HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT
NIGERIA

2017 - 2021
(Aligned with UNDAF cycle)

FINAL DRAFT

(Pending finalization of Country Programme Documents (CPDs) in November 2016 when the DRAFT UNDAF IV for Nigeria would have been ready. This will enable all agencies to align CPDs with the current country document going by the fact that Nigeria will be operating DaO.)
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1. **NIGERIA: THE URBAN CHALLENGE**

**National Urbanisation Context**

Rapid population growth experienced in Nigeria (3.2%) has been characterised by an even higher urban population growth rate of 3.97%, which has seen the proportion of urban dwellers rising from 10.6% of total population in 1953 to 19.1% in 1963, 35.7% in 1991 and 48.2% in 2006. The 2006 National Population Census has projected the urban population in Nigeria at 50 per cent of total population by 2015, and is expected to rise to 60% by 2025. This large urban population is distributed among several fast growing cities in the six geopolitical regions of the country as the number of cities with populations of 20,000 and above rose from 56 in 1953 to 183 in 1963 and 359 in 1991. By 2010, this number had risen to over 1,000 and Nigeria currently has no fewer than 19 cities with population figures of one million and above.

**Table 1: Nigeria – Urban/Rural Population Spread**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total population (in millions)</th>
<th>Percent share (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>17.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>18.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>16.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td>44.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>38.15</td>
<td>64.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>54.77</td>
<td>85.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>85.35</td>
<td>81.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>122.22</td>
<td>81.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Among the factors that have driven Nigeria’s high urbanisation rate are: natural increase through population growth; the designation of several towns as headquarters of Federal, States and Local Government administrations; unprecedented expansion of commercial and industrial activities in most towns and cities; and, the location of higher education institutions, among others.³

Unfortunately, the urban transformation has also brought about some critical challenges such as the rapid growth in the proportion of urban residents who live in slum conditions (estimated at about 69%), a rising housing deficit estimated at between 16-18 million units; insecure land tenure, poor and inadequate infrastructure, lack of basic urban services, urban environmental problems especially in solid waste management, high cost of funds, substandard building materials, incompetent construction workforce and the absence of adequate legislative framework to guide the housing industry.

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1 National Population Commission, 2006 National Population Census
2 World Bank Survey 2010
Other key urbanisation issues in Nigeria include:

a) Gross negligence to formulate, adopt and implement development/land use master plans for towns and cities largely resulting in informal urban expansion and growth;

b) Increasing air pollution arising from the use of fossil fuels for cooking, lighting and vehicular locomotion; and,

c) Abuses of the natural environment due to lack of adequate land use planning, ineffective development control and poor land husbandry, resulting in loss of biodiversity, deforestation, desertification, flooding, soil erosion and pollution of land, air and water.

Institutional Framework for Urban Sector

Different levels of government play important roles in the management of cities in Nigeria, as the country operates a three-tier government structure, comprising the Federal, State (sub-national) and Local Government with functions clearly spelt-out in the 1979 Federal Constitution. The Constitution however, does not include specific provisions for urban governance at city-wide level as most major cities comprise several Local Government Areas, thereby fragmenting such urban centres into different administrative structures. Following the promulgation of the 1976 Local Government Reform Act and the Guidelines on the creation of LGs, the 276 local governments created in the country were first increased to 301 in 1976 and later to 442 in 1988; 454 in 1989; 589 in 1991; and, 774 in 1999, spread across six geo-political zones, comprising North-West, North-East, North-central, South-West, South-South and South-East. In addition, some State Governments have created Local Council Development Areas (LCDAs) as additional lower levels of administration to the existing LGs. The LGs created are made up of both urban and rural Local Governments.

The focal Ministry for housing and urban development matters at the national level is the Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing (FM PWHL), which is the umbrella policy arm of the federal government charged with the responsibility of ensuring adequate and sustainable housing delivery, maintenance of a conducive living environment that meets the needs and aspirations of the Nigerian citizens and, establishing a sustainable housing delivery system that ensures easy access to home ownership and rental schemes by the Nigerian populace in an environment where basic physical infrastructure and social amenities are available.

The functions of the Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing, in relation to Lands, Housing and Urban Development are:

i. Preparing and submitting, from time to time, proposals for National Lands and Housing as well as Urban Development programmes and plans;

ii. Reviewing all existing legislations in the Lands and Housing as well as Urban Development sectors to achieve the goal of adequate housing for all Nigerians in a conducive and liveable environment;

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4 Federal Republic of Nigeria, National Urban Development Policy, 2012
iii. Supervising the activities of the Federal Housing Authority (FHA), Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN), and Registration Boards of relevant professional bodies; and

iv. Performing other functions as may be assigned to the Ministry from time to time.

Legislative oversight for housing and urban development matters is provided at the National Assembly through the Senate Committee on Housing as well as three Standing Committees of the Federal House of Representatives, namely, the House Committee on Environment, Habitat and the House Committee on Housing, and the House Committee on Urban Development and Regional Planning. Administration of the Federal Capital Territory is conducted by the Federal Capital Territory Administration under the supervision of a Cabinet Minister appointed by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Similar structures are in operation at the State level, where executive activities are carried out through dedicated Ministries, Departments and Agencies for Housing and Urban Development headed by Honourable Commissioners and chief executives officers appointed by the State Governors, while oversight functions are provided by Standing Committees of the State Houses of Assembly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: NIGERIA - Basic Human Settlements Data</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Population in (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual population growth rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cities above 20,000 population (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cities with population of 1 Million and above (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Megacities with population more than 10 million people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slum to urban population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Population with access to improved water</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban Population with access to improved sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total housing deficit (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria: National GDP (2013)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP per capita (2013)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent Contribution of Buildings and construction Sector to total GDP (2013)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of urban population in the informal sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Total Population earning less than US1 per day (2010)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of Urban Population earning less than US1 per day (2010)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of total Rural Population earning less than US1</td>
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</table>
2. NATIONAL URBAN SECTOR PROFILE

Nigeria’s National Urban Profile, in line with the outline of UN-Habitat’s 2014-2019 Strategic Plan, is reviewed under the following seven focus areas, namely:

a) Urban legislation, land, and governance,

b) Urban planning and design,

c) Urban economy,

d) Urban basic services,

e) Housing and slum upgrading,

f) Risk reduction and rehabilitation, and

g) Research and capacity development.

Focus Area 1: Urban Legislation, Land and Governance

The absence of effective and gender-sensitive urban land development mechanisms, legislative frameworks and governance institutions and systems have adversely affected the urbanisation process, especially in developing countries where urban legislation is either outdated, unresponsive to current urban issues, and either conflict or overlap with each other or are not enforceable. Also, unmanaged growth and inappropriate urban governance models in many developing countries have seen many cities expanding beyond their boundaries and coalescing into large metropolitan regions. Through the Strategic Plan 2014–2019, UN Habitat is addressing inadequacies in legislation and institutions (regulatory frameworks) affecting urban development while supporting the adoption of appropriate regulatory frameworks for urban land development, urban planning, urban management and governance, and local economic investment. Special attention is also being given to improving the level of participation of women in urban governance, especially at the local level, as well as increasing access by women to urban land.

Interventions under this Focus Area will draw from UN Habitat’s experience from key initiatives like the Global Land Tool Network and the Land Readjustment Programme among several others.

Urban Legislation

Several laws have been promulgated in Nigeria to address the challenges of management and delivery of basic services in urban centres.

The principal legislations in place to guide city governance include:


i. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, which stipulates both Exclusive and Concurrent duties for each level of government and assigns 14 exclusive functions to LGs, as follows:

**Table 3: Constitutional Roles of Local Government**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Recommendations to State Commission on Economic Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Collection of rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial grounds and homes for the destitute or infirm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Licensing of bicycles, trucks (other than mechanically propelled trucks), canoes, wheel barrows and carts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Establishment, maintenance and regulation of slaughter houses, slaughter slabs, markets, motor parks and public conveniences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, street lightings, drains and other public highways, parks, gardens, open spaces etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Naming of roads and streets and numbering of houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Provision and maintenance of public conveniences, sewage and refuse disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Registration of all births, deaths and marriages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Assessment of privately owned houses or tenements for the purpose of levying such rates as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of a State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Control and regulation of out-door advertising and hoarding, movement and keeping of pets of all descriptions, shops, kiosks, restaurants, bakeries, laundries and licensing, regulation and control of sale of liquor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Provision and maintenance of primary, adult and vocational education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Development of agriculture and natural resources other than the exploitation of materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Provision and maintenance of health services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


i. **The Local Government Reform Act, 1976;**

ii. **The Land Use Act 1978**, which vests custody of land located in urban areas in the State Governor and land in rural areas in the Local Government Chairman; and,

iii. **The Urban and Regional Planning Law 1992**, which provides guidelines for land use planning and development control functions in the country.

