



The Role of Business Consultants in the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT: The study focused on the role of business consultants in the implementation of the sustainable development goals in Nigeria. The objectives of the study aimed at examining the effect of business consultancy in job creation through SDGs; evaluate the extent business consultants have influenced the reduction of poverty through SDGs; determine the extent of business consultants in ensuring food security through SDGs. The Sustainable development goals (SDGs) provide opportunities as well as challenges for developing countries, as the cost of its implementation will be high though it can bring long-term benefits. The study had a population size of 615, out of which a sample size of 335 was utilized. The instrument used for data collection was secondary and primarily questionnaire. 235 staff returned the questionnaire and utilized. The survey method was adopted for the study. Three hypotheses were formulated, and data were analyzed using Freund and William's formula. The study revealed that business consultants have a positive effect on job creation through SDGs, ($\chi^2(95, n=235) = 45.98, p < 0.5$) and business consultants have influenced the reduction of poverty through SDGs to a great extent ($\chi^2(95, n=235) = 29.47, p < 0.5$). Business consultants have ensured food security through SDGs to a great extent, $\chi^2(95, n=235) = 24.01, p < 0.5$. The study concludes that Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The study recommends that business consultants should pattern businesses in line with SDGs which will help improve decent work and economic growth, climate action, and boosting industry, innovation, and infrastructure.

KEYWORDS: Business consultancy, business implementation, sustainable development, unemployment, job creation

Received 22 November, 2018; Accepted 08 December, 2018 © The Author(S) 2018.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The sustainable development Goals (SDGs) gives a chance as well as problems for developing countries, as the price of its implementation will be enhanced though it can offer long-term or period benefits. Nation differs and has what they are known for and various perspectives. It is essential that each country should transform each vital SGD into National plans of implementation. This must be remembered when creating policies and rules for Africa. The four major issues that need to emphasize for successfully getting the SDGs in Africa include: financial, measuring progress, ensuring peace and accountability (Kumar, Kumar and Vivekadhish, 2016). Evident sustainability implies a moving out of existing techniques and firm of production. These areas include energy, industry, agriculture and renewable resource system to better and newer strategic technologies which will practically solve the challenges without hampering the future but rather present it. (Jonathan, 2002). Upon many firms that earlier engaged and were committed to integrating the SDGs in their organization process, there are still many issues ahead (SDGF, 2018).

The sustainable consulting is made up of the expert with professional advice on the areas of social responsibility, environmental challenge, strategies, environmental or socially committed minds in making new efforts or developing new product and marketing plans to serve the local markets and internal and supply chain assessments. The sustainable consulting service has aided in enhancing environmental profitability, growth, the volume of output, performance, efficiencies and regulatory risk mitigation. (Ballentine, 2012). Though it was not easy to achieve a sustainable business, creating, delivering and capturing value in a manner that solves

human needs within global boundaries, many or every person will take it. Often so many firms channel the significant resources in maximizing new business models especially by using an increase on existing capabilities (Clinton & Whisnant, 2014), rather than shifting focus and trying current sustainable models.

The work of business consultants is to advise the owners of the business on the best solutions to man their peculiar business, and also plan necessary strategy with them on the best ways overcoming their organizations' challenges. Our business consultants in Nigeria and other parts of the world are also responsible for proper organizational structure and process analysis and structuring. The business consultants are seen as the business doctors; they are educated in business with some variable approaches, they analyze business day to day activities, they aid business to grow and remain healthier by offering professional advice and ways to improve to business owners. Passionate on the job remains the only way for them to be effective. The business consultants play a role of a coach as the need arises in the business of their clients. A good consulting firm in Nigeria needs to pay particular notice to the development of the beginners or start-ups, and small and medium entrepreneurs. Experts in the writing of business plans, proposals, and feasibility studies should be of paramount needs of any business consultants to their clients. (Business on Top, 2018). The business consultants aid firms to actualize their business objectives by making better use if their skills and experience or improving organizational structures and processes. SDG impact awareness will not be confined to a particular showcase project, but be inculcated in a manner that will promote global goals in line with the business objectives (Frid, 2016).

