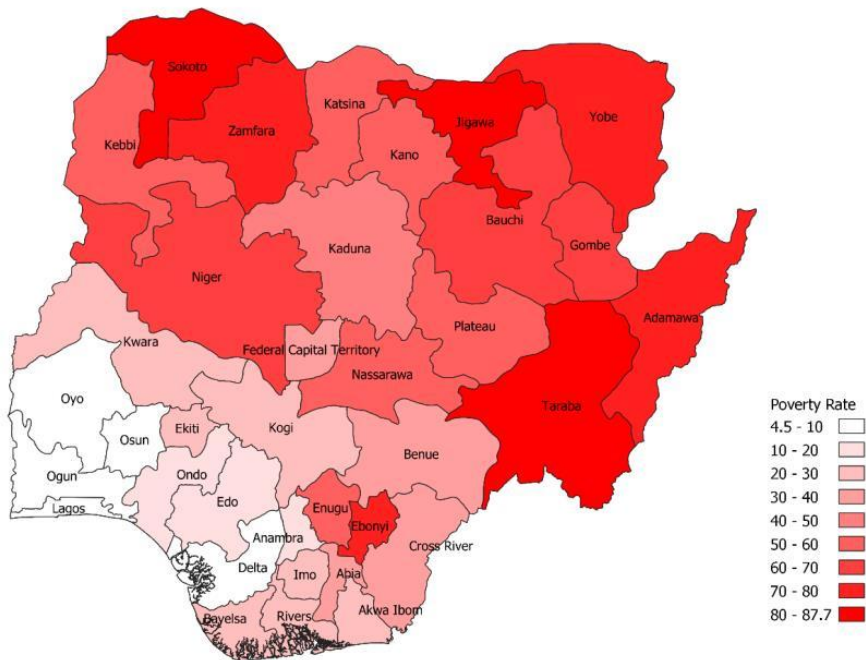




NIGERIA:

The New Urban Agenda Commitments Report

2021



FEDERAL MINISTRY WORKS AND HOUSING,

ABUJA, NIGERIA

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I hereby acknowledge the contributions of Prof JB Falade in producing the Draft Report

FOREWORD

Contents

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	3
FOREWORD	4
List of Tables	11
List of Figures	11
List of Boxes	14
List of Plates	15
ACRONYMS	16
Executive Summary	21
Introduction	28
Part 1:	34
Transformative Commitments for Sustainable Urban Development	34
1.1 Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty	34
1.1.1 Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty	34
1.1.1.1 Eradicate poverty in all its form	34
1.1.1.2 Reduce inequality in urban areas by promoting equally shared opportunities and benefits	44
1.1.1.3 Achieve social inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities and migrants)	46
1.1.1.4 Ensure access to public spaces including streets, sidewalks, and cycling lanes	49
1.1.1.5 Challenges to achieving social inclusion and ending poverty	50
1.1.2 Access to Adequate Housing	51
1.1.2.1 Ensure access to adequate and affordable housing	51
1.1.2.2 Ensure access to sustainable housing finance options	55
1.1.2.3 Establish security of tenure	57
1.1.2.4 Establish slum upgrading programmes	58
1.1.2.5 Integrate housing into urban development plan	60
1.1.2.6 Challenges	60
1.1.3 Access to Basic Services	61
1.1.3.1 Population using safely managed drinking water services	61

1.1.3.2	Population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	66
1.1.3.3	Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated by cities.....	70
1.1.3.4	Ensure access to safe and efficient public transport system	71
1.1.3.5	Provide access to modern renewable energy	75
1.1.3.6	Access to ICT	76
1.1.3.7	Challenges:	76
1.2	Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Prosperity and Opportunities for All	77
1.2.1	Inclusive Urban Economy	78
1.2.1.1	Promote productive employment for all including youth employment	78
1.2.1.2	Strengthen the informal economy.....	80
1.2.1.3	Small and medium-sized enterprises percentage share of GDP.....	84
1.2.1.3	Promote an enabling, fair and responsible environment for business and innovation	85
1.1.1.4	Challenges.....	86
1.2.2	Sustainable Prosperity for All.....	86
1.2.2.1	Diversify the urban economy and promote cultural and creative industries.....	86
1.2.2.2	Develop technical and entrepreneurial skills to thrive in a modern urban economy	89
1.2.2.3	Develop urban-rural linkages to maximize productivity.....	91
1.3	Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development.....	93
1.3.1	Resilience, Mitigation and Adaptation of Cities and Human Settlements	93
1.3.1.1	Minimize urban sprawl and loss of biodiversity resulting from it	93
1.3.1.2	Implement climate change mitigation and adaptation actions	97
1.3.1.3	Develop systems to reduce the impact of natural and human-made disasters (any system to reduce the impact of natural and man-made disasters?	100

1.3.1.4	Build urban resilience through quality infrastructure and spatial planning (provision for drainages, roads and well-planned sub-urban development)	100
1.3.2	Sustainable Management and Use of Natural Resources	101
1.3.2.1	Strengthen the sustainable management of natural resources in urban areas	101
1.3.2.2	Drive resource conservation and waste reduction, reuse, and recycling) 101	
1.3.2.3	Implement environmentally sound management of water resources and urban coastal areas	103
1.3.2.4	Adopt a smart-city approach that leverages digitization, clean energy and technologies	103
Part 2:	.....	106
Effective Implementation	.....	106
2.1	Building the Urban Governance Structure: Establishing a Supportive Framework	106
2.1.1	Decentralize to enable Subnational and local governments undertake their assigned responsibilities	106
2.1.2	Link urban policies to finance mechanisms and budgets	108
2.1.3	Develop legal and policy frameworks to enhance the ability of governments to implement urban policies	109
2.1.4	Build the capacity of local and Subnational governments to implement local and metropolitan multilevel governance	109
2.1.5	Implement participatory, age- and gender-responsive approaches to urban policy and planning	110
2.1.6	Promote women’s full participation in all fields and all levels of decision making.	110
2.2	Planning and Managing Urban Spatial Development	111
2.2.1	Implement integrated and balanced territorial development policies 111	
2.2.2	Integrate housing into urban development plans	113
2.2.3	Include culture as a priority component of urban planning	114
2.2.5	Improve capacity for urban planning and design, and training for urban planners at all levels of government	115
2.2.6	Strengthen the role of small and intermediate cities and towns	116

2.2.7	Implement sustainable multimodal public transport systems including non-motorized options	116
2.3	Means of Implementation.....	117
2.3.1	Mobilization of Financial Resources	118
2.3.1.1	Develop financing frameworks for implementing the NUA at all levels of government.....	118
2.3.1.2	Mobilize endogenous (internal) sources of finance and expand the revenue base of Subnational and local governments	118
2.3.1.3	Formulate sound systems of financial transfers from national to Subnational and local governments based on needs, priorities and functions	119
2.3.1.4	Financial intermediaries (multilateral institutions, regional development banks, Subnational and local development funds; pooled financing mechanisms etc.) for urban financing.....	119
2.3.2	Capacity Development	120
2.3.2.1	Expand opportunities for city-to-city cooperation and fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning	120
2.3.2.2	Implement capacity development as an effective, multifaceted approach to formulate, implement, manage, monitor and evaluate urban development policies.....	120
2.3.2.3	Build the capacity of all levels of government to work with vulnerable groups to participate effectively in decision-making about urban and territorial development.	121
2.3.2.4	Engage local government associations as promoters and providers of capacity development	122
2.3.2.5	Implement capacity development programmes on the use of legal land-based revenue, financing, and other tools	122
2.3.3	Information Technology and Innovation	122
2.3.3.1	Develop user-friendly, participatory data and digital platforms through e-governance and citizen-centric digital governance tools.....	122
2.3.2.6	Increase cooperation and knowledge exchange on science, technology and innovation to benefit sustainable urban development....	122
2.3.3.2	Implement digital tools, including geospatial information systems to improve urban and territorial planning, land administration and access to urban services	124

2.2.3.2	Build capacities at all levels of government to effectively monitor the implementation of urban development policies	124
2.2.3.3	Strengthen all levels of government and the civil society in the collection, disaggregation, and analysis of data	126
Part 3:	.....	128
Follow-up and Review	.....	128
REFERENCES	.....	129

List of Tables

Table 1: NIGERIA: PERCENT POPULATION BELOW USD\$1.25 PER DAY ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL DEFINITION BY TOTAL, URBAN RURAL, GENDER AND AGE GROUPS (2010-2020)	41
Table 2: PROPORTION OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW NATIONAL POVERTY LINE BY TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL 2010-2018.....	42
Table 3: CONDITION OF ACCESS ROADS IN SELECTED SLUMS IN SIX NIGERIRAN CITIES IN 2014.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 4: HOUSE TENURE IN NIGERIA BY TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL AREAS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 5: HOUSING AFFORDABILITY AMONG INCOME GROUPS IN NIGERIA	54
Table 6: IMPLEMENTATION OF MDGS URBAN RENEWAL/SLUM-UPGRADING BY THE FMLHUD (2006-2015).....	59
Table 7: PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (1990-2018)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 8: FIXED BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTION PER 100 PEOPLE IN NIGERIA	76
Table 9: CURRENT ICT SUBSCRIPTION IN NIGERIA 2020	76
Table 10: : NIGERIA: PERCENT WORKING POPULATION IN FORMAL AND INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR AND GENDER IN 2017.....	82
Table 11: OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED STATES WITH RESPECT TO EASE OF DOING BUSINESS IN 2020	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 12: CONTRIBUTIONS OF TOURISM TO REAL GDP 2017-2020	88
Table 13: NIGERIA- PER CAPITA BUDGET FOR MUSEUM AND MONUMENT (2019-2021)	96
Table 14: ANNUAL AIR QUALITY OF SELECTED CITIES IN NIGERIA 2022	100
Table 15: TRAINING OF PROFESSIONALS AND GOVERNMENT STAFF IN THE USE OF PSUP 2008-2013	Error! Bookmark not defined.

List of Figures

Figure 1: PROPORTION OF POPULATION BELOW USD 1.25 IN NIGERIA BY TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL 2010-2018	42
Figure 2: PROPORTION OF POPULATION BELOW USD 1.25 IN NIGERIA BY TOTAL, URBAN RURAL ,GENDER AND AGE GROUPS IN 2018	42
Figure 3: PROPORTION OF POPULATION BELOW NATIONAL POVERTY LINE BY TOTAL STATE, URBAN AND RURAL IN 2019	43

Figure 4: MAP SHOWING PROPORTION OF POPULATION BLOW NATIONAL POVERTY LINE BY STATES IN 2019.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 5: COMPARISON OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL POVERTY LEVELS IN NIGERIA (1992-2018).....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 6: TOTAL YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA BY AGE (15-24) AND SEX (2010-2019)	45
Figure 7: GINI COEFFICIENT BY NATIONAL AND STATES IN 2019	45
Figure 8: COMPARISON OF CONDITIONS OF ROAD IN KARU LOCAL GOVERNMENT (2014-2021).....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 9: HOUSEHOLD INCOME EXPENDITURE ON TRANSPORT IN THREE MAJOR NIGERIAN CITIES	55
Figure 10: SOURCES OF HOUSING FINANCE FOR SLUM DWELLERS IN NIGERIA	56
Figure 11: TRENDS IN SLUM POPULATION GROWTH (1990-2018)	114
Figure 12: PERCENT POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SERVICES BY NATIONAL, URBAN AND RURAL	63
Figure 13: ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SERVICES BY AREA, ZONES. HOUSEHOLDS, EDUCATION AND PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES	63
Figure 14: PERCENT POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SUPPLY BY STATES AND NATIONAL	64
Figure 15: PERCENT HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO BASIC DRINKING WATER SUPPLY BY NATIONAL, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS (2018-2019)	65
Figure 16: CURRENT LEVEL OF ACCESS TO SANITATION AND HYGIENE SERVICES.....	66
Figure 17: ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION IN SELECTED SLUMS...67	
Figure 18: ACCESS TO BASIC SANITATION BY NATIONAL, URBAN AND RURAL (2018-2019).....	68
Figure 19: .. ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION IN SELECTED SIX STATES OF NIGERIA (2006-2018)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 20: TRENDS IN PERCENT HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SERVICES IN NIGERIA (2018-2019).....	69
Figure 21: DISPARITIES AMONG HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES BY RESIDENCE, WEALTH QUINTILES, LITERACY, HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES AND GENDER	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Figure 22: NIGERIA ACCESS TO BASIC WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SERVICES BY AREA, RESIDENCE QUINTILES. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Figure 23 : PERCENT HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS IN SELECTED SLUMS. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Figure 24: TREND ANALYSIS OF WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS USED IN KARU LOCAL GOVERNMENT (2006-2020) 71

Figure 25: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME SPENT ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT BY INCOME GROUP IN SELECTED NIGERIAN CITIES 73

Figure 26: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME SPENT ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT BY INCOME GROUP IN SELECTED NIGERIAN CITIES COMPARED WITH OTHER WORLD CITIES 74

Figure 27: THE SHARE OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYED WORKERS 82

Figure 28 : INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS BY SEX ... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Figure 29: CONTRIBUTIONS OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL ECONOMIC SECTORS TO TOTAL GDP..... 82

Figure 30: MEAN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INFORMAL AND FORMAL SECTORS AND GENDER 83

Figure 31: CONTRIBUTIONS OF NIGERIA'S MSMEs TO ECONOMY COMPARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES 85

Figure 32: EASE OF DOING BUSINESS IN STATES SELECTED FOR STUDY **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Figure 33: CONTRIBUTIONS OF TOURISM SUBSECTORS TO REAL GDP (2107-2020)..... 88

Figure 34: PLANNING AUTHORITIES IN NIGERIA AND PLANS THAT CAN BE ADOPTED BY TIERS OF GOVERNMENT AS PRESCRIBED BY URP 1992 92

Figure 35: NUMBER OF CONSTITUTIONAL ROLES OF LGS TAKEN OVER BY HIGHER GOVERNMENTS IN 2012 107

List of Boxes

Box 1: NATIONAL PROGRAMMES OF THE ESP AIMED AT PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH POVERTY REDUCTION	36
Box 2: CASE STUDY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME IN LAGOS STATE.....	37
Box 3: CASE STUDY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME IN TARABA STATE.....	38
Box 4: CASE STUDY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME IN SOKOTO STATE.....	38
Box 5: CASE STUDY OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTED IN ADAMAWA STATE	39
Box 6: CONTRIBUTION FO NGOS TO IMPLEMENTATION OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES.....	40
Box 7: EXISTING ROAD CONDITIONS IN KARU LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN 2021.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Box 8: LAGOS METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSPORT AUTHORITY	74
Box 9: PROMOTION OF JOB CREATION TO TACKLE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT IN LAGOS STATE.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Box 10: OTIGBA ICT CLUSTER, IKEJA LAGOS – A SUCCESS STORY.....	84
Box 11: EFFORTS TO BOOST ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN LAGOS STATE.....	91
Box 12: STRATEGIES FOR MITIGATING THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING AS PROVIDED FOR IN ESP 2020	99

List of Plates

Plate 1: : VIEW OF WASTE SCAVENGERS ON WAST DUMP SITE IN LAGOS	70
Plate 2: ILLEGAL AND INDISCRIMINATE DISPOSAL OF WASTES IN OPEN SPACES AND VACANT PLOTS IN OKPOKO SLUM	70

ACRONYMS

ADSSP	-	Adamawa State Social Support Program
AfDB	-	African Development Bank
AGIS	-	Abuja Geographical Information System
ALGON	-	Association of Local Governments of Nigeria
ATOPCON	-	Association of Town Planning Consultants of Nigeria
AU	-	African Union
BDS	-	Business Development Service
BIG	-	Basic Income Guarantee
BOI	-	Bank of Industry
BRT	-	Bus Rapid Transport
BSDP	-	Basic Services Delivery Project
CAHF	-	Centre for Affordable Housing Finance
CBHIS	-	Community-based Health Insurance Scheme
CBN	-	Central Bank of Nigeria
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CCT	-	Conditional Cash Transfer
CFRN	-	Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
CHSUD	-	Centre for Human Settlements and Urban Development
CLTC	-	Citizenship and Leadership Training Centre
C-of-O	-	Certificates of Occupancy
COPE	-	Care of the People
COVID-19	-	Corona Virus 2019
CSO	-	Civil Society Organisation
DFID	-	Department for International Development
DTF	-	Distance to frontier
EDOGIS	-	Edo State geo-spatial information System
EKOTELEMED-		Eko TeleMedicine
ESP	-	Economic Sustainability Plan
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBIN	-	Fresh and Young Brains' Development Initiatives
FBO	-	Faith Based Organisation
FCO	-	Foreign Commonwealth Office
FCT	-	Federal Capital Territory
FDI	-	Foundation for Development and Environmental Initiative
FEPA	-	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussion
FHA	-	Federal Housing Authority
FIPC	-	Free or Informed Prior Consent

FMBN	-	Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria
FMLHUD	-	Federal Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
FMWH	-	Federal Ministry of Works and Housing
FMWR	-	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
FMYSO	-	Federal Ministry of Youths and Sports Development
FOS	-	Federal Office of Statistics
FSS	-	Financial System Strategy
GAJI	-	Gender Advocacy for Justice
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GEEP	-	Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
HAPSO	-	Habitat Programme Support Office
HIS	-	Health Insurance Scheme
IBM	-	International Business Machines
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
ICZMP	-	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
ILOSTAT	-	International Labour Organisation
REMP	-	Renewable Energy Master Plan
IT	-	Information Technology
ITF	-	Industrial Training Fund
ITU	-	International Telecommunication Union
LAGBUS	-	Lagos Bus
LAMATA	-	Lagos Metropolitan Area Transport Authority
LUA	-	Land Use Act
LASAA	-	Lagos Signage and Advertisement Agency
LASEPA	-	Lagos State Environmental Protection Agency
LASTMA	-	Lagos State Transport Management Authority
LAWMA	-	Lagos State Waste Management Authority
LG	-	Local Government
LGA	-	Local Government Areas
LSETF	-	Lagos State Employment Trust Fund
LSETF-LEAP	-	Lagos Economic Acceleration Programme
LSWDB	-	Lagos State Waste Disposal Board
MD, IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
MDA	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MFBNP	-	Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning
MOTNA	-	Jos Museum of Traditional Nigerian Architecture
MSME	-	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

MTEF/FSP	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework and Fiscal Strategy Paper
MTN	-	Mobile Telephone Network.
MW	-	Mega Watt
MYSD	-	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Development
NAN	-	News Agency of Nigeria
NAPEC	-	National Poverty Eradication Council
NAPEP	-	National Poverty Eradication Programme
NASGIS	-	Nasarawa State Geographical Information system
NASPA-CCN	-	National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NDHS	-	National Demographic Health Survey
NEC	-	National Executive Council
NECA	-	Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association
NEDEP	-	National Enterprise Development Programme
NEMA	-	National Emergency Management Agency
NERGP	-	National Economic Recovery and Growth Plan
NESRA	-	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Agency
NESREA	-	National Environmental Standards Regulatory and Enforcement Agency
NFIU	-	Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit
NFMB	-	Nigeria's Federal Mortgage Bank
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organisation
NHF	-	National Housing Fund
NHP	-	National Housing Policy
NHP	-	National Housing Policy
NIAF	-	Nigeria Infrastructure Advisory Facility
NIEVS	-	Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers
NIMET	-	Nigerian Meteorological Agency
NIOB	-	Nigerian Institute of Building
NIQS	-	Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors
NISER	-	Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research
NITDA	-	National Information Technology Development Agency
NITP	-	Nigerian Institute of Town Planners
NLC	-	Nigerian Labour Congress
NLSS	-	Nigerian Living Standard Survey
NPC	-	National Population Commission
NPRGS	-	National Poverty Reduction with Growth Strategy
NSE	-	Nigerian Society of Engineers
NSPP	-	National Social Protection Policy

NUA	-	New Urban Agenda
NUDP	-	National Urban Development Policy
NYSC	-	National Youth Service Corps
OLOP	-	One Local Government One Product
OSSAP-MDGs	-	Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on Millennium Development Goals
P-AAD	-	Accelerated Agriculture Development
PM	-	Particulate Matter
PPP	-	Public–Private Partnership
PSUP	-	Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme
PV	-	Photovoltaic
PWC	-	PricewaterhouseCoopers
REDD+	-	Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
RUSPS	-	Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability
SDG	-	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	-	Small Island Developing States
SME	-	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMEDAN	-	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency
TOPREC	-	Town Planners Registration Council of Nigeria
TUC	-	Trade Union Congress
UCT	-	Unconditional Cash Transfer’ programme
UK	-	United Kingdom
UN	-	United Nations
UN-DESA	-	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	-	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
URP	-	Urban and Regional Planning
US	-	United States
USA	-	United State of America
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
USD	-	United State Dollar
VFL	-	Volunteer for Life
VVF	-	Vesicovaginal Fistula
WAPA	-	Ministries of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation
WASH NORM	-	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene National Outcome Routine Mapping

WASH	-	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	-	World Bank
WEP	-	Women Environmental Programme
WHO	-	World Health Organisation
WIEGO	-	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing
WUP	-	World Urbanization Prospects
YES	-	Youth Empowerment Scheme
Yfarm	-	Youth Farm

Executive Summary

This is Nigeria's first progress report on the implementation of the NUA in Nigeria since its adoption six years ago. The report describes the progress made in implementing the various commitments as highlighted below.

Part 1: Transformative Commitments for Sustainable Urban Development

Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty

1.1.1 Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty

1.1.1.1 Eradicate poverty in all its form

Between 2016-2021, Nigeria experienced two economic and implemented two economic recovery plans, namely NERGP and ESP with national programmes on agriculture, housing, infrastructure such as roads, energy, social welfare, small and medium scale enterprises, and information communication technology (ICT), to grow the economy aimed at lifting 100 million people out of poverty in 10 years. The programme had been implemented across the 32 states and 395 LGs

Population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, and geographic location (urban/rural)

Nigeria has recorded modest progress in eradicating poverty as the population living below USD 1.25 per day witnessed decreases of 13.9%, 34.2% and 11% for total, urban and rural areas respectively. Among the age groups, and based on the data available for 2018, poverty rates vary from 26% for age 65+ to 47% for age 0-14.

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex age and locations

Between 2016 and 2018, the proportion of population below national poverty, witness decreases in the total, urban and rural population living in poverty in Nigeria. These decreases comprise 20.0%, for total, 33.2% for urban and 16.9% for rural. Despite the present achievement, there is the fear that the gains already made in reducing poverty have been eroded by the outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic and NBS has projected that the total population living below the poverty line might have increased to 46% by 2020.

1.1.1.2 Reduce inequality in urban areas by promoting equally shared opportunities and benefits

Nigeria is yet to make the required progress in reducing widespread inequality with regards to youth unemployment and as measured by Gini coefficients.

Unemployment rate by sex, age (15-24)

Total youth unemployment grew from from 29% in 2010 to 31% in 2019; with male youth unemployment rising by 3%, and female youth unemployment by 1% over the period. The country The country has just adopted a four year plan to tackle youth unemployment among others.

Gini coefficient at national/ city /urban levels

As measured in Gini coefficient, Nigeria has a national inequality index of 39. Across the states, the index ranges from 23 in Zamfara having the minimum to 40 in Plateau with maximum,

1.1.1.3 Achieve social inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities and migrants)

Nigeria has made a good progress and laid a solid foundation to achieve social inclusion of vulnerable groups by (i) adopting the 1999 Constitution, passed the Land Use Act 1978, and ratified several international convention on respect of human rights; adopting National social protection policy in 2017; and provision provisions for public spaces including streets and sidewalks for all including women and vulnerable groups.

1.1.2 Access to Adequate Housing

The through (i) adoption of NUDP and NHP which prioritizes housing provision; (ii) implementation of national housing programmes by national and sub-national and state governments. Despite the current effort, successive governments in Nigeria both at the Federal and State levels have been lagging behind in providing access to adequate and affordable housing all. The current data indicate that only 55 % households live in their own houses, 45% does not own houses. only 6% of existing houses are social housing can afford their houses. The income to housing price ratio is high as well as the cost of income to transport cost. Nigeria has an estimated 20 million deficit

1.1.2.1 Establish security of tenure

Government has adopted the 1978 LUA for land administration. The current data show that the population of Nigeria with secure tenure rose from 3% recorded in 2012/3 to 21.3% recorded in 2019.

Establish slum upgrading programmes

The existing data indicate that progress is being made in reducing the incidence of slum proliferation. The population living in slum in Nigeria fell from 77.3% in 1990 to 50.2% in 2015, and unfortunately rose again to 53.3% in 2018. Despite the declining percentages, the slum population has been increasing in absolute numbers.

Integrate housing into urban development plan

This has been achieved in that both the federal and state governments make annual budgetary provisions for housing, which are varied. There is no data on the amount of budgetary provisions for housing subsidies by the tiers of government

Access to Basic Services

Population using safely managed drinking water services

Nigeria has recorded some progress in ensuring access to basic water services, which rose from 68% in 2018 to 70% in 2019, which amounts to 2% annual growth. In the same period, the proportion of people living in urban areas with access to basic water services rose by 5% when compared to 1% growth rates recorded for rural area.

Population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

From 42.7% recorded in 2014, the latter decreased marginally to 42% in 2018 and then rose to 44% in 2019. Between 2018 and 2019, the figures for urban areas increased from 50% to 53% while that of rural area increased from 38% to 40%. Also, the number of household defecating in the open recorded a decrease of 1% between 2018 and 2019.

Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated by cities

The household wastes that are safely managed ranges between 25%-31%, which is too low. This low figure is also underscored by the fact there are only six sanitary land fill sites in the country.

Ensure access to safe and efficient public transport system

Population with convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Currently an estimated 23.1% of urban population use public transport to work. There are data public transport dis-aggregated by gender and disabilities

Provide access to modern renewable energy

Proportion of population with access to electricity

Only 59.3% of total population in Nigeria has access to electricity according to panel survey conducted by NBS (2015). The figures for urban and rural areas are 84 percent and 33% respectively.

Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

The country targets increasing the supply of renewable electricity from 13% of total electricity generation in 2015 to 23% in 2025 and 36% by 2030 when it will contribute 10% of Nigerian total energy consumption.

Fixed Broadband subscription per 100 people

Nigeria has made good progress in providing ICT infrastructure in the country. The estimated broadband subscription per 100 people rose from 0.009 in 2012 to 0.032 in 2020, which is 28.1% growth rate over the period

Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Prosperity and Opportunities for All

1.2.1 Inclusive Urban Economy

Promote productive employment for all including youth employment.

Between 2016, Government implemented the ESP and other sectoral plans and adopted the first Youth Employment Action Plan (2016-2024), Despite these initiatives, only slow or no progress has been made in achieving productive employment for the youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training. Between 2016-2020, female youth unemployed remained constant at 31%; while male youth unemployment rose from 23% to 26%.

Strengthen the informal economy

Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex'

In 2017, the informal workers contributed 55.5% to the total active labour force. 70% of the people engaged in informal sector are men and 30% are women

Population in Informal employment by sector by sex

The ratio of men to women in informal employment is 2: 1 in each of the economic sectors. Nigeria has recorded six success stories in engaging with the informal sector to form informal clusters comprising Otigba ICT, Nnewi Automotive Parts Industry, Aba Shoe and Garment, Ilorin Weaving, Kano Leather Tanneries, and the Onitsha Plastics.

Small and medium-sized enterprises percentage share of GDP.

Presently, their contributions to national economy, comprise 99.5% to business development, 49% to GDP.

Promote an enabling, fair and responsible environment for business and innovation

Ease of doing business in the country

The ease of doing business has been improving in Nigeria. The current data on the number of days for doing business comprises (i) Starting business - 7 days; (ii) Dealing with construction permit - 105 days; (iii) Registering properties -92 days; and (iv) Enforcing contract - 399 days.

1.2.2 Sustainable Prosperity for All

Diversify the urban economy and promote cultural and creative industries

The proportion of employment in manufacturing is 6.98% to total employment and 8.55% to the GDP.

Proportion of employment in Tourism

The sector experienced growth from 7.92% in 2017 to 9.77% in 2019, which plummeted to -27.51% in 2020 due to the effects of the Covid 19 lockdown measures

Develop technical and entrepreneurial skills to thrive in a modern urban economy

Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Government implemented several capacity programmes including N=Power, GEEP and Digital technology as components of ESP. Many youths and adult benefited from these programmes. But data are not available.