**Land Administration**

The principal guide to land administration in Nigeria is the Land Use Act of 1978, which vests custody of land located in urban areas in the State Governor and land in rural areas in the Local Government Chairman and states that such land shall be held in trust for use and the common benefit of the people. The law also stipulates the procedures for assignment, limits of holdings and provides for tenure security through the issuance of either statutory or customary rights of occupancy with the expressed consent of either the State Governor for statutory Certificates of Occupancy or Local Government Chairman for Customary Rights of Occupancy respectively.

Despite the intention of the Land Use Act of 1978 to ensure access by governments to development land when required and curb land speculation, it has not been able to facilitate
easy access to land by individuals, while the vesting of control over land in urban areas in the State Governor has effectively limited the roles played by Local Governments in such areas in its administration.

A land reform process currently underway is being facilitated by the Presidential Technical Committee on Land Reform (PTCLR), which was inaugurated in November, 2011 and would likely culminate in Constitutional changes to the Land Use Act 1978.

**Urban Governance**

While the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria prescribes a three-tier governance structure for the country, comprising the Federal, State and Local Governments, and goes ahead to define the population threshold for settlements described as "Urban," no recognition is given to the need for management of urban centres as a harmonised contiguous unit. Hence, even though the 1976 Local Government Reforms stipulate guidelines for creation of Local Governments that would recognize the boundaries of existing towns, the implementation of the law has since seen most large cities in Nigeria fragmented into several independent Local Governments and Development Areas.

According to the Good Urban Government Assessment of Nigeria, many Nigerian cities do not have up-to-date city development strategies, due to the lack of capacity and resources to plan, ineffective development control, and inadequate institutional as well as legal frameworks for promoting good urban governance. These challenges have been complicated by Nigeria’s Federal system of government that is based on the administrative boundaries of Local, State and Federal Governments, with no recognition for municipal administrations. This arrangement makes it particularly difficult to govern large metropolitan cities like Lagos, Ibadan, Kano, and many others - as the administrative boundaries of these cities consist of multiple independent local governments. There is no arrangement among constituent Local governments for integration and coordination of developments within these cities."

Several studies have also shown that cities in Nigeria are not properly governed, a situation which accounts for their poor state and retards their ability to fully make significant contributions to the national economy. According to the National Urban Development policy (2012) "Many Nigerian cities are subdivided into several local governments, militating against their proper governance. There is neither legal provision for it, nor the practice of urban governance. There are no city mayors."

Other strategies adopted to address issues relating to Urban Governance in Nigeria include the adoption of the First, Second, Third and Forth National Development Plans, which established institutions and allotted resources to urban planning; adoption of the first National Housing policy in 1991, which addressed several urban development issues including access to land, urban economy, poverty and employment generation and, urban renewal and slum upgrading, urban governance and institutional framework for promoting sustainable urban development; establishment of the Urban Development Bank in 1992 to focus on financing of urban infrastructure and public utilities; implementation of several programmes and projects on urban development and management in the aftermath of the

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7 UNDP, OGC, UN-HABITAT 2012, Assessment of Good Urban Governance in Nigeria, P3
8 Federal Republic of Nigeria, National Urban Development Policy, 2012
Habitat II Summit in 1996; adoption of the National Urban Development Policy (2012); as well as several related programmes and activities by different State Governments.

Focus Area 2: Urban Planning and Design

Some of the major challenges arising from rapid population growth and ineffective Planning and development control systems in the developing world are the prevalence of informal and often chaotic peri-urban expansion, proliferation of informal housing and livelihood activities, poor connectivity, traffic congestion and energy inefficiency, among others. Cities are therefore increasingly facing environmental challenges, including how to curb rising greenhouse gas emissions and the increasing impacts of anthropogenic climate change.

The UN Habitat’s Global Report on Human Settlements 2009, which addressed the theme “Planning Sustainable Cities,” notes that traditional approaches to urban planning (particularly in developing countries) have largely failed to promote equitable, efficient and sustainable human settlements and to address twenty-first century challenges, including rapid urbanization, shrinking cities and ageing, climate change and related disasters, urban sprawl and unplanned peri-urban growth, as well as urbanization of poverty and informality. It therefore concludes that new approaches to planning can only be meaningful, and have a greater chance of succeeding, if they effectively address all of these challenges, are participatory and inclusive, as well as linked to contextual socio-political processes.

Under the UN Habitat’s Strategic Plan 2014 – 2019, the agency will support city and national Governments with a set of tested approaches, guidelines, and tools for the management of growth and improved sustainability, efficiency and equity of cities through planning and design at different scales, i.e., the slum and neighborhood, city, regional, national and supra-national scales as a follow-up to the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan/Enhanced Normative Framework (MTSIP/ENOF 2008 – 2013).

The strategy focuses on prevention of both slums and urban sprawl and promotes improved access to basic urban services, including sustainable water and sanitation, energy and transport by emphasising the need to plan in advance of urban population growth; the need to plan at the scale of the challenges; the need to plan in phases; and the need to plan for job creation, while respecting locally and regionally defined urban planning and design traditions.

Unfortunately, urban planning is yet to be accorded the pride of place in Nigeria, as most cities continue to grow without the benefit of physical plans to guide them, resulting in non-functional, disorderly, unhealthy, unsafe and aesthetically unpleasing urban areas. This phenomenon is even more widespread with respect to peri-urban growth, where most of the unplanned expansion takes place.

The 1999 Federal Constitution places Town and Country Planning as a reserved role of the State and Local Governments, while the enactment of the Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Act 1992 has assigned responsibilities of physical planning and development

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10 UN HABITAT, Global Report on Human Settlements (GRHS) 2009
11 Federal Republic of Nigeria, National Urban Development Policy, 2012
control and stipulated the establishment of professional bodies involved in its implementation.

At State level, where the most extensive urban planning and management takes place, significant efforts have been made to institutionalize urban planning with respect to both design and development control activities which include the following, among others:

i. Establishment of Town Planning Authorities at the State and Local Government levels;
ii. Preparation of Planning Schemes; and,
iii. Setting up of State Urban Development Boards and related parastatals.

Given the status of urban planning and design in Nigeria, interventions would be required within the context of decentralization and multi-level governance to address a number of critical principles, such as optimizing the population and economic density of urban settlements, mixed land-use, planned urban expansion, as well as diversity and better connectivity in order to take advantage of agglomeration economies and to minimize mobility demand.

Focus Area 3: Urban Economy

Cities have historically been associated with economic prosperity and are generally referred to as engines of growth and development. Besides, cities are the main creators of economic wealth, generating over 70 per cent of the world’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and most industries and businesses are located in or within immediate vicinity of urban areas, providing city residents with jobs. This is especially true in developing countries, where an increasing share of economic activities take place in cities, and the differential between urban and rural wages is growing. This causes rapid rural-to-urban migration.

UN Habitat’s Strategic Plan 2014 – 2019 recognises that interest in cities is increasing around the world, in part, because more people are living in cities than ever before and, in part, because recent trends towards fiscal decentralization and globalization have highlighted the importance of cities as economic agents. It is envisaged that the creation of decent urban jobs and livelihoods will therefore contribute to reducing social and gender-based inequalities, and also to improving urban safety through its social impact.

Cities in Nigeria, as in other countries, have continued to play a central role in the nation’s economic growth and are estimated to contribute up to 75 per cent of total volume of national trade, host more than 80 per cent of industrial/manufacturing concerns and offer over 90 per cent of formal employment. Indeed, in the Nigeria Economic report 2014 the World Bank stated that following the re-basing exercise carried out by the Federal Government in 2014, "The Nigerian economy is revealed to be far more diversified and dynamic than previous numbers would suggest, with significant contributions to growth coming from manufacturing and various services that were underestimated in the past," concluding that the nature of this growth implies that it is much more concentrated in urban areas than previously believed.

14 The World Bank, Nigeria Economic Report 2014
Another indication of the important role of urban centres in the Nigerian economy according to the NER, is that “poverty is much lower in urban areas (12.6%) than in rural areas (44.9%), and the urban poverty reduction dynamic is much stronger.”

A key element of the contribution of Nigerian cities to the economy, is the large size of the informal sector, which is currently estimated at 57.9 percent of the nation’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP).15 According to the National Urban Development Policy, “Urban poverty in Nigeria has risen rapidly in recent years not only because of the growth in urban population but also as a result of worsening unemployment situation. Among the challenges facing urban planning is how to accommodate the informal sector in land use planning to promote economic growth and sustainable livelihoods.”