1.2 Statement Of The Problem

Business consultant contributes significantly to economic development. And when it strives for quality employment, the creation of products and services that meet the needs and improve the circumstances of the world's vulnerable, and invests capital mindfully to benefit communities and the environment, business consultants become a prominent contributor to more sustainable development.

Since the introduction of Sustainable Development Goals, much has been said about the SDGs. Some label them as confusing and assure it will not be easy to monitor such a complex agenda, it is so broad that there is danger it becomes ineffective and deserted, there are infrastructural deficit and technology gaps in the country, reliance on oil and gas sector; dwindling agricultural production and productivity and economic recession and humanitarian crises.

This neglect has led to a low rate of job creation, increased poverty and food insecurity, inadequate service provision and application of science, technology and innovation in many spheres of life to mention a few and as a result, the study sought to examine the roles business consultant play in the implementation of the sustainable development goals.

1.3 Objectives Of The Study

The primary objective of the study was to evaluate the role of a business consultant in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The specific goals include to:

- i. Examine the effect of business consultant on the job creation through SDGs.
- ii. Evaluate the extent business consultant has influenced the reduction of poverty through SDGs.
- iii. Determine the extent of business consultants on ensuring of food security through SDGs.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What is the effect of business consultant on job creation through SDGs?
- ii. To what extent has business consultant influenced the reduction of poverty through SDGs?
- iii. To what extent has business consultants ensure food security through SDGs?

1.5 Research Hypotheses

- i. Business consultant has a positive effect on job creation through SDGs.
- ii. Business consultant has influenced the reduction of poverty through SDGs to a great extent.
- iii. Business consultants have ensured food security through SDGs to a great extent.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Concept of Business Consultant

A consultant is a professional that gives professional or expert knowledge and advice in a specialized area like management, human resources, security, accountancy, law, marketing (and areas of public relations), engineering, finance, science or any of many other specialized fields. A consultant is usually an expert or a professional in a specific area and has extensive knowledge of the subject matter (Wikipedia, 2018). Peter (2015) posits that a consultant is a person who has influence over a person, group or organization and who has no direct power to implement changes. A business consultant is an outside specialist who when invited

examines challenges brought to his table or which he observes (Oparanma, 2015). The consultant recommends a better solution to solve the problems. The business consultant helps to reduce the ailing or excellent organization, private or public sector organizations. Managers go into consultants when they realize or perceive the need that requires only consultants. What is expected of any business consultants is to deliver quality result? It is not how long or little you have in the consultancy field.

2.1.2 Concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is also known as the Global Goals are meant to and poverty, protect the planet and ensure equality of peace and prosperity.

S/NO	SDG GOALS
1	No poverty
2	Zero hunger
3	Good health and well-being
4	Quality education
5	Zero hunger
6	Gender Equality
7	Clean water and sanitation
8	Affordable and clean energy
9	Decent work and economic growth
10	Industry, innovation, and infrastructure
11	Reduce inequality
12	Sustainable cities and communities
13	Responsible consumption and production
14	Industry, innovation, and infrastructure
15	Reduce disparities
15	Sustainable cities and communities
17	Responsible use and production

The 17 goals which are built on the success of the Millennium Development Goals and other new areas include climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice among other priorities. The goals are linked together. The key to succeeding on one will lead in tackling issues associated or related with another. (Firlzi, 2016). The SDGs came into existence and took effect in January 2016. They are meant to guide UNBP policy and finance them until 2030. As the captain to help the UN development agency, UNDP is peculiarity placed to assist implement the goals through our work in some 170 countries and territories. The primary goals are interconnected though each has its objective to achieve. The total number of targets is 169. The SDGs cover a wide range of social and economic development challenges. These include poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water sanitation, energy, urbanization, environment and social justice. The SDGs are also known as "Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development" or 2030 Agenda in short. They are also known as the global goals for sustainable development. The Development Goals (MDGs) which ended in 2005. Unlike the MDGs, the SDG framework does not distinguish between "developed" and "developing" nations. Preferably, the goals include all the countries (Jaiyemsi, 2016).