1.2.3 Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development

Resilience, Mitigation and Adaptation of Cities and Human Settlements

Government adopted planning laws and policies as well as national environmental laws and policies which are focused on protection of the environment and conservation of biodiversity. Despite, there is poor implementation and enforcement. The country has yet to properly ensure that land consumption is related to population growth. urban population growths have been accompanied by uncontrolled expansion of built-up areas into

surrounding undeveloped lands – with urban expansion occurring in many cities at a faster rate than population growth.

Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by the source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal).

The current national figures for total expenditure per capita is N19 in 2020 and N24.2 in 2021. Dis-aggregated by other indicators not available.

Proportion of land under protected natural areas

According to the data provided by FAO/World Bank, 7.7% of total land area of Nigeria is covered by forest, with 13% of total land areas that is protected, comprising terrestrial and fresh water biodiversity, in 2018.

Implement climate change mitigation and adaptation actions

Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.

Nigeria has laid a solid foundation to address the different effects of climate change, by adopting NASPA-CCN, National emergency plan and setting up agencies at national, state and all LGs to implement the plan..

Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.

NEMA has adopted both national and local strategies for disaster risk reduction. All the local governments have keyed into implementing the adopted strategies through the state agencies.

Percentage of subnational/local government with budgets dedicated to climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.

The NEMA and the state agencies have annual budget to deal with emergencies arising from disasters across the country.

Percentage of cities with multi-hazard mapping

The country has put in place both national and local disaster risk reduction strategies. The country has NIMET that provides general weather forecasts for the country at large, states and state capitals. The weather forecasts are being broadcast on the mobile phone networks and the news networks.

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

The PM2.5 for Nigeria is 71.8 in 2017, which is 6.8 times above the WHO's annual air quality guideline value. At city level, the PM2.5 varies from 105 in Lagos to 184 for Abuja. While the result for Abuja indicates air quality is unhealthy that of Lagos shows that air quality is poor.

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

In 2016, according to WHO database, Nigeria recorded 150 deaths per age standardized death per 100,000 people due to air pollution but the current data is not available.

Develop systems to reduce the impact of natural and human-made

Existence of a multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting system?

Nigeria has a weather forecasting system that is functional and up to-date, serving all parts of the country.

The number of cities that have / percentage of urban population that is covered by multi-hazard early warning systems

There is no current data.

Build urban resilience through quality infrastructure and spatial planning (provision for drainages, roads and well-planned sub-urban development).

Percentage of cities with multi-hazard mapping

Currently, cities, states, local government that are engaged in multi-hazard are few.

However Akwa-Ibom has undertaken multi-hazard mapping to show areas facing risks of erosion and flooding in the coastal areas of the state.

1.3. Sustainable Management and Use of Natural Resources

Strengthen the sustainable management of natural resources in urban areas

Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP.

According to existing data the value of domestic material consumption per capita is \$1, 845.57 as at 2016 But the current figure is not available.

Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP.

In 2016, the value of domestic material consumption per GDP was \$3, 491.39 but the current data are not available.

Drive resource conservation and waste reduction, reuse, and recycling)

While 27 percent of total wastes currently being generated comprised plastic (8.6%), paper and cards (10%), glass (3%), metal (5%), and wood (1%) are capable of being recycled. But only the national waste recycling figure is estimated at 0.24%

Implement environmentally sound management of water resources and urban coastal areas

Existence of an enforced coastal and/or land management plan in the country

In 2011, Nigeria has passed the national regulation on the adoption of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans (ICZMP) in partnership with every littoral State Government. But no plan has been developed so far.

Adopt a smart-city approach that leverages digitization, clean energy and technologies

Nigeria is just beginning to adopt the smart city concept, which relies on using ICT to promote service delivery in the areas of banking, retailing, transportation and e-payment.

Part 2: Effective Implementation

**Building the Urban Governance Structure: Establishing a Supportive Framework
Decentralize to enable Subnational and local governments undertake their assigned responsibilities/Whether the supervision of local authorities exercised is in accordance with such procedures and such cases as provided by the constitution or by law**

The adopted Constitution and planning legislation and policies that are based on decentralization of roles to LGs. Unfortunately, the supervision of local government has not been in accordance with their provisions.

Link urban policies to finance mechanisms and budgets

The adopted URP 1992, NUDP and NHP recognise the need to make finance available for urban development generally.

Develop legal and policy frameworks to enhance the ability of governments to implement urban policies

The government has passed relevant housing and urban development policies and laws that enhance the to enhance government's ability to mobilise funds to implement urban development plans.

Implement participatory, age- and gender-responsive approaches to urban policy and planning

The country uses various methods for ensuring participation in urban or other development planning at the local level. These include organizing city consultation, town hall meeting, select committee, technical review meetings. In organizing these participation meetings, increasing attention are being focused on ensuring that participants are drawn from a comprehensive stakeholders list to ensure gender and age balance.

Part 3: Follow-up and Review

The main issues that are confronted in preparing this report are the lack of implementation plan and framework , lack of data to monitor progress and difficulty of coordinating the implementation of the collection of data at state and local government levels and lack of funding to monitor the implementation of results at these levels..

Both the adopted NUDP and NHP recognised the need for setting up the required mechanisms for implementing, monitoring and reporting on the progress made in their implementation. After a careful consideration the implementation framework recommended in both the devised for monitoring the implementation of NUDP and NHP can be suitably adopted for the NUA.

Introduction

Nigeria is a Federal Republic with thirty-six (36) States, a Federal Capital Territory (FCT), 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs) and some 9, 572 Political wards. The States and FCT constitutes the second tier of government while the LGAs constitute the third tier of government. Nigeria is located in the Western region of Africa with a total land area of 923,768 square kilometres sharing boundaries with the Republic of Niger to the north; Chad to the northeast; Cameroon in the east and southeast; Benin in the west and the Gulf of Guinea in the south

Currently Nigeria has an estimated population figure of 206 million, which make her the most populous country in Africa and 7th in the world. From Table 1, by 2050, Nigeria's population is projected to reach 410 million, by then it will be the 3rd most populous country in the world (UN-DESA 2020).

Urbanisation is occurring rapidly in Nigeria and on a massive scale. From a mere 10% in 1950, Nigeria's urbanization rate is now 56% which is almost six times higher. This means more than 115 million of the total population now lives in cities and the rest 91 million lives in rural areas. Furthermore, with cities growing at an average annual rate of more than 4 percent, adding 45 million new residents between 2015 and 2025 and another 40 million by 2035, Nigeria's future is increasingly urban.¹ This evident as many Nigeria cities are fast experiencing rising population growth, especially the medium sized cities (Table 2).

Table 1: POPULATION OF NIGERIA BY TOTAL URBAN RURAL AND SLUM POPULATION (1950-2050)

Year	Total Population ('000)	Total Urban Population ('000)	Urban Population as % of Total	Total Rural Population ('000)	Rural Population as % of Total	Total Urban Slum Population ('000)	Slum Population as % of Total Urban Population
1950	37,860	3,540	9.4	34,320	90.6	n.a	n.a
1960	45,138	6,956	15.4	38,182	84.6	n.a	n.a
1970	55,981	9,942	17.8	46,039	82.2	n.a	n.a
1980	73,461	16,139	22.0	57,321	78.0	n.a	n.a
1990	95,270	28,276	29.7	66,994	70.3	21,859	77.3
1995	108,011	34,786	32.2	73,226	67.8	25,554	73.5
2000	122,352	42,627	34.8	79,725	65.2	29,675	69.6
2005	138,939	54,289	39.1	84,651	60.9	35,706	65.8
2006	140,431	56,965	40.6	83,466	59.4	36,629	64.3
2010	158,578	68,950	43.5	89,628	56.5	43,227	62.7
2014	176,461	82,905	47.0	93,555	53.0	41,618	50.2
2016	185,990	90,546	48.7	95,443	51.3	48,788	53.9
2018	195,875	98,611	50.3	97,264	49.7	52,605	53.3

¹ World Bank (2015) Nigeria Urbanization Review: From Oil to Cities

2020	206,153	107,113	52.0	99,040	48.0		
2030	264,068	156,300	59.2	107,768	40.8		
2040	333,172	216,084	64.9	117,089	35.1		
2050	410,638	287,130	69.9	123,508	30.1		

Sources: NPC (2006); UN-DESA (2018); UN-Habitat (2020)

Table 2: URBAN AGGLOMERATION IN NIGERIA

Country/City	City Population of Urban Agglomerations ('000)								City Population Growth Rate of Urban Agglomerations (%)							
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	
NIGERIA																
Aba	484	545	614	691	785	914	1,058	1,203	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.55	3.04	2.93	2.57	
Abuja	330	526	832	1,315	1,995	2,563	2,977	3,361	9.31	9.16	9.16	8.33	5.01	3.00	2.43	
Benin City	689	845	975	1,124	1,302	1,523	1,758	1,992	4.08	2.85	2.85	2.95	3.13	2.88	2.50	
Ibadan	1,739	1,993	2,236	2,509	2,837	3,276	3,760	4,237	2.73	2.30	2.30	2.46	2.88	2.75	2.39	
Ilorin	515	580	653	735	835	972	1,125	1,279	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.55	3.03	2.92	2.56	
Jos	493	556	627	706	802	934	1,081	1,229	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.56	3.04	2.93	2.57	
Kaduna	961	1,083	1,220	1,375	1,561	1,811	2,087	2,362	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.55	2.97	2.84	2.48	
Kano	2,095	2,360	2,658	2,993	3,395	3,922	4,495	5,060	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.52	2.89	2.73	2.37	
Lagos	4,764	5,966	7,233	8,767	10,578	12,427	14,162	15,810	4.50	3.85	3.85	3.76	3.22	2.61	2.20	
Maiduguri	598	673	758	854	970	1,127	1,303	1,480	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.54	3.01	2.90	2.54	
Ogbomoso	622	704	798	904	1,032	1,201	1,389	1,576	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.65	3.04	2.90	2.53	
Port Harcourt	680	766	863	972	1,104	1,283	1,482	1,681	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.55	3.00	2.88	2.52	
Zaria	592	667	752	847	963	1,120	1,295	1,471	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.56	3.02	2.90	2.54	

Source: Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2010) World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision, United Nations, New York.

While cities are the engines for economic growth, Nigeria's unplanned and not well management urbanization has come with several challenges. These challenges is caused by inability to meet in town and cities the demands growing population for housing, health education, transportation, water, sanitation and healthy living and aesthetically pleasing environment. Our cities characterised by housing deficit, slum proliferation, inadequate infrastructure. Pollution of air, land and water and the effects of climate change such as environmental pollution, flooding, and high temperatures are increasing being increasingly felt in towns nd cities. The lock down measures implemented during the pandemic has further shown us how divided our cities, especially the gaps between the rich living in affluent neighbourhoods and the poor living in slums. We are living witnesses of how difficult it was for the poor living in cities to cope with the negative impacts of COVID-19 on cities, especially how difficult it is for those living in overcrowded housing areas to implement preventive measures of the pandemic. These challenges have brought to the fore the need to promote cities that is well planned to achieve sustainable development and living for the people.

Nigeria is committed to promoting sustainable human settlements, planning, design, and management by adopting relevant laws, policies, and programmes. Nigeria is signatory to global development agenda notably Agenda 2030, Paris Climate Agenda, AU Agenda 2030, New Urban Agenda and Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan , all of which have direct relevance on how to better design and manage our cities to achieve sustainable development.

Nigeria as signatory to the New Urban Agenda reaffirms its commitment to promoting sustainable urban development as a critical step for realizing sustainable development in an integrated and coordinated manner at the global, regional, national, subnational, and local levels, with the participation of all relevant actors. The country believes in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda will contribute to the implementation and localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in an integrated manner and to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including Goal 11 of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Specifically, the NUA is focused on addressing the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed, and managed to end poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions; reduce inequalities; promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth; achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in order to fully harness their vital contribution to sustainable development; improve human health and wellbeing; foster resilience; and protect the environment.

The focus of this report is to measure the progress in 2022 towards achieving the various SDGs, SDGs together with their targets and indicators against the 2015 data as the baseline. By so doing, we will be able to relate the progress to the 2030 SDG targets and that of the 2036 NUA.

METHOD USED

This Report was prepared by the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing, using a national consultant who worked closely with the Ministry. The Report is based on UN-Habitat's Guidelines issued on the preparation of progress reports on the implementation of the NUA.

The method used was participatory and inclusive. The preparation of the report involved consultations with representatives of Federal Government, State and Local governments, CSOs, organized private sector, the academia, parliamentarians, sector across the country. The report utilised the relevant data collected from the National Bureau of Statistics, which is the national body/organization dealing with national statistics and national line ministries dealing with matters related to urbanization and human settlements, including local governments, urban planning and development, housing, lands, infrastructure, labour,

economic development, finance, and gender. Specifically, the ministries include the National Planning Commission, SDG Office, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Youth and Women Affairs, which have clearly defined roles in dealing with urbanization issues.

At the state and local government levels, the preparation of the report involved making contacts with several stakeholders which include the following:

- Local Governments, including their national associations,- Association of Local Governments of Nigeria (ALGON) ;
- State Ministries of Physical Planning and Urban Development;
- Civil Society and the Private Sector, including NGOs, the media, professional societies, the private sector, women's and youth groups, minorities, and special interest groups;
- Academic Institutions including the Department of Urban and Regional Planning of the Universities of Ibadan, Lagos, Nsukka, Ile-Ife, and Zaria as well as the following Federal Universities of Technology in Akure, Minna, and Yola and State Universities at go-Iwoye and Akungba, Bauchi, including universities, as well as research and training institutions; and,
- External Support Agencies, including bilateral and multilateral donors, the United Nations, international NGOs, and other support agencies, namely UN-Habitat, World Bank, DFID and USAID.

Desk reviews were conducted on the activities of the three-tier governments and CSOs and Donors were undertaken using google search as well as reviewing relevant reports on the implementation of NUA and SDGs in the country. Desk studies were undertaken to collect secondary data from the following:

- (i) National reports on the progress report made in the implementation of SDGs.
- (ii) National Plans and policies are undertaken since 2016 to-date
- (iii) Desk review of annual reports of the Ministry for the past six years.
- (iv) Published reports and journal articles on the implementation of SDG and NUA in Nigeria.
- (v) Annual reports of Federal and State Ministries responsible for urban planning and development.
- (vi) Statistical Publications of NBS on housing, economy, access to water, and sanitation
- (vii) Published research works on urbanization, slums, governance etc.

Additionally, primary data were collected through key informant interviews of representatives of MDAs at Federal, State, and Local Governments as well as the CSOs on the progress made in the implementation of the NUA. Questionnaires were designed to collect primary data from key informants from Federal, states, and FCT; and the Association of Local Governments of Nigeria (ALGON), the National Executive Council Members of

ALGON, and selected Local governments on the activities undertaken since 2016 towards implementing the New Urban Agenda in Nigeria.

The questions used for key informant interviews included the following:

- How has the government integrated the NUA into its national policy and planning frameworks?
- What is the progress made and current status in implementing NUA and related goals and targets of the SDGs, referring to data, where available, and strategic initiatives and activities that will drive achievement of the targets?
- Is there any national initiative of best practice that aligns with the thematic focus on the commitments in NUA?
- What are the challenges encountered in implementing the NUA at each tier of Government?
- How appropriate is the institutional mechanism set by the government to facilitate horizontal and vertical coordination of the implementation of NUA and related SDGs?
- How well is the country mobilizing financial resources to facilitate implementation of the NUA and related SDGs?
- How enabling is the National Statistical System in support of NUA and related SDGs in making data available?
- What are the recommendations/suggestions to better implement the NUA?

The data collected from these various sources were collated as the first level of information for the preparation of the Draft Report. The Draft Report was subjected to several reviews and validation among stakeholder groups, comprising the following:

- (i) Creation of a WhatsApp group for Directors of Urban and Regional Planning at the Federal, 36 States, and the FCT to review and validate the draft report.
- (ii) Organization of zoom meetings under the aegis of the National Habitat III Committee and the Urban Thinkers to review and validate the Draft Report.
- (iii) Organization of zoom meetings for ALGON and its NEC members to review and validate the Draft Report

The final report was produced based on the comments received from these multi-stakeholders' consultations at these meetings. The report was subsequently ratified by the Inter-Ministerial Core Group in 2022. The evidence presented has been from authentic and verifiable sources, relying more on the data produced by NBS and other important data sources such as major studies on urbanization, WASH, Labour force data, national living survey, poverty data and data bases of World Bank,, UN-DESA

and UN-Habita. This progress report reflect the collective and independent efforts of both state and non-state actors, including CSOs.

Some notable constraints impeded the review process, which included the late start in carrying out the review, limited funds and the non-readily availability of data and information on urbanization issues especially data dis-aggregated by city and gender.

Part 1: Transformative Commitments for Sustainable Urban Development

1.1 Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty

The New Urban Agenda (NUA) is the tool for achieving SDG 11 of Agenda 2030 on make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. SDG 11 is closely linked with SDG 1, on poverty eradication. As matter of fact, the NUA recognizes that the ways spatial organization, accessibility, and design of urban spaces coupled with development control policies are done in cities and rural areas can either promote or hinder the attainment of social cohesion, equity, inclusion and poverty eradication. Therefore, the NUA commits all nations to promote sustainable urban development for social inclusion and to eradicate poverty in all its form, by carrying out a number of actions².

In line with the Guidelines for NUA Monitoring Framework developed by the UN-Habitat³, this section describes the progress made and results achieved, challenges and lessons made in promoting sustainable development for social inclusion with respect to achieving social inclusion and ending poverty, ensuring access to adequate housing, and ensuring access to basic services since 2016.

1.1.1 Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty

1.1.1.1 Eradicate poverty in all its form

The adoption of the MDGs, SDGs, NUA and other global development agenda has helped Nigeria in no small way to focus national efforts to tackle poverty reduction in all its forms. National efforts are increasing focused on localizing the implementation of these development agenda. The present effort is yielding some results, which is a major departure from past approaches to implementing poverty alleviation programmes in Nigeria, which have not been very successful due to several factors including inadequate funding, lack of proper coordination and commitments, poor design and evaluation of programmes⁴.

² See Paras 35-49 of the NUA on the various Transformative Commitments.

³ UN-Habitat (2020): NUA Monitoring Framework and related indicators.

⁴ The reviews of the implementation of past national poverty reduction programmes have been undertaken by many experts (see Egware 1997; Osuntogun and Olufokunbi 1986; CBN 1998; Ogwumike 1998; CBN/World Bank 1999; Otoghaga 1999; Kankwenda et al 2000; Ogwumike and Aromolaran 2000; Nnoli 2000; African Development Fund 2002; Brinkerhoff and Crosby 2002; Nnamani 2003; Ekpu 2004; Adoba 2005; Akintude and Amaefula 2005; Clark and David 2005; Okoye and Onyukwu 2007; Zupi 2007; Duru 2008; Orji 2009; UNDP 2009; Ugoh and Ukpere 2009; National Centre for Economic Management & Administration (NCEMA) 2010; Umar 2010; Arogundade et al. 2011; Agbi 2012; Suich 2012)

Prior to the adoption of the NUA, Nigeria has made the required progress to put in place the required urban planning legislation and policies for promoting the orderly planning, development and management of towns, cities and villages to achieve sustainable development. These legislation and policies include the Urban and Regional Planning Act 1992, National Urban Development Plan 2012 and the National Housing Policy 2012. The goals of these are geared towards adopting master/structure plans to promote dynamic cities, towns and villages that will provide for adequate shelter for all and contribute to achieving rapid economic growth, poverty reduction and achieve the goals of sustainable development.

In 2014, Nigeria's GDP reached \$500bn, with annual growth rate of 7% per annum. By so doing, Nigeria emerged as emerged as the largest economy in Africa, displacing the Republic of South Africa. This achievement which came through implementing the Vision 20:2020 seemed to set Nigeria on part of achieving more rapid economic growth that could be directed towards poverty eradication. However, the economic growth was short-lived. Nigeria experienced two economic recessions, between 2015-2016 and in 2019, which impacted rises in poverty. Akin to these are the incidences of insurgency in the North-east and Niger Delta that Government had to deal with, which impacted negative growth and accentuated the level of poverty in these regions.

The economic recessions engendered the implementation of national economic development programmes as well as sectoral action plans in the areas of agriculture, industry and infrastructure. Following the first recession the Government adopted the National Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (NERGP) (2017-2020) as a medium term plan to grow the economy and advancing strategies for addressing the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Again, following the economic recession that accompanied the outbreak of Covid 19 in 2020, Government adopted the Economic Sustainability Plan in 2020, which consolidated the provisions of the NERGP and advances nine programmes to respond to the negative effects of the Covid 19 pandemic. The ESP is focused on growing the economy to lift 100 million Nigerians out of poverty in 10 years. The ESP advances 11 multi-sectoral national programmes on agriculture, housing, public works, energy, social safety net, support to small and medium scale enterprises, and information communication technology (ICT). These programmes are designed to boost production, create the maximum number of jobs, ensure access to energy and housing, promote food production and reduce food import as well as increase foreign exchange earnings (Box 1). To ensure effective implementation, in 2021, Government set-up the National Poverty Reduction with Growth Strategy (NPRGS) Committee to coordinate the implementation of the various programmes.

During this period the country benefitted from donor interventions to tackle the crippling crises in the Niger Delta. The states in the North east Nigeria affected by the Boko Haram insurgency comprise Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. These states are hosting the majority of

IDPs in the country with 1.3 million IDPs hosted in these states. The entire resident population of these states (16 million) are considered affected by the Boko Haram insurgency. Several priority development needs in the north-east include food, shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education and protection from further attack are bound to worsen the poverty rates⁵.

Box 1: THE GOALS AND TARGETS OF THE MULTI-SECTORAL NATIONAL POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES OF THE ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

- The national programmes with their goals and targets, comprised the following:
- ✓ *Mass Agricultural Programme* - aimed at bringing between 20,000 and 100,000 hectares of land under cultivation in every State within a year so as to create millions of jobs and promote food security and save money on food importation.
 - ✓ *Public Works and Road Construction Programme* – focused on employing 774,000 youths in the construction of both major and rural roads using local materials like limestone, cement and granite for road construction.
 - ✓ *Mass Housing Programme* - aimed at delivering up to 300,000 homes annually, engaging young professionals and artisans who form themselves into small and medium scale businesses within the construction industry.
 - ✓ *Solar Home Systems Programme* – aimed to provide access to solar energy for up to 5 million households, serving about 25 million individual Nigerians who are currently not connected to the National Grid.
 - ✓ *Social Safety Net Programme* – aimed at increasing the number cash transfer beneficiaries, N-Power volunteers and sundry traders enjoying small and micro loans through the MarketMoni and TraderMoni schemes. The pre-existing conditional cash transfer will be extended to cover mostly the rural poor.
 - ✓ *Support for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Programme* – aimed at providing guarantees to SMEs to start producing items like personal protective equipment, face shields, face masks, hand sanitizers, soaps, etc. required to prevent the spread of Covid -19.
 - ✓ *SMEs Survival Fund Programme* – set up to provide payroll support to SMEs so that they can keep their employees and help maintain jobs.
 - ✓ *Domestic Gas Utilization Programme* - aimed at supporting the local manufacture of gas cylinders, building of gas filling stations and conversion of cars to promote the wide use of compressed natural gas in the domestic market.
 - ✓ *Digital Technology Programme* - aimed promoting a culture of innovation and create a wide variety of technology and ICT jobs, special attention will be paid to the promotion of technology

⁵ ACAPS Secondary Data Review - North-East Nigeria Conflict - Adamawa, Gombe, Borno and Yobe States, 24 August 2015 (<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/s-acaps-secondary-data-review-nigeria-24-august-2015.pdf>)

hubs, call-centres for business process outsourcing and digitization of processes, both in Government and within the private sector.

Source: National Planning Commission (2020). ESP 2020.

The contributions of State and Local Governments

The Federal Government partnered with the States, which in turn partnered with the Local Governments (LGs) in implementing the various national programmes. Under the partnership, the Federal Government provides subsidies to the states to compliment budgetary provisions at the State and LG levels. The states are allowed to implement the adopted programmes to suit their needs. For instance, most States in Northern Nigeria implemented the CCT to benefit girls, who dropped out of school and the poor households with school aged children to help them complete their education. Some states like Sokoto and others have introduced the ‘Unconditional Cash Transfer’ (UCT) programme to provide social security allowance for the physically challenged people and the elderly to enable them earn a living and engage in vocations that will eventually get them out of poverty. Many states devised and implemented the School Feeding Programme for kindergarten and primary school pupils. Finally, some states implemented the ‘Volunteer Corps Scheme’ for unemployed graduates, who are desirous to set up and run their businesses. This programme is designed to provide skill acquisition to graduates and give them funds to commence small businesses.

The programmes were implemented in 32 states and 357 LGs. Boxes 2 -4 show the variations in approaches and the results achieved implementing the different programmes in Lagos, Taraba, Sokoto and Adamawa States.

Box 2: CASE STUDY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME IN LAGOS STATE

The State government implemented the various programmes through many Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in Lagos State, namely, Ministries of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation (WAPA), Wealth Creation and Employment, Education, Agriculture, Youth and Social Development, Commerce, Industry and Cooperatives, Office of Civic Engagement, Office of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Lagos State Employment Trust Fund (LSETF) among others. The state intervention focused on implementing the CCT, support to youth, SMEs, and skill acquisition. State’s Training Strategy for skill acquisition in textile design, hairdressing, barbing, cosmetology, photography, shoe and leather works, fashion design, tiling, interior decoration, and Ankara craft among others for conducting training. The state developed 8 new Skill Acquisition and Vocational Training Centres. The results of the various interventions include the following:

- 48,000 households benefitted from WAPA’s social intervention programme on poverty reduction.
- 1,050 rural women trained in agricultural production.

- 250 women trained on how to intercrop maize with cassava coupled with allocation of land beneficiaries of the training programme.
- 2,704 households benefitted from the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic livelihood support programme.
- 500 women each received N20,000 through the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs' Rural Women Grants programme.
- 200 household heads with orphans and vulnerable children benefitted from equipment to start their own businesses, the equipment given to these household heads comprised 76 grinding machines, 69 sewing machines, 10 tools, 10 deep freezers, 15 hair-drying machines, 10 braving equipment and 7 ovens.
- 611 facilitators and over 27,000 participants benefitted from the CodeLagos Scheme, which is aimed at making coding education and technology accessible to the youth.
- 15,000 benefitted from the Lagos State Enterprise Trust Fund (LSETF) which provided loans to youths engaged in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to start and expand their businesses, create wealth and employment.
- Launching of the LSETF "W" Initiative so as to help women bring their entrepreneurial dreams into reality with 2,500 female beneficiaries benefiting from the scheme.
- Launching of a ₦5 billion "Lagos Economic Acceleration Programme (LSETF-LEAP)" so as to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The state government claimed that many graduates benefitted from the implementation of the Ready-Set-Work programme to prepare graduates for life after school.

Box 3: CASE STUDY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME IN TARABA STATE

Towards reducing poverty among the people, Taraba state government implemented the Inclusive Basic Services Delivery Project (BSDP) and the Livelihood Empowerment Integrated Project, with both aimed at training and empowering more people to get out of poverty.

Under the Inclusive Basic Services Delivery project, some 600 women selected from 10 LGs trained in crop farming, animal husbandry, and poultry. In future, the state plans to train more women under the programme, especially, women who are in Internally Displaced Persons camp.

The Livelihood Support and Economic Recovery Project, which has just been adopted is designed to train people in automobile, leather production, building, tailoring, woodwork, and carpentry trades.

Box 4: CASE STUDY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME IN SOKOTO STATE

The Sokoto State Government implemented the programmes on CCT, support for SMEs and mass agriculture and came up with the own to achieve the following results:

- 25,000 women benefitted from CCT of N10,000, totalling N250 million.
- 10,120 received CCT of N15,000 as monthly allowance to support girl-child education.

