jahed (2018) posited that through consultations, it expects to make a more productive and feasible utilization of the existing and potentially accessible resources; aspires to build socio-economic opportunities, and tries to reinforce good local governance to enhance local economic conditions. Grassroots development aims therefore to offer local government, the private and non-profit sectors, and the local community the chance to work together.

Furthermore, the study found that several factors affect the implementation of SDGs. The factors include ineffective governance which Okereke (2010) previously noted that it has an obvious correlation with SDGs. According the study of Okereke (2010) where there is an absence of democracy and responsive government, the full implementation of SDGs will be quite impossible. This obstruction fuels high unsustainability in most communities in Nigeria. Since party and personal interests outstrip social security, political irregularities are common and there are no consequences for the neglect of governmental functions then implementation of SDGs cannot be effectively realistic. Indeed, government is brought to the grass root for active political participation and rural development, but how often do the grass root leaders make independent and long lasting decisions, which will foster rural development and refute the selfish instructions of the higher leaders, who dictate the tune of their governance.

Another factor identified in the study that hindered the implementation of SDGs is lack of education and literacy skills. This finding also corresponds with the study of Ayedun, Durodola & Akinjare (2011) who found that one of the fundamental benefits of quality education is the improvement of the conditions of individuals and communities towards SDGs. There is no country or continent that has achieved SDGs amidst illiteracy and ignorance. According to statistics, 59.6% of Nigerians have literacy skills, and most of these Nigerians are found in the urban settlements. Quality education creates strong awareness basically on the need to create a world that will accommodate everyone. Where illiteracy is the king of a community, the goals of SDGs will not be identified much less their implementation. So, poor education is a great challenge to the implementation of SDGs in African rural communities.

More so, the study found that inadequate financial resources have been a major delay to the implementation of SDGs. On this note, previous studies correlated like Akpan (2012) who found that almost every rural community is confronted with the challenge of inadequate finance in maintaining sustainability; the existence of a sustainably developed community is dependent upon the adequate availability and sufficiency of financial resources. The financial statuses of rural communities in Africa have obviously challenged the implementation of SDGs because the concerns of the goals have made adequate finance indispensable.

The outcome of the survey showed that increased rate in poverty also contributed to the delays in implementation of SDGs. This view is shared by Shaibu (2014) who submitted that the extent and severity of poverty in the country has worsened in recent years to the extent that the country now ranked

as one of the 25 poorest countries in the world in spite of the resources (both human and natural) abound in the country. As a result, it retards the upward mobility of viable development not just in rural communities, but in the country in general. This indeed is an obvious challenge that threatens the hope of implementing SDGs.

However, the case of urbanization (people moving from rural areas to congest urban places for pastures) has been a delay to the implementation of SDGs. The outcome is in connection with previous study by Enyi (2014) who concluded that urbanization is simply a population shift from rural to urban areas. In highly industrialized societies, the social concept of urbanization is a concrete tool for rural development. But in Nigeria, reverse is the case - it is rather, a challenge to achieving sustainability in localities. Here, some cities are overpopulated with homeless and jobless individuals, whereas the rural communities are an abode for old peasant farmers. SDGs cannot be effectively realized without adequate manpower.

5. Conclusion

The adoption of Sustainable development goals (SDGs) sprouted from the failure of Nigeria to complete the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The study found that SDGs have been pushing for the implementation of its goals.

The end of MDGs demonstrated that the world can be united on a global course in seeking for development. The era which end with successes and challenges in varying countries with Nigeria as no exception, has steered the establishment of a post development agenda known as the Sustainable Development Goals.
Community development practice in Nigeria only affects the lives of people in towns and cities, but is yet to make meaningful impact on the lives of rural dwellers. Thus, the dream of achieving positive results as a nation in the newly formulated post-2015 development agenda tagged Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will only be a mirage except proactive measures are promptly taken by practitioners and decision/policy makers in the field of community development in Nigeria.

SDGs are necessary tenets of societal survival. This study has used the status of rural communities in Nigeria as a case study to illustrate the implementation of these goals. And it is observed that there are certain challenges among which are; lack of good governance, lack of quality education, lack of financial resources, poverty, environmental disaster, and urbanization.

Based on the findings given in this study, the following recommendations were made on the roles of LCDA in implementing sustainable development goals in Nigeria:
- Persons, Unions, institutions, authorities, and governments located in different areas in Nigeria should set up qualitative plans that will implement SDGs in rural communities.
- Government should give necessary professional recognition, and legitimacy, to the practitioners with necessary legislations to encourage young, vibrant and dynamic people to venture into the field for meaningful development to take place from the grassroots to the national level.
- Most importantly, for meaningful development to take place in rural communities CD experts must work closely with NGOs to take full advantage of those benefits available within the sub-group, this will then help to produce the desired result of achieving the new SDGs by Nigeria in the earliest possible time.
- The government should hold awareness and insightful programs in the rural areas and through the media to communicate the citizens from time to time the sustainable development goals and its impact on the society.
- The LCDA and government should create new organizations and institutions charged with developing strategies for sustainable development goals just as NEEDS and SEED

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