However, inadequate revenue has remained a major limiting factor in the management of Nigeria’s cities. Income sources available to LGs in Nigeria include statutory transfers, internally generated revenues (IGR), Grants/Donations, returns on investment and others like donor funded projects in the LG.16 The most common and, perhaps, reliable sources of revenue to LGs are the statutory transfers and internally generated revenues While most LGs have accepted IGR as a dependable source of revenue, they lack the required capacity to effectively mobilize and manage the process. Their capacity for mobilising municipal revenues, using IGR, is rather low, thereby limiting the ability of LGs to meet their statutory obligations and guarantee the delivery of urban services.

The low level of service delivery also impacts negatively on the operational capacity of both public and private enterprises, thereby stifling the local economy. Hence, despite cities being the biggest providers of both formal and informal jobs, urban unemployment and underemployment are still major issues around the world and youth unemployment is particularly high, with youth being three times as likely as adults to be unemployed.17

UN-Habitat through this focus area, seeks to promote urban strategies and policies that strengthen the capacity of cities to act as engines of economic development and to enhance their contribution to value creation and the building of wealth and assets. It will, in particular, contribute towards the formulation and implementation of effective urban strategies and policies supportive of local economic development, creation of decent urban jobs, especially for the youth and for women, and enhanced municipal finance. Special emphasis will be placed on some of the key conditions necessary for increasing productive investment, including in green infrastructure and urban basic services, and for the generation of decent jobs and livelihoods. Attention will also be paid to local investment incentives and regulatory frameworks.

Through the National Urban Development Policy, the Federal Government seeks to address issues related to the Urban Economy by:

1. Adopting land use plans for cities which take into account the urban economy and ensure the purposeful contributions of the formal and informal sectors to rapid

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16 UNDP, OGC, UN HABITAT 2012, Assessment of Good Urban Governance in Nigeria
17 UN Habitat, Official Website
growth of urban economy, so as to improve the standard of living of urban dwellers, especially the urban poor, youth and women; and,

ii. Creating and expanding the urban economy through the development of industrial estates, business parks, markets, shopping centres, recreational and tourist resorts, etc., in order to widen the scope and significantly increase the contributions of cities to national economic growth, poverty reduction and social welfare.

Focus Area 4: Urban Basic Services

Despite efforts being made by many governments and local authorities to provide urban basic services, the numbers of people in urban areas without proper access to the basic services of water supply and sanitation as well as safe domestic energy and public transport is increasing, partly as a result of rapid urban population growth and partly as a result of increasing urban poverty and growing financial resource constraints.\(^\text{18}\) In developing countries, the problem is complicated by dilapidated infrastructure, weak governance and overlapping responsibilities between different levels of government, lack of clearly defined urban development policies and legislation, weak institutional capacity, inadequate resources available at the local level, low investments and lack of pro-poor financing mechanisms.

The consequences of these challenges are reflected in available statistics for this sector. For instance, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation Report (JMP, 2014 Update)\(^\text{19}\) for Nigeria, while the total estimated coverage for improved drinking water (urban and rural) by 2012 was 64%, the country recorded only a marginal improvement in the coverage for improved drinking water in urban areas over the 22 years between 1990 (78%) and 2012 (79%). Estimates for total improved drinking water supply in rural areas were 28% (1990) and 49% (2012).

With respect to sanitation, the total 2012 estimates in Nigeria\(^\text{20}\) for Improved Sanitation Facilities at 28%, Shared Facilities (26%), Other Unimproved Facilities (23%) and Open Defecation at 23%. However, according to the report, the total estimated coverage for Improved Facilities in urban areas recorded a drop from 36% in 1990 to 31% in 2012, and from 46% to 40% for Shared Facilities over the same period. Estimates for total improved sanitation in Rural Areas also fell from 37% in 1990 to 25% in 2012.

In order to address these challenges, UN-Habitat will, through this focus area, place emphasis on strengthening policies and institutional frameworks for expanding access to urban basic services, specifically targeted at the urban poor. Policy and technical assistance will be provided to partner countries and local authorities to:

a) Rehabilitate and expand urban infrastructure and services to keep pace with growing demand and to address climate change and risk prevention concerns, including both mitigation and adaptation;

b) Ensure institutional efficiency and effectiveness in service provision in order to foster cross-sectorial planning at different territorial levels, facilitate partnership

\(^{19}\) WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, April 2014 Update
\(^{20}\) WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, April 2014 Update
among various stakeholders and improve articulation between different administrative levels and partners, including for resource mobilization, and through promotion of the guidelines on decentralization and strengthening of local authorities and on access to basic services; and c) Provide adequate levels of service for the urban poor.

The focus area will have four programmatic clusters:

i. Water and sanitation;
ii. Urban waste management;
iii. Urban mobility; and
iv. Urban energy.

Focus Area 5: Housing and Slum Upgrading

The Right to Adequate Housing is enshrined under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted and proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in 1948. It was also acknowledged as a global commitment in the Habitat Agenda (1996) and is a component of the twin mandate of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), which is "to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities, as well as adequate shelter for all."

Besides, the housing sector has traditionally played a central role in the economic life of nations and is the bedrock of the economy in more advanced economies like the United States of America, Great Britain and Canada, where the sector contributes between 30% and 70% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Also, investments in housing account for between 15% to 35% of aggregate investment worldwide and employ approximately 10% of Labour Force worldwide.21 Also, homeownership is an accepted measure of household wealth and GDP, while the standard of housing is an indicator of effective economic development and standard of living in a nation. The contribution of the building and construction sector to total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Nigeria, which was 4% in 1981, decreased to 2.08 % in 2011 but was estimated at 8% with the redenomination of the computation of GDP in 2013.22

Several efforts to address the housing situation by successive governments in Nigeria have yielded limited success over the years. Today, the nation is estimated to have a total housing deficit of 17-23 million units, though the current demand is estimated at 37 million houses.23 Some of the prominent initiatives undertaken to address the housing challenge in Nigeria have included:

i. Inauguration of Presidential Technical Committee on Land Reforms (2011);
ii. Review of National Policies on Housing and Urban development (2012);
iii. Hosting of Presidential Retreat on Housing and Urban Development (2012);
iv. Hosting of Roundtable Dialogue on Mortgage Financing (2012);

21 FRN, National Housing Policy, 2012
23 FRN, National Housing Policy, 2012
v. Hosting of National Housing and Slums Summit (2013);
vii. Adoption of the National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan (2014 - 2043);
vi. Launching of the National Mortgage Refinancing Company (NMRC, 2014);
ix. Establishment of the National Habitat Committee (2014);

The National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan (2014 - 2043) has projected a yearly housing need of one million units annually to bridge the existing gap and meet up with expected demand over the coming years. This target is also adopted under the opportunities targeted by the incoming Federal administration24 (May 2015 – May 2019), which has set as target the “raising of adequate finance to build up to one million new houses o year over the next decade.”

However, housing has been acknowledged as more than shelter25 and a prominent feature of the rapid urbanization experienced in developing countries, including Nigeria, has been the corresponding increase in the growth of slums and informal settlements in cities.

Globally, it is estimated that by 2013, over 860 million people were living in slums and other informal settlements, of which the slum population of Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 199.5 million, South Asia (190.7 million), East Asia (189.6 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (110.7 million), Southeast Asia (88.9 million), West Asia (35 million) and North Africa (11.8 million).

In Nigeria, the rapid urbanization rate has also been characterized by the significant proportion of the urban population living in slums, which was estimated at 69% of total urban population in 2009.26 This also reflects the global increase in estimated slum population from 725 million in 2000, which is considered a reflection of the chronic lack of adequate and affordable housing resulting from inadequate public urban and land delivery policies,27 as despite significant efforts, the net growth of slums continues to outpace the improvements being made.

In responding to this huge challenge, UN-Habitat advocates a twin-track approach that focuses on improving the supply and affordability of new housing through the supply of serviced land and housing opportunities at scale, which can curb the growth of new slums, alongside implementing citywide and national slum upgrading programmes that can improve housing conditions and quality of life in existing slums. By widening housing choices and enabling the provision of housing opportunities at appropriate scale, prices and diversity, housing will directly impact the future of cities and its ecological and economic footprint, thereby contributing to reducing social inequalities and improving urban safety through their social and spatial impacts.

In addition to providing technical assistance to city, regional and national authorities, UN-Habitat will promote the active participation of residents and their grassroots organizations

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27 UN Habitat
in the formulation, prioritization, implementation and post-implementation phases of both formal housing development and slum upgrading. It will also promote energy efficiency and renewable energy use in the urban housing sector.