- 2000 women trained to start 48 small scale businesses and presented them with cash grants and other working tools.
 - 350 women and youths trained in various skills under its citizens' empowerment initiative.
 - Establishment of an Agency for Poultry Development with the purpose of engaging about 2 million farmers in the sector in the next few years and increase production of poultry meat and eggs.
 - Allocation of lands to farmers to plant economic trees like Gum Arabic, Moringa, Dates and Shea Tree.
 - Distributions of thousands of sewing machines and grinding machines to women in the state
 - 400 youths were given tricycles in the state.
 - 3,500 motorised pasta – making machines for the use of women across the state.
 - 33,000 made up of men and women in farming and extension workers trained in modern farming techniques such as improved crop production techniques, para-veterinary clinics, and women and youth off – farm activities and provision of loans and grants and inputs to farmers to grow and boost the production of wheat, sesame, garlic and onion in the state, which has resulted in the creation or 27,000 jobs in the agricultural sector.
 - N237.9 million set aside to implement Zakkat and Waqf Scheme in line with Islamic law and principles. Under the scheme 9,100 bags of rice, bales of clothes have been procured coupled with cash distributed to 18,882 orphans and the needy,
 - N4bn set aside to implement the States own CCT programme which provides for payment of N20,000 as CCT to 1000 citizens (male and female) in all LGs to help them reduce poverty.
- 100 VVF patients trained in cosmetology with a view to empowering them economically in collaboration with the Nigeria Office of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); and (ii) disburse N2 billion as loans to support small scale businesses in the state in collaboration with the Bank of Industry.

Box 5: CASE STUDY OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTED IN ADAMAWA STATE

Adamawa State implemented three main programmes across the local governments in the state. The first of these is the Care of the People (COPE) Poverty Alleviation Programme in 12 out of the 21 Local Government Areas in Adamawa State, using the Adamawa State Government implemented three programmes on poverty eradication programme N72 million released to it by the Federal Government under the national poverty alleviation programme.

The COPE programme provides grants to targeted poor households mostly poor female-headed households; poor aged headed households and households headed by the physically challenged or other vulnerable groups with a total of 1,000 households benefitting from the programme.

The second is the Basic Income Guarantee (BIG) project with payment of between ₦10,000 and ₦30,000 to beneficiaries, depending on the category to 500 households each in 10 local government areas of the state.

The third is the Adamawa State Social Support Program (ADSSP), which has benefitted As many as 10,520 households in the state.

The State government approved the reopening of 5 out of 10 vocational skill acquisition centres that have been closed down for the training of youths in various skills while assisting them with handouts to lift them out of poverty.

The contributions of Civil Society Organizations to poverty eradication

Many civil society organizations, namely, NGOs and the organized private sector, have been active in implementing programmes on poverty eradication by partnering with government, and donor agencies. As shown in Box 6, the civil society organizations have been involved in the implementation of poverty programmes in the areas support for agriculture for promoting food security, entrepreneurship development, empowerment of women and youth, skill acquisition and livelihood support.

Box 6: CONTRIBUTION FO NGOS TO IMPLEMENTATION OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES.

The 'Fresh and Young Brains' Development Initiatives' (FBIN) focuses on agriculture, entrepreneurship and climate change under the organization's Youth Farm (Yfarm) and Volunteer for Life (VFL) projects aimed at empowering young people to be economically independent and to generate their own incomes. Angel Support Foundation embarked an aggressive programme on food security and improved nutrition in schools. They worked extensively to empower women and girls at the sub-national level. The National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) and the National Poverty Eradication Council (NAPEC) worked on several poverty initiatives in collaboration with the Gender Advocacy for Justice (GAJI II) in order to empower women, youths and the physically challenged to create own income. Action Aid in FCT trained 6,000 women and youths on livelihood schemes such as Garri processing in six skills acquisition centres with 116 grinding mills. Livestock and other petty trading was coordinated in a 50- business awareness session for women in seclusion and persons with disabilities.

The Women Environmental Programme (WEP) with funding support from the Federal Ministry of Water Resources trained over 200 women and girls in Taraba, Osun, Delta, Abia, Bauchi, Plateau, and Kebbi states for skills acquisition and livelihood support programmes on water facility maintenance and management. The WEP also trained women on water and sanitation related skills such as soap and detergent making, repairs of water pumps, operations of water kiosk-among other skills.

Progress in eradicating poverty

The Federal Government claimed that an estimated 5.4 million Nigerians have benefited from the Conditional Cash Transfer programme; while 500,000 young graduates have benefitted from the N-Power Volunteers programme, with over 1 million households in 35,490 communities across 395 local government areas in 32 states have benefitted from the CCT programme.

Despite this impressive results, the following section describes the effect of the current efforts in reducing the population in poverty either based on international or national definitions of poverty across location, gender and age groups.

(i) Population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, and geographic location (urban/rural)

From Table 3, between 2010 and 2018, Nigeria has recorded modest progress in eradicating poverty as the population living below USD 1.25 per day witnessed decreases of 13.9%, 34.2% and 11% for total, urban and rural areas respectively.

Among the age groups, and based on the data available for 2018, poverty rates vary from 26% for age 65+ to 47% for age 0-14 (See Table 3 and Figures 1 and 2).

As a result of Covid 19, the NBS has projected that the total population living below the international poverty line will rise to 46% by 2020 and perhaps higher now. But data is required to clarify the true position.

Table 3: PERCENT POPULATION BELOW USD\$1.25 PER DAY IN NIGERIA BY TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL, GENDER AND AGE (2010-2020)

S/N	POPULATION GROUP/LOCATION	PERCENT			
		2010	2015	2018	2020
1	Total	62.6	53	39.1	46
2	Urban	51.2	N.A.	17	N.A.
3	Rural	69.0	N.A.	57	N.A.
4	Male	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.
5	Female	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.
6	Age groups:				
	0-14 yr	N.A.	N.A.	40	N.A.
	15-64 yr	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.
	65+yr	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.

Sources: Federal Government (2015) MDG End Point Review 2015;

NBS (2019): Nigerian Living Standard Survey (NLSS).

World Bank (2021): Poverty and Equity Brief on Nigeria

(https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/poverty/987B9C90-CB9F-4D93-AE8C-750588BF00QA/AM2020/Global_POVEQ_NGA.pdf)

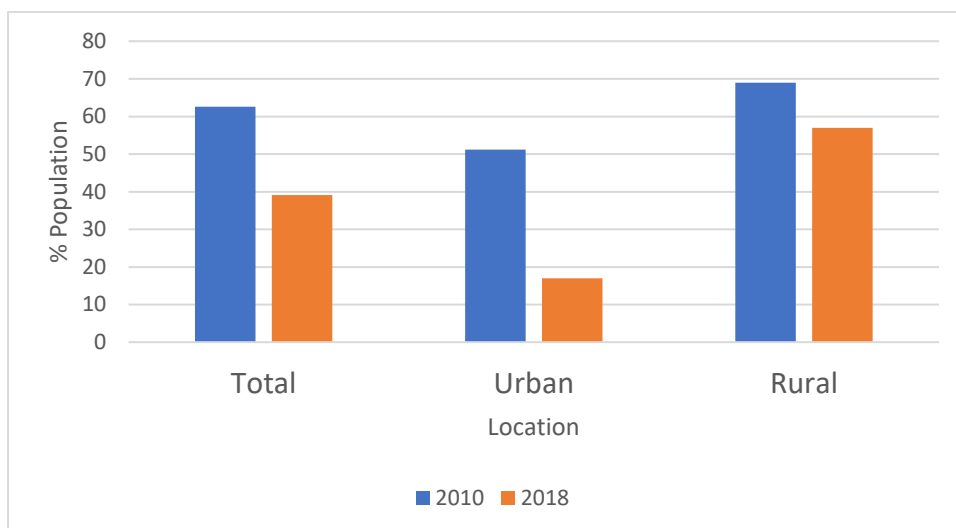


Figure 1: COMPARISON OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW USD\$1.25 IN NIGERIA BY TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL BETWEEN 2010 -2018

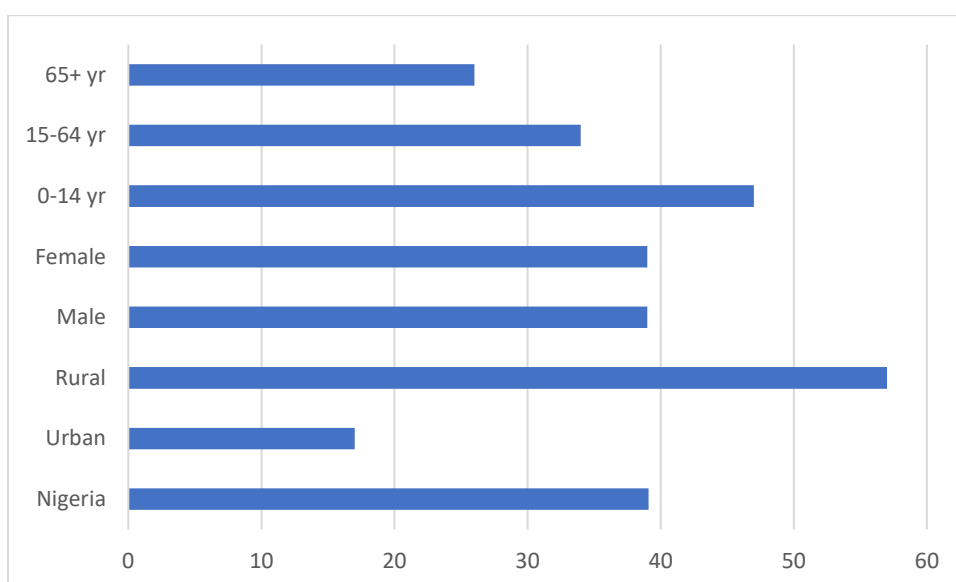


Figure 2: PROPORTION OF POPULATION BELOW USD 1.25 IN NIGERIA BY TOTAL, URBAN RURAL ,GENDER AND AGE GROUPS IN 2018

(ii) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex age and locations

From Table 4 Nigeria has made some progress in reducing poverty among the people. Between 2010 and 2018 and based on national definition of poverty, there were decreases in the total, urban and rural population living in poverty in Nigeria. These decreases comprise 20.%, for total, 33.2% for urban and 16.9% for rural.

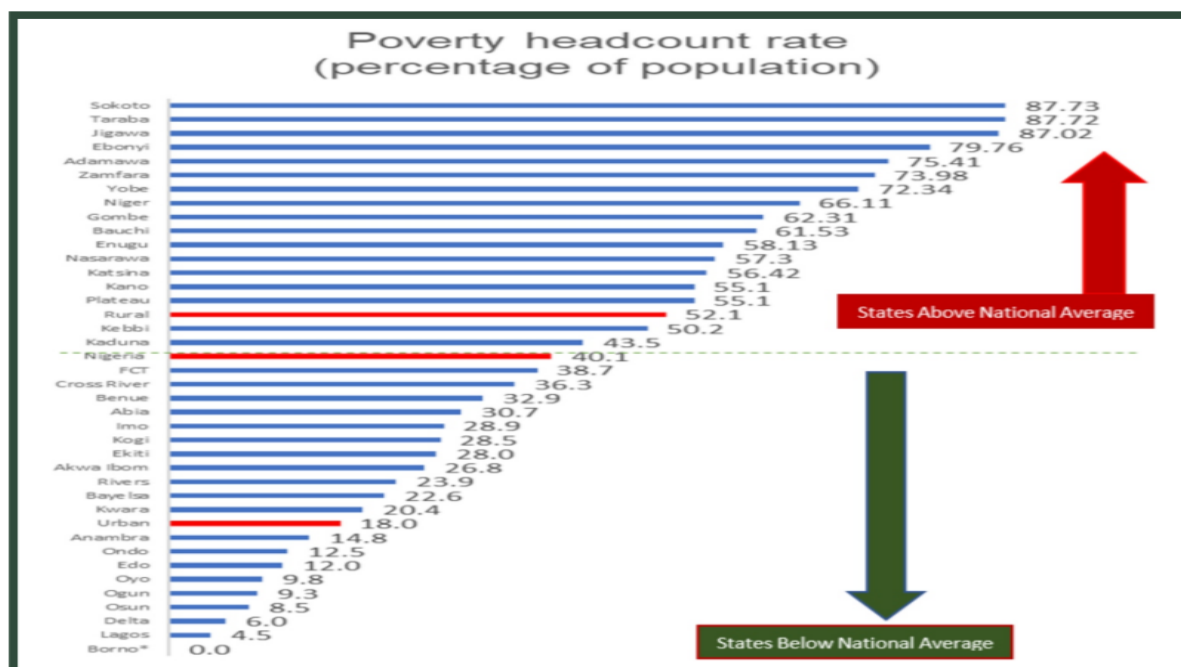
There is no data on national poverty dis-aggregated by gender as shown in Table 4. However, as per 2016, the poverty rate for female-headed households with less than a primary education was 34.7 percent, compared to 66.2 percent for male-headed households (Federal Government 2016). With regard to poverty among the children, the existing data

show that 47.4% of children (under 18) live below the national poverty line, with 22.9% for children in urban areas and 59.5% for children in rural areas living below the national poverty line (Federal Government 2016). From Figure 3, the poverty among the states varies from 4.5% in Lagos to 87.7% in Sokoto and Taraba States. The observed poverty rates are higher in the northern states than in the southern states. The more urbanised states like Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Delta and Anambra have lower poverty figures when compared with the total for urban population. Similarly, the poverty figures for states like Sokoto, Taraba, Jigawa, Ebonyi, Adamawa, Zamfara, Yobe, Niger, Gombe, Bauchi, Enugu, Nasarawa, Katsina, Kano and Plateau are higher than the figure for rural population.

Table 4: PROPORTION OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW NATIONAL POVERTY LINE BY TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL 2010-2018

S/N	POPULATION GROUP/LOCATION	2010	2018
1	Total	62.6	40.1
2	Urban	51.2	18.0
3	Rural	69.0	52.1
4	Male	N.A.	N.A.
5	Female	N.A.	N.A.
6	Men women and children of all ages	42.2	N.A.

Source: NBS (2019): Nigerian Living Standard Survey (NLSS).



Source: NBS (2019): NLSS

Figure 3: PROPORTION OF POPULATION BELOW NATIONAL POVERTY LINE BY TOTAL STATE, URBAN AND RURAL IN 2019

Challenges:

Among the challenges is the need to timely production of data which is dis-aggregation of data by gender, age, urban and rural. Disparities exist between poverty figures based on the adopted international and national definitions, which can bring about some confusion. There is the need for harmonizing the two definitions and approaches to data collection, analysis and reporting.

Lessons learnt:

The lessons learnt from the progress of implementation of the national programme is that adopting a decentralised and partnership approach among the three-tier government structure through partnership building can achieve a quick result in a short time.

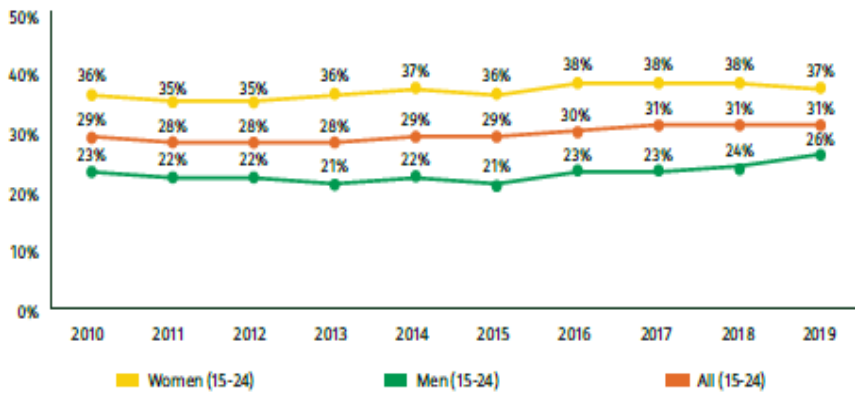
1.1.1.2 Reduce inequality in urban areas by promoting equally shared opportunities and benefits

Inequalities are widespread among the different social, age-and sex groups in urban and rural areas of the country. These are most noticeable in the areas of access to housing, education, health and employment among others.

According to the Guidelines for reporting on the progress made in achieving this commitment in the country must be measured with regard to unemployment rate among the youth and of the Gini coefficients across the states in the country.

(i) Unemployment rate by sex, age, persons with disabilities and by city

Presently, there is no disaggregation of the data on unemployment by city and disability. The limited urban studies tend to show that unemployment will vary among the cities and the persons that are disabled. From Figure 6, youth unemployment is high and the trend is that it has been increasing, albeit marginally from 29% in 2010 to 31% in 2019. Among male youths, unemployment rate rose from 23% in 2010 to 26% in 2019, signalling 3% rise. Also, among female youth, unemployment increased by 1% from 36% in 2010 to 37% in 2019. These results showed that the country has made appreciable progress in reducing youth unemployment and needs to do more if its to achieve the SDG target.

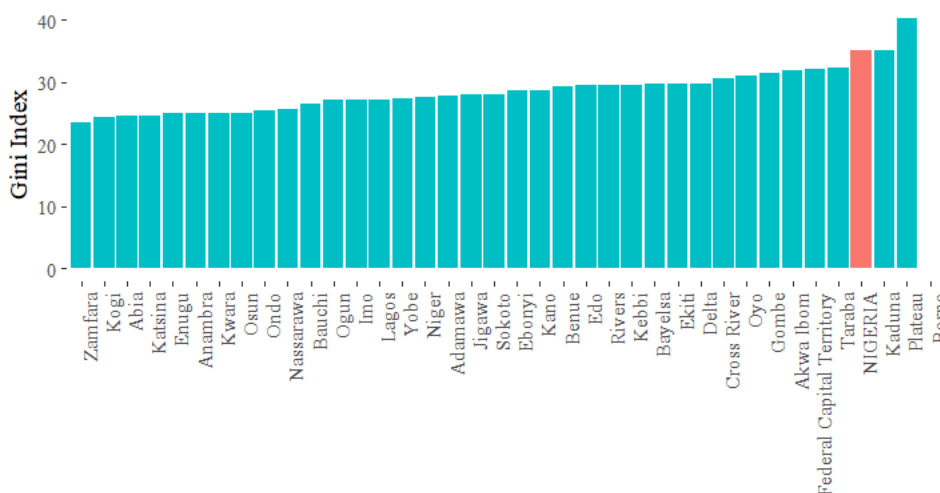


Source: Federal Ministry of Youths and Sports Development (2021). Nigerian Youth Employment Action Plan (2021-2024)

Figure 4: TOTAL YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA BY AGE (15-24) AND SEX (2010-2019)

(i) Gini coefficient at national/ city /urban levels

Inequality exists among Nigeria across the states, LGs and urban and rural areas. Measured using Gini coefficient, the national inequality index is 39 while across the states, the index ranges from 23 to 40 for states with Zamfara and Plateau scoring 23 and 40 as the lowest and highest respectively (Figure 5).



Source: NBS (2019). Nigerian Living Standard Survey

Figure 5: GINI COEFFICIENT BY NATIONAL AND STATES IN 2019

The growing inequalities between the rich and poor living in Nigeria needs to be addressed as it is capable of generating serious distortions in the form and functionality of cities, and causing serious damages to the environment if nothing is done. The NUA, stipulates that everyone living in cities has the right to benefit from what their cities can offer. In order to eliminate inequality, governments and city leaders must promote equity and social

inclusion through equitable distribution and redistribution of the benefits of a prosperous city, reducing poverty and the incidence of slums, protecting the rights of minority and vulnerable groups, enhancing gender equality, and ensuring civic participation in the social, political and cultural spheres (UN-Habitat 2103). Specifically, equity can be achieved by:

- (i) deploying the infrastructure, physical assets and amenities – adequate water, sanitation, power supply, road network, information and communications technology etc. – required to sustain both the population and the economy.
- (ii) providing the social services – including housing, education, health, recreation, safety and security etc. – required for improved living standards, enabling the population to maximize individual potential and lead fulfilling lives.
- (iii) ensuring that benefits and opportunities that come with a prosperous city are equitably (re)distributed among the population.

1.1.1.3 Achieve social inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities and migrants)

Nigeria has made some landmark progress in achieving social inclusion of the vulnerable groups in protecting the right of women and vulnerable groups. In 2017, Nigeria adopted its first National Social Protection Policy as an umbrella policy framework for implementing social protection agenda to reduce poverty and provide a life of dignity for all citizens. The policy identified the Federal Ministry of Finance Budget and National Planning as the leading agency for the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of its implementation. The policy was in line with the provisions of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) on the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Nigerian Vision 20: 2020 which envisages an equitable society to which social protection can contribute and the different international agreements ratified by Nigeria including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), relevant UN and ILO conventions, and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981),

The goal of the NSPP is to lift 100 million Nigerians out of poverty in 10 years. The policy is very comprehensive as it covers the needs of the vulnerable groups (women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities and migrants (Box 7). It is hoped that many of the issues relating to social protection as provided for in this policy will be mainstreamed into urban development.

Box 7 : FLOOR COVERAGE AND STRATEGIES MEASURES OF THE NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY

1. Education and Health Services

Providing Free school meals will be provided to all pupils in public primary schools. Providing scholarship, learning materials, uniforms and cash transfers for children in poor households and children living with disabilities.

Ensuring all children and adults living with disabilities have access to free health care, education, and required special services and assistive devices.

Providing free health care services for pregnant women, lactating mothers, children under-5, the aged (people over 65 years old) and people living with disabilities.

Providing universal access to Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) or CBHIS and or other social health insurance schemes.

2. Social Welfare and Child Protection

Providing health services, psychosocial support, and counselling to survivors of violence against persons, child labour, child abuse, child rape, and human trafficking. Social Housing

Providing decent and affordable housing for the homeless, the monetary poor, and families living in overcrowded and unhealthy conditions.

3. Livelihood Enhancement and Employment

Implementing Unemployment insurance and non-cash unemployment benefits to job seekers.

Implementing Labour based cash transfer/Public Works Programmes for Youths, persons with disabilities and the unemployed.

Providing support for sustainable livelihood through skills training, access to land, inputs for smallholder farmers, affirmative action for youth and women's employment, and access to financial services for micro and small enterprises and cooperatives.

Providing affordable child care services for children under 5 to enable parents engage in productive activities.

4. Social Insurance Schemes Policy

Making contributory pensions available to all citizens 60 years of age and above.

5. Social Assistance

Providing cash transfers to families and cash for work schemes, which are activated at the onset of emergencies.

Providing non-contributory pensions for all citizens over 60 years of age, as well as cash and food grants for poor families, orphans, street children, and others vulnerable to harmful cultural practices.

6. Traditional Family and Community Support

Policy Measure 15: Support family and community-based mechanisms and systems for the intended beneficiaries to respond to shocks and extreme poverty.

1.1.1.3.1 Recognition of Women's legal right to property inheritance and ownership/Presence of national legislation forbidding discrimination in housing, access to public facilities and social services on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status

Nigeria substantially met this commitment by passed the necessary laws and policies that recognize the right of women and forbid discrimination against them. Article 42 of the adopted 1999 Federal Constitution of Nigeria prohibits discrimination against anyone in the country:

‘no Nigerian, solely on grounds of their community, ethnic group, place of origin, sex, religion or political opinion, shall be subjected either expressly, or in the practical application of any law in force or any executive or administrative action of the government, to disabilities or restrictions to which citizens of Nigeria of other communities, ethnic groups, places of origin, sex, religions or political opinions are not made subject..’

There is no discrimination against women regarding their right to property inheritance in the Land Use Act 1978, which is the law in place for land administration. The Land Use Act has established level playing ground for men and women to either acquire or inherit land. However, since only legally married women can benefit from the current provision of the Land Use Act, it is necessary to pass a complimentary law that address this gap on the rights of all women so as to give a level playing for all categories of women to benefit from the law. That notwithstanding, in cases where cultural practices tend to discriminate against women in terms of property inheritance, such cases have been heard in court with justice delivered in favour of women. In the case of *Mrs Lois Chituru Ukeje and Enyinaya Lazarus Ukeje V. Mrs Gladys Ada Ukeje*, the supreme Court of Nigeria in the Suit No SC. 224/2004 decided with a unanimous decision that ‘the Igbo customary law of inheritance which excludes female children from inheriting the property of their deceased fathers, was in conflict with the non-discriminatory provisions of the Nigeria Constitution of 199 and therefore void’⁶.

One of the rights of women that must be ensured is access to public open spaces, especially, the right to take children to playgrounds, amusement parts among others for outdoor recreation. Generally there is no discrimination among men and women with access to open spaces except among the northerners states where Muslim women are prevented from engaging in recreation in public open spaces.

1.1.1.3.2 Share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The NUA recognizes that human interaction can be enhanced among people living in urban and rural areas by ensuring access to public spaces such as sidewalks, cycling lanes, gardens, squares and parks. Sustainable urban design plays a key role in ensuring the liveability and prosperity of a city by providing for these public spaces.

States and LGs are responsible for urban planning at city level. The provisions for public spaces vary among the villages, towns and cities.

⁶ Nigerian Tribune (2021). The Male-Female Inheritance War. Nov 13, 2021 (<http://tribuneonlineng.com>)

Most of states are lagging behind in adopting the required plans to guide city development. Existing data shows that land reservation for open spaces varies from 0.34% of total built up area for Abesan in Lagos and 6.2% and Osogbo to as high as 32% in Abuja Federal Capital city which is the best example of Nigerian towns with open space provision.

Attempts are being made to address the deficiencies in the provision for public spaces in the planning of towns, with new land reservations. There is presently no land use policy standards guiding the provisions for public spaces, roads, walks and parks. Among the planned cities land reservations for public spaces are varied, comprising Abesan (18.8%), Nnewi (11.04%), Osogbo (14.2%), Ile-Ife (12.9%) and Jos (20.8%).

1.1.1.4 Ensure access to public spaces including streets, sidewalks, and cycling lanes.

Cities can be planned and managed to provide for social inclusion by ensuring the provisions for and access to public spaces, such as recreational open spaces, streets, walks and cycle ways. The countries signatory to the NUA have been committed to develop universally safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces, including streets, sidewalks, squares, gardens and parks that are multi-functional areas for social interaction and inclusion, economic exchange and cultural expression among a wide diversity of people, and which are designed and managed to ensure human development, build peaceful and democratic societies, promote cultural diversity and reduce social exclusion” (Para 45 of the NUA).

According to the Guidelines issued by the UN-Habitat, the progress made in achieving this commitment is to be measured by the following two indicators discussed below.

(i) Road length with dedicated bike lanes (excluding motorways)

Presently, there is no city in Nigeria with roads with lanes dedicated the use of bike riders. Therefore bike riders use the same lane with cars and busses. As a result, there is a high accident rate recorded by motor bike riders in Nigerian cities, which is among the highest in the world. To prevent motor bike accidents, many State Governments have resulted in banning their use. Therefore, not much progress has been recorded in this area.

In any attempt to accommodate motor bikes, it is necessary to provide dedicated routes for their use to ensure safety.

(ii) Percentage of road length that has dedicated sidewalks (excluding motorways)

Only the roads in the well-planned residential neighbourhoods, commercial and industrial areas in Nigerian cities are constructed with dedicated side-walks. Less than 40% of total built up area of Nigerian cities have residential areas that have well laid out access roads.

The majority of the roads in the slum areas not constructed and provide with sidewalks, and drainages (FDI 2014). The houses in in the slums are developed with the practice of ‘building backwards’. This is a situation in which the road infrastructure of housing estates are unconstructed prior to the commencement of building. By so doing this accounts for how the roads in the slums and new sub-urban housing expansion development are wholly unconstructed before the houses were built. Findings from the study of slums in six Nigerian cities showed that on average 85.2% of all the roads in the six slums were untarred; while only 14.8% were tarred (FDI 2014). From a comparison of the results of studies of the road conditions in the 11 Wards of Karu Local Government in 2021 and 2014, only a little progress has been made in road improvement. Whereas 99.5% of the roads in Karu residential areas were untarred in 2014, by 2021 the proportion of untarred roads has decreased by 10.5% (FDI 2014; UN-Habitat 2021; Falade and Idowu 2021). These results confirm this appalling conditions of existing roads without sidewalks in the slums and sub-urban residential developments in our cities. only a little progress has been made to provide good roads with sidewalks.