2.1.3 Concept of Implementation

Implementation is the carrying out, execution, or practice of a plan, a method, or any design, idea, model, specification, standard or policy for doing something. As such, implementation is the action that must follow any preliminary thinking for something to happen. For an implementation process to be successful, many tasks between different departments need to be accomplished in sequence. Companies strive to use proven methodologies and enlist professional help to guide them through the implementation of a system, but the failure of many implementation processes often stems from the lack of accurate planning in the beginning stages of the project due to inadequate resources or unforeseen problems that arise (Erhun, 2015). With various levels of the organization working together, each department must agree on clear, quantifiable and well-defined goals for the project and what they each hope to gain out of using the new technology. The company's goals need to be measurable to assess results and to judge the success or failure of the system once it is implemented. Sometimes, this might require an auditor either from a third party, a vendor, or someone internally to be brought in to evaluate every customer-facing business process to diagnose problem areas or inefficiencies that need to be corrected. Once goals are established, the organization must develop a plan for checking in on the implementation's status that often includes a timeline focused on achieving set objectives through various stages of the implementation process. Key players in the implementation process typically meet regularly to discuss the project's progress, voice concerns and augment procedures as necessary. An organization may deem it necessary

to appoint a program manager, someone with experience in the technical aspects of the technology as well as in project management, to oversee the implementation process from start to finish. Software implementations often involve people such as business analysts, solutions architects and technical analysts in the implementation process (Rouse, 2015).

After the process for any hardware or software implementation project moves through the planning stage, companies should gradually test the new system until it is ready to go live entirely. A pilot program, where a small test group within the company runs the system as part of a trial for a finite period, is often a key component to any implementation process. Implementations inherently represent a change in a company's existing technology architecture, so it is common for implementation processes to encounter problems on both sides of the go-live date. To account for this, companies should keep close relationships with vendors and consultants to help them fix issues as they come up. Common problems that arise during implementations include the missing of deadlines, going over budget for the entire project, underestimating hours that staff is devoted to a project, running into unexpected delays or blockages due to an external partner and facing the withdrawal of support from key stakeholders or various unforeseen consequences that could otherwise slow the process down (Rouse, 2015).

Implementation is defined as a specified set of activities designed to put into practice a business or program of known dimensions. Implementation processes are purposeful and are described in sufficient detail such that independent observers can detect the presence and strength of the specific set of activities related to implementation. Also, the business or program being implemented is described in sufficient detail so that independent observers can detect its presence and strength. It is common to read about "implementation" of a program or practice as if it were an accomplished fact when the context of the statement makes it clear that some process (more or less clearly described) had been put in place to *attempt* the implementation of that program or practice. When faced with the realities of human services, implementation outcomes should not be assumed any more than intervention outcomes are considered (Berta, Cranley, Dearing, Dogherty, Squires, & Estabrooks, 2015). The SDGs is expected to take a more inclusive and diverse approach by mobilizing actors in both developed and developing countries.

2.1.4 The influence of business consultancy in the implementation of a sustainable development goal

Business consultant conducts a benchmarking study against the SDGs to understand how to contributing to the targets. In the process, peculiar goals are established. The leading areas and where to put more attention and fund (investment). The consultant works hand in hand to reduce poverty and realize sustainable development that will help achieve a transformational change and come to bring in proper improvements in the lives of people. These are made by tackling the challenges of multidimensional poverty, inequality and exclusion, and sustainability. Consultants assist in increasing the knowledge, skills, innovativeness and production technologies to reduce the risks and maintain development gains for the people and the planet. Countries are helped in building their competencies to link environmental understanding into development gains for the people and the earth. Countries are supported in developing their skills to connect environmental knowledge into development plans and strategies, which include using natural resources, natural wealth to improve lives, enhancing economic recovery and livelihoods, social protection for the people in need (UNDP, 2018).