**Focus Area 6: Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation**

UN Habitat estimates that globally, 80 per cent of the largest cities are vulnerable to severe impacts from natural disasters like earthquakes; 60 per cent are at risk from storm surges and tsunamis, and all face new impacts caused by climate change.\(^{28}\) Hence, as a reflection of the growing impact of disasters and conflicts on human settlements, it is estimated that by end of 2011, over 42 million people worldwide were displaced as a result of conflict and persecution while 336 natural disasters affected up to 209 million people and created significant short and long term shelter needs, all amounting to an estimated cost for urban disasters at over US $380 billion during 2011 alone.

In Nigeria, two major developments that have highlighted this trend are the nationwide floods of 2012 and the impact of the insurgency in the North East of the country. With respect to the 2012 floods, the total value of physical and durable assets destroyed in the most affected states\(^{29}\) has been estimated at N1.48 trillion (US$9.5 billion), with total losses incurred across all sectors of economic activity estimated at N1.1 trillion (US$7.3 billion), bringing the combined value of damages and losses to N2.6 trillion (US$16.9 billion) with the overall impact of the flood on real GDP growth in 2012 estimated at 1.4 percent (N570 billion, in nominal terms).

The violent insurgency experienced in the North Eastern Part of Nigeria in the recent years has also demonstrated the growing impact of conflicts on human settlements, which have led to significant loss of lives and displaced many people from their residences and settlements.\(^ {30}\) The North-East Nigeria Recovery and Peace Building Assessment\(^ {31}\) covering the most badly affected states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa as well as other states in the North East, namely Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba, indicates that the crisis has affected up to 14.8 million people and resulted in massive displacement within Nigeria and across the border to Chad, Niger and Cameroon, with the number of IDPs reaching 1.8 million in February 2016, of which nearly 80 percent were women, children and youth and an estimated 2,000-7,000 people have gone missing, including abducted women.\(^ {32}\) Figures released by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA),\(^ {33}\) also indicate that of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in the country, 915,329 were affected by the insurgency in the North East, of which 107,997 were living in 20 established camps for IDPs across

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\(^{28}\) UN-Habitat, Official website

\(^{29}\) NIGERIA Post-Disaster Needs Assessment 2012 Floods, A report by The Federal Government of Nigeria With Technical Support from the World Bank, EU, UN, and Other Partners, June 2013

\(^{30}\) UN HAPSO, Concept Note: Proposals for Reconstruction and Recovery Programme for the North Eastern States of Nigeria affected by the Boko Haram Insurgency

\(^{31}\) The North-East Nigeria Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (2016) jointly undertaken by the Federal government, led by the Vice President's Office, the six affected states, and supported by the World Bank, United Nations and European Union.

\(^{32}\) UNOCHA January 2016

northern part of the country, while 804,732 live with the host communities and relations. Over 60,000 fled from these areas into neighboring countries of Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Indeed, according to the RPBA\(^{34}\), the impact of the fighting on infrastructure and service delivery is substantial. This assessment estimates nearly US$ 9 billion in damages across all six states. Two-thirds of the damages are in Borno (US$ 5.9 billion), the most affected state, followed by Adamawa (US$ 1.6 billion) and Yobe (US$ 1.2 billion). The impacts on agriculture (US$ 3.5 billion) and housing (US$ 3.3 billion) make up three-quarters of the overall impacts. The conflict resulted in 431,842 housing units damaged and destroyed, 95 percent of which are located in Borno state. Also private enterprises, transport, energy and water infrastructure, as well as health and education facilities were damaged or destroyed during the crisis.

Generally, cities in many developing countries have been found to be unable to retrofit their infrastructure as part of preparedness and risk reduction programmes, while opportunities often arise to “plan out” vulnerabilities and “build in resilience” through reconstruction and recovery programming after crises have occurred.

The achieve the Strategic Result of its Strategic Plan 2014 – 2019, which is for Cities to have increased their resilience to the impacts of natural and human-made crises, in an equitable manner, and undertaken rehabilitation in ways that advance sustainable urban development, UN-Habitat will draw upon agency-wide expertise to engage in both reducing urban risk and responding to urban crises. Platforms to be used are the Resilient Cities Programme and the Settlements Recovery Programme, respectively, in partnership with the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the Making Cities Resilient Campaign.

The focus area will address crisis-affected cities in terms of both disaster prevention and disaster response. The Resilient Cities Programme will be implemented wherever possible before disasters occur, and will be a critical driver for “building back better” in post-disaster interventions. The Settlements Recovery Programme will operate in the early days following crisis and is intended to add value to the humanitarian community and, together with national and local stakeholders, will seek the earliest possible means to reduce the period of crisis and introduce elements of sustainable recovery and sustainability.

The programmes will offer five key entry points for urban risk reduction and post-crisis reconstruction, namely: Shelter and Housing; Basic Infrastructure and Services; Land Use and Tenure; Climate Change and Urban Environment; and, Economic Recovery and Livelihoods.

In addition to several interventions initiated by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), to address the impacts of disasters and conflicts on affected populations, other initiatives have included the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment for the 2012 Floods, conducted by the Federal Government of Nigeria with Technical Support from the World Bank, EU, UN, and other Partners; inauguration of a National Committee on Flood Relief and Rehabilitation; launching of the Presidential Initiative in the North East (PINE) - a Presidential Intervention Plan to provide emergency assistance and mobilize targeted

resources to jump-start the economy of the North-Eastern states of Nigeria; and
inauguration of a Presidential Committee on Victim Support Fund for the Boko Haram
insurgency.

Focus Area 7: Research and Capacity Development

Despite the growing roles which city play both as engines of growth and development and
as vehicles for the actualization of national and local development objectives, insufficient
prominence is given to understanding and dissemination of knowledge and capacity
development in respect of sustainable urbanization issues at international, national and
local levels. As a result, not many national and sub-national governments integrate specific urban
issues in their territorial development plans.

UN-Habitat has disseminated the outcomes of its normative work through the flagship
publications, the Global Report on Human Settlements (GRHS) and the State of the World’s
Cities reports; the State of African Cities Report; and, through official statistics generated
through the Urban Indicators Programme.

Other initiatives undertaken to enhance knowledge on Nigeria’s housing and urban
development sector have included the Commissioning of Studies of Slums in Six Cities drawn
from the Six Geopolitical Zones of the Country; and, the Nigeria Urbanization Review project
being implemented by the Federal Government with support from the World Bank, Cities
Alliance and the United Kingdom’s Department For International Development (DFID).

Efforts to build capacity among key partners in the planning and implementation of housing
and urban development schemes have also included the initiation of a collaboration
programme between the Centre for Human Settlements and Urban Development of the
Federal University of Technology, Minna, under the platform of the UN-Habitat Partner
Universities Initiative, while discussions are underway for establishment of the Local Urban
Observatories to collect and analyse data and indicators in several states as part of the
Global Urban Observatory network. The programme, in addition to developing the capacity of
the local platforms themselves, will also focus on collection of information and knowledge
on best practices and lessons learned in terms of policies, programmes, and institutional
arrangements that are fit-for-purpose for different urban contexts and urban services
delivery systems.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES: Gender, Youth, Climate Change and Human Rights

Rapid growth across much of the developing world has meant broad progress in reducing overall
levels of income poverty. However, multiple forms of inequality and marginalization persist and
gender, age, physical and mental disability, ethnicity, and geography are some of the bases of
exclusion that limit participation in political, social and economic spheres. In some countries, these
divides have deepened in the wake of economic transformation.

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which
was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979 and became operational in 1981,
defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to
end such discrimination. It also provides the basis for the realization of equality between men and
women by ensuring women’s access to equal opportunities in all spheres of life; political, economic,
social, and cultural. Though the Nigerian Government ratified CEDAW in 1985, it is yet to be
domesticated in the country.
However, there have been movements towards establishment of focal agencies including dedicated Ministries for Women Affairs and Social Welfare at the Federal and state levels, charged with coordination of programmes for women, children and the vulnerable, while at the Local Government level, gender issues are addressed by dedicated staff in the relevant departments. Also, while efforts have been made at the Federal level and in some states to meet the 35% policy on Affirmative Action in appointive offices, the performance falls far short of the target with respect to elective offices.

With respect to Youth Development, UN-Habitat has supported the Federal Ministry of Youth Development by facilitating Youth Empowerment Projects and establishment of the One-Stop Youth Centre and other Zonal Youth Empowerment Centres in the Country.

Under the its Strategic Plan 2014 - 2019, UN-Habitat will ensure that gender and youth perspectives are mainstreamed in the agency’s programming through both careful integration in both normative and operational projects as well as monitoring using data disaggregated on the basis of age and gender.

The organisation’s work on cross-cutting issues will follow a two-track approach consisting of mainstreaming and issue-specific projects. Mainstreaming will seek to ensure that cross-cutting issues are integrated in the work of all focus areas, both conceptually and in all operational projects. Issue-specific projects will seek to fill identified gaps in the field and will be located in the most appropriate focus area.