1.1.1.5 Challenges to achieving social inclusion and ending poverty

Several government agencies are involved in implementing the commitments to achieve social inclusion and end poverty at the three tier government levels. The challenges include the following;

- (i) Ensuring vertical and horizontal coordination of activities of the MDAs at the three-tier government levels.
- (ii) Lack of economic diversification
- (iii) High illiteracy and low human development index.
- (iv) High level of corruption.
- (v) Inequality arising from unequal distribution of resources.
- (vi) Lack of attention given to evaluation and monitoring of the implementation of existing poverty eradication programmes.
- (vii) Poor funding of poverty alleviation programmes.
- (viii) Low priority given to planning of cities.

The dis-aggregation of the results existing data by location and states have shown that urban poverty is declining and that the level of poverty in the more urbanized states is lower than those that are less urbanized. If more attention is devoted to planning and managing cities, this will go a long way to significantly contribute to poverty reduction in the country.

1.1.2 Access to Adequate Housing

1.1.2.1 Ensure access to adequate and affordable housing

Para 42 of the NUA has committed countries that are signatories to the agenda ‘to stimulate the supply of a variety of housing options that are affordable and accessible for members of different income groups of society, taking into consideration socio-economic and cultural integration of marginalized communities and homeless persons’.

The federal government has in place a National Housing Policy with the goal of ensuring access to adequate and affordable housing. The goal of the revised 2012 National Housing Policy is:

‘to ensure that all Nigerians own or have access to decent, safe and sanitary housing in healthy environment with infrastructural services at affordable cost, with secure tenure’⁷.

Government has established Ministries, Departments and Agencies at national and state levels for housing delivery. The FMWH is the apex agency for housing delivery assisted by the FMBN for finance and FHA for housing construction. The States have established ministries for housing that are assisted by Housing Corporation for housing delivery.

Federal government is concerned with promoting the delivery of affordable housing through:

- (i) Land allocation to private developers for free, and negotiating with manufacturers of building materials to sell these materials to developers at factory prices.
- (ii) Government directed mortgage operators to ensure that more low income earners benefit from housing mortgage.

Since 2016 the FMWH has undertaken the following:

- (i) Provision of new houses under the housing programme of the ESP, which is aimed at delivering at least 200,000 new housing units annually across the 36 states in the country in partnership with the FHA for construction and with FMBN for funding. The FMBN provided housing finance through the Cooperative Housing Loan Scheme and the National Affordable Workers’ Housing Programme in collaboration with the trade union organizations (namely NLC, TUC and NECA). Government achieved the following results:

⁷ Federal Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (2012). National Housing Policy, Abuja. See Chapter 3:

Policy Thrusts, Objectives and Strategies p 40.

- a. Between 2017-2019 a total of 5,000 housing units w(mainly 3 bedroom and 2-bedroom house types) were delivered across the country made up of 135 units per 36 states plus the FCT.
 - b. In 2020, a total of 1,706 were delivered made up of FMBN (954) and e FHA (delivering 752 housing units out of the target of 1,868 housing units in six sites).
 - c. In 2021, the FMWH delivered a total of 2,162 housing units.
 - d. In 2022, the FMWH planned to deliver additional 4,652 new houses under construction in 34 States except in Lagos and Cross River states⁸.
 - e. The implementation of the nation housing programme has resulted in the creation of a total of 39,100 jobs.
- (ii) Between 2015-2020 Government implemented 19 urban renewal schemes towards improving the quality of lives of citizens and increasing the values of their properties.

At the state level, efforts have been focused on (i) the provision of new houses through the Housing Corporations and Housing Ministries as witnessed in states like Lagos, Yobe and ; (ii) carrying out urban renewal schemes for housing improvement as witnessed in Lagos, Ondo, and Osun States, that have where State-level Urban Renewal Strategies have been adopted.

Contributions of Private developers

The Family Homes Funds Limited (FHF) funded and completed 1,000 homes in Borno State for displaced families in 2021. In 2020, it commenced the construction of 4,200 homes in seven states and completed over 2,500 units in 2021⁹.

Furthermore, there are also pockets of 100 or 200 units developed by some private developers and most of these developments which are targeted at high income end and few medium income groups are mostly located in Lagos, Abuja, Port Harcourt and few state capitals.

Results

Despite the current effort, successive governments in Nigeria both at the Federal and State levels have been lagging behind in ensuring that Nigerians have access to adequate and affordable housing.

⁸ Federal Ministry of Works and Housing: Annual Report 2021

⁹ Uwaegbulam, C. (2021): State of Nigeria's housing report indicts FG, states (<https://guardian.ng/property/state-of-nigerias-housing-report-indicts-fg-states/>)

Housing supply

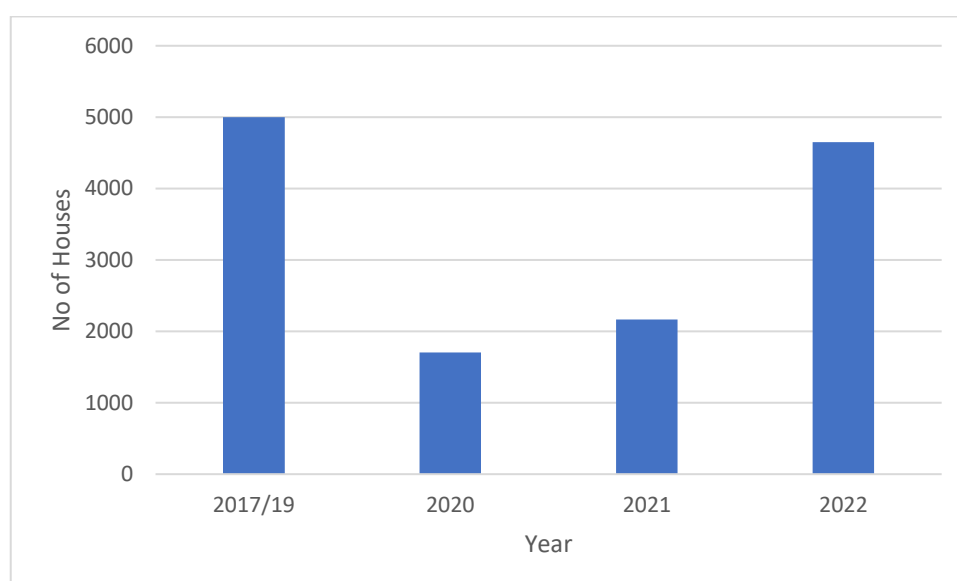
The existing data show that the provisions of new housing by both the Federal and State Government have neither met past or existing set housing delivery targets in the face of rising demands for housing. For instance, since 2015, Government has adopted the target of promoting the annual delivery of 200,000 houses by Government agencies and 800,000 houses by the organized private sector. The existing data showed that the federal Government has not been able to meet its own target of delivering 200,000 per annum. The score card is presented in Table 5, which showed gross under-performance in meeting the set target of providing 200,000 housing units annually.

Table 5: SUCCESS RATE OF DELIVERING SET HOUSING TARGETS BY THE FMWH 2017-2022

Year	Housing Units	Success rate of achieving the set target of delivering 200000 houses per year
2017/19	5,000	1.25
2020	1,706	0.85
2021	2,165	1.08
2022*	4,652	2.33
TOTAL	13,523	1.35

NB * relates to planned target for 2022

Source: Annual Reports of the FMWH 2017-2021



Source: Annual Report of the FMWH 2021

Figure 6: HOUSES DELIVERED BY THE FMWH 2017-2018

House tenure

The population with home ownership is decreasing. According to NBS General Household Survey conducted in 2019, 62 percent of households own their dwelling and 21.8 percent of households rent their homes. The remaining 6.2% is social housing. NBS (2019) states that the result showed a slight decrease in home ownership and a slight increase in renters.

Percent of people living in unaffordable housing

The present effort to promote housing is yet to yield the desired result. The existing data show that at current prices, only 55 percent of Nigerians cannot afford a house. Another 25 percent (earning daily incomes of US\$1.25–2.00) will need financial products to increase their capacity to invest in housing; while the remaining (richer) 20 percent require the development of financial products to be able to invest in housing (Table 7). The wide supply gap stems from high housing prices that exacerbate affordability problems. In addition to land planning and bureaucratic bottlenecks, the high costs of housing reflect high construction costs due to high cost of materials which are mostly imported (CAHF 2014).

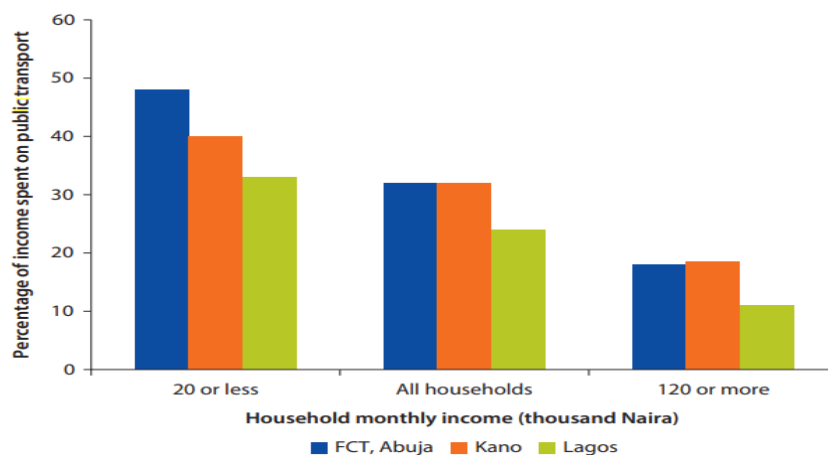
Table 6: HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND HOUSING IN NIGERIA

<i>Income range</i>	<i>Income US\$/day</i>	<i>Percentage of all households</i>	<i>Maximum affordability HC:Y = 3</i>	<i>Monthly maximum rent levels affordable at R:Y of 10%</i>
Very high	>4.00	5	>US\$4,380	>US\$12.17
High	2.00–4.00	15	US\$4,380	US\$12.17
Moderate	1.25–2.00	25 of households can afford housing costing from US\$1,370 to US\$2,190	US\$2,190	US\$6.08
Low	0–1.25	55 of households can afford housing costing US\$1,370 or less	US\$1,370	US\$3.80

Sources: CAHF (2014); World Bank (2016). From Oil to Cities (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-0792-3>).

Income spent on transportation

In addition to unaffordable housing prices and rents, most residents in urban pay high cost for intra-urban transport. According to accordingly to travel demand surveys in the FCT/Abuja (2013), Kano (2012), and Lagos (2009, 2012), low-income households spend 49 percent, 40 percent, and 33 percent of household income on public transport, compared with 18 percent, 19 percent, and 10 percent for middle and upper income households. The average percentage of household expenditure on public transport in FCT/Abuja, Kano, and Lagos is 31 percent, 32 percent, and 24 percent, respectively (Figure 7).



Sources: FCT 2013 Travel Demand Survey/Kano 2012 Travel Demand Survey/Lagos 2012 Travel Demand Survey. World Bank (2016). From il to Cities (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-0792-3>)

Figure 7: HOUSEHOLD INCOME EXPENDITURE ON TRANSPORT IN THREE MAJOR NIGERIAN CITIES

The urban poor also spend more time travelling to their places of work due to traffic congestion, thereby experiencing a poorer service at high cost. The high cost of transport leads most urban residents to walk to work, limiting access to jobs. It is clear that because Nigeria is failing to provide high-quality mass transit services and a safe and accessible nonmotorized transport network as its urban agglomerations expand, the urban poor suffer disproportionately more than the more affluent. This effectively excludes the poorest households from a wider choice of employment, educational, health, and social services, reducing their life chances and opportunities for social mobility.

1.1.2.2 Ensure access to sustainable housing finance options

Government recognises that access to housing finance is a critical factor in housing delivery. The federal government as the lead agency for housing delivery passed the relevant housing finance legislations and institutions, set up housing finance institutions. Also, Government has taken some critical steps to ensure sustainable access to sustainable housing finance, which include the following:

- (i) In 2007, the CBN adopted the Financial System Strategy (FSS) 2020, which is aimed at (i) increasing access to housing finance from present level of 0.5% to 30%; (b) growing the mortgaged housing finance from the present zero per cent to 20%; and (c) increasing the contributions of housing finance from current level of 0.76% to 15% by 2020 and its contributions to GDP.
- (ii) In 2009 Government also set up the Presidential Technical Committee on Land Reform in 2009 to ensure access to land. In 2009, Government adopted the report of the National Technical Working Group on Housing as a major component of Nigeria's Vision 20:2020 which led to the funding of the National Housing Programme implemented under the Transformation Agenda (2011-2015).
- (iii) In 2013, Government established the Nigerian Secondary Mortgage Refinancing System as recommended in the revised National Housing Policy in 2012.

Since 2020, Government increased housing funds from N18 bn in 2020 to N40bn in 2021 that enabled the FMBN to provide more loans to housing, which rose from N18.4bn in 2020 to N40bn in 2021. These figures are impressive considering that between 1992-2020, FMBN has disbursed a total of N274.4 bn as loans.

Results:

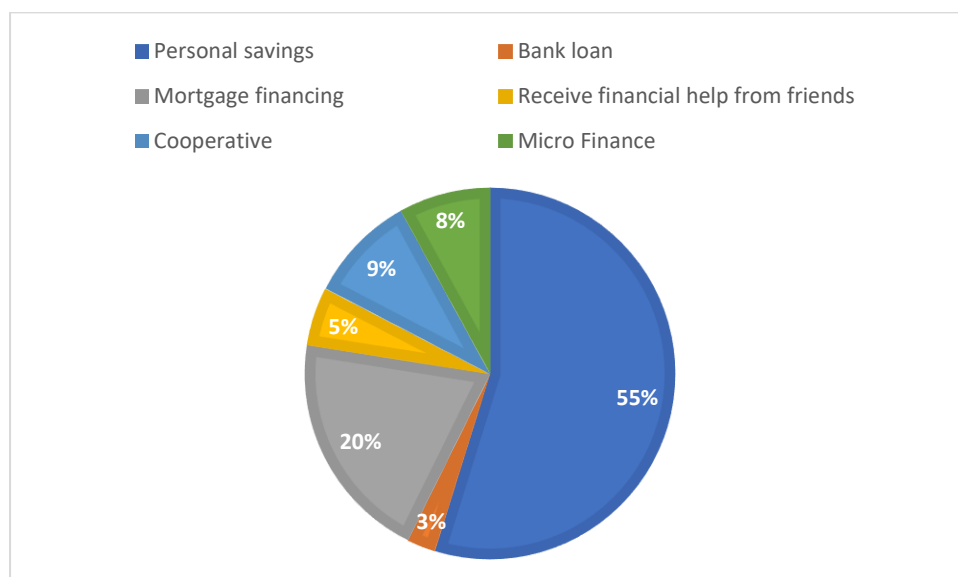
The current efforts made to ensure access to sustainable finance is commendable in putting in place the relevant policy, legislation and the establishing housing institutions. However, with regard to the population having access to sustainable housing finance, the utilisation of mortgage for housing finance and the mortgage debt to GDP, the country is still far from providing access to sustainable finance.

Population with access to sustainable housing finance by sex and type of tenure created.

Currently, the population having access to mortgage finance in Nigeria is low. The housing finance is limited. Among the 3.8 million eligible contributors to Nigeria’s Federal Mortgage Bank, only 12,000 mortgages have been provided. This explains why only 5% of the total housing stock in Nigeria, which is estimated at 10.7million, is in formal mortgage (CBN 2013; World Bank 2016).

With regard to home ownership, only 49% of adult population in Nigeria can access mortgage finance (World Bank 2016). The remaining 51% have to use other sources of finance.

In contrast, only a fifth (20%) of slum dwellers can access mortgage finance and those that can secure bank loans to build their houses is just 2% (FDI 2014). The bulk of the slum dwellers still use personal savings to build their houses. For majority of slum dwellers, the policies of the banks and mortgage institutions discriminate giving loans to slum dwellers and for development in the slums (Figure 8).



Source: FDI (2014).

Figure 8: SOURCES OF HOUSING FINANCE FOR SLUM DWELLERS IN NIGERIA

Furthermore, people are scared of using bank loans for housing because the interest rates are high, going for about 20 percent, which is five times the rates in France, Germany, and the United States (McKinsey 2014). In a more recent study, the bank loans have risen to more than 25% for loans of short tenure (average 3 years) due to short maturity profile of deposits, and it is over 60% if the loan is with tenure of 1 to 30 days (Falade and Idowu 2020).

With regard to home rental, the poor in urban dwellers cannot afford not only existing housing prices but many of them cannot afford the rents. The monthly rent paid by urban residents have risen highly in the past decade. For instance, the monthly rent paid by the slum residents in Karu in 2014 was N10,184 as compared to N33,438 per month in 2021 which is more than three times increase (FDI 2014; Falade and Idowu 2020).

Mortgage debt relative to GDP

Housing is a major contributor to GDP in Nigeria. Currently, the mortgage market is growing fast. From a meagre 0.5bn in 2006 it has trebled to US\$1.42 billion in 2011 and grew to , which was 0.5%. By 2021, it has grown to 2.5% (World Bank 2016 and Ahmed 2021¹⁰). Despite this growth, the mortgage sector is still small, when compared with Nigeria's level of development and urbanization.

Challenges:

The challenges to access to sustainable housing financed include:

- (i) Securing adequate funds by PMIs and NHF to fund housing mortgage; and
- (ii) Lack of efficiency in disbursement of housing funds as seen in long time it takes to process a loan and the small size of the loan (CBN 2013¹¹)

1.1.2.3 Establish security of tenure

Para 40 of the NUA, has committed countries 'to promote increased security of tenure, recognizing the plurality of tenure types, and to develop fit-for-purpose, gender-responsive solutions within the continuum of land rights'.

Nigeria enacted the Land Use Act in 1978, which is the principal legislation on access to land ownership rights and transactions. The processing of secure tenure is shared by the federal, state and local governments. Across the states and local governments the processing

10 Ahmed, R. (2021): Economy: Nigeria's Mortgage sector constitutes 2.5% of GDP

(www.businesspost.ng/economy/nigerias-mortgage-sector-constitutes-2-5-off-gdp-haman/)

11 CBN (2013): Financial System Strategy 2020 – Mortgage

(<https://www.cbn.gov.ng/fss/tue/BSP/Mortgage%20&%20Credit/FSS%202020%20-%20Mortgage%20Presentation.pdf>)

of applications for secure tenure is slow due to many cost of application, lack of survey plan and delays in granting certificates, and corruption among government officials among others

Population with secure tenure rights to land

Between 2016-2021, the FMWH issued 1,280 Certificates of Occupancy (C-of-O) to home owners and executed 578 secondary land ownership transactions and generated revenue of N1.68bn¹².

Across the states and local governments, the population issued title documents are bound to vary. But the current data on total Nigerians with secure tenure rights shows slow progress. According to NBS (2019), the current data on secure tenure in Nigeria indicate the following:

- 13.2 percent of total household heads have title deeds
- 8.1 percent of total households have certificates; and
- 71.4 percent of house owners do not have any documents/certificate of occupancy signifying their ownership of their property. (NBS 2019)..

All over the country, Lagos with 22.9% issued the highest number of ownership certificates in Nigeria (NBS 2019).

Between 2012- 2022, the population of Nigeria with secure tenure rose from 3% recorded in 2012/2013 to 21.3% recorded in 20219 (Adeniyi, 2013; Okumo 2012; NBS 2019). The figure is still too low for Nigeria when compared with other countries.

1.1.2.4 Establish slum upgrading programmes

Nigeria has continued to experience high rates of rural-urban migration and a high growth rate of its urban population which is projected to reach 48.7% of the total population by 2016 and to reach 59.2% by 2030¹³. This has in turn resulted in proliferation of slums, urban degradation and deficiencies in access to basic services including power supply, water, drainage and sanitation, solid waste disposal, roads and public transport.

The Federal Government has in place enabling legislation, policies and programmes capable of formulating and implementing slum upgrading programmes. These include:

- (i) The Land Use Act 1978.
- (ii) National Urban Development Policy 2012.
- (iii) National Housing Policy 2012.

¹² Federal Ministry of Works and Housing 2021 Annual Report

¹³See Sources: NPC (2006); UN-DESA (2018); UN-Habitat (2020)

The Federal Government attaches some importance to slum upgrading. In 2014, the then FMLHUD commissioned a study of six Nigerian cities with a view to collecting, collating and analysing data on slums and blighted areas and to propose inclusive renewal strategies and prioritize implementation action plans and programmes. While these studies have been completed, but the National Slum Upgrading Programme is yet to be developed and launched for implementation. This major output is to be complimented with organizing a national slum summit and development of a national programme on Slum Upgrading. The Covid 19 pandemic has slowed the process of organizing the national slum summit and developing the National Action Plan for slum upgrading.

The FMWH has been committed to implementing Slum and Urban Renewal Programme with annual budget to fund the Constituency Projects of the elected members of the National Assembly and the Senate. Under the programme the Ministry has implemented several discrete slum upgrading projects across the country.

Table 8 shows the projects implemented as MDGs urban renewal/slum-upgrading projects by the FMWH from 2006 – 2021. The Ministry also employed Public–Private Partnership (PPP) method to implement Site and Services Scheme and Urban Renewal and Slum Upgrading Programme. A total of 2287 Projects were executed in the areas of providing access roads, drainage, solar street lights and rural electrification and maintenance of public buildings and utilities.

Table 7: URBAN RENEWAL/SLUM-UPGRADING PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY FMLHUD (2006-2015)

Period	Urban Renewal/Slum-upgrading			Total
	Access Roads/Drainages	Solar Powered Street Lights and Rural Electrification	Public Buildings/ Utilities	
2006	-	-	1	1
2007	-	-	4	4
2008	24	29	24	129
2009	72	15	86	260
2010	88	63	86	296
2011	41	58	72	248
2012	46	14	160	542
2013	61	10	195	424
2014	28	82	130	383
2015	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

Period	Urban Renewal/Slum-upgrading			Total
	Access Roads/Drainages	Solar Powered Street Lights and Rural Electrification	Public Buildings/ Utilities	
2021				
Grand Total	360 (15.7%)	271 (11.9%)	758 (33.1%)	2287 (60.27%)

Source: MDG Unit, Federal Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, July, 2015

It is estimated that the different housing and urban renewal projects undertaken generated 29,699 jobs from July-December 2020 (FMWH 2020).

Only a few State governments are making modest progress towards implementing slum upgrading by enacting planning law and adopting policies, urban renewal guidelines and strategies and master/structure plans which focus on slum upgrading. For instance, the Lagos State Urban Renewal Legislation was passed in 2010 and in 2019 prepared Urban Renewal Guidelines. Both Ondo and Osun states have embarked on adopting urban renewal strategies followed by implementation of action plans.

More states have adopted 15-year master plans/structure plans for selected cities that focused on urban renewal. These states include Awka, Onitsha and Nnewi in Anambra State, nine cities in Osun, four cities in Nasarawa and four cities in Kogi State.

Many states have not taken slum upgrading with the seriousness it deserves as they not established urban renewal agency, no budget provision and some have not assed the URP 1992 into their statute book.

1.1.2.5. Integrate housing into urban development plan

Government recognised the need for providing for housing in urban development. In most urban areas housing takes the lion share of land allocation for urban development. Both the federal and state governments makes annual budgetary provisions for housing, which are varied. There is no data on the amount of budgetary provisions for housing subsidies by the tiers of government.

1.1.2.6 Challenges

There have been several challenges facing ensuring access to adequate housing in the country. The main challenges to the urban renewal and slum-upgrading target can be surmised to have included the following:

- (i) Implementation of projects in isolation without bringing in all the necessary stakeholders. Clearly this is an indication that a better impact would have been achieved if the Programme was more aligned and integrated into the core activities of the Ministry. There has been little or no especially so by other tiers of Government, the private sector and beneficiaries.

- (ii) Poor funding - Many of the housing projects undergoing execution were stalled due to shortfalls in the release of funds.
- (iii) Imposition of projects on beneficiaries – Many of the projects were not requested by the targeted beneficiaries, but were rather imposed on them. This, in most cases, resulted in neglect and /or pilfering of completed facilities due to lack of a felt ownership.
- (iv) Lack of respect of the legal rights of slum dwellers and following the lay down procedures prescribed by the planning legislation for carrying urban renewal¹⁴.
- (v) Poor management and governance of implemented project: No persons or organisations were expressly identified and charged with the ownership and management of the completed projects; and
- (vi) Failure of subsequent governments to implement national housing programme to achieve the set targets so as to prevent slum formation.
- (vii) Low and declining annual budgets for housing.
- (viii) Lack easy access to land for housing

1.1.3 Access to Basic Services

According to the Guidelines issued by the UN-Habitat the progress made in ensuring access to basic services is to be measured with respect to the following indicators:

- *Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.*
- *Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services.*
- *Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total Municipal Solid Waste generated by cities.*

1.1.3.1 Population using safely managed drinking water services

Successive Governments in Nigeria have been concerned to ensure that households have access to safely managed water, sanitation and waste services Government has established national, state and urban and rural water agencies.

The institutional frameworks for the provision of water and sanitation exist at federal, state and local government levels. The Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) is the lead agency for drinking-water and sanitation services. The ministry carries out water quality surveillance activities of the established waterworks and annual monitoring of the sanitation and hygiene programmes/projects in the country.

¹⁴ The fact finding mission of the UN-Habitat to Rivers state in 2008, found out that the urban renewal was being carried out with inadequate institutional framework, inadequate legislative framework and non-recognition of the rights of tenants

The State and Local Governments are responsible for providing municipal and domestic water supplies. So far, only 28 out of 36 states plus the FCT have established urban water agencies. Of the 28 states, only 16 have functional urban water utilities (WASH NORM II 2019).

Also, from time to time, Government has adopted and implemented policies and programmes for providing access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene in the country. The key ones include:

- i. National Water Policy, 2009 (undergoing review);
- ii. National Water Resources Master Plan, 2014;
- iii. Water for People, Water for Life Framework of action;
- iv. CGS Counterpart funding policy;
- v. Urban, Small Towns and Rural Water Supply Schemes;
- vi. Quick Wins Interventions under the Constituency projects;
- vii. Special Projects interventions of OSSAP-MDGs; and
- viii. WASH Programmes.

From time Government has partnered with international organizations and NGOs such as WHO, UNICEF, WaterAid, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, World Bank, AfDB and USAID among others to implement relevant programmes. The implementation of WASH programmes of the WaterAid, UNICEF and WHO across the countries, has helped Nigeria in no small to achieve the current progress made in the provision of water and sanitation in urban and rural areas of the country.

Figure 9 shows the existing sources of waters used by households in 2019. From this figure, only 14% of Nigeria's total population have access to safely managed water services (i.e. improved sources within premises, available when needed and free from faecal coliform). The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 29% and 7% respectively. This figure translates to 175 million without access to safely managed water services and of this total 41 million (23%) reside in urban areas (NORM II 2019)..

Figure 10 shows the wide disparities in access to basic water services among households by areas of residence, geopolitical zones, and socio-economic data such as education, wealth and gender. With regard to gender, more women (75%) have access to basic services when compared with men (70%). With regard to geo-political zone, access to safe water varies from 84% for Southwest to 59% for the northeast. There are only minor disparities in access to safe drinking water among households by residences, ownership, usage and water facility type, education, gender and wealth.