The consultant uses the SDGs for cross-departmental engagement. Business consultants perform an excellent monitoring exercise to actualize the areas of importance and the effect of their business operations. In the process, they help determine the economic environmental and social needs of the people in the light of SDGs; this is not enough. Being a global program, consultants must be aware of the problems in their region and countries in which they operate and put in line with the SDGs. Through these efforts, they would be able to identify their contributions, indicators, and the strategic alliances, or goals they need to establish to achieve the results (Racheal, 2015).

2.1.5 The Challenges militating against business consultancy in the implementation of sustainable development goals

The challenges of business consultancy in the implementation of sustainable developments goals cannot be relegated to the background. The comprehensive nature and great relevance hamper to render them irrelevant and difficult to measure. Nations are faced with issues in their bid to meet the SDGs, not only limited to poverty, insecurity, social inequality, the absence of inclusive growth, youth unemployment gender inequality, lack of funding including various areas of weak institutional capacities. Some countries suffer infrastructural deficiency which includes lack of power, roads, and rail networks and ecosystems degradation.

The Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs) comes up with opportunities as well as challenges for underdeveloped countries, as the cost of its implementation will be expensive though it can bring extended- term benefits. The four major issues that require to be addressed for proper application and better results of SDGs in

Africa are financial, maintaining peace, measuring progress and accountability, standardized and accurate data grantee's successful results of the SDGs. (Grigps et al., 2013).

2.1.6 The areas which Nigeria needs support in the implementation of the sustainable development goals

The vision of sustainability in business is undergoing a shift and is no longer measured as an add-on. As a substitute, it is incorporated and becoming core in planning business (World Resource Institute, 2012). But sustainability is just a word. To be effective, it needs to be implemented into the core strategy, starting with executive discussions at the top and ensuring that priorities trickle down to everyday life (Business Insider, 2013). However, according to critics, there is not a single major company that is doing enough to confront issues such as climate change and resource scarcity adequately, says CERES, a non-profit network focused on sustainable business and environmental, social and governance analyse (The Guardian, 2014). However, the view on sustainability is undergoing a transition and is by companies no longer considered to be an add-on. Instead, it is integrated and becoming core in how to plan business (World Resource Institute, 2012). For sustainability to be practical, it needs to be worked into the organization's core strategy, starting with executive discussions at the top and ensuring that priorities trickle down to the everyday activities (Business Insider, 2013). Still, the vast majority are making modest progress when it comes to sustainability, and it is only a small number of companies showing leadership (The Guardian, 2014). There are two main areas in which Nigeria will most certainly need support even as it races to the implementation and realisation of the SDGs. The first arises from the reality of the current economic recession which implies that the country will need all the support it requires in mobilizing adequate financial and other resources; including from domestic sources and through the traditional (North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation) partnerships. The government has – to its credit- made remarkable advances on efforts that target the combating of illicit financial flows as well as strengthening asset recovery measures and the enforcement of whistle-blower policy as part of the National fight against corruption. All these measures are over and above the several fiscal reform initiatives undertaken and which are also expected to contribute to domestic resource mobilization for implementation of the SDGs. The second area relates to the matter of Technology Transfer and Capacity Building in, among others, data, information and performance management, all which are urgently needed to support both the SDGs implementation agenda as well as the attendant process of accountability and tracking of performance. If Nigeria is to succeed in this task ahead, therefore, the need for all hands to be on deck cannot be overemphasized. The Federal, States, Local Governments, Civil Societies, Academia, Religious and Political leaders, media and all relevant stakeholders must work hard to bring about the sustainable development that we all look forward to by the year 2030. It is recommended selecting a few strategic areas to pursue multistakeholder partnerships, alongside a more extensive set of measurable commitments that you can fulfill on your own or with the support of existing, trusted partners (Erhun, 2015).