Climate Change and Human Rights are two other cross-cutting issues to be supported by UN-Habitat in addition to gender and youth, within the context of advancing its goals and mandate as set out in the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

Generally, all cross-cutting issues will be mainstreamed throughout the seven focus areas in order to ensure that all policies, knowledge management tools and operational activities are addressed at both design and implementation stages.

3. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PRIORITIES


In June 2010, the Government of Nigeria launched the NIGERIA VISION 20:2020 (NV 20:2020) National Economic Transformation Blueprint, a framework for national development planning and management which has as its goal, to position Nigeria as one of the world’s 20 largest economies by the year 2020, with a specific GDP target of US$ 900 billion and a per capita income target of US$ 4,000 by that year.35

NV 20:2020 is Nigeria’s second attempt at driving the attainment of her national aspirations using long term perspective planning. In addition to the first perspective plan (Vision 2010 launched in November 1997), several strategic planning initiatives undertaken by the Federal Government have included the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) tagged National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS I) along with counterpart State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (SEEDS I) and Local Government Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (LEEDS-I) for 2004-2007. The successors NEEDS II and SEEDS II were adopted as medium-term frameworks for 2008-2011.

NV 20:2020 however, is anchored on three pillars, namely:

a) Guaranteeing the well-being and productivity of the people;

b) Optimizing the key sources of economic growth; and,

c) Fostering sustainable social and economic development.


The six main policy thrusts of the First National Implementation Plan are:

i. Bridging the Infrastructure gap to unleash economic growth and wealth creation;

ii. Optimising the sources of economic growth to increase productivity and competitiveness;

iii. Building a productive, competitive and functional human resource base for economic growth and social advancement;

iv. Developing a knowledge-based economy;

v. Improving governance, security, law and order and engendering more efficient and effective use of resources to promote social harmony and conducive business environment for growth; and,

vi. Fostering accelerated, sustainable social and economic development in a competitive and environmentally friendly manner.

In order to facilitate the implementation of the framework for NV 20:2020, several strategic planning documents have been adopted to guide development in key economic sectors and ensure a harmonised delivery of the overall goals and objectives.

Prominent plan documents and Road Maps which have a bearing on the development of socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with capacity to fulfil their potentials of engines of growth, include:

**The National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan (NIIMP, 2014 - 2043)**

The National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan (NIIMP), formulated in close collaboration with the country’s major Development Partners, notably the World Bank, the European Union, African Development Bank, DFID and the UN System, identifies the key infrastructure bottlenecks impacting Nigeria’s competitiveness and provides the capital allocation framework which identifies the required investments to bring infrastructure in Nigeria in line with the country’s growth aspirations. It also identifies and recommends enablers required for the successful execution of the Master Plan. The plan estimates that a total investment of USD3.0 trillion would be required over the next 30 years to build and maintain infrastructure in Nigeria.

Under the preferred ‘growth path,’ Nigeria would need to increase investments in infrastructure from the current USD10 billion per annum to USD15.9 billion in 2014, USD51.1 billion in 2018 and subsequently by an average of USD33 billion per annum (5.4% increase per annum).
of GDP) for the five years period from 2014 to 2018. Thereafter, the investment rate should further increase to 7.9% of GDP by the 2019-2023 period and remain above or close to 7% of GDP by 2019-2023 period, and remain above or close to 7% of GDP for the rest of the 30 year plan until 2043.

The Master Plan allocates a total investment of USD3 trillion over its 2014-2043 period, of which the Housing and Regional Development Sector got an allocation of the sum of USD350 billion representing 11% of the total allocation. The total allocation for each of the sectors is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>ALLOCATION (USD BILLION)</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agriculture, Water &amp; Mining</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Housing and Regional Development</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Social Infrastructure</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vital Registration and Security</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3,030</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Draft National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan (NIIMP)*

Targeted investments within the housing sector are aimed at increasing the number of housing units in order to close the current deficit of 17 million housing units. The plan establishes a target of increasing the number of available housing units from 11 million to 41 million by 2043 through the construction of one million houses each year over the next three decades. In order to achieve this, several enablers would be required, including:

i. Addressing the primary issues of funding the sector;

ii. Improving access to land for housing and planned urban development;

iii. Improving housing affordability to increase access, especially by low income earners;

iv. Review of existing laws and policies that militate against provision of adequate and affordable housing. These include review of the Land Use Act, enacting a housing finance policy and, revamping the capital base of the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN) and the Primary Mortgage Institutions (PMIs);

v. Review of regulations, processes and costs required to facilitate housing transactions;

vi. Developing the capacity of government institutions to make serviced land available for housing;

vii. Establishment of an affordable housing mortgage market; and,

viii. Development and implementation of mechanisms that will reduce the overall cost of housing, through review of existing design standards, adoption of mass
construction to provide cost savings and, utilisation of locally sourced building materials.

National Urban Development Policy 2012

One of the implicit aims of any urban development initiative is to achieve the national goals and objectives for the country. The goal of the revised National Urban Development Policy of Nigeria therefore, is ‘to promote a dynamic system of clearly defined urban settlements, which fosters sustainable economic growth, promotes efficient urban and regional planning and development, as well as ensures improved standard of healthy living and well-being of all Nigerians’.

The key objectives to achieve the goals are as follows:

i. Adoption and implementation of the range of land use plans that are prescribed by the planning legislation including master/structure plans, regional plans, township plans, subject plans;

ii. Promotion of efficient urban development management and good governance

iii. Ensuring that all tiers of government effectively carry out their functions and responsibilities with regards to plan implementation and are accountable for them.

National Housing Policy 2012

The goal of the revised National Housing Policy is 'to ensure that all Nigerians own or have access to decent, safe and sanitary housing in healthy environments with infrastructure services at affordable cost and with secure tenure.' Highlights of the new policy therefore include the introduction of a social element of mass housing for Nigerians whereby every citizen counts, ensures that all Nigerians have a shelter irrespective of their financial status, and, makes housing loans available for people in the informal sector.

This newly approved national housing policy is focused on achieving provision of adequate houses for all through the construction of one million houses annually to augment infrastructure development in the sector, which the country had lacked. It emphasizes the central role of private sector financing, while the government is expected to concentrate on its role as a regulator. In this vein, a high point of the new policy is the mode of contractor financing, in which contractors are expected to source for funds and construct houses in partnership with the government hence the need for a new mortgage system.

As housing offers more opportunities for economic growth and the growth of GDP by driving income generation and welfare of the people, the policy will also help to build the capacity of the sector through the establishment of skill acquisition centres in each of the six geo-political zones in the country to drive employment and income generation. The policy stresses the need for maintenance, proper planning of the environment and addressing the issues of urban renewal and slum upgrading, including the provision of infrastructure and disaster management.

The Government intends that the Federal Ministry of Housing and Urban Development will work closely with State Governors in the area of enhancing urban development. Part of the plans is to build new cities.
4. UNITED NATIONS RESPONSE TO NIGERIA’S DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014-2017 (UNDAF III)\textsuperscript{37}, is the third Common Country Programme Document for the United Nations System in Nigeria. The development assistance framework also adopted for the first time, the Delivering as One (DaO) modality of the United Nations and was produced through an elaborate consultative process in collaboration with the Nigerian Government and key stakeholders, in line with the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. UNDAF III is anchored on the findings of a simplified UN Common Country Assessment (CCA)\textsuperscript{38} conducted by the UN system in Nigeria in 2012 which areas of focus were guided by two major considerations, namely:

a) The alignment of development assistance with the long-term vision and expressed priorities of the government, notably Nigeria’s Vision 20:2020 (NV 20:2020), the planning cycle of the second National Implementation Plan and its transformation agenda; and,

b) The comparative advantage of the UN system.

Key national challenges and critical sustainable development issues highlighted by the CCA included governance and accountability, growth, productivity and employment; social inclusion and empowerment; quality and equitable social service delivery (health, education, water, sanitation, hygiene, nutrition, food security); human security, risks of conflict and natural disasters; as well as environment, climate change and disaster risk, which were classified under four 'Pillars' of engagement adopted as the broad strategic results areas for UNDAF III. These are:

i. Governance;
ii. Social Service Delivery and Social Protection;
iii. Growth Productivity and Employment;
iv. Disaster-Conflicts Risks Reduction.

\textsuperscript{38} United Nations Nigeria, Simplified Common Country Assessment, UNCT – Nigeria, June 2012
Figure 1: UNDAF Pillars Aligned with Nigeria’s Vision 20:2020 Pillars and MDGs

The Vision:
A large, strong, diversified, sustainable and competitive economy that effectively harnesses the talents and energies of its people and responsibly exploits its natural endowments to guarantee a high standard of living and quality of life to its citizens.