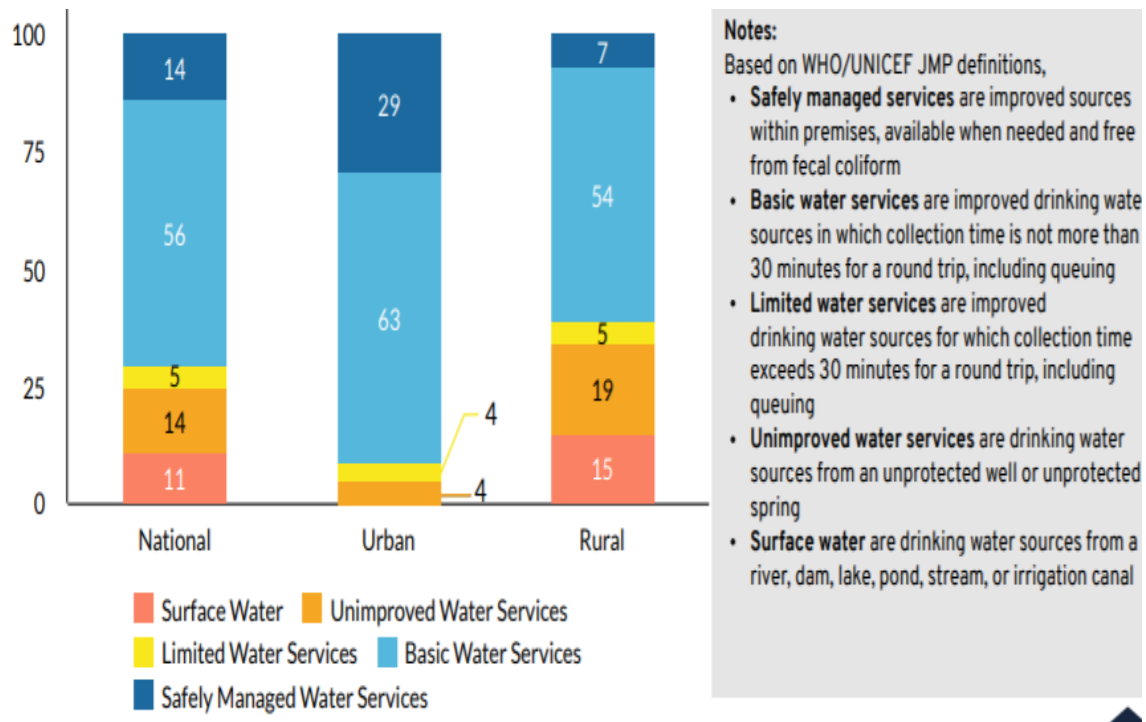


Figure 9: PERCENT POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SERVICES BY NATIONAL, URBAN AND RURAL

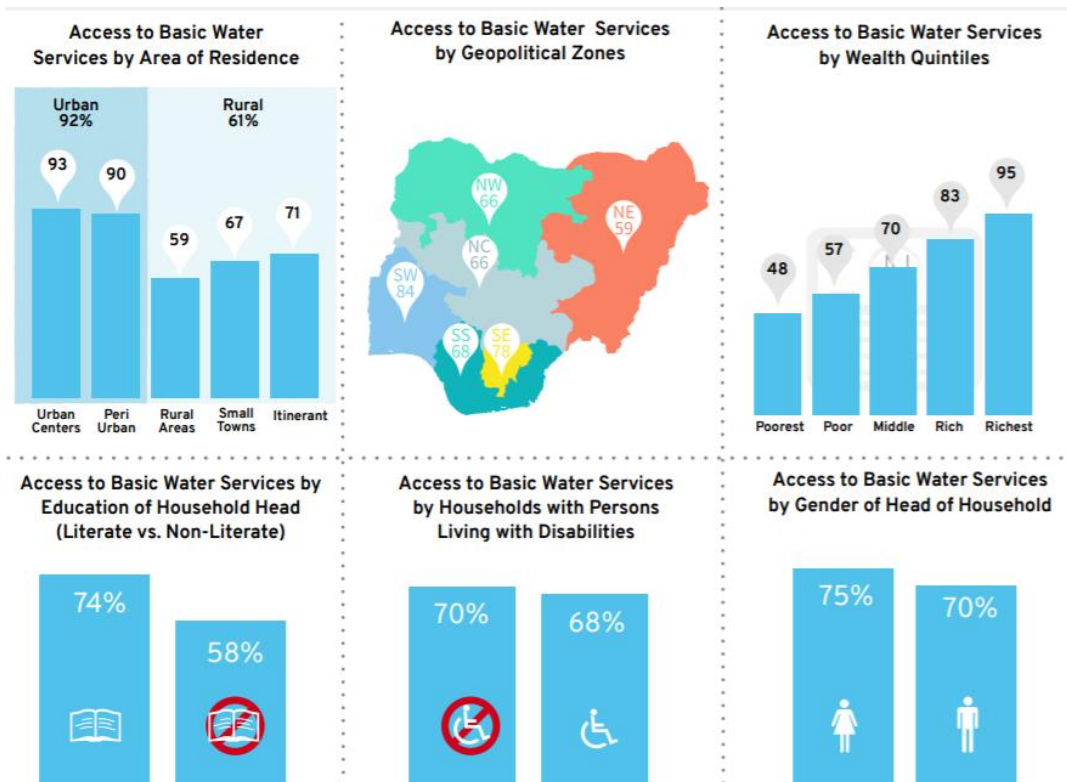


Figure 10: ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SERVICES BY AREA, ZONES, HOUSEHOLDS, EDUCATION AND PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

Figure 11 shows the current population with access to safely managed and basic water services by states in Nigeria. Across the states, households with access to both safely managed and basic water services vary from 36% in Taraba to 96% in Lagos state. The states that are performing above the national average figure of 70% are Lagos, Jigawa, Imo, Anambra, FCT, Zamfara, Rivers, Nasarawa, Ekiti, Katsina, Abia, Borno, Osun, Ogun, Edo, Ondo and Enugu. Similarly, the states that are performing lower than the national average figure of 70% are Kwara, Delta, Kano, Yobe, Akwa Ibom, Bauchi, Plateau, Kogi, Adamawa, Cross River, Bayelsa, Benue, Gombe, Kebbi, Sokoto and Taraba.

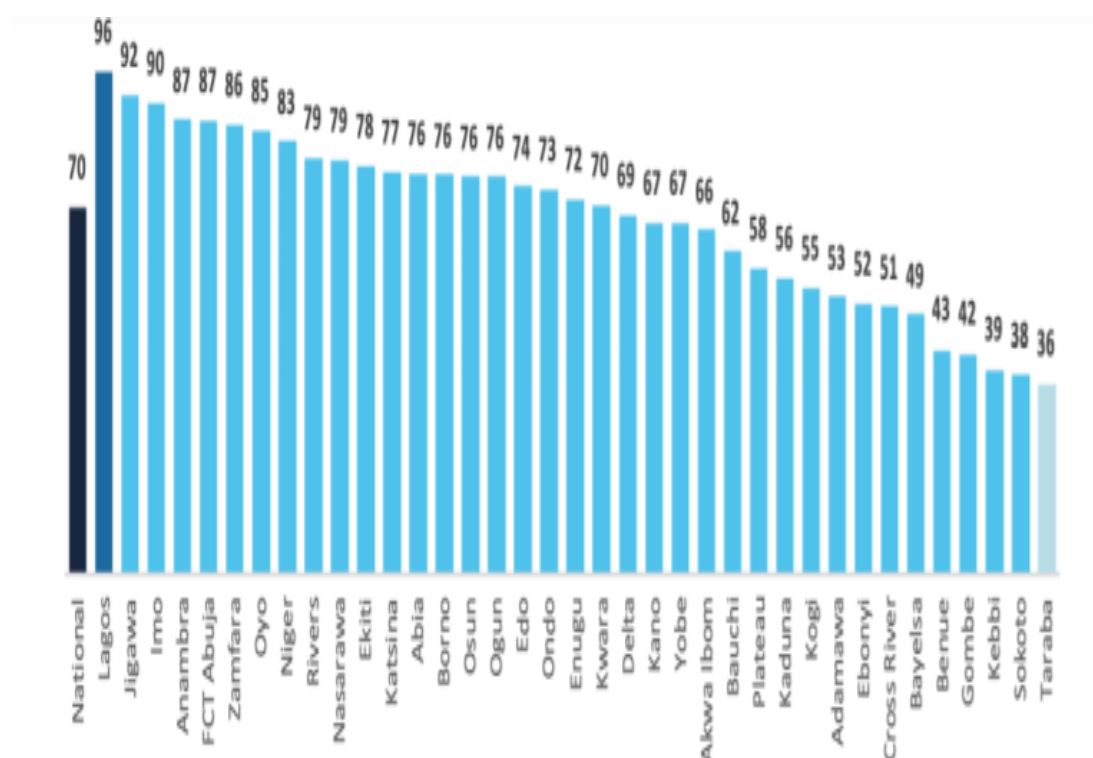


Figure 11: PERCENT POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SUPPLY BY STATES AND NATIONAL

Figure 12 shows the comparative data on access to safely managed and basic water services by total urban and rural areas between 2018 and 2019. Overall, from 2016 till 2020, the country has recorded some progress. Access to basic water services in Nigeria among households, rose gradually from 67% in 2015, through 68% in 2018, and ending in 70% in 2019, which amounts to 9 million more people gaining access to basic water supply. Between 2018 and 2019, the proportion of people living in urban areas with access to basic water services rose by 5% when compared to 2% and 1% growth rates recorded for access to basic water services at national and rural areas respectively.

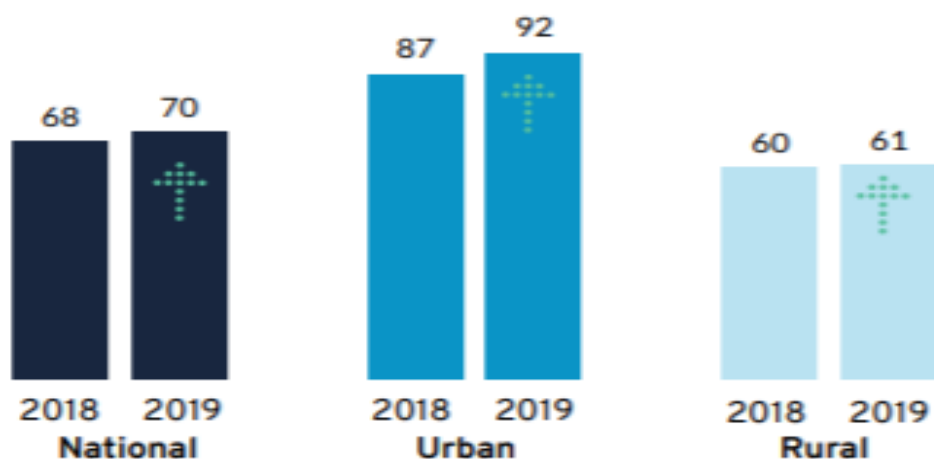


Figure 12: PERCENT HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO BASIC DRINKING WATER SUPPLY BY NATIONAL, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS (2018-2019)

There has also been improvement in the average time for collecting water, which recorded a reduction of about 5 mins and improvement in the quality of water being supplied. The progress recorded so far can be attributed to the increase in the number of functional water facilities, which witnessed 5% increase (WASH NORM II 2019).

Despite the progress made so far, it is of concern that as much as 160 million in the country do not have access to safely managed and basic water services. Only very few Nigerians use piped water, which access declining from 12% in 2015 to 8% in 2018 and improving only marginally to 9% in 2019. Only a third of the population who used piped water can access it within their households. Also, only a small proportion of urban population is being served public water authorities: The status of water currently supplied by urban public utilities is far less than optimum. Whereas about 100 million people live in areas served by State Water Agencies SWAs, but only a small proportion of the population is provided with full water services. This figure is buttressed by the fact that only a sixteen states out of 36 have fully functional urban water utilities and producing water for households. Capacity utilization of functioning waterworks in Nigeria is critically low at 35 percent. 25% of public systems are non-functional, only 33% have water management committees and only 6% have tariff systems in place. Despite this improvement, experts have opined that Nigeria might not meet the SDG 6 Target by 2030 on water. Despite the current progress made, access to improved drinking water in Nigeria is far less than 80% figure required to match its current urbanization rate (WHO/UNICEF 2010; World Bank 2010, National Population Commission (NPC) [Nigeria] and ICF 2019).

1.1.3.2 Population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

(i) Population using safely managed sanitation

Figure 13, only 21% of Nigeria's total population have access to safely managed sanitation services in 2019. The figures for urban and rural areas are 25% and 19% respectively. This translates to 156 million Nigerians who do not have access to safely managed sanitation services. 42 million people out of this total live in urban areas.

The national average for households with access to basic sanitation (i.e. those using improved sanitation that are not shared) is 23% as compared with 28% 21% recorded for urban and rural areas respectively.

While 23 per cent of total population in Nigeria continue to practice open defecation, the figures for urban and rural areas are 10% and 29% respectively.

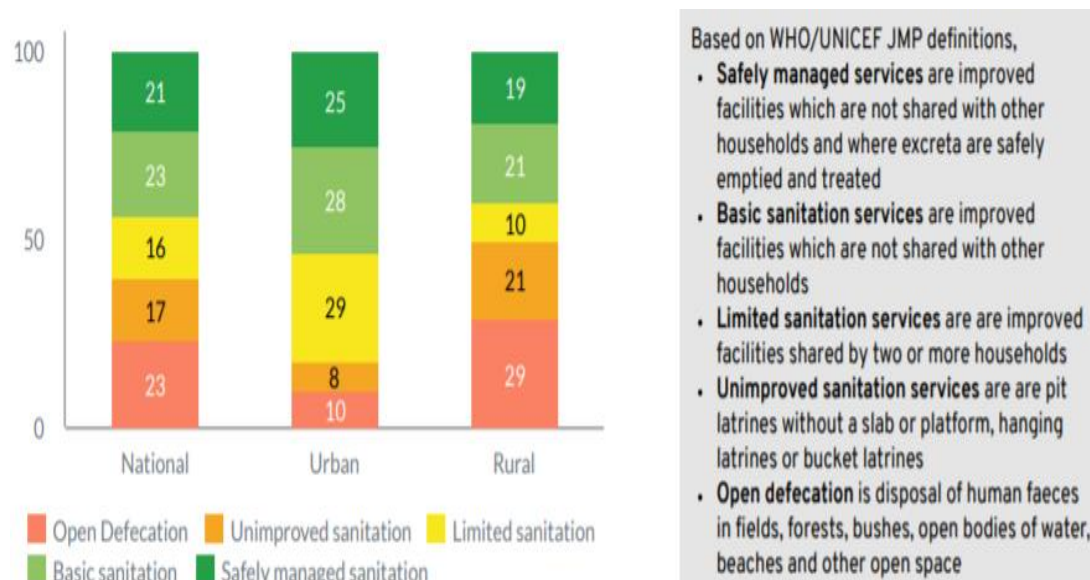


Figure 13: CURRENT LEVEL OF ACCESS TO SANITATION AND HYGIENE SERVICES

Other findings from NORM II study indicate the following:

- One in four Nigerians (23%) still defecate in the open. This amounts to 46 million people defecating in the open and 15 million from the North Central zone.
- People in rural areas (29%) practicing open defecation are three times higher than those in the urban areas (10%).

Access to safely managed sanitation among slum dwellers is generally non-existent, when compared with non-slum areas in cities. In the slums, the residents only have access to basic, limited and unimproved sanitation services as well as open defecation as shown in Figure 14. Open defecation is likely to be the most common type of sanitation facility

available to the slum dwellers. According to NORM II Report (2019), the poorest households (36%) are 9 times more likely to practice open defecation than the richest households (4%).

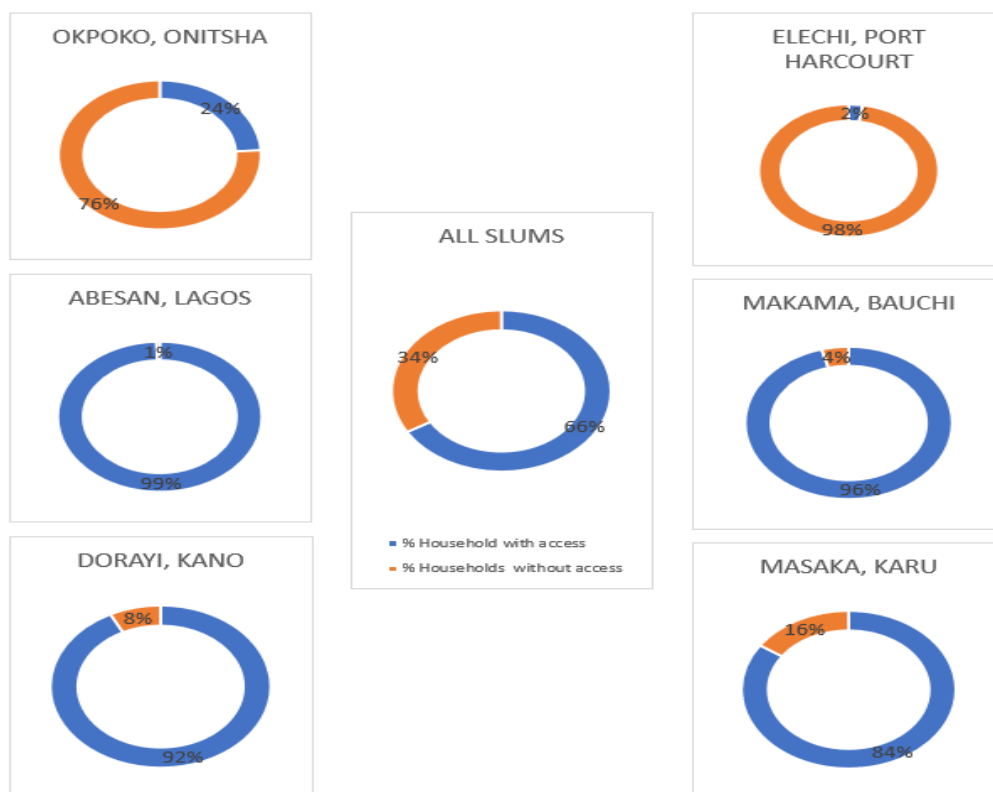


Figure 14: ACCESS TO BASIC, LIMITED AND UN-IMPROVED SANITATION SERVICES IN SELECTED SLUMS

Result

Between 2014 and 2019, only little progress has been made in the provision for access to sanitation and hygiene during the past six years. Between 2014 - 2018, the total households in Nigeria with access to safely managed sanitation, actually decreased from 42.7% to 42%, with the latter increased to 44% in 2019 (National Population Commission (NPC) and ICF International 2014; WASH NORM II 2019). From Figure 15, households who had access to basic sanitation services increased by 2 point between 2018 and 2019. The corresponding increases in in rural and urban areas are 2% and 3% respectively. Also, the number of household defecating in the open, which recorded a decrease of 1% between 2018 and 2019.

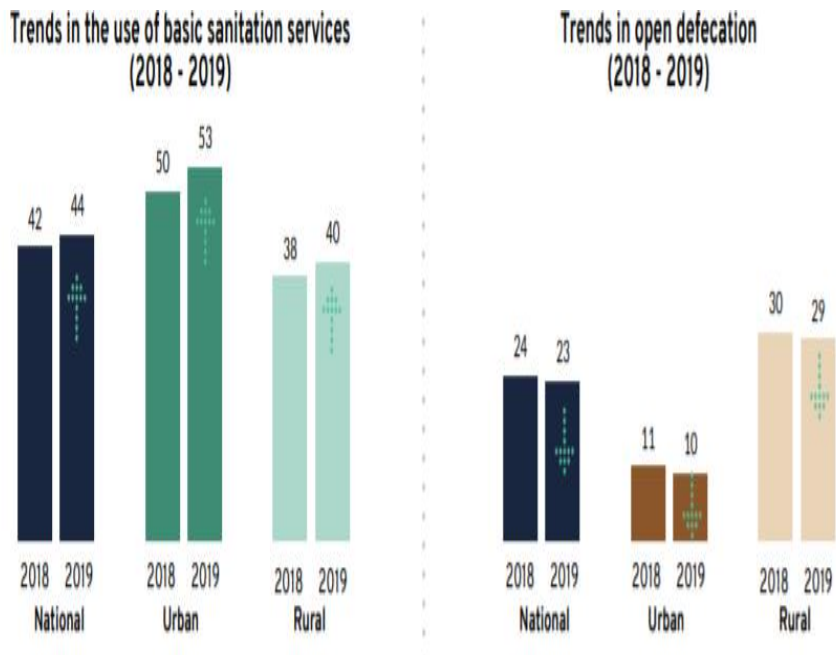


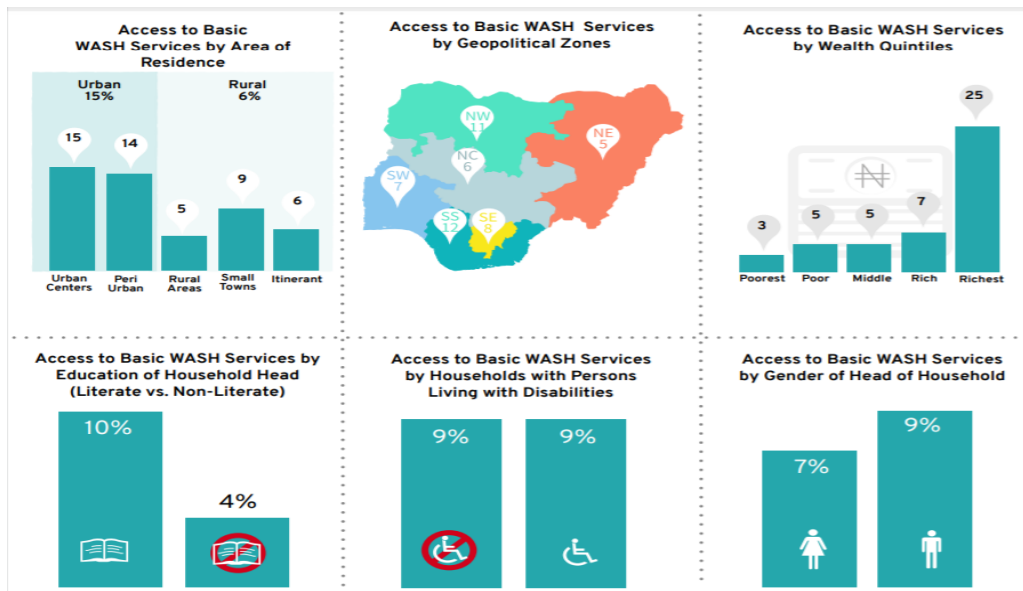
Figure 15: ACCESS TO BASIC SANITATION BY NATIONAL, URBAN AND RURAL (2018-2019)

(ii) Population using handwashing facilities with soap and water.

From the existing data, population using improved sanitation facilities with proper handwashing facility with soap and water is 17% (Norm II Report 2019). This figure is very low, an indication of no remarkable progress being made.

(iii) Access to combined WASH Services

From Figure 16, access to combined WASH services varies by gender, education and areas of residence and wealth. However, the most significant disparities are related to wealth. The wealthiest households are eight times more likely to have access to basic WASH services than the poorest households. People from the poorest households are about two times less likely to have access to basic water supply services than those from the richest households. Educated households with access to basic services combined is 10%, which is more than twice the figure for non-literate households (4%). However, from Figure 17, access to water and sanitation services combined in Nigeria increased from 32% in 2018 to 34% in 2019, which is 2% increase per annum. However, the households with access to basic sanitation with hygiene services combined decreased from 13% in 2018 to 10% in 2019, which is a 3% decrease per annum. Also household with access to water and hygiene combined decreased from 17% in 2018 to 13% in 2019, which is 4% decrease per annum.



Source: NBS (2019)

Figure 16: DISPARITIES AMONG HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES BY RESIDENCE, WEALTH QUINTILES, LITERACY, HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES AND GENDER

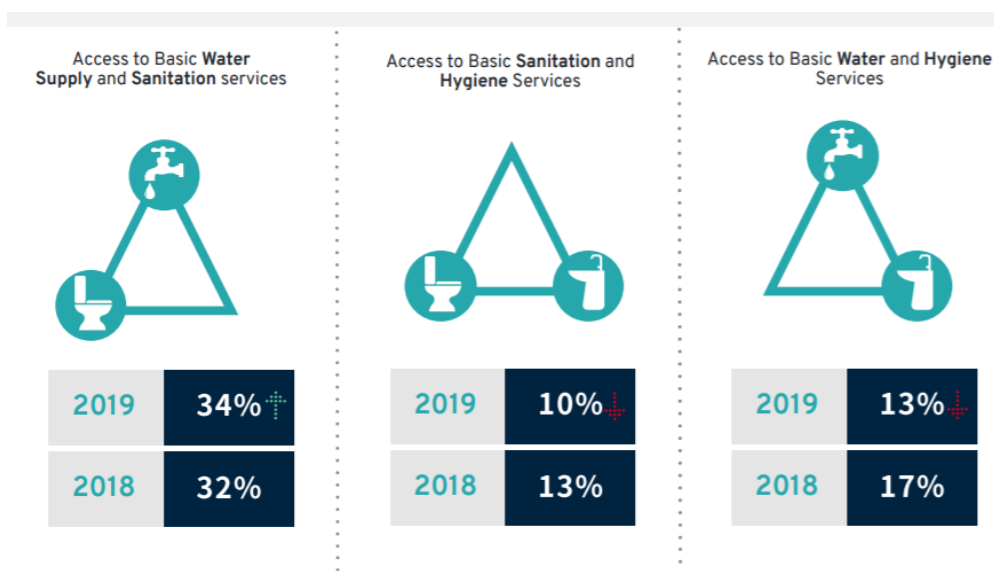


Figure 17: TRENDS IN PERCENT HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SERVICES IN NIGERIA (2018-2019)

The reasons for the poor provision for water, sanitation and hygiene in Nigerian cities by public water agencies include under-funding, inefficiency of existing water agencies, non-establishment of water agencies in many states such as Nasarawa and others, inadequate planning and management, inability to provide metered water services and the neglect of slum areas in the provision of water and other essential infrastructure. Both the state and local governments lacked financial resources and institutional capacity to provide 100% water supply to meet the needs of the growing population. There is the need to inject funding into water supply which only the private sector can provide.

1.1.3.3 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated by cities

The management of wastes in cities is the responsibility of LGs. However, across the country, the LGs with statutory roles for waste management have not been able to discharge their roles as expected. Rather, the states have taken over from LGs their constitutional role of providing waste management services (NBS 2013; Kaza et al 2018).

According to experts, Nigeria's 203 million population generate around 103 million metric tonnes of wastes annually at the rate of 0.51 kg per capital per day (Kaza et al 2018). This figure translates to 56.03 metric tons of wastes generated by urban population, out of which 27.03 metric tonnes (48%) of wastes are generated urban slum dwellers (Falade and Idowu 2022). By 2050, the total annual waste generated in Nigeria will more than double when the present figure is expected to rise to 400 million (Falade and Idowu 2022).

Presently, across the country, many states and LGs have not made adequate progress in ensuring household wastes are not properly managed and disposed of, thus, constituting serious health hazards and ugly sights ((Plates 1 and 2). A few states like Lagos, Cross River and FCT are increasingly delivering traditional municipal waste management services. The states are re-focusing on building sustainable final disposal sites, improving waste collection coverage, closing dumpsites, and providing environmental education for the public. Under the present situation, many households and businesses, therefore, rely on informal waste collectors who collect wastes by cart and dumped them indiscriminately. Recyclable wastes are collected by waste-pickers and scavengers, which are either sold directly to local merchants and or to micro- to medium-sized waste separation and recycling enterprises.



Plate 1: : VIEW OF SCAVENGERS PICKING WASTES FROM DUMP SITE IN LAGOS



Plate 2: ILLEGAL DISPOSAL OF WASTES IN OPEN SPACES AND VACANT PLOTS IN OKPOKO SLUM

There is no accurate data on the total wastes that are generated, collected and safely disposed of. However, according to the data presented in the 2016 Baseline Study Report for SDGs in Nigeria, only 6.24% of total urban wastes are regularly collected and disposed of (Federal Government

2016). In 2018, a cross country study of waste management in Africa indicated that on 25% of household wastes are safely collected when compared with 44% for Sub-Sahara African countries (Kaza et al 2018). Urban studies put the figure at 31%. In essence, it can be estimated that around 28 % of total wastes are safely disposed of. Safe waste disposal sites are a rarity in most cities. Presently, there are on only six sanitary landfill sites operative in Nigerian cities (comprising Olusosun, Solous II and Epe in Lagos; Awotan and Lapite in Ibadan; and Eneka in Port Harcourt).

However some progress has been made in the methods used for storing household wastes.. For instance the trend analysis of waste disposal methods used in Karu Local Government between 2014-2020 showed that while the practice of disposing wastes in community bins had only increased by 2%, but the households disposing wastes into open spaces, roadsides and bushes have increased by 5.2% over the period (See Figure 18).