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Transaction Theory

Kurt Lewin's (1995) theory states behavior as "a dynamic balance of forces working in opposing directions. Theory of change is focused on how the UN development system can best collectively support delivery of the SDGs. Theory of Change is essentially a comprehensive description and illustration of how and why the desired change is expected to happen in a particular context. It is focused in particular on mapping out or filling in what has been described as the "missing middle" between what a program or change initiative does (its activities or interventions) and how these lead to desired goals being achieved (James, 2011). Change in the UNDS is often personality-driven and impacted by turnover in leadership. Investment in turn at all levels is needed to engage mid-level and national staff, together with accountability mechanisms that promote coherence and more effectively balance agency-specific incentives and accountability. Increased investment costs are associated with change, in particular in the start-up phase, noting however that there are also costs associated with maintaining the status quo, for example, the transaction costs associated with slow progress on harmonization of business practices. Change efforts must demonstrably lead to lower transaction costs over time. There is a risk of being overly prescriptive and bureaucratic, focusing too much on getting the right guidance and tools in place – and too little on shared values and principles that can support behavior change and motivate leadership and staff. Raising the level of ambition – and stretching the appetite for change – are essential, but so are realism, pragmatism, and getting the sequencing of change initiatives right. The outcomes framework then provides the basis for identifying what type of activity or intervention will lead to the outcomes identified as preconditions for achieving the long-term goal. Sustainable development has become the dominant concept in the study of interactions between the economy and the biophysical environment, as well as a generally accepted goal of environmental policy.

Neo-Classical Economic Development theory

The neoclassical growth theory was developed by Robert Solow in the late 1950s and 1960s of the twentieth century as a result of intensive research in the field of growth economics. The production function will not provide us with a theory or explanation of growth. It is only a convenient tool which helps us breaking down growth into its components. However, many growth theories try to go a step further. The oldest of these theories is the so-called classical growth theory which is primarily associated with Thomas Robert Malthus. The classical growth theory should not be confused with the traditional model that we will look at in the next chapter. Also, the classical growth theory, which was developed in the late 1700s, has little or no relevance today. The primary purpose of another vital growth model, the neoclassical growth model, is to explain how it is possible to have a permanent growth in GDP per capita. It is not possible for the government, except temporarily, to affect the growth rate in the neo-classical growth model. The government might be able to change GDP per capita (and this is the growth rate), but the growth rate always returns to the level determined by the technological progress. The same is true for savings. An increase in savings may have a temporary effect on GDP, but it will not affect in the long run (Robert 1999).

The primary goal of Neo-Classical Economics is to provide efficient allocation of scarce resources. It assumes an individual's rationality enables them to maximize their utility or profit. An emphasis is placed on equilibrium. The interactions of consumers and firms in a free market should yield an equilibrium quantity and supply. Development model knew that highly developed markets and institutions were needed for the theory to work. It calls for the government to accumulate capital by removing trade barriers and encouraging foreign direct investment. Once capital is gathered, it should flow from areas of low productivity to areas of higher productivity. As per capita, productivity grows economic growth will ensue. The Neo-Classical Development model is based on the premise of weak sustainability. Weak sustainability is a relatively simple premise which states overall capital stock should be non-decreasing. It allows for natural resources to be depleted entirely as long as other forms of capital compensate for this loss (Henning, 2008).

III. EMPIRICAL REVIEW

Olagoke (2017) conducted a study on the sustainable development goals in Ekiti State, Nigeria: what role(s) for Nigeria's indigenous languages. The study takes a critical look at the parts of Nigeria's native languages in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or the Global Goals (GGs) is a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) policy guideline and funding programme which should be implemented by all member countries between 2016, when it came into effect, and 2030. The study made use of survey research design to analyse the study. The objective of the study was to assess the level of implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Nigeria, which serves as a springboard for the SDGs, and which was to be implemented between 2000-2015 reveals that Nigeria has not met twenty-five percent of the MDGs. The significant challenges of the country have not been satisfied with great action by the government. The study shows that the high level of illiteracy has been responsible for underdevelopment and poverty in Nigeria. Information to provide guidance by the government to the majority of the people on sustainable development can only come from the use of indigenous languages if just 79 million Nigerians out of a population of 156 million can speak and understand English.