Vision Pillars

- Guaranteeing the productivity and wellbeing of the people
- Optimizing the key sources of economic growth
- Fostering sustainable social and economic development

UNDAF Result Areas

- Good Governance: All MDGs
- Social Capital: MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- Sustainable & Equitable Economic Growth: All MDGs
- Human Security & Risk Management: MDGs 1, 7

The 2012 Simplified CCA for Nigeria recognizes the acceleration of urban growth, which appears to have been very pronounced in recent years, as the first key component among issues that have come to the forefront of the country’s socio-economic dynamics. While acknowledging that urbanization is a global phenomenon by which cities continue to be a magnet for the rural population because of the opportunities they offer, it notes that one distinctive aspect of Nigeria’s cities is that not only do cities already have high unemployment among their young high school and university graduates, most new migrants have rather limited skills suitable for the urban economy. Indeed, UNDAF III recognizes that the high rate of urbanization (about 3.8 per cent) with more than 50 per cent of the total population currently living in urban areas, has significant implications for socio-economic policy and planning.
In line with Focus Areas outlined under the UN-Habitat's 2014-2019 Strategic Plan, significant areas of opportunity have been identified for UN-Habitat intervention in UNDAF III, specifically in the following strategic result areas: Governance; Growth Productivity and Employment; and, Disaster-Conflicts Risks Reduction. The expected Outcomes, Outputs and Targets as contained in the UNDAF III Action Plan are as indicated in Figure 3.

Table 5: UN Habitat Intervention Areas in UNDAF III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULT AREA 1: GOOD GOVERNANCE</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Result:</strong> By 2020 Nigeria enjoys a just, democratic, stable society, with accountable governance and increased transparency, through trusted, regulated, participatory electoral processes and high institutional performance, governed by the Rule of Law, consisting of Legislative processes compliant with international standards, an responsive Executive, and an independent and accessible justice system, which are effectively coordinated, with Human Rights &amp; Gender Equality institutions effectively monitoring, reporting and redressing violations especially among the most marginalized, and people claiming their rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1.4:</strong> By 2017, Local Governance is strengthened through increased de-concentration and decentralization of powers and resources and improved coordination between and among the different levels of government for strengthened accountability and effective service delivery, through improved technical and institutional capacity, and inclusive participation and engagement of citizens, communities, civil society and private sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPOSED OUTPUT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.4.3: Improved institutional capacity of local government and urban governance to coordinate, plan, generate resources, implement and monitor, for equitable delivery of services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULT AREA 3: EQUITABLE &amp; SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Result:</strong> By 2020, Nigeria attains a strong, diversified, sustainable and equitable economy driven by robust investment in human capital and infrastructure that stimulate primary production for efficient and value-adding secondary production for an unrestricted, expanded, and globally competitive trade; supported by an employment environment that is youth-inclusive, gender-sensitive with enhanced capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 3.2</strong> By 2017, Nigeria’s economic growth is driven by increased and diversified use of renewable energy sources that promote technology transfer and local capacity building; characterized by affordable and equitable access for domestic and productive uses; supported by effective advocacy, efficient regulatory mechanisms and evidence based policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPOSED OUTPUT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 3.2.1: Energy supply diversification strategies and practices to promote the use of renewable energy sources strengthened and integrated into the national energy policy through support to the energy-related MDAs to ensure equitable and affordable access for productive and domestic uses</td>
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<tr>
<th>RESULT AREA 4: HUMAN SECURITY &amp; RISK MANAGEMENT</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Result:</strong> By 2020 Nigeria is on a peaceful, secure and sustainable development path where disaster, environmental, climate and conflict risks and threats are mitigated by policies, laws and plans that are participatory, gender responsive, funded, monitored and enforced systematically at all levels of the...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment [ky2]: This section will be replaced with UNDAF IV interventions
federation with high levels of political will; relevant government institutions respond timely, effectively, efficiently and are well coordinated (vertically and horizontally) in effective partnership with empowered civil society and utilize evidence-based early warning systems; and where the population is rights-assertive and increasingly resilient through awareness and ability to participate in mitigation and response to threats, crises and change.

**Outcome 4.1:** By 2017, the effects of disasters and emergencies on the population in emergency prone areas are reduced through an effectively regulated framework for prevention, preparedness and timely response; by coordinated and capacitated institutions at federal, state and local levels in partnership with civil society, informed by equity and gender considerations and an evidence based EWEA system; and resilient communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROPOSED OUTPUT</th>
<th>AGENCY RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 4.1.3:</strong> Strengthened institutional capacity to coordinate, prepare for and respond to emergencies and to enhance coping capacity of communities (including safety nets).</td>
<td>Capacity of States/LGs to conduct City Resilience Profiling and prepare Disaster Risk Reduction plans developed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outcome 4.3:** By 2017 Nigeria’s environmental vulnerability to negative effects of economic activities, urbanization and climate change is reduced through the efficient use of natural resources, a reformed regulatory framework aligned with Nigeria’s international commitments, enforced at Federal, State and local levels by strengthened institutions, private sector and population that are environmentally conscious and taking action towards environmental sustainability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROPOSED OUTPUT</th>
<th>AGENCY RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 4.3.1:</strong> A comprehensive national regulatory framework is developed in line with ratified international protocols and its implementation supported for the sustainable management of Nigeria’s natural resources including land, water, air, oil, biodiversity, natural habitats and extractive industries.</td>
<td>Capacity of States/Local Governments to develop and implement improved Environmental Planning and Management policies/strategies strengthened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 4.3.2:</strong> Environmental institutions at Federal, state and LGA levels are capable to implement policies and enforce laws, through multi stakeholders solutions harnessing indigenous knowledge, innovations and practices for environmental management</td>
<td>Capacity of States’ institutions and regulatory frameworks for inclusive and participatory Urban Planning especially for management of peri-urban growth strengthened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 4.3.3:</strong> Partnership developed and capacities of Government, Civil Society and Private sector enhanced to promote a culture of environmental awareness, knowledge and commitment for individual and collective action by youth, entrepreneurs, civil and religious leaders and decision makers.</td>
<td>Capacities of Youth and CSOs for effective participation in urban governance and environmental management strengthened</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **STRATEGIC FOCUS OF UN-HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2017 – 2021)**

The strategic focus of the HCPD is to support the achievement by 2021, of sustainable urban development in Nigeria through the implementation of strategic interventions within the context of national and global development priorities, notably Vision 20:2020, the Africa Union's Agenda 2063, the United Nations 2030 Agenda and its Post-2015 Sustainable
Development Goals (SDGs), in particular Goal 11, of “Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” in line with the New Urban Agenda adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing an Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in October, 2016.

UN Habitat/AMCHUD Intervention Strategy

UN-Habitat in collaboration with the African Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (AMCHUD), has outlined the key issues in Africa’s urbanization and charted a strategy for addressing them in pact adopted by AMCHUD in 2012\(^2\), titled “UN-Habitat in Partnership with Africa: Optimizing the urban advantage.” Elements of the strategy include:

- **Promotion of compact cities** by moving away from rigid planning and from urbanization that creates low densities and long distances. The prevailing model is generally unsustainable and generates poorly connected, socially divided and economically unproductive cities.

- **Optimising demographic and economic densities** through promoting development of cities that minimise transport and service delivery cost, optimise the use of land, reduces energy consumption and support the protection and organization of urban open spaces. These will make cities more inclusive, more economically viable, greener and safer places for all.

- **Adoption of guided urban expansion and infill projects** to address the sustainable growth of cities in a discontinuous, scattered and low density form, especially in the peripheries. The creation of such sustainable patterns of development will however need to be accompanied by legal and financial tools to enable municipalities to acquire and manage sufficient land, pay for compensations, create public land and open spaces, and regulate mix-land uses, etc.

- **Synchronizing and synergy** of mechanisms for fostering closer collaboration and coordination among public institutions, first, among national ministries, and secondly across administrative levels.

- **Capacity Development** through the development of appropriate programmes for developing local capacity in planning and improving service delivery. Critical requirements include not only skills and expertise, but also such basic aspects as the capacity to harness and deploy resources and potentialities in the private sector and among communities and neighbourhoods.

- **Closing the Urban Divide** by transforming planning and basic service provision from factors which perpetuate urban inequity to instruments for fostering inclusiveness and prosperity. Urban investments need to incorporate the needs and interests of all social groups including the urban poor, women and youth.

- **Support for Legal Reforms and enhancing institutional capacities** through the review of existing laws and by-laws with the objective of streamlining them for achieving the objective of promoting better cities. Governments need to be supported to reduce and prevent social conflict, political instability, bureaucratic procedures, and corruption to create an environment conducive to strong and flexible institutions.