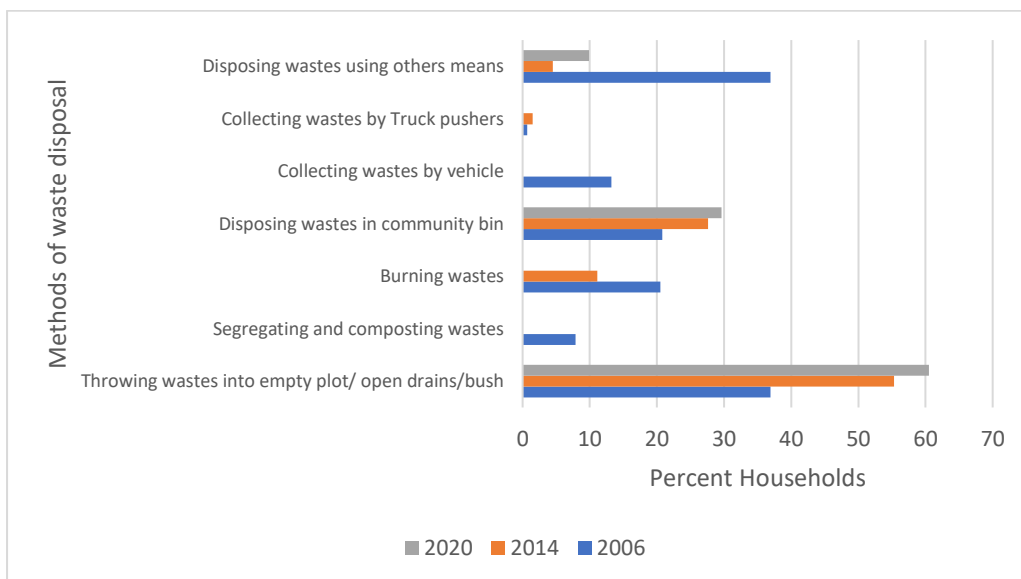


Figure 18: TREND ANALYSIS OF WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS USED IN KARU LOCAL GOVERNMENT (2006-2020)

1.1.3.4 Ensure access to safe and efficient public transport system

Population with convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The transport services available to urban residents in Nigeria include regular taxis, ride-sharing services, motorcycle cabs, rickshaws and minibus services. However, the Oxford Business Group described the non-availability of public transport to urban residents in Nigeria thus:

“When it comes to public transport, the choices and routes are more limited. There are some public services in the country, such as Lagos’ LAGBUS, which commenced operations in 2007, and now oversees a network of approximately 500 buses offering 40 different routes; however, it is the city’s estimated 75,000 minibuses that transport the majority of passengers around Lagos”¹⁵.

Generally, the story of public transport in other Nigerian towns is the same as the dominant public transport mode is the minibuses. In many cities, public transport is provided mainly by private sector operators, who are highly un-organised and use mini buses that cannot move a large number of people.

Also, the existing data on the mode of transport has shown the inadequacy of the current provision for public transport. For instance, the transport modes for slum dwellers in six cities indicate the following:

- 29.5% household heads trekked to work;
- 25.9% Household heads went by car,
- 23.1% Households used bus;
- 18.5% Households rode motorcycle to work.

Generally, most slum dwellers relied on the use of either tricycles or motor-cycles as the only available modes of transport (Plate 11).



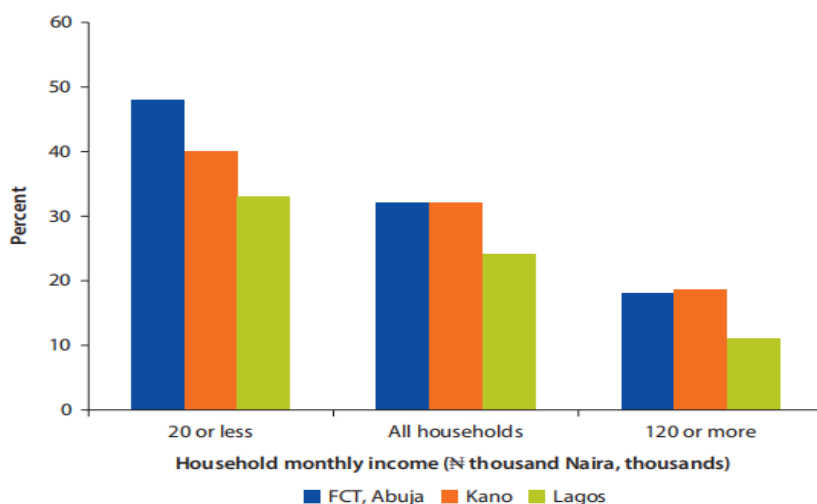
Plate 3: VIEWS OF MOTORCYCLES USED AS PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN URBAN SLUM AREAS OF MASAKA IN KARU

The picture shows the poor road condition and the reliance on motorcycle as the only means of transport.

¹⁵ Oxford Business Group. New public transport options aim to ease traffic congestion in Nigeria, (<https://oxfordbusinessgroup.com/analysis/moving-together-mass-transport-options-aim-ease-traffic-congestion-lagos#:~:text=There%20are%20a%20wide%20variety.and%20routes%20are%20more%20limited>). Visited on 13 April 2022.

The existing data show that most urban residents go to work using private cars because of lack of access to public transport.

Access to convenient public transport is far from being realised. The cost of intra-urban transport journey to work is high, affecting more the poor living in peri-urban areas, who spend over half their income on transport. In transport studies conducted in FCT/Abuja, Kano, and Lagos, the household income spent on transport varies from 25% in Lagos to 30% in both Kano and Abuja (Figure 19). The current data on household income spent on transport in Nigeria are among the highest among the cities in the world (Figure 20).



Sources: FCT 2013 Travel Demand Survey; Kano 2012 Travel Demand Survey; Lagos 2012 Travel Demand Survey.; World Bank (2016): From oil to Cities

Figure 19: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME SPENT ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT BY INCOME GROUP IN SELECTED NIGERIAN CITIES

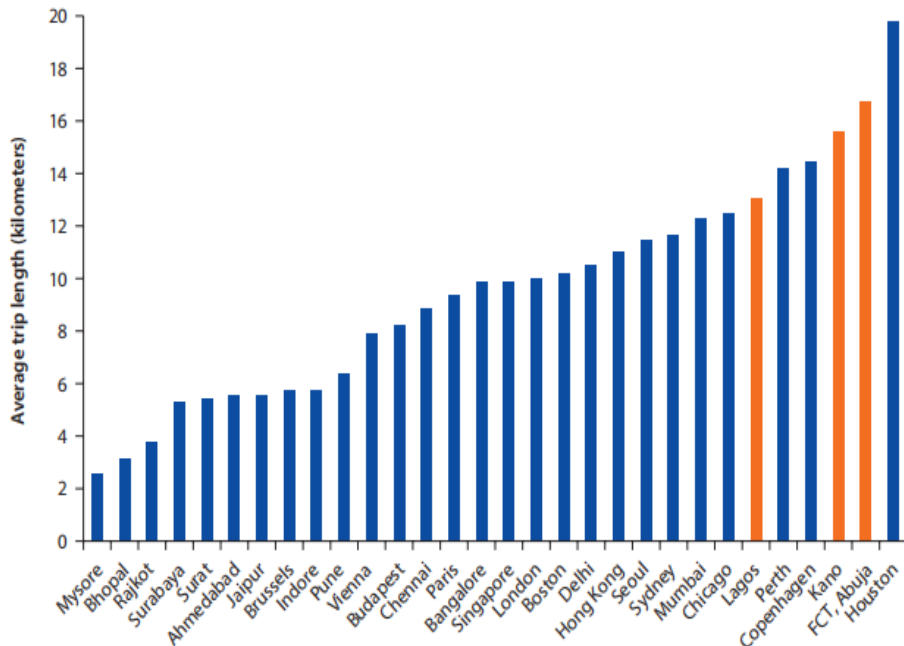


Figure 20: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME SPENT ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT BY INCOME GROUP IN SELECTED NIGERIAN CITIES COMPARED WITH OTHER WORLD CITIES

Sources: From Oil to Cities • <http://dx.doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-0792-3>

FCT 2013 Travel Demand Survey/Kano 2012 Travel Demand Survey/Lagos 2012 Travel Demand Survey.

In the midst of general apathy towards developing public transport, Lagos state is an exception that has come up with evolving a comprehensive plan for promoting public transport. This bold step is yielding a steady and growing best practice in the country(Box 9).

Box 8: LAGOS METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSPORT AUTHORITY PROMOTING WIDER ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN A FAST GROWING METROPOLIS

The Lagos Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (LAMATA), a semiautonomous public agency and corporate body established in 2007, responded to the dire transport problems in Lagos Megacity, which have been yielding fruitful results.

In line with its mandate, LAMATA with the Transport Fund, and loans secured from the World Bank adopted a 30-year transport master plan (running up until 2032) which is focused on promoting mass public transport systems in Lagos. The key features of the plan include (i) establishing and regulating a Bus Rapid Transit network for key transport corridors in the city, based on publicly funded infrastructure and concessionary private sector ownership and management of rolling stock and operations.; (ii) upgrading and improving water transportation networks through new infrastructure and greater integration into the city's overall mass transit system; (iii) overseeing the maintenance, upgrading, and rehabilitation of the city's 632 kilometres long planned Road Network, which includes most major road arteries and corridors; (iv) establishing the Light Rail Mass Transit network, on which construction work began in 2010.; (v) managing the day-to-day operation of the public transport by a private sector concessionaire, in line with LAMATA's public-private partnership strategy and approach.

The phased development and implementation of the BRT routes has been accomplished and made operational. The success recorded are received several awards, acclamation and international visits. The rail lines are being developed with remarkable success stories.

General reviews of LAMATA's activities indicate that its integrated approach to public transport in Lagos City has reduced transport costs and journey times for many people.

Nigeria's growing cities, especially the larger agglomerations, underlie the need for significant investments in urban public transport infrastructure and services. From 2011 to 2020, it is estimated that the demand for public transport will increase by 5.2 million trips per day. To address this rise, the African Development Bank has projected that Government needs to do the following among other things:

- Repairing and rehabilitating approximately 30,000 kilometres of urban and tertiary roads
- Paving and upgrading almost 15,000 kilometres of urban and tertiary roads
- Developing mass transit train and bus systems.

In all, it is estimated that investments of around US\$40 billion investment in urban public transport infrastructure would be needed during 2011–20 (AfDB 2013).

1.1.3.5 Provide access to modern renewable energy

(i) Proportion of population with access to electricity

Only 59.3% of total population in Nigeria has access to electricity according to panel survey conducted by NBS (2015). The figures for urban and rural areas are 84 percent and 33% respectively. The supply of electricity either in urban or rural in urban areas is generally unreliable. Incessant power outages mean connection to the grid is no guarantee of supply. Many homes and businesses instead must rely on a generator (FDI 2014; World Bank 2016).

(i) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

The use of renewable energy such as solar and wind is currently low. It is estimated that its use will increase in future because of its many advantages of contributing to environmental sustainability. Nigeria is committed to promoting the use of renewable energy in the adopted Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP), which targets increasing the supply of renewable electricity from 13% of total electricity generation in 2015 to 23% in 2025 and 36% by 2030 when it will contribute 10% of Nigerian total energy consumption. The targets set the use of the different types of renewable energy include the following:

- (i) *Small-hydro*: 600 MW in 2015 and 2,000 MW by 2025;
- (ii) *Solar PV*: 500 MW by 2025;
- (iii) *Biomass-based power plants*: 50 MW in 2015 and 400 MW by 2025; and
- (iv) *Wind*: 40 MW for wind energy by 2025.

To encourage the use of renewable energy, Government has abolished the payment of duties on imported equipment and is committed to implementing tax credits, capital incentives and preferential loan opportunities for renewable energy projects.

(ii) Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

The present figure for energy intensity in terms of energy per GDP is given as 7.65 percent.

1.1.3.6 Access to ICT

(i) Fixed Broadband subscription per 100 people

Nigeria has made good progress in providing ICT infrastructure in the country. The estimated figures for broadband subscription per 100 people rose from 0.009 in 2012 to 0.032 in 2020, which is 28.1% growth rate over the period.

Table 8: FIXED BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTION PER 100 PEOPLE IN NIGERIA

Year	Estimated figures
2012	0.009
2013	0.009
2014	0.009
2015	0.009
2016	0.058
2017	0.058
2018	0.038
2019	0.041
2020	0.032

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU) World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database World Bank (2022). <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.BBND.P2?locations=NG>

Table 9: ICT SUBSCRIPTIONS IN NIGERIA IN 2020

ICT	VALUE
Fixed broadband subscription per 100 person	0.032
Individual using the internet (% population)	34
Securing internet server per 1 million	74
Fixed Telephone subscription	107,031
Mobile cellular subscription per 100 people	99

Sources:

International Telecommunication Union (ITU) World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database

World Bank (2022). <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.BBND.P2?locations=NG>

1.1.3.7. Challenges:

There are several challenges to achieving access to safely managed, water, sanitation and waste management services in Nigeria.

For the water sector, the challenges include

- (i) availability, accessibility and the sufficiency of water being supplied considering that only 68% of households have water available to them on daily basis, only 3% of water facilities are available for at least 6 hours daily coupled with the fact that average per capita share for water supply in Nigeria is 9 litres per person per day, which is 15% below the figure required for people.
- (ii) Lack of mainstreaming the provision of water into urban development planning and rehabilitation.

With regard to sanitation services these challenges include:

- (i) Large number of urban and rural residents not served with safe sanitation
- (ii) large number of people urinate and defecate in open spaces has serious health implications in densely populated urban settlements.
- (iii) Non single city in Nigeria with a modern central sewerage system.

With regard to waste management, there is lack of effective system of refuse collection, separation and final disposal in most cities. Other challenges include:

- (a) lack of access to quality waste streams;
- (b) unstable prices of wastes coupled with inability to negotiate waste prices;
- (c) harassment and poor treatment by local authorities; and
- (d) either inadequate or lack of regulations and bylaws; and social exclusion.

With regard to access to efficient public transport the challenges border on the lack of funds to implement a comprehensive transportation master plan for urban areas.

The challenges facing providers of renewable energy infrastructure are high cost of infrastructure and manpower shortage required for installation. With the epileptic power supply, there is the need to encourage building houses that uses utilising renewable energy as a source of electricity supply.

With regard to access to ICT, the challenge is lack of ICT infrastructure such as broad, It is necessary to mainstream ICT to urban management.

1.2 Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Prosperity and Opportunities for All

The NUA has committed nations to:

.. develop vibrant, inclusive and sustainable urban economies, building on local resources, endogenous potentials, and competitive advantages, including modern

infrastructure and cultural heritage, fostering an enabling environment for businesses and innovation, as well as livelihoods (Para 21 of NUA).

The Guidelines issued by the UN-Habitat states that progress can be measured in the way cities have been managed to achieve an inclusive urban economy and sustainable prosperity for all. The following pages describe the progress made since the past six years.

1.2.1 Inclusive Urban Economy

1.2.1.1 Promote productive employment for all including youth employment

“Youth employment remains one of the defining challenges of our time, not just in Nigeria, but across West Africa and beyond”.

Mr. Sunday Dare, Honourable Minister, MYSD, Federal Republic of Nigeria

Despite the popular view in official cycles is that subsequent governments in Nigeria are committed to ensuring decent and productive work for young people, but the above quote indicates that youth unemployment has persisted for decades now and its end is still not in view.

This commitment of the NUA - *Promote productive employment for all including youth employment* - is directly related to Target 8.6 of SDG 8, which states that By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training. The indicator for measuring progress is the Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (Target 8.6.1).

The role of Federal Government

Government has continued to promote youth empowerment through setting up of the appropriate agencies at the federal and State government levels and implementation of national and state level programmes which are targeted the youth. At the federal level, the Federal Ministry of Youth Development was established in February 2007 with the vision of empowering Nigerian youth to become “self-reliant and socially responsible”. The Ministry also has oversight functions over two government agencies: the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) and the Citizenship and Leadership Training Centre (CLTC).

Since 1987, both at the national and State level, successive governments have initiated the employment programme to tackle youth unemployment. The federal Government created the National Directorate of unemployment. The national programme for poverty eradication was established since 2000. The implementation of these programmes, which focussed on youth employment and eradication of poverty, has continued to-date. In addition, most of the existing

Universities now offer courses on entrepreneurship to the students as a means of building their skills and learning to be self-employed.

In the recent past, the Federal adopted the following national policies for promoting youth employment:

- (i) The National Employment Policy,
- (ii) National Youth Policy, and
- (iii) National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy.

These policies emphasize the centrality and potential of job creation for young people.

Also, Government implemented the following:

- (i) Adoption of the National Economic Recovery Growth Plan (NERGP) (2017-2020), which is aimed at restoring economic growth while leveraging the ingenuity and resilience of the Nigerian people, especially the youths, referred to as “the nation’s most priceless assets”.
- (ii) The Public Works Programme of the ESP (2020) aimed at creating 1000 jobs for youths in each of the 774 LGs in the country. This programme involved carrying out extensive Public Works and Road Construction Programme (focusing on both major and rural roads).
- (iii) Adoption of the first Nigerian Youth Employment Action Plan (2021-2024), which aims to address this situation by focusing our joint efforts on a number of priority areas for action, areas with high potential for the creation of decent jobs for youth.
- (iv) Hosting the Global Youth Employment Forum organized by the ILO on Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth in 2019.

The role of State Governments

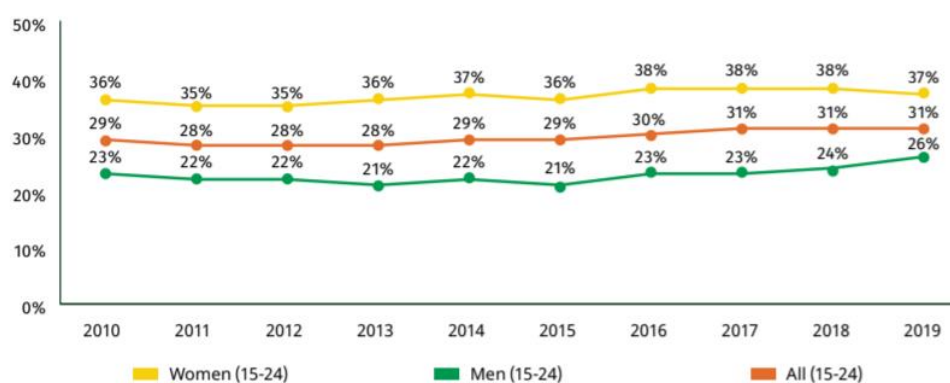
All the 36 states and Federal Capital Territory have established Ministries of Youth, while most of the 774 Local Governments have established Departments in charge of Youth development. Some of the State governments such as the State of Osun and others have come up with a nation-wide youth empowerment scheme, known as Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES).

Many of the states have focused on job creation across sectors of the economy to promote youth employment. For example, the Lagos state government implemented a number of initiatives to promote youth employment by creating jobs in sectors like agriculture, construction, technology and security. In 2021, the state government budgeted N22.21 billion for food security and N311.43 billion for infrastructure to cover direct intervention through by the Ministries of Works and

Infrastructure, Water front, Transportation, the Judiciary and Schools. The state government also provided seed capital of N15billion for establishing The Rebuild Lagos Trust Fund. The state government envisages that more jobs will be created through the investments in the construction of the rail lines (both Red and Blue), digital economy, environment and energy sector. Also, the State government is collaborating with major players in ICT like Oracle, Microsoft and Google to prepare our youths for the IT job market.

Result

Despite these initiatives the current data presented in Figure 22 show that not much progress made in achieving productive employment for the youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training. Between 2016-2020, youth unemployed remained constant at 31%. Among male youth unemployment rose from 23% to 26% during the same period. Among female youth unemployment decrease from 38% to 37% over the same period.



Sources: Source: ILOSTAT; Source: NBS (2016; 2017; 2018 and 2020), Labour Force Statistics: Unemployment/ Underemployment Reports for the years stated.

Figure 21: PERCENT YOUTH (15–24 YEARS OLD) NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (NEET), 2010–2019.

1.2.1.2 Strengthen the informal economy

According to ILO, the ‘informal economy’ is ‘that which operates without binding official regulations (but it may or may not regulate itself internally) as well as one that operates under official regulations that do not compel rendition of official returns on its operations or production process (CBN/FOS/NISER 2001). In more practical sense, the informal sector includes casual day labourers, domestic workers, industrial outworkers, undeclared workers, and part-time or temporary workers without secure contracts, worker benefits or social protection.

The people engaged in informal activities in cities belong to the poor, whose livelihood must be improved and sustained so as to make the cities liveable for them. Poverty levels among people in informal employment are, on average, twice as high as that of people in formal employment. Why? Because of their low productivity, low incomes, and limited access to government benefits (Georgieva 2019)¹⁶.

The size of the informal sector is huge and their contribution to the total GDP is high. According to Tonuchi et al (2020)¹⁷, 'the size of the informal economy in Nigeria ranges between 47 and 67 percent from 1970 to 2018, and averages 67 percent of the GDP over the same period.

According to World Bank report, 80.4 per cent of Nigeria employments were in the informal sector, 10 per cent in the formal sector and 9.6 per cent in households. A total of 78.8 per cent of men are in the informal sector; 12.9 per cent of men were in the formal sector and 8.3 per cent in households. The report states further that 82.1 per cent women in Nigeria were in the informal sector; while only 6.9 per cent in the formal sector while 11 per cent were in households (World Bank 2020).

The contributions of the informal sector to the total GDP in 2018 was 68% as compared to 32% that is contributed by the formal sector (Figures 22-24).

Strengthening the informal sector is related to SDG 8, Target 8.3 - Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services. The recommended indicator for measuring progress is proportion of informal employment in total employment by sector and sex (Indicator 8.3.1).

¹⁶ Georgieva, K. (2019). The Informal Economy and Inclusive Growth: Video Remarks at Statistical Forum. "Measuring the Informal Economy by MD, IMF (<https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2019/11/14/sp111419-the-informal-economy-and-inclusive-growth>)

¹⁷ Tonuchi, J. E., Peters, I., Olufunso, A. O., Oluseun, M. D. (2020). How large is the size of Nigeria's Informal Economy? A Mimic Approach, International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management, Vol. VIII, Issue 7, pp 204-228 (file:///C:/Users/Bade/Downloads/SSRN-id3683765.pdf)

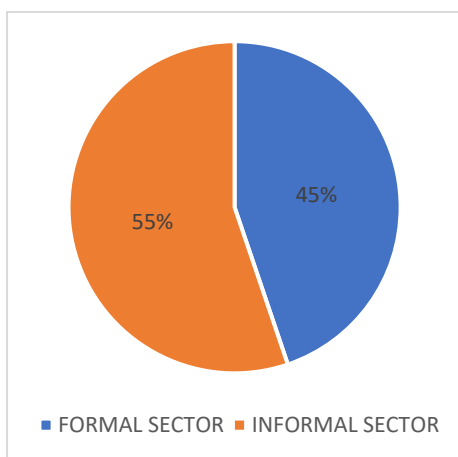


Figure 22: SHARE OF INFORMAL OF TOTAL EMPLOYED WORKERS

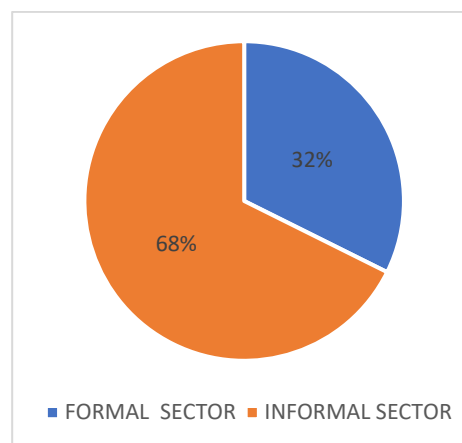


Figure 23: CONTRIBUTIONS OF INFORMAL AND FORMAL SECTORS TO TOTAL GDP

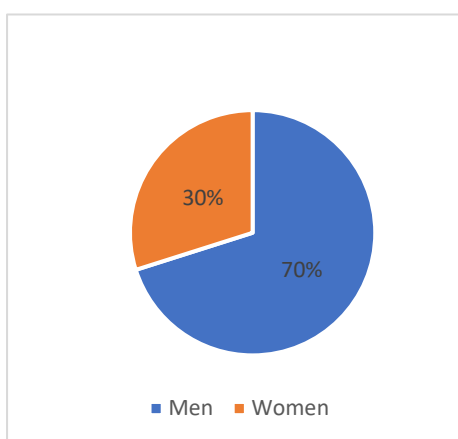


Figure 24 : SHARE OF INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS BY SEX

Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex'

Population in Informality as Percent of Total Employment

The informal sector has continued to be a major contributor to total employment in Nigeria. In 2017, the informal workers contributed 55.5% of the total active labour force. 70% of the people engaged in informal sector are men and 30% are women (NBS 2017). The informal sector workers are significantly high in sectors like real estate, agriculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, accommodation and food services, trade, transport, real estate and construction.

Population in Informal employment by sector by sex

The distribution of male female employed worker by sector varied widely as shown in Table 12. As per Figure 25, the ratio of men to women in informal employment is 2: 1 in each of the economic sectors.

Table 10: : NIGERIA: PERCENT WORKING POPULATION IN FORMAL AND INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR AND GENDER IN 2017

Economic Sector	Formal Sector Employment			Informal Sector Employment			Total Employed	
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Agriculture	4.7	1.9	6.6	67.8	25.6	93.4	72.6	27.4

Mining And Quarrying	18.9	0.3	19.2	71.9	8.9	80.8	90.8	9.2
Manufacturing	13.3	4.0	17.3	46.7	36.0	82.7	60.1	39.9
Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation	43.7	10.3	54.1	34.1	11.8	45.9	77.8	22.2
Construction	44.1	1.5	45.6	53.6	0.9	54.4	97.6	2.4
Trade	5.3	8.1	13.4	29.9	56.8	86.6	35.1	64.9
Accommodation and Food Services	0.5	0.2	0.7	10.6	88.6	99.3	11.1	88.9
Transportation and Storage	35.2	0.6	35.8	63.8	0.5	64.2	98.9	1.1
Information And Communication	53.7	19.8	73.5	24.7	1.8	26.5	78.3	21.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	68.9	21.7	90.6	8.4	1.0	9.4	77.3	22.7
Financial And Insurance	58.2	34.6	92.8	6.3	0.9	7.2	64.5	35.5
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	3.8	100.0	96.2	3.8
Professional, Scientific And Technical Services	46.7	25.8	72.6	16.5	11.0	27.4	63.2	36.8
Administrative & Support Services	55.8	9.9	65.7	25.8	8.5	34.3	81.6	18.4
Education	38.5	42.1	80.6	11.5	7.9	19.4	50.0	50.0
Human Health and Social Services	30.9	50.5	81.4	8.0	10.7	18.6	38.9	61.1
Other Services	36.4	21.4	57.9	20.2	22.0	42.1	56.6	43.4
Mean Total	30.8	14.0	44.9	38.7	16.5	55.1	69.5	30.5

Source: NBS (2017). Labour Force Survey.

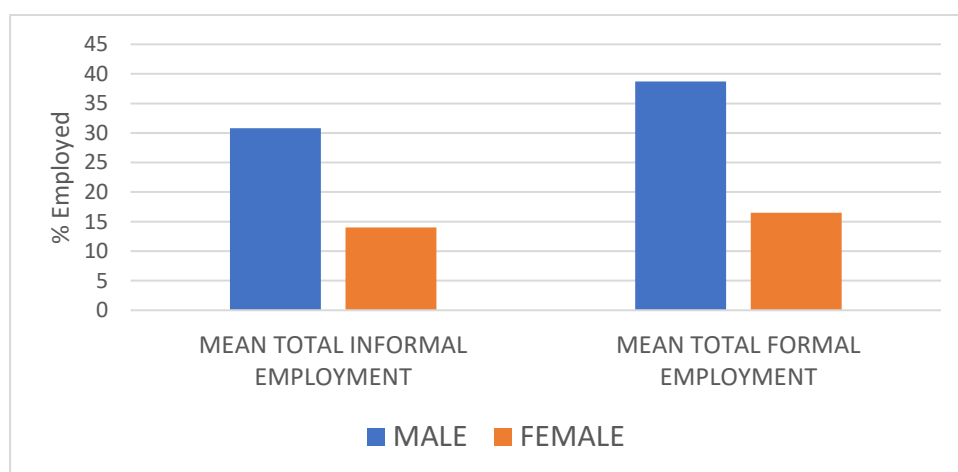


Figure 25: MEAN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INFORMAL AND FORMAL SECTORS AND GENDER 2017

The causes of informality are complex: although informality often emerges when formally registering a firm carries high costs, factors such as education and broader institutional frameworks also play a part. Indeed, research exploring the determinants of informality—drawing on a survey of micro, small, and medium enterprises in Côte d’Ivoire, Kenya, Nigeria, and Senegal confirms that corruption, which increases the cost of registration, is one. The research also found out that higher-productivity firms, with better access to bank finance, are more likely to register and remain formal (Gajigo and Hallward-Driemeier 2012).