Akintoye and Opeyemi (2014) conducted a study on the prospects for achieving sustainable development through the millennium development goals in Nigeria. The study is to enhance the understanding of the analytical content of sustainable development as well as sensitizing the Nigerian economy to key into the current wave of sustaining the global economy. In the light of some of the environment as well as socio-economic challenges permeating the Nigerian economy, it is therefore required that the Nigerian government concentrates on critical areas that can help boost and sustain its developmental objectives. Hence, the study contributes to understanding the concept of and need for sustainable development. The study concludes that the issue of sustainability must be a concern to all parastatals (public and private) and individuals. This will require educating everyone on the need for sustainable development and as a result walk towards its actualization. The study recommends that the use of statistical and empirical analysis on previous trends and current issues facts surrounding issues on sustainability will be spelled out, thereby, enhancing objectivity in policymaking.

Andreas, S. (2017) conducted a study on why governance matters – the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The success of the universal Agenda depends on the national application of each state that needs to deduce and implement own goals and indicators. However, since the Agenda is a non-binding agreement with no legal obligation, the question of why and under which conditions states comply with the Agenda is at stake. The study shows that findings showed that governance structures are a vital factor in the implementation of the Agenda 2030. Since compliance at this early stage cannot be assessed this thesis yet approximates compliance with a commitment to comply, indicating states' motivation and effort to implement the SDGs. The study made use of qualitative surveys and expert interviews to analyze the study. The study concludes that the role of good governance and argues that states with better governance structures are more

committed to complying with the Agenda 2030. The study recommends that more focus should be put on establishing and improving good governance structures that institutionalize states' effort to drive national implementation of the SDGs.

Ekiugbo and Papanagnou (2017) conducted a study on the role of the procurement function in realising sustainable development goals: empirical research of an emerging economy's oil & gas sector in Manchester. The study is motivated by the unsustainable nature of some oil and gas (O&G) firms' activities, especially in developing countries and the dearth of research works about sustainable procurement (SP) within these countries. A questionnaire was used to collect primary data, which was analysed using exploratory factor analysis to ascertain the level of relationship between the research variables, consisting of environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainability. The finding shows that some sustainable development goals (SDGs) can be achieved through the adoption of SP practices, but it also shows that the adoption of SP practices can help improve the performance of O&G companies. The result further indicates that government policies and regulations constitute a critical driving force for firms to adopt sustainable practices. The study recommends that to explore SP practices within the Nigerian O&G sector and to investigate how these practices can help firms achieve sustainable development goals.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The survey research design was adopted because the respondents were spread to the three selected consultant business services in Enugu State, Nigeria. The choosing consultant business services were Konchell Global Business & Management Consultants, Wallet Business services and Aquafield Water in Enugu State was based on being the growing number of consultant business in the locality. The primary instrument for data collection was therefore structured questionnaire. A total of 615 (Six hundred and Fifteen) copies of the questionnaire were distributed. Two sources of data were utilized in the study; they include primary and secondary sources. The primary sources were a personal interview and the administrations of the questionnaire to the management and staff that can indicate the creating value from intellectual assets in Nigeria. Out of a population of 615 staff, 235 staff was sampled. The sample size of 235 was chosen after using Freund and William's formula for the determination of enough sample size. The validity of the instrument was tested using content analysis, and the result was excellent. The data were analyzed using chi-square (χ^2).

4.1 Data Presentation and Data Analysis

Table 4.1 Distribution and Return of the Questionnaire

Responses	Number of copies of the questionnaire distributed	Number of copies of questionnaire return and valid	Percent returned	Number not returned	Percent
Knochel Global	88	82	35	6	2.5
Wallet Business Services	76	70	30	6	2.5
Aquafield Water	71	68	29	3	1
Total	235	220	94	15	6.0

Source: Field Survey 2018.

Table 4.1 shows that 235 questionnaires representing 220 percent of the questionnaire were returned, while 94 representing 15 percent were not returned.