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\(^2\) UN Habitat/AMCHUD: UN-Habitat in Partnership with Africa: Optimizing the Urban Advantage, 2012
- Support for effective decentralisation to achieve higher levels of sustainable urban development through promotion of clear policies, simple norms and basic principles involving public, private and social actors working effectively together.

**UN HAPSO Strategic Focus**

Drawing from the outcomes of the Joint Evaluation of the UN-HABITAT Office in Nigeria, the Simplified Common Country Assessment of the United Nations System in Nigeria (2012), as well as the thrust of Nigeria’s National development goals and priorities and the United Nations response to the country’s development priorities, the strategic focus of the UN Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD, 2017 – 2021) will support the achievement of the following main national objectives:

a) Provision of Technical Advisory Services towards achievement of key national development priorities as outlined in and emanating from Nigeria’s Vision 20:2020 (NV 20:2020) Economic Transformation Blueprint, the National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan (NIIMP, 2014 - 2043), the National Urban Development Policy 2012, the National Housing Policy 2012 as well as the National Roadmap for Lands, Housing and Urban Development Sectors, within the context of the UN-Habitat’s Strategic Plan 2014-2019;

b) Advocacy towards the adoption and implementation of Urban Planning as a cardinal development policy at all levels of governance;

c) In collaboration with the relevant government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), facilitate the development of institutional and professional capacities in the housing and urban development sector;

d) Implementation of global/national programmes, including:

   i. The United Nations 2030 Agenda and its Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular Goal 11, of “Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” in line with the New Urban Agenda adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing an Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in October, 2016;

   ii. The follow-up/successor programmes to:

      - The Good Urban Governance Assessment of Nigeria (GUG);
      - Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into Urban Planning as a follow-up to the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA);
      - The Mainstreaming of Energy Efficiency Measures into the National Building Code etc.;
      - The Nigeria Urbanization Review among others;

   iii. National Programmes for Housing and Slum Upgrading as enunciated in the outcomes of the National Housing and Slums Summit, notably the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) across the various states of the Federation; and

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44 Federal Government of Nigeria, NIGERIA Post-Disaster Needs Assessment 2012 Floods, A report by with Technical Support from the World Bank, EU, UN, and other Partners, June 2013
45 World Bank, Cities Alliance, DFID project, initiated 2013
e) Advancement of UN Habitat’s normative and operational functions in line with its mandate of promoting socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.

6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), in line with its UN General Assembly mandate to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities, UN-Habitat envisions well-planned, well-governed, and efficient cities and other human settlements, with adequate housing, infrastructure, and universal access to employment and basic services such as water, energy, and sanitation. To achieve these goals, UN-Habitat will support Nigeria in achieving its national development priorities, the Millennium Development Goals, the Habitat Agenda, as well as all other internationally agreed treaty obligations and development goals.

The Habitat Country Programme Document: Nigeria (HCPD: Nigeria) 2017 - 2021, is the programming platform for UN-Habitat/Nigeria Country Programme, in line with the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Nigeria and UN-Habitat (2002, 2006, 2014 and subsequent phases of the Agreement). The HCPD: Nigeria will be guided by the following:

- Programming activities will emanate from national development priorities of Nigeria, notably Nigeria’s Vision 20:2020 and its medium-term implementation strategies (the National Implementation Plans), the UN-Habitat’s Strategic Plan 2014-2019, the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular Goal 11, of “Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” in line with the New Urban Agenda adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) as well as identified needs of civil society and private sector organizations, the United Nations Country Team, and the donor community in Nigeria;
- Programming activities will align with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017 - 2021 (UNDAF IV) and support the United Nations Delivering-as-One (DaO) modality, as well as other operations of the United Nations Country System in Nigeria;
- The Habitat Programme Support Office as the country office of UN-HABITAT will provide advocacy, advisory, technical and managerial services and be involved in the coordination, formulation, appraisal, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of UN-Habitat projects in Nigeria in line with the terms of reference guiding its operations.

7. FRAMEWORK FOR PROPOSED UN-HABITAT PROGRAMMES IN NIGERIA 2017 - 2021

The Habitat Country Programme Document for Nigeria (HCPD Nigeria: 2017 – 2021), in alignment with the development priorities of the Government of Nigeria and the United Nations UNDAF III Result Areas, will address the full range of the Focus Areas under the UN-HABITAT’s 2014-2019 Strategic Plan, namely:

- Focus Area 1: Urban Legislation, Land and Governance;
• Focus Area 2: Urban Planning and Design;
• Focus Area 3: Urban Economy;
• Focus Area 4: Urban Basic Services;
• Focus Area 5: Housing and Slum Upgrading;
• Focus Area 6: Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation; and,
• Focus Area 7: Research and Capacity Development.

Major highlights of the HCPD

The major highlights of the activity areas which the HCPD Nigeria: 2017 – 2021 will include the following among others:

a) Special projects:
   • UN Habitat, taking cognizance of the development objectives of the Government of Nigeria, notably providing support to goal of delivering one million housing units yearly from 2015 - 2024, through among others, providing support to the reform of the Mortgage and Land Administration sectors;
   • Provision of technical assistance to the intervention programme for the North Eastern States affected by the Boko Haram Insurgency towards identification and preparation of priority projects, planning and implementation of Reconstruction and Recovery Programmes;
   • Capacity Building Programme for Northern States/LGs on Urban Governance;
   • Initiate research into and publish periodically, the HAPSO Urban Policy Brief series and support for preparation of the State of Nigerian Cities Report; and,
   • Support for improved urban data collection and research for better planning.