The relationship between government and the informal sector in Nigeria is complex and approaches to solving the problem of informality in the country has been divisive and unrealistic. On the one hand, policy makers and authorities have sought to “formalize” the informal economy, treating it as a social problem. On the other hand, Government has decided to engage with and recognized firms operating informally. In this way it has been found out that government has been far more effective when it engages proactively with the informal sector, particularly through formalising the informal sector through formation of local business associations. Nigeria has recorded many success stories in engaging with the informal sector as seen in the cases of informal clusters operating in different parts of the country such as Otigba ICT Cluster, Nnewi Automotive Parts Industrial Cluster, Aba Shoe and Garment Clusters, Ilorin Weaving Cluster, Kano Leather Tanneries, and the Onitsha Plastic Cluster, which is also known as the Osakwe Industrial Cluster (Oyebanji-Oyeyinka 2014; World Bank 2017). Box 11 tells the success story of Otigba Cluster in Lagos.

Box 9: OTIGBA ICT CLUSTER, IKEJA LAGOS – A SUCCESS STORY

The Otigba ICT cluster, which has been described as the Silicon Valley of West Africa, is an example of successful informal enterprise clusters in Nigeria. The cluster contains a variety of firms spanning the formal-informal continuum, from sole-traders dealing in laptop accessories, to retailers and small repair shops, and firms that make locally branded hardware products, including laptops and tablet computers, which are formally registered and even export internationally. In 2005, Otigba ICT cluster contained about 3,500 firms, employing about 10,000 people. The numbers have grown since then. Moreover, in 2013, more than a quarter of businesses were estimated to be worth from US\$6,200 to US\$31,000, while more than a tenth of businesses were worth over US\$620,000 (Oyelaran-Oyeyinka). Now the Lagos State government deals with the Otigba ICT cluster through the Computer Allied Products Dealers Association of Nigeria and even collects taxes from informal firms (Oyelaran-Oyeyinka 2014).

1.2.1.3 Small and medium-sized enterprises percentage share of GDP.

Nigeria has a large number of business enterprises, numbering over 37 million of registered micro-scale, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) that is comparable to the figures for countries with economic growth like Republic of South Africa, UK, Germany and the USA. The MSMEs are important components and contributors to Nigeria’s economy (Figure 26). Presently, their contributions to national economy, comprise 99.5% to business development, 49% to GDP and 84% to employment (PcW 2020).

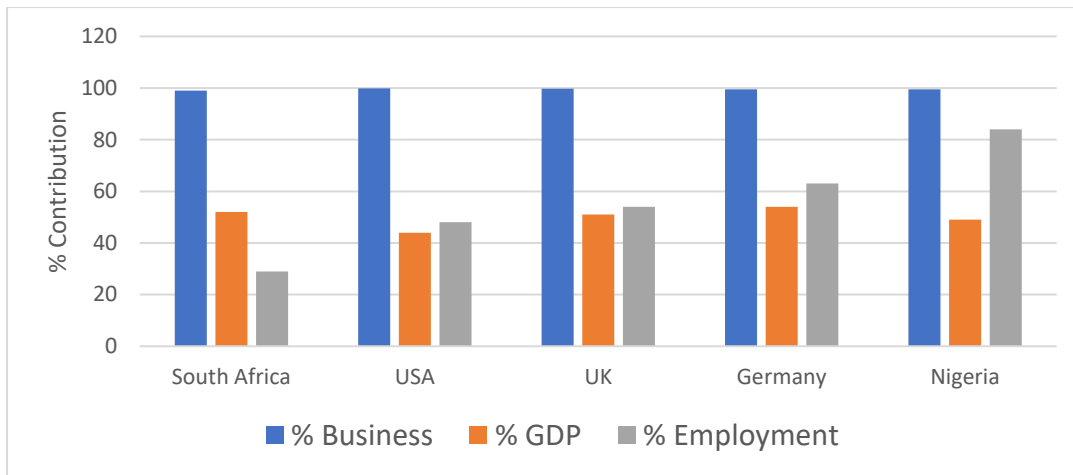


Figure 26: CONTRIBUTIONS OF NIGERIA'S MSMEs TO ECONOMY COMPARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

The MSMEs are making significant contributions to the provisions of housing and other infrastructure in urban and rural areas (Choima 2013; SMEDAN 2017; Fowosire et al., 2017; Akerejola et al., 2019).

Since the adoption of the ESP in 2020, Government has positively supported SMEs in various forms.

1.2.1.3 Promote an enabling, fair and responsible environment for business and innovation

(i) Number of days to register new business in the country

The ease of doing business in Nigeria has continued to be improved upon over the years. In 2020, Nigeria was ranked 131st position out of 190 countries in the World Bank's report on ease of doing business. The current data on ease of doing business indicate the following::

- Starting business is 7 days
- Dealing with construction permit is 105 days
- Registering properties is 92 days
- Enforcing contract is 399 days..

Generally, the current process of registering property in Nigeria is said to be twice as cumbersome and expensive as in the average economy in Sub-Saharan Africa (World Bank 2018). The major issue is obtaining governor's consent to register properties. In states where the power to grant consent has been delegated downward, registering property is almost three weeks faster.

(iii) No of days for dealing with Construction Permit:

- Kano ranked 2nd, followed by Bauchi in the 5th position. The ranking of the other four states vary Anambra occupying 21st position to Lagos ranking 37th.
- The number of days for dealing with construction permit varies from 41 days in Bauchi to 112 days in Lagos State.

Generally, all the states in Nigeria need to implement reforms that make it easier to deal with construction permit such as putting a time limit to issue a building construction permit, and enabling developers to access information online. It is also recommended that Nigeria should prioritize ensuring safety of new buildings and improving quality control and safety standards by ensuring that building regulations are clear and updated and that requirements and fees are transparent and adopting a risk classification system for pre-construction approvals and inspections (World Bank 2018).

1.1.1.4 Challenges

The challenges noted for the informal sector is that erosion of economic growth. On average, the country loses 56 percent of her potential tax revenue yearly to informality, with the estimated tax revenue loss being around ₦3.5 trillion in 2018. The other challenges include taxation, and regulation burdens that compel the people to operate informally. The study concluded that the regulation burden, unemployment, and institutions are the key drivers of informality in Nigeria.

1.2.2 Sustainable Prosperity for All

1.2.2.1 Diversify the urban economy and promote cultural and creative industries

The developmental goal of successive governments in Nigeria is promoting economic growth. To this end, governments have consistently promoted policies aiming at diversifying the various economic sectors in order to achieve economic growth.

Recent efforts to diversify the economy have been focused on the following areas:

- (i) Promotion of foreign direct investment in manufacturing, through declaring free-trade zones, tax incentives, and education of its workforce, as well as putting an emphasis on technological upgrading.
- (ii) Moving towards technological change in business is increasing. Technological change is accelerating. E-commerce revenue in Nigeria has doubled each year since 2010 and Business-to-business market is rapidly growing (Bughin, Chironga, and Desvaux, 2016).

- (iii) Investing in the provision of critical infrastructure, namely, power, roads, and rail across the country, as well as invest in people to lift them out of poverty.
- (iv) Leveraging on developing the tourism sector because of its important role in preserving and promoting culture and heritage all around the world, job creation and grassroots development, most especially, to promote rural development to achieve economic growth (NAN 2020).

(i) Proportion of employment in manufacturing

According to the recent data manufacturing is contributing 8.55% to the GDP and 6.98% to total employment in the country (NBS 2017 – Labour Force Statistics). This is very low by comparing this with other countries.

(ii) Proportion of employment in Tourism

To promote tourism, the federal government has established the Ministry of Information and Tourism to be in charge of tourism sector. The thrust of current policy is ‘to encourage local communities to own and benefit from the cultural heritage and the tourist attractions in their domain. Also, the federal government has adopted a policy to establish museums in every community as part of its efforts to ensure that local communities benefit from tourism, thus ensuring that the sector contributes to rural development.

Despite this effort, the tourism sector has yet to make significant contribution to the economy. According to the recent data, the contribution of tourism to GDP and total employment is generally low. The sector which is made up of the accommodation and food services industry and arts, entertainment and recreation, is contributing altogether 1.03% to the GDP and 2.98% to total employment (NBS 2017).

Table 13 shows the historical data of the contributions of the tourism sector to real GDP from 2017 to 2020. The sector experienced growth from 7.92% in 2017 to 9.77% in 2019. This growth plummeted to -27.51% in 2020, which must be due to the effects of the lockdown measures imposed to prevent the spread of Covid 19 (Table 7 and Figure 28).

Table 11: CONTRIBUTIONS OF TOURISM TO REAL GDP 2017-2020

Tourism sector	Percent contribution to real GDP per year			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.13	2.53	4.12	-3.0
Motion pictures, sound recording and music production	-0.16	-1.14	0.2	0.03
Publishing under information communication sector	2.29	6.03	2.6	-6.79
Accommodation and food services	1.66	1.72	2.85	-17.75
Total	7.92	9.14	9.77	-27.51

Source: NBS (2020). Nigerian Gross Domestic Product Report (<https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary?queries=labour>)

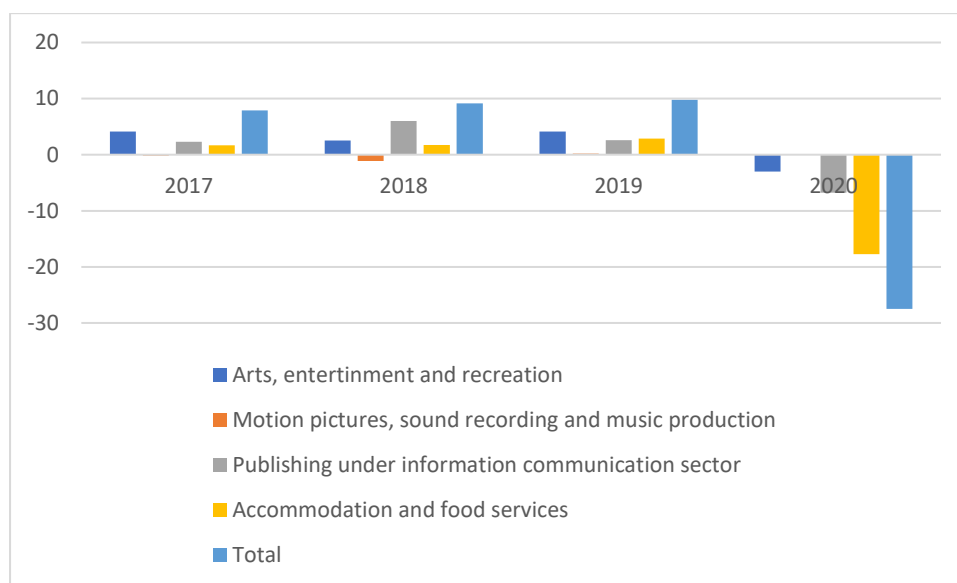


Figure 27: CONTRIBUTIONS OF TOURISM SUBSECTORS TO REAL GDP (2107-2020)

Source: NBS (2020). Nigerian Gross Domestic Product Report (<https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary?queries=labour>)

There are many benefits of promoting tourism. Tourism can be an economic tool to empower urban and rural communities and provide employment mostly for women and youths (NAN 2020). Government sees tourism as a potent economic sector for diversifying the rural economy and its growth, thereby contributing to the sustainability of the population and the economy of the areas. By promoting tourism it can help transform the rural economy from purely agrarian to more diversified and sustainable economies.

The need to diversify the economy has persisted. The current drive to promote tourism needs to be upscaled. Therefore, government can do more than planning for local museums. Government should explore the development of tourism industries for the manufacture of local crafts. Government should ensure the provisions for tourist resorts in towns, cities and rural areas. Government needs to regulate the

development of hotels, guest houses, bed and break-fast facilities for tourist attractions and enforce a high standard of development..

The Covid 19 has brought to the limelight how the sector can be disrupted by the pandemic, especially considering the negative growth experienced and the loss of employment. the current COVID-19 crisis is an opportunity for member states to rethink the tourism sector and its contribution to the people and planet. The Government has set a national committee to look at the impact of COVID-19 on the creative industry and tourism, with a view to finding ways to catalyse the growth of the tourism sector in particular and the creative industry in general. The COVID-19 pandemic and the recent oil price crash have also highlighted the need for Nigeria to diversify its economy more than ever. As many countries have turned crises into opportunities in the past, Nigeria faces a strategic moment to diversify its economy in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis.

For all the challenges it faces, Nigeria has a huge potential. It is Africa's largest economy. It accounts for more than 20% of Africa's household consumption and 15% of manufacturing output. Its large market size is attractive to foreign and domestic investment.

Nigeria should embrace three key principles of economic diversification that has worked well in most countries which include (i) limiting state intervention to fixing market failures only, (ii) ensuring that industrialization policy has clear export orientation, and(iii) adhering to strict competition and ensuring accountability in implementing policies to promote domestic industries (Cherif and Hasanov, 2019). Now, as declining oil prices reveal the economic weaknesses of the country, the need for diversifying the economy is greater than ever. The pressure to adopt a new economic model for the country is growing. Urbanization, which to date has followed wealth creation, can instead, if reformed, help drive economic growth and poverty reduction (world Bank 2016) .

1.2.2.2 Develop technical and entrepreneurial skills to thrive in a modern urban economy

Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill:

Government has recognised that entrepreneurship can enhance economic growth and development primarily by generating employment and fostering the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises in Nigeria. Increasing attention is being focused on

developing technical and entrepreneurial skills in the country especially among the youth.

Government has designed structures and programmes such as the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (SMEDAN), N-Power programme, Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme (GEEP) and the You-win programme were designed to promote entrepreneurial activities by facilitating access to funds and other resources. Other programmes include implementation of the NEDEP (National Enterprise Development Programme), creation of the MSME national and state councils, and the revised National MSME Policy and other funding access of the central bank of Nigeria and other development banks (SMEDAN 2013).

Towards promoting an enhanced digital skills among Nigerian youths, the OSSAP-SDGs has partnered with the Technology Giant Google, through its Digital Skills for Africa programme, to train 125,000 youths across the country. The purpose of the training is to improve Digital Skills of young Nigerians, which are essential for jobs of the future.

The role of NEDEP is aimed at Skills Acquisition, Entrepreneurship Training/Business Development Service (BDS) and Access to Finance. The entrepreneurship training/business development service component is being implemented under the One Local Government One Product (OLOP) platform while the access to finance component is being handled by the Bank of Industry (BOI) and the skills acquisition by the Industrial Training Fund (ITF). The programme is aimed at generating an estimated 5.0 million direct and indirect jobs between 2013 and 2015.

Several training programmes have undertaken to promote ICT skills among the youth in the country, especially by state government as part of the support for ICT under the ESP programme, unfortunately for which all the data are not available except for Lagos State (Box 12). However, the contributions of some private organization to the training of youths in ICT include the following:

- MTN Trained of 3000 youths entrepreneurs in ICT.
- Northeast Development Commission trained 400 youths in ICT.
- Eko Bits provided training in ICT on annual basis, has impacted 657 youth impacted comprising 286 males and 371 females.
- Nigerian Communications provides training in ICT.

- National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) has trained artisans and youths in ICT targeting 4 states including Gombe, Kogi, Niger and Oyo in 2002.

Box 10: EFFORTS TO BOOST ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN LAGOS STATE

The Lagos State provided 6,000 unified fibre duct infrastructure under a PPP initiative as a first phase, which brought high speed broad band internet access to homes, offices, schools and hospitals. This is to employ Broad Band Internet access to increasingly drive the way business is conducted in Lagos as a 21st century mega city. The state government also deployed electronic devices to over 9,000 teachers and 35,000 students. This service will be expanded to reach 20,000 and 1,000,000 teachers and students respectively.

To boost access to medical services, the state government launched the EKOTELEMED - the first state-wide telemedicine platform in Nigeria. The Lagos State has invested N103 billion in infrastructure to provide employment and downstream contracts for MSMEs. In addition, the state extended the tax-filing deadline by 60 days and loan moratorium by 90 days to ease their working capital challenges. The state government has committed N4.8billion to enable the LSETF to leverage over N10billion in support to MSMEs with low interest loans

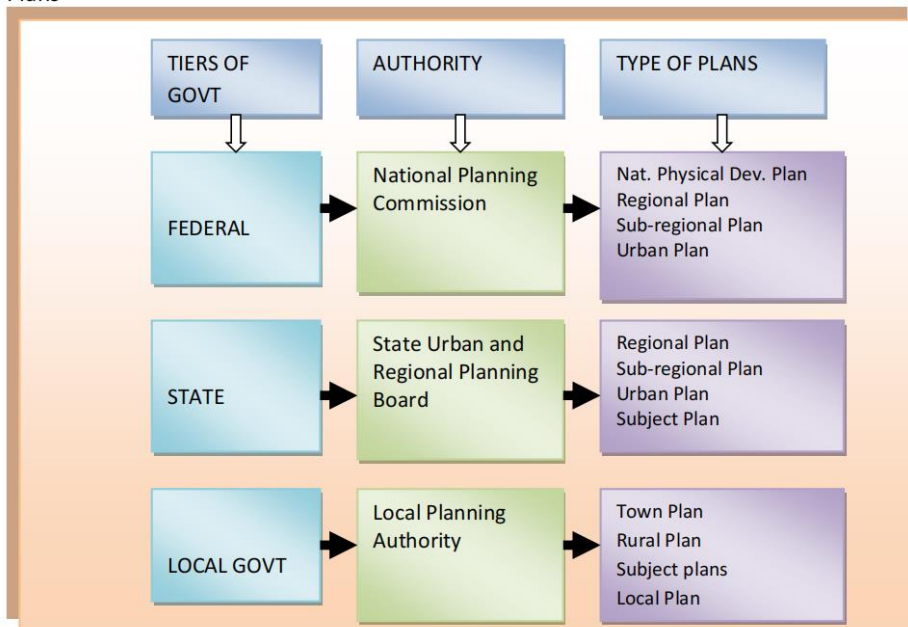
Lagos state also provided 19 job programmes to limit layoffs and stimulate growth in high employment sectors. These programmes focus on creating jobs in construction & agriculture. It is expected to generate over 395,000 jobs. The average monthly wage for all the jobs is about N55,000, which is greater than the national minimum wage. The state government is implementing paid internship program to allow 4,000 young graduates to get work experience.

1.2.2.3 Develop urban-rural linkages to maximize productivity

Adoption of national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space

Nigeria has adopted URP 1992, NUDP and NHP with strategies focused on development plans that can respond to the population and economic dynamics to ensure a balanced regional development and increase local fiscal space as well as maintain supportive economic, social and environmental linkages between urban, peri-urban and rural areas of the country. Particularly, the URP 1992, which provides

for the formulation and implementation of development plans including national, regional, sub-regional, rural, local urban and subject plans. The Act specifically provides for the preparation of national and regional plans by the Federal Government, and arrogates the preparation of Sub-regional plans by the State governments (Figure 29).



Source: Derived from 1992 URP

Figure 28: PLANNING AUTHORITIES IN NIGERIA AND PLANS THAT CAN BE ADOPTED BY TIERS OF GOVERNMENT AS PRESCRIBED BY URP 1992

The revised National Urban Development Policy in 2012¹⁸, provides strategies for declaring and managing an area as a megacity. Furthermore, Nigeria has maintained a tradition of adopting national economic development plans, which are aimed at promoting economic development and achieve balanced regional development.

Since 2016, the federal government has prepared and dopted policies and programmes that are focused on maintaining linkages between urban and rural areas. These include the Agriculture Promotion Policy (2016-2020), which is aimed at putting Nigeria’s agriculture sector on a growth path and has prioritized for export markets several cops including cowpeas, cocoa, cashew, cassava (starch, chips and ethanol), ginger, sesame, oil palm, yams, horticulture (fruits and vegetables), beef and cotton. The implementation of the policy backed by CBN’s Accelerated Agriculture Development (P-AAD) loan scheme for the private sector with a ceiling loan vale of N2 billion and at interest rate varies from 5-9% per annum.

¹⁸ Federal Government of Nigeria (2012). National Urban Development Policy. See Chapter 19 on Megacities Development and Management

Also, all the programmes contained in the current ESP such as mass agriculture production; Public Works and Road Construction; (iii) Mass Housing; (iv) Solar energy programme; (v) Strengthening the Social Safety Net; (vi) Support for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises; (vii) Survival Fund for SMEs; (ix) Promotion of Domestic Gas Utilization; and (x) Digital Technology are focused on maintaining rural urban linkages.

1.3 Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development

The NUA has recognized that cities and human settlements face unprecedented global threats from unsustainable consumption and production patterns, loss of biodiversity both inside and in proximity to urban centers, pollution, disasters and climate change related risks, undermining the efforts to eradicate poverty in all its form. It also recognises that urban centers worldwide are affected by or vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including extreme weather events, flooding, dust and sand storms, and sea level rise particularly affecting coastal areas, delta regions and small island developing states (SIDS) among others.

Therefore, the NUA has committed countries to promote:

- (i) resilience, mitigation and adaptation of cities and human settlements; and
- (ii) sustainable management and use of natural resources in cities.

1.3.1 Resilience, Mitigation and Adaptation of Cities and Human Settlements

1.3.1.1 Minimize urban sprawl and loss of biodiversity resulting from it

As cities and towns grow, without careful and sustainable human settlement planning, urban expansion is often accompanied by biodiversity loss, especially to cope with rapid population growth.

Currently, Nigeria has put in place national environmental laws and policies and land use planning and land administration laws that are focused on minimizing urban sprawl and loss of biodiversity. These laws include:

Nigeria adopted several national and state environmental laws on the protection of biodiversity, which among others include:

- (i) Existing State Forestry Laws which are derived from the Federal Forestry Ordinance of 1938, which is aimed at providing for the establishment of Government reserves, local government reserves and communal reserves in the various states of the country. This provisions of the Act allow for the participation of state and local actors in the decision making and implementation processes regarding the use of and conservation of forest resources. IN essence the forestry acts The forestry Acts Also, the national policy on environment provides for the conservation of natural habitat and prevention of the loss of biodiversity.

- (ii) The National Parks Service Act – Cap 65 of the Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, which provides for the conservation of wildlife and fauna and flora in Nigeria.

- (iii) The adopted land use planning and land administration laws, namely the URP 1992 and the LUA 1978, both favour the protection of natural habitat and conservation of biodiversity. For instance, The URP Act 1992 provides for the conservation of buildings of historic, cultural and areas of natural beauty, especially the protection of environment from adverse development. It establishes the Development Control Department to determine planning application and in the case of dispute over an application that is refused, the case shall be reviewed and finally determined by the Urban and Regional Planning Tribunal. The 1992 URP Act provides for prior approval of applications for land use and an environmental impact assessment study before development in urban areas can take place. Building within forest reserves will require planning permit and be subjected to development control. Furthermore, the provisions of the Land Use Act which empowers the Governor to acquire land compulsorily for public purpose such as protection of biodiversity, further strengthened the power of Governor to protect the environment.

Under the National Environmental Standards and Regulations (Establishment) Act, 2007 Act No. 25, Government has established the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Agency (NESRA) to enforce environmental standards and regulations in compliance with the provisions of international agreements, protocols, conventions and treaties on the environment, including climate change, biodiversity, conservation, desertification, forestry, oil and gas, chemicals, hazardous wastes,

ozone depletion, marine and wild life, pollution, sanitation and such other environmental agreements as may from time to time come into force. In order to implement this law, NESRA has passed many regulations to protect biodiversity such as (a) the National Environmental (watershed, mountainous, hilly, catchment areas) regulations which have empowered the Agency to (i) issue an afforestation order to anyone with an interest in land in any area at risk of environmental degradation [REG 8]; (ii) grant/refuse permit to any person who desires to graze livestock, plant crops, or carry out any development that requires an EIA [REG 4]; (iii) prevent any person/corporation from logging, bush burning, mining, dredging etc. that may cause land degradation [REG 5].

(i) Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

The country has yet to properly ensure that land consumption is related to population growth. The data on the growth of cities like Lagos has shown that the rate of the rate of spatial growth is faster than the rate of population growth. This has resulted in massive losses of the mangrove swamps in Lagos, which is a clear evidence that only little or no premium is given to protection of bio-diversity.

In many other cities urban population growths have been accompanied by uncontrolled expansion of built-up areas into surrounding undeveloped lands – with urban expansion occurring in many cities at a faster rate than population growth. Based on the present lack of control, the rate of urban expansion is projected to treble, or potentially even quadruple between 2000 and 2030.¹⁹ Without intervention to promote densification of Nigerian cities, this trend towards increased urban sprawl is likely to continue as incomes rise and the demand for land increases, and increased private car ownership increases the distances that people are willing to commute. The preponderance of uncontrolled development in urban areas, is resulting to loss of forests, good agricultural and land and loss of biodiversity in fast growing cities around the country. The problem of urban development encroaching on forest reserves can be addressed by adopting a land use policy in favour of existing and potential forest reserves. In practice we do not have cities adopting land use plans which has incorporated the conservation and protection of natural habitat and biodiversity.

¹⁹ Ibid

Rapid population growth – and even more rapid spatial expansion – is creating a multitude of challenges in Nigerian cities and placing increasing strain on existing urban infrastructure. Cities are experiencing regular power blackouts, traffic jams and proliferation of informal settlements on the urban periphery, while four of the top 20 most polluted cities in the world are located in the country, with Onitsha in first place²⁰. The result is that cities are disproportionately crowded, costly, and disconnected – reducing quality of life and productivity.

(ii) Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by the source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal).

Urban spaces should add efforts in preserving cultural and natural heritage as it can bring pride to a community and may be used to capitalize on the heritage or used as a marketing tool. Similarly, the planning and designing of land uses and spaces in cities can add efforts in minimizing urban sprawl, preserving both cultural and natural heritages; and the loss of biodiversity. The adopted 1992 URP provides for conservation of historic areas and cultural of the city

Many years ago, a conscious effort was made to create the Jos Museum of Traditional Nigerian Architecture (MOTNA) as way of preserving the architectural heritage of the country with the help of UNESCO and Bernad Fagg in 1952. The Museum contained life size replicas of a variety of buildings from each of Nigeria’s major regions The museum which used to be among the best in the world has been abandoned in the recent past.

Table 14 shows the budget per capita for museum and monuments in Nigeria. The per capital values varies form N19 per capita for 2020 to as high as N24.2 per capita in 2021.

Table 12: NIGERIA- PER CAPITA BUDGET FOR MUSEUM AND MONUMENT (2019-2021)

S/N	YEAR	Annual Budget (Nbn)	Total in Nbn	Budget per capita (N)
1	1919	4.039	0.2	20.2
2	2020	4.012	0.21	19.1
2	2021	5.324	0.22	24.2

Sources: Budget Office, Ministry of Budget and National Planning

²⁰ WHO data on air pollution from the 2016 study

The current figure for per capita budget for protection of museum, which varies from N19.1 to N24.2 is small. It shows that we do not as yet value and be committed to protect and preserve natural and cultural areas in our cities. There had been wanton destruction of buildings of architectural and historic significance in the country. Many of the colonial building with architectural quality have been demolished.

It is necessary to conserve the few remaining There are many benefits for doing this. It can be civic pride for the community who can capitalise on this to market their cities for tourism. The use of urban archaeology may be an option to explore to strengthen cultural heritage. Material culture, artifacts, building foundations, food remains, gardens, pathways and bridges can be further studied by urban archaeologists to understand the history and diversity which lives in the urban space.

(iii) Proportion of land under protected natural areas

According to the data by FAO/World Bank 7.7% of total land area of Nigeria is covered by forest. In addition, the country's total land areas that is protected, comprising terrestrial and fresh water biodiversity, in 2018 is 13% of the land area of the country as compiled from officially recognized sources²¹.

1.3.1.2 Implement climate change mitigation and adaptation actions

Climate change is already having numerous and untold negative impacts in Nigeria. Weather-related disasters have become more frequent in the past four decades and the trend continues.