Table 4.1.1 Response on the Effect of Business Consultant on the Job Creation through SDGs

Options	Hounshell	Wallet	Aquafield	Total	Percentage
Strongly disagree	12	5	8	25	11
Agree	30	10	21	61	28
Neutral	3	8	10	21	10
Disagree	30	40	9	79	36
Strongly disagree	7	7	20	34	15
Total	82	70	68	220	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 4.1.1, shows that 220 respondents out of 25 respondents, representing (11 percent) strongly agree, 61 respondents, representing (28 percent) agree that the effect of business consultant on the job creation through SDGs (10 percent) each were neutral, 79 respondents, representing (36 percent) disagreed while 34 respondents (15 percent) strongly disagree that the effect of business consultant on the job creation through SDGs.

Table 4.1.2 Response on the Extent Business Consultant has Influenced the Reduction Poverty through SDGs

Options	Hounshell	Wallet	Aquafield	Total	Percentage
Strongly disagree	32	18	18	68	31
Agree	18	18	27	63	29
Neutral	11	9	2	22	10
Disagree	12	10	20	42	19
Strongly disagree	9	15	1	25	11
Total	82	70	68	220	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 4.1.2, shows that 220 respondents out of 68 respondents, representing (31 percent) strongly agree, 63 respondents, representing (29 percent) agree that business consultant has influenced the reduction poverty through SDGs. (10 percent) each was neutral, 42 respondents, representing (19 percent) disagreed while 25 respondents (11 percent) strongly disagree that business consultant has influenced the reduction poverty through SDGs.

Table 4.1.3 Response on the extent of Business Consultants on the Ensuring of Food Security through SDGs

Options	Knochel	Wallet	Aquafield	Total	Percentage
Strongly disagree	20	20	9	49	22
Agree	18	27	21	66	30
Neutral	3	8	3	14	6
Disagree	22	5	13	40	18
Strongly disagree	19	10	22	51	24
Total	82	70	68	220	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table 4.1.2, shows that 220 respondents out of 49 respondents, representing (22 percent) strongly agree, 66 respondents, representing (30 percent) agree that business consultants on the ensuring of food security through SDGs. (6 percent) each was neutral, 40 respondents representing (18 percent) disagreed while 51 respondents (24 percent) strongly disagree that business consultants on the ensuring of food security through SDGs.

4.2 Test of Hypotheses

Table 4.2.1Hypothesis One: Effect of Business Consultant on the Job Creation through SDGs

	F	Result	Cal	Tab	Revision rate
Strongly Agree	25	11	45.98	1.96	Reject Null Hypothesis
Agree	61	28			
Neutral	21	10			
Disagree	79	36			
Strongly Disagree	34	15			
Total	220	100	45.98	1.96	

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From table 4.2.1 to (11 percent) strongly agree, (28 percent) agree, 10 percent were neutral; 36 percent disagree while 15 percent strongly disagree that effect of business consultant on the job creation through SDGs. Since chi-square calculated (45.98) χ^2_c is greater than the chi-square χ^2_t tabulated (1.96), for four degrees of freedom of 0.05 level of significance and 95 percent confidence interval, the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected an alternative. Therefore, the business consultant has the positive effect on the job creation through SDGs.

Table 4.2.2 Result on the extent business consultants has influenced the reduction of poverty through SDGs

	F	Result	Cal	Tab	Revision rate
Strongly Agree	68	31	29.47	1.96	Reject Null Hypothesis
Agree	63	29			
Neutral	22	10			
Disagree	42	19			
Strongly Disagree	25	11			
Total	220	100	29.47	1.96	

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Testing at 5 percent level of significance and degree of freedom K= 1, that is (5-1) = 4 X^2_t = tabulated = 1.96 (at 5% margin of error and degree of freedom at 4) X^2_t = calculated = 29.47 (from table above 4.2.2, 68

(31 percent) strongly agree, 63 (29 percent) agree, 22 (10 percent) were neutral, 42 (19 percent) disagree while 25 (11percent) strongly disagree that business consultants has positive influence on the reduction poverty through SDGs. Since chi-square calculated (29.47) is greater than the chi-square χ^2_t tabulated (1.96), for four degrees of freedom of 0.05 level of significance and 95 percent confidence interval, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative (H_1) is accepted. Therefore, business consultants have a positive influence on the reduction of poverty through SDGs.