b) General projects:
   • Enhanced UN Habitat collaboration with states, notably with respect to providing Technical Assistance on development and implementation of Structure Plans for cities;
   • Collaboration with affected states towards effective participation in the Global Programme for Cities in Fragile States as well as capacity development at Federal, State and Local Government levels for Disaster Management/Risk Reduction strategies;
   • Support to enhancing Local Economic Development in Nigeria cities;
   • Support to the development of participatory urban planning through enhanced engagement with stakeholders to develop awareness on human settlements at all levels – National, State, Local Governments, Civil Society, Private Sector and other Non-State actors; and,
   • Development of linkages with Knowledge Development partners and promotion of the Habitat Open University Initiative in Nigeria.
### OUTLINE OF PROPOSED UN-HABITAT PROGRAMMES IN NIGERIA (2017 - 2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Projects</th>
<th>Expected Outcomes</th>
<th>UN HABITAT MTSIP Focus Areas</th>
<th>UNDAF III Result Areas</th>
<th>Planned Activities</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. UN Habitat collaboration with Federal Government                                | National Housing and Urban Development Programme with identified components developed | i. Focus Area 1: Urban Legislation, Land and Governance; Governance; ii. Focus Area 2: Urban Planning and Design; iii. Focus Area 5: Housing and Slum Upgrading | Result Area 1 Output 1.4.3; Result Area 4 Output 4.3.2;                                    | i. Support to Nationwide Federal/State Housing Programme to deliver one million housing units yearly from 2015 - 2024  
ii. Support to Urban Planning Schemes for existing and new Modal Cities  
iii. Support to Mortgage Sector Reform  
iv. Support to Land Administration Reform  
v. Support to Social Housing Programme with private sector involvement  
vi. Support to Rural Development Programme to limit urban migration | UNCT, UN Habitat                                                               |
| 2. Intervention Programme for the North Eastern States affected by the Boko Haram Insurgency | Reconstruction and Recovery Programme for Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States developed and implemented | i. Focus Area 1: Urban Legislation, Land, and Governance; ii. Focus Area 2: Urban Planning and Design; iii. Focus Area 5: Housing and | Result Area 1 Output 1.4.3; Result Area 4 Output 4.3.2;                                    | i. Support to Rapid assessment of existing settlements/Review of Planning Status and upgrade of Settlements Layouts  
ii. Support to identification and preparation of priority projects  
iii. Support to rebuilding, rehabilitation of shelters and houses  
iv. Support to rehabilitation and | UNCT, UN Habitat                                                               |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>UN Habitat collaboration with Niger State</th>
<th>Slum Upgrading</th>
<th>rebuilding of markets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Recovery of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States supported</td>
<td>Focus Area 3: Urban Economy</td>
<td>Result Area 3 Output 3.3.3</td>
<td>i. Support to construction of small-scale employment centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Habitat collaboration with Niger State</td>
<td>Urban Redevelopment and Management Programme for Niger State developed and implemented</td>
<td>i. Focus Area 1: Urban Legislation, Land; and governance; ii. Focus Area 2: Urban Planning and Design;</td>
<td>Result Area 1 Output 1.4.3; Result Area 4 Output 4.3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Infrastructure Development Programme for Niger State developed and implemented</td>
<td>Focus Area 5: Housing and Slum Upgrading</td>
<td>Result Area 1 Output 1.4.3; Result Area 4 Output 4.3.2</td>
<td>i. Support to Energy Efficient Social Housing Development Programme for Niger State ii. Support to New Towns on Minna – Suleja axis in partnership with international development partners iii. Support to developing Mass transportation system between major cities including water-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Programme</td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>UN Habitat collaboration with Kogi State</td>
<td>Four cities adopt and implement Structure Plans</td>
<td>i. Focus Area 1: Urban Legislation, Land, and Governance; ii. Focus Area 2: Urban Planning and Design; iii. Focus Area 3: Urban Economy; iv. Focus Area 4: Urban Basic Services; v. Focus Area 5: Housing and Slum Upgrading;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City Resilience Profile for Lokoja completed</td>
<td>Focus Area 6: Risk Reduction &amp; Rehabilitation</td>
<td>Result Area 4 Output 4.3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Capacity Building Programme for Northern States/LGs on Urban Governance</td>
<td>Capacity of Governors and LG Chairpersons to articulate and provide good urban governance developed</td>
<td>Focus Area 7: Research and Capacity Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collaboration with Nigerian State Governors on Global Programme for Cities in Fragile States</td>
<td>Capacity of State Governors to articulate and implement Urban Agenda developed</td>
<td>Focus Area 7: Research and Capacity Development</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Support to Land Reform process</td>
<td>Nigeria’s Land Administration framework improved</td>
<td>1. Focus Area 1: Urban Legislation, Land and governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Collaboration with Nigerian States on adoption and implementation of Structure Plans in major cities</td>
<td>Nigeria’s cities adopt and implement Structure Plans</td>
<td>i. Focus Area 1: Urban Legislation, Land, and Governance; ii. Focus Area 2: Urban Planning and Design; iii. Focus Area 3: Urban Economy; iv. Focus Area 4: Urban Basic Services;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9  | Support to enhancing Local Economic Development in Nigeria cities | Level of Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) in Local Governments enhanced | Focus Area 3: Urban Economy | Result Area 1 Output 1.4.3 | i. Support to building capacity and promote development of Local Economic Development strategies at State and City levels across the country  
ii. Support to building capacity for Revenue Mobilisation in Local Governments | UN Habitat, Nigerian States, LGAs |
| 10 | Support to capacity development at Federal, State and Local Government levels for Disaster Management/Risk Reduction strategies | Capacity of Nigerian communities for Disaster Management/Risk Reduction developed | Focus Area 6: Risk Reduction & Rehabilitation | Result Area 4 Output 4.3.1 | Support to building capacity and promote adoption of Resilience Profiles and Disaster Management/Risk Reduction strategies, especially for displaced people and refugees arising from flooding, terrorist acts and communal conflicts | UN Habitat, Nigerian States, LGAs, NEMA, SEMAs |
| 11 | Support to development of Research and Documentation framework in Nigeria’s | Evidence-based data and documentation framework strengthened | Focus Area 7: Research and capacity development | Result Area 1 Output 1.4.3 | Support to:  
i. Preparation of the State of Nigerian Cities Report;  
ii. Research and publish periodically, the HAPSO Urban Policy Brief series; | UN Habitat, FMPWH |
<p>| Housing and Urban Development Sector                                                                 | 12   | Engage with stakeholders to develop awareness on human settlements at all levels – National, State, Local Governments, Civil Society, Private Sector and other Non-State actors | Stakeholders awareness on human settlements issues enhanced | Focus Area 1: Urban Legislation, Land, and Governance | Result Area 1 Output 1.4.3 | Support to: i. Enhancing Advocacy and Sensitization on human settlements at all levels – National, State, Local Governments, Civil Society, Private Sector and other Non-State actors; ii. Stakeholder Mobilisation and support towards effective preparing at the Habitat III Conference in 2016, the Sessions of the World Urban Forum, the post-2015 debates and other activities of global significance | UN Habitat, CSO, NGOs |
|                                                                                                      | 13   | Support to capacity development at Federal, State and Local Government MDAs for effective Urban Planning and Management | Capacity of relevant MDAs at all levels developed | Focus Area 7: Research and capacity development | Result Area 1 Output 1.4.3 | Support for training on: i. Use of Autocad Applications for the preparation of Layout Plans; ii. Remote Sensing applications and map interpretations- a GIS lab exists in the URD Department that needs to be effectively made use of, including converting Layout plans and data into digital | UN Habitat, Nigerian States, LGAs |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Focus Area 7: Research and capacity development</th>
<th>Result Area 1 Output 1.4.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**i.** Promotion of Habitat Open University Initiative;  
**ii.** Develop linkages with Knowledge Development partners

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**14** Promoting the Habitat Open University Initiative in Nigeria and build linkages with Knowledge Development partners

UN Habitat, FMPWH, Partner universities

Serial No. 27

iii. Writing proposals and accessing donor funds and support for human settlements projects.

iv. Project Conceptualization and Management to enable the Ministry mobilize external funding and bring up new projects for implementation

v. Planning and managing Public Spaces, Urban Recreation, Urban Mobility and Safety and Security;

vi. Land management techniques;

vii. Data collection, planning, research and statistics methodologies
## ANNEX 1:
### SUMMARY OF UN HABITAT PROJECTS IN NIGERIA, 2014/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOST PARTNER</th>
<th>PROJECT TITLE</th>
<th>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>ESTIMATED FUNDING</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Federal Government</td>
<td>Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP)</td>
<td>This phase of the PSUP in Nigeria involves the implementation of infrastructure projects in already Profiled cities, namely Karu (Nasarawa), Onitsha (Anambra), Ifako Agege (Lagos)</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mainstreaming Energy Efficiency Measures into the National Building Code</td>
<td>The project aims at reviewing and integrating Energy Efficiency standards and measures into the National Building Code. UN-Habitat/UNDP contribution is $100,000 while Government of Nigeria Contribution is $60,000</td>
<td>$160,000</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ANAMBRA State</td>
<td>Development and adoption of Structure Plans for three cities (Awka, Onitsha and Nnewi)</td>
<td>The project involves the formulation and adoption of 20-year Structure Plans in the three participating Cities through the Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS) methodology.</td>
<td>$235,405</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 NASARAWA State</td>
<td>Development and adoption of Structure Plans for four cities (Lafia, Doma, Karu, Keffi)</td>
<td>The project involves the formulation and adoption of 20-year Structure Plans in the four participating Cities through the Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS) methodology.</td>
<td>$519,201</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 State of OSUN</td>
<td>Development and adoption of Structure Plans for nine cities - Osogbo, Ikirun, Ila Orangun, Ilesa, Ile Ife, Ede, Iwo, Ikire and Ejigbo</td>
<td>The project involves the formulation and adoption of 20-year Structure Plans in the nine participating Cities through the Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS) methodology.</td>
<td>$625,000</td>
<td>Rounding Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ONDO State</td>
<td>Technical Assistance for development of State Development</td>
<td>The collaboration involves provision of Technical Assistance for the formulation and adoption of 20-year Structure Plans in</td>
<td>$2 million</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Technical Assistance for state Development Priorities</td>
<td>Collaboration Details</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>KOGI State</td>
<td>Technical Assistance for development of State Development Priorities</td>
<td>The collaboration involves provision of Technical Assistance for the formulation and adoption of 20-year Structure Plans in selected cities; improvement of water supply and sanitation in major cities; development of waste management</td>
<td>$1.3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ZAMFARA State</td>
<td>Technical Assistance for socio-economic and urban planning projects in the state</td>
<td>The project involves the formulation and adoption of 20-year Structure Plans in selected cities; water and sanitation; establishment of Zamfara Urban Observatory; Integrated Solid Waste Management; Local Economic Development Initiatives</td>
<td>$2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>YOBE State</td>
<td>Development &amp; Preparation of Structure Plans for six cities - Damaturu, Potiskum, Gashua, Nguru, Gaidam and Bunu-Yadi</td>
<td>The project involves the formulation and adoption of 20-year Structure Plans in the six participating Cities through the Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS) methodology.</td>
<td>$307,057.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Abia State</td>
<td>Development and Preparation of Structure Plans for two cities</td>
<td>The project involves the formulation and adoption of 20-year Structure Plans in the two participating Cities through the Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS) methodology; Training and Capacity Building for Ministry Staff</td>
<td>$625,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rivers State</td>
<td>Technical Assistance for socio-economic and urban planning projects in the state</td>
<td>The collaboration involves provision of Technical Assistance Housing Sector Profile, Provision of Technical and Policy Advise on Urban planning and Capacity Building for State officials</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>