The country has laid a solid foundation to address the different effects of climate change. Between 2011 and 2020 the Federal Government through the Ministry of Environment government adopted several strategic documents to implement the national programme for REDD+ to help the country adapt to the changes associated with climate, which include:

- (i) National strategy on reduction of disaster risk reduction.
- (ii) National Strategy for REDD+ programme.

²¹ See [Trading Economics \(2018\). Nigeria - Terrestrial Protected Areas \(% Of Total Land Area\)](https://tradingeconomics.com/nigeria/terrestrial-protected-areas-percent-of-total-land-area-wb-data.html#:~:text=Terrestrial%20protected%20areas%20(%25%20of%20total%20land%20area)%20in%20Nigeria,compiled%20from%20officially%20recognized%20sources) ([https://tradingeconomics.com/nigeria/terrestrial-protected-areas-percent-of-total-land-area-wb-data.html#:~:text=Terrestrial%20protected%20areas%20\(%25%20of%20total%20land%20area\)%20in%20Nigeria,compiled%20from%20officially%20recognized%20sources](https://tradingeconomics.com/nigeria/terrestrial-protected-areas-percent-of-total-land-area-wb-data.html#:~:text=Terrestrial%20protected%20areas%20(%25%20of%20total%20land%20area)%20in%20Nigeria,compiled%20from%20officially%20recognized%20sources)).

- (iii) National Strategy for Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanism on the implementation of REDD+ programme.
- (iv) Policy on mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricular.
- (v) Policy on communication and the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer and development.

In 2011, Nigeria adopted the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria (NASPA-CCN), aimed at minimizing risks and improve local and national adaptive capacity and resilience, leverage new opportunities, and facilitate collaboration with the global community, a The NASPA-CCN outlines recommended strategies for mitigating the climate issues in 13 priority sectors which include the following:

- (i) Agriculture (Crops and Livestock);
- (ii) Freshwater Resources, Coastal Water Resources and Fisheries;
- (iii) Forests;
- (iv) Biodiversity;
- (v) Health and Sanitation;
- (vi) Human Settlements and Housing;
- (vii) Energy;
- (viii) Transportation and Communications;
- (ix) Industry and Commerce;
- (x) Disaster, Migration and Security;
- (xi) Strategies for Livelihoods;
- (xii) Vulnerable Groups; and
- (xiii) Education.

It is interesting to note that all the above sectors of relevance to promoting climate resilience and adaptation as well as preventing disaster and risk prevention in towns and cities. Specifically, the climate change adaption strategies for human settlements focus on adopting climate change action plans for cities and enforcing land use development control measures to prevent urban development in areas that are vulnerable to disaster and risks such as flood plains and erosion prone areas among others (Box 11).

Box 11: STRATEGIES FOR MITIGATING THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING

The strategies recommended include the following:

- (i) Developing climate change adaptation action plans for urban areas, particularly those at greatest risk.
- (ii) Assisting communities to reduce vulnerability through participatory planning of land use and housing.
- (iii) Discouraging building/urban encroachment into vulnerable areas, high risk zones and low lying areas.
- (iv) Discouraging housing and settlement practices that are maladaptive in the face of climate change.
- (v) Strengthening rural settlements in order to reduce climate change effects.

Source: Federal Ministry of Environment () National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria (NASPA-CCN)

Furthermore, Nigeria has established the National Emergency Management Agency is the apex agency responsible for coordinating and managing risks and disasters in the country.. NEMA has set up State level agencies in all the states plus FCT. The o State NEMA Agencies have set up their offices across the local governments to provide ambulance service and first other emergency services.

(i) Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.

NEMA has adopted both national and local strategies for disaster risk reduction All the local governments have keyed into implementing the adopted strategies through the state agencies.

(ii) Percentage of subnational/local government with budgets dedicated to climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.

The NEMA and the state agencies have annual budget to deal with emergencies arising from disasters across the country.

(iii) Percentage of cities with multi-hazard mapping

The country has put in place both national and local disaster risk reduction strategies. The country has NIMET that provides general weather forecasts for the country at large, states and state capitals. The weather forecasts are being broadcast on the mobile phone networks and the news networks.

(iv) **Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)**

PM2.5 air pollution, is the mean annual exposure (micrograms per cubic meter). The PM2.5 for Nigeria was reported to be 71.8 in 2017, according to the World Bank database. According to WHO, the PM2.5 for 6.8 times above the WHO's annual air quality guideline value.

Across the cities in Nigeria, the PM2.5 varies from 105 in Lagos to 184 for Abuja. These figures indicate While the result for Abuja indicates air quality is unhealthy that of Lagos shows that air quality is poor (Table 15).

Table 13: ANNUAL AIR QUALITY OF SELECTED CITIES IN NIGERIA 2022

S/N	STATES	STATUS	AQI-US	PM2.5	PM10	TEMP °C	HUMID (%)
1	FCT Abuja	UNHEALTHY	184	119	0	36	11
2	Lagos	POOR	105	37	0	33	66

Source: Nigeria Air Quality (<https://aqi.in/dashboard/Nigeria>)

(v) **Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution**

In 2016, according to WHO database, Nigeria recorded 150 deaths per age standardized death per 100,00 people due to air pollution.

1.3.1.3 Develop systems to reduce the impact of natural and human-made disasters (any system to reduce the impact of natural and man-made disasters?)

(i) **Existence of a multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting system?**

Nigeria has a weather forecasting system that is functional and up to-date serving all parts of the country.

(ii) **The number of cities that have / percentage of urban population that is covered by multi-hazard early warning systems**

There is no current data.

1.3.1.4 Build urban resilience through quality infrastructure and spatial planning (provision for drainages, roads and well-planned sub-urban development).

Percentage of cities with multi-hazard mapping

Vulnerability mapping has emerged as one of the climate change mitigation strategies in the midst of increasing losses due to environmental hazards in recent years. It generally improves the ability of policy makers to promote disaster reduction thereby protecting inhabitants and their livelihoods, the natural environment, infrastructure and property. Although vulnerability maps can be created manually, they are now

mostly created with the assistance of computer technology called Geographic Information System (GIS).

Currently, cities states, local government that are engaged in multi-hazard are few. However multi-hazard mapping has been undertaken for Akwa Ibom Coastal Areas using GIS combined with Exposure, Sensitivity and Adaptive capacity datasets to create an erosion and flood vulnerability map in the coastal areas of the state. The final vulnerability maps and the table show the spatial extent and areal coverage of flood and erosion in the state²².

1.3.2 Sustainable Management and Use of Natural Resources

1.3.2.1 Strengthen the sustainable management of natural resources in urban areas

(i) Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP.

According to existing data the value of domestic material consumption per capita is \$1, 845.57 as at 2016 when the baseline data was derived for the SDG by the national government. The current figure is unknown.

(ii) Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP.

According to existing data the value of domestic material consumption per GDP is \$3, 491.39 as at 2016 when the baseline data was derived for the SDG by the national government. The current figure is not known,

1.3.2.2 Drive resource conservation and waste reduction, reuse, and recycling)

The federal agencies established and charged with waste management in Nigeria include the National Environmental Standards Regulatory And Enforcement Agency (NESREA); Federal Ministry of Environment; States' Ministries of Environment and Ministry of Water Resources. The NESREA is the apex agency for waste management. It now enforces compliance with environmental laws, both local and

²² Udoh, J. Multi – Hazard Vulnerability Mapping: An Example Of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. (<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/236412675.pdf>)

international, on environmental sanitation and pollution prevention and control through monitoring and regulatory measures. It makes regulations on air and water quality, effluent limitations, control of harmful substances and other forms of environmental pollution and sanitation.

NESREA passed the National Environmental (base metals, iron and steel manufacturing/ recycling industries sector) Regulations 2011, which is aimed at promoting waste recycling and prevention and minimization of pollution from operations and ancillary activities of manufacturing. It provides that every facility, corporation or organization must adopt the 5Rs to waste conservation, which are: Reduce, Repair, Reuse, Recycle and Recover in the management of scraps generated in the course of production.

All the 36 States have established waste handling agencies. For instance, the Lagos state has set up several agencies for waste management such as Lagos State Waste Management Authority (LSWMA) and other various states waste management authorities; States' Environmental Protection Agencies such as the Lagos State Environmental Protection Agency (LASEPA); and States' Waste Disposal Boards such as the Lagos State Waste Disposal Board (LSWDB).

National Waste Recycling Rate, tons of material recycled

At the rate of 0.51 kg per capital per day, Nigeria's 203 million people currently generate around 103 million metric tonnes of wastes annually, that are yet to be efficiently managed (Kaza et al 2018). This figure translates to 56.03 metric tons of wastes generated by urban population and 27.03 metric tonnes of wastes generated by slum dwellers. Considering that Nigeria's population is expected to grow to 400 million by 2050, the total annual waste generated is expected to more than double the present figure.

Currently, the types of wastes generated in Nigeria are mostly organic in nature, attracting 43 percent for food and green wastes that can be composted. The rest comprises plastic (8.6%), paper and cards (10%), glass (3%), metal (5%), wood (1%) and others (30%), all these are also capable of being recycled (Kazal et al 2018).

Unfortunately, the recycling of wastes is yet to be taken seriously. According to the current figure, the national waste recycling figure is estimated at 0.24% of total wastes generated (Federal Government 2016²³).

1.3.2.3 Implement environmentally sound management of water resources and urban coastal areas

Existence of an enforced coastal and/or land management plan in the country

NESREA has passed the National Environmental (Coastal and Marine Area Protection) Regulations, 2011, as the national regulatory guidelines for enforcing compliance and domestication of international conventions, protocols, agreements and treaties relating to the coastal and marine environment to which Nigeria is signatory. This Regulation provides that all development in coastal areas in the country require development permit and the conduct of environmental impact assessment prior to carrying them out. It seeks to preserve natural ecological conditions of coastal areas for sustainable development, prevent their degradation through all kinds of development and pollution, especially those associated with human activities, such as agriculture, forestry, urban development and tourism.

Specifically, Section 8 (1) and (2) of the Regulation provides for preparation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP) in partnership with every littoral State Government, which shall be used to guide all development activities in the Coastal Resource Area. But so far there has been no ICZMP approved for the coastal areas of the country stretching for more than 800 kilometers.

1.3.2.4 Adopt a smart-city approach that leverages digitization, clean energy and technologies

Nigeria is just beginning to adopt the smart city concept, which relies on using ICT to develop, deploy and promote developmental practices to address urbanization challenges. Digital technologies are being increasingly used in several aspects of urban living and services including retailing, transportation, banking and e-payment.

23 Nigeria 2016; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Baseline Study – Summary Table of Findings.

(i) Percentage reduction in annual final energy consumption in homes using smart monitoring systems

Digital technology has been applied to managing energy consumption. In Nigeria, the Co-Creation Hub²⁴ in Yaba, Lagos has created a platform for non-state actors – young people with smart ideas – to collaborate to use technology to solve local problems.”²⁵ It has successfully incubated the development of the GRIT Systems, which is a web-enabled technology for controlling and gathering data about household and commercial electrical power consumption for Nigerians.

Many households are concerned about how to reduce energy consumption and save cost. They are now using low energy consumption bulbs, low energy consumption air conditioners and use of solar panels to generate their own power supply.

(ii) Share of street junction with traffic lights connected to traffic management systems

Major cities in Nigeria, especially the Federal and State Capital are now fitted with traffic lights at more than 20-50% of all junctions for traffic control.

Both Lagos and Abuja have participated in IBM’s Smarter Cities Challenge, through which IBM engages with city leaders to deliver recommendations and design smart cities projects. In Abuja IBM worked to improve city administration by fortifying revenue collection system.²⁶ In Lagos the project focussed on using data and technology to inform transport management, manage traffic flow, and improve coordination between agencies.²⁷

Again, the Co-Creation Hub²⁸ in Yaba, Lagos has successfully created

- GoMyWay, which is a ride-sharing platform that connects passengers with drivers who have spare seats to share.
- An unnamed parking app that directs users to available spaces and takes payment through the phone.

SPUTT Integrated Services²⁹ is a private company that has designed a smart system to integrate public transport service providers across all modes at the national level

24 <http://cchubnigeria.com/>

25 Quote from interview with Co-Creation Hub Direct...

26 <https://smartercitieschallenge.org/cities/abuja-nigeria>

27 <https://smartercitieschallenge.org/cities/lagos-nigeria>

28 <http://cchubnigeria.com/>

29 www.sputton.com

through an online booking system. The company engaging with the Ministry of Transport to secure federal approval for a national integrated transport plan which seeks to develop road infrastructure through a public-private partnership between government, developers and transport providers, who would share the costs and revenues from road construction.

Finally, the Eko Atlantic project in Lagos is an example of the organised private sector working in partnership with the Lagos State Government to build a city for the future based on the smart city concept. Conceived in 2003, Eko Atlantic is a planned city built on reclaimed land from the Atlantic Ocean. The city is being constructed on an area of reclaimed land the size of Manhattan and will house 250,000 people and 150,000 jobs when complete. It is envisaged that it will become the financial hub of West Africa as well as a centre for entertainment and nightlife in the Lagos metropolitan area.

In other state capital, the use of traffic lights varied widely. Some states are moving faster than others in promoting smart cities.

Generally, Nigerian cities are in need of a range of smart cities intervention to deal with many problems such as traffic congestion.

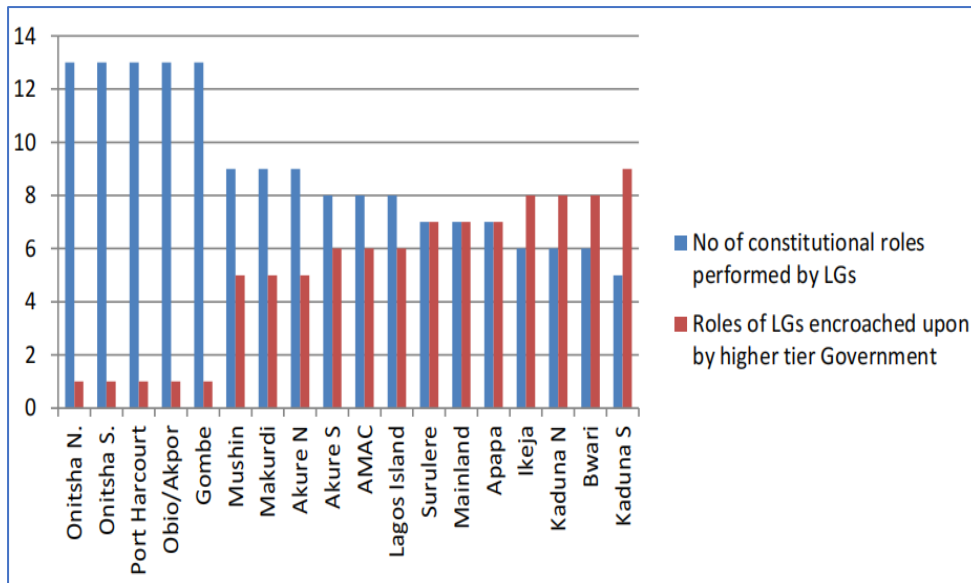
Part 2: Effective Implementation

2.1 Building the Urban Governance Structure: Establishing a Supportive Framework

2.1.1 Decentralize to enable Subnational and local governments undertake their assigned responsibilities

- (i) Whether the supervision of local authorities exercised is in accordance with such procedures and such cases as provided by the constitution or by law**

The 1999 Constitution adopted in Nigeria is based on the decentralization of roles among the three tiers of government, federal, state and local governments. Unfortunately, in practice, the Local Governments do not enjoy the autonomy guaranteed by the Constitution, especially in the areas of financial autonomy and the lack of clarity of their constitutional roles in service delivery. Both the Federal and State Federal Governments have taken over the performance of some of the constitutional roles of the LGs, which include tenement rating, solid waste management, naming of streets, provision of bus services, water supply and fire service among others. In a study undertaken by NBS (2012), the number of roles performed by LGs ranged from 5 performed by Kaduna South to 13 roles claimed to be performed by Port Harcourt, Obio/Akpor, Onitsha North, Onitsha South and Gombe LGs (Figure 30).



Source: NBS (2012): GUG Assessment of Nigeria

Figure 29: NUMBER OF CONSTITUTIONAL ROLES OF LGS TAKEN OVER BY HIGHER GOVERNMENTS IN 2012

Also, the adopted URP Act 1992, the LUA 1978, NUDP 2012 and NHP 2012 all recognize the roles of the three-tier government in urban planning and the intergovernmental relationships between these tiers. Unfortunately, the Local Governments have been denied of their roles in land use planning and development control.

(ii) Percent of the total budget that the Local/Sub-national governments’ have discretion over to decide on priorities (financial autonomy).

Currently, all Local Governments in Nigeria do not enjoy financial autonomy conferred on them by the 1999 Constitution. In a study of 21 LGs to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of decentralization policy as provided for in the constitution, all the LGs studied claimed that they do not enjoy financial autonomy (NBS 2012).

Concerned by the present situation the Presidency has set the NFIU to ensure that funds disbursed to LGs reach them. The experience has shown that the State Governments are still resisting to implement the directive of the Federal Government on the autonomy granted to the LGs.

The task before ALGON as the umbrella organization to champion the cause of all LGs in changing the present top-down inter-governmental relationship is enormous. ALGON and LGs must stand up to ensure that the provisions of the Constitution is respected. The resolve of EU to integrate LGs and their National Association like ALGON into its programming exercise is a step in the right direction that donor agencies can take to ensure that LGs enjoy the autonomy granted by the Constitution.

(iii) Percentage of the local/sub-national government's financial resources generated from endogenous (internal) sources of revenue

Most local government have roles to generate internal revenue, but they are yet to develop their capacity to generate

2.1.2 Link urban policies to finance mechanisms and budgets

The adopted URP 192, NUDP and NHP recognise the need make finance available for urban development.

Both the NHP 2012 and NUDP 2012 have set out goals, objectives and strategies for mobilising finance for urban development, urban renewal/resettlements, provision of urban infrastructure such as housing transport etc ³⁰. The existing policies endorsed partnership building and cost-sharing between public and private agencies for resource mobilization and implementation of urban development projects as well as expanding the local tax base to generate additional funds for capital investments (Falade and Idowu 2020).

Specifically the strategies of the adopted NUDP for mobilising finance for urban development include:

- (i) sourcing funds from national and international sources;
- (ii) ensuring cost recovery on investment;
- (iii) ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of resources;
- (iv) establishing an institution responsible for the coordination of the financing of urban infrastructure;
- (v) strengthening Urban Planning Authorities and Agencies at the three-tiers of government in resource mobilization; and

30 See FMLHUD (2012a) National Urban Development Policy, Chapters 7 on Urban Renewal and Slum Upgrading; and Chapter 9 on Urban Infrastructure and Chapter 10 on Resettlement, all of which advanced strategies for mobilizing funds for urban projects. See also FMLHUD (2012b). National Housing Policy. See Chapter 5 on Housing Finance.

- (vi) building and strengthening the capacity of Local Governments to issue municipal bonds in the capital market for the purpose of raising loans.

The above strategies if duly implemented are apt to attract the private sector to invest in urban development generally and in slum upgrading.

2.1.3 Develop legal and policy frameworks to enhance the ability of governments to implement urban policies

The government has passed relevant housing and urban development policies and laws that enhance the to enhance government's ability to mobilise funds to implement urban development plans. Foremost among the national laws and policies are:

- (i) National Urban Development Policy 2012;
- (ii) National Housing Policy 2012.
- (iii) URP Act 1992.
- (iv) LUA 1978.

In particular, many states have re-enacted the provisions of the 1992 URP Law as per the Supreme Court Judgment of 2003, which empowered them to do so.

However, the quality of these laws varies in scope and consistency. For instance, the provisions of the Land Use Act 1978, fall short of the principles enshrined in some of the international agreements that Nigeria is a signatory. For instance, the provisions of the Land Use Act which only recognize the right of land owners and not that of home renters, fall short of international standard that uphold the right of home owners and renters to housing and compensation and rehousing in times of compulsory acquisition of land to carry out urban renewal. There are other concerns in the way compulsory acquisition is done under the law which are capable of generating grievances without providing for equitable grievance redress mechanism (Gotosearch.Com Ltd 2016)>

2.1.4 Build the capacity of local and Subnational governments to implement local and metropolitan multilevel governance

Nigeria has vast opportunities to build the capacities of LGs and State government for promoting multi-level governance. The country is blessed with several universities that are offering courses in public and local government administration. Government

have taken advantages to train their staff and fund these institutions to organize short training programmes on capacity building for governance. The NUDP has recognize the need to develop multi-level governance structure for megacities. Also

Furthermore, the UCLG Africa has been in the vanguard of working with ALGON to develop the capacity of LGs in Nigeria to promote good governance.

2.1.5 Implement participatory, age- and gender-responsive approaches to urban policy and planning

The country uses various methods for ensuring participation in urban or other development planning at the local level. These include:

- (i) Organization of city consultations as a major process of the Sustainable Cities Programme and the use of RUSPS methodology of the UN-Habitat PSUP programme to prepare their structure plans adopted robust participatory approaches.
- (ii) Setting up of Stakeholders Committees whose membership cuts across line ministries and NGOs and the organized private sector to formulate the Habitat III National Report, Government set up the National Stakeholders Committee for the Preparation of Habitat III Report for Nigeria.
- (iii) Organization of Town Hall meetings on urban issues.
- (iv) Organizing Technical Review and Validation Meetings.

In organizing these participation meetings, increasing attention are being focused on ensuring that participants are drawn from a comprehensive stakeholders list to ensure gender and age balance..

2.1.6 Promote women's full participation in all fields and all levels of decision making.

Nigeria has made a bold stride to adopt the affirmation action of ensuring that at least 30% of women participate in all activities and areas of decision.

However, from the data presented in Table 14, women’s equal participation politics and other top-level of decision making in Nigeria is still far less than desired.

According to Oluyemi (2016)³¹:

“There have been five administrations between 1999 and 2015. President Obasanjo occupied the office of president between 1999 and 2007, President Umaru Musa Yaradua (2007-2010), President Goodluck Jonathan (2010-2011; 2011-2015) and President Muhammadu Buhari (at present). The position of vice president in Nigeria followed the same trend as that of the president. Four males have dominated the seat since the return of democracy in 1999.”

Table 14 WOMEN ELECTED INTO POLITICAL POSITION IN NIGERIA FROM 1999-2015

Office	1999		2003		2007		2011		2015	
	Seat Available	Women	Seat Available	Women	Seat Available	Women	Seat Available	Women	Seat Available	Women
President	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Vice President	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Senate	109	3(2.8)	109	4(3.7)	109	8 (7.3)	109	7(6.4)	109	8(6.4)
House of Reps	360	12(3.3)	360	21(5.8)	360	23(6.4)	360	26(7.2)	109	19(5.3)
Governor	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0
Deputy Governor	36	1(2.8)	36	2(5.5)	36	6 (16.7)	36	3 (8.3)	36	4
State House of Assembly	990	12(1.2)	990	38(3.8)	990	52(5.3)	990	62(6.3)		
SHA Committees Chairpersons	829	18(2.2)	881	32(3.6)	887	52(5.9)	887	—		
L.G.A Chairpersons	710	9(1.2)	774	15(1.9)	740	27(3.6)	740	—		
Councillors	8,810	143(0.02)	6368	267(42)	6368	235(3.7)	6368	—		

Source: Hundred Years of Nigerian Woman, Nigeria Centenary Country Report on Women, December, 2013.
Men without Women: An analysis of the 2015 General Election in Nigeria by Nse Etim Akpan

Source:

Oluyemi (2016).

2.2 Planning and Managing Urban Spatial Development

2.2.1 Implement integrated and balanced territorial development policies

Whether the country has a National Urban Policy or Regional Development Plan that (a) responds to population dynamics, (b) ensures balanced territorial development, and (c) increase in local fiscal space.

³¹ Oluyemi, o. (2016) Monitoring Participation of Women in Politics in Nigeria, A Seminar Paper (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Finland_Oct2016/Documents/Nigeria_paper.pdf)

Nigeria has met this commitment by adopting NUDP since 1992 till date. The first policy was adopted in 1992 and successively revised in 2012. The country is in the process of revising the 2012 Policy to align it with critical provisions of the NUA and other international development agenda.

As shown in Figure 31, the 1992 Act provides for the adoption of national and regional development plans among other plans that can respond to population dynamics and ensure balanced territorial development.

The country maintains a tradition of adopting national economic development plans. But the adoption of regional development plans is presently not undertaken.

The best example of a national planning effort that responded to achieving a regional development and balanced territorial development is the relocation of the capital from Lagos to Abuja, which impacted population re-distribution from Lagos to Abuja. By so doing it set up another growth pole/point for attracting the population from all over Nigeria to the North central region (Falade 2014).

- Championing a Continental initiative on ‘Strengthening Partnership for a New African Urban Agenda’, in collaboration with the UN-Habitat in 2014-2016.
- Following the approval of the national housing and urban development policies, the then Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development prepared and adopted in 2014, a forty year Road Map (2014-2043) for implementing the policy provisions. The objectives of the road map are: (i) to position lands, housing and urban development as one of the significant contributing sectors in the Nation’s adopted national plan for transformation and (ii) to realize the goals of the adopted legislation, policies and international development commitments including the Habitat Agenda, SDGs and World Summit on sustainable development.

Despite these laudable collaborations, the practice of adopting master/structure plans for cities is only gaining momentum among a few states. This low response is due to several challenges facing urban planning, which include under-funding, lack of manpower and capacity among planning agencies to plan and enforce development regulations and political interference (Arigbigbola, 2007). Other challenges facing the planning practice include:

- non-availability of data and information,

- use of top down approach that excludes urban sector stakeholders such as NGOs, CBOs, the informal and the private sectors in the planning process (Ogu, 1999 & 2002; Ogbazi, 2013; Chorkor, 1993; Ogbazi, 2013);
- lack of co-ordination and collaboration among planning institutions (Ogu, 1999);
- ignorance of the planning process and regulations among urban population, leading to ineffective development control; and
- lack of computerisation and digitalization of the planning decision making process and data, resulting in long delays in receiving planning permit (Egbu et al. (2008).

Among these challenges, is the lack of funding, being the most prevalent and cutting across all other problems. Governments at the three-tier levels need to address this challenge squarely.

Number of states and cities in which plans and designs are publicly accessible to residents (on-line) and can be consulted at all times

Government recognize the importance of public participation in all facets of the preparation and adoption of city development strategies, and implementation and monitoring of plans. Therefore all states that have adopted master plans will normally make them available.

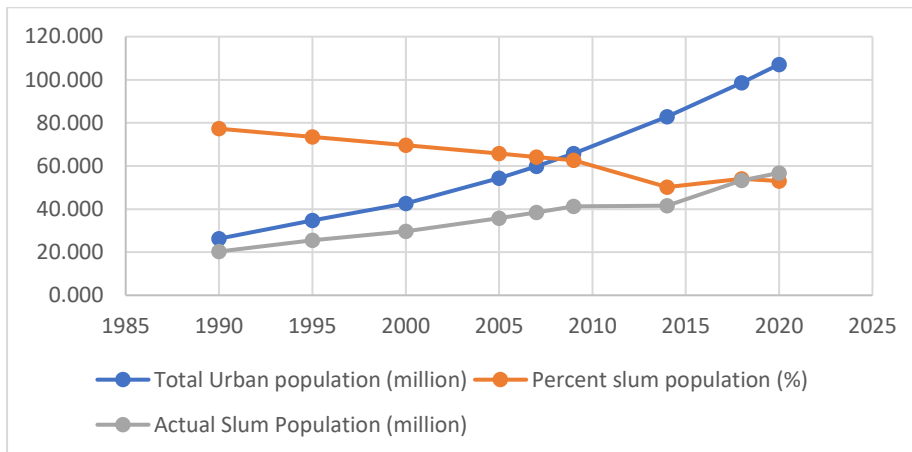
2.2.2 Integrate housing into urban development plans

Urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

The existing data indicate that progress is being made in reducing the incidence of slum proliferation. According to the data presented in Figure 31, the population living in slum in Nigeria fell from 77.3% in 1990 to 50.2% in 2015, but began to rise to 53.3% in 2018 (UN-Habitat 2020).

Despite the declining percentage of