Table 4.2.3 Response on the extent of business consultants on the ensuring of food security through SDGs

	F	Result	Cal	Tab	Revision rate
Strongly Agree	49	22	24.01	1.96	Reject Null Hypothesis
Agree	66	30			
Neutral	14	6			
Disagree	40	18			
Strongly Disagree	51	24			
Total	220	100	24.01	1.96	

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Testing at 5 percent level of significance and degree of freedom $K= 1$, that is $(5-1) = 4$ $\chi^2_t =$ tabulated = 1.96 (at 5% margin of error and degree of freedom at 4) $\chi^2_t =$ calculated = 24.01 (from table above 4.2.3, 49 (22 percent) strongly agree, 66 (30 percent) agree, 14 (6 percent) were neutral, 40 (18 percent) disagree while 51 (24percent) strongly disagree business consultants has positive effect on the ensuring of food security through SDGs. Since chi-square calculated (24.01) is higher than the chi-square χ^2_t tabulated (1.96), for four degrees of freedom of 0.05 level of significance and 95 percent confidence interval, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative (H_1) is accepted. Therefore, business consultants have a positive effect on the ensuring of food security through SDGs.

4.3 Discussion of Findings

4.3.1 The Effect of Business Consultants and Job Creation through SDGs

In the analysis of hypothesis one, The SDGs aim to create a viable form for the future in which all economic growth is achieved without compromising the environment or placing unfair burdens on societies. Embracing the relationship with society, the environment and government create a new strategic lens through which to sight and critic to business success and job creation of the society (PRI, 2017). Therefore, the business consultant has the positive effect on the job creation through SDGs $\chi^2(95,n=235)=. 45.98,p<0.5$.

4.3.2 The extent business consultant has influenced the reduction of poverty through SDGs

In the analysis of the study of the findings of hypothesis two, the Sustainable Development Goals bring the global community together in a bid to end poverty and hunger, fight climate change, and achieve sustainable economic growth. The goals are more ambitious and far-reaching than their predecessor, and achieving them will be impossible without the private sector’s support, say global leaders (Vaidehi, 2016). Therefore, business consultants have a positive influence on the reduction of poverty through SDGs, $\chi^2(95,n=235)=. 29.47,p<0.5$

4.3.3 The extent of business consultants on the ensuring of food security through SDGs

From the findings of the study, business consultants have a positive effect on the ensuring of food security through SDGs, $\chi^2(95,n=235)= 24.01,p<0.5$. The goal of SDGs if to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Ensuring that nutritious food is available and affordable is a basic need for all. Food security is threatened by agricultural dumping and is also often linked to safety as veterinary diseases have impacted on both production and consumer health. The overuse of antibiotics in agriculture is equally a danger to human and animal health.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the findings the study, it was analyzed that the role of business consultant in the implementation of the sustainable development goals, despite their positive and progressive rhetoric by no means constitute a transformative agenda for meeting the basic needs of all people within the methods of the shared planet. Sustainable development is a development that meets the requirements of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. SDGs aim to balance the economic, environmental and social needs. In conclusion, this development goal is associated with a structural change from traditional scale-based institution to new more innovation-intensive activities. Therefore, there is a positive effect of business consultant on the job creation through SGDs, influence on the reduction of poverty through SDGs and food security through SDGs.

RECOMMENDATION

In the findings of the study of the review of the study, it was recommended that;

1. Governments around the world should be committed to adopting the goals companies can expect future policy decisions and legislation to be tailored towards meeting their objective.
2. SDGs which businesses should be prepared to tackle the decent work and economic growth, climate action, and boosting industry, innovation, and infrastructure.
3. The strategy should minimize their negative impacts and maximize benefits. Firms should also take into account which SDG-related outcomes the government in their region to prioritised and as possible, prioritise delivering solutions which help meet the needs identified by governments.
4. Business models should be built into the sustainable economic development strategy to make payment for necessary expenses easier.

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Marire Mary Ijeoma "The Role of Business Consultants in the Implementation of the Sdgs "Quest Journals Journal of Research in Business and Management , vol. 06, no. 05, 2018, pp 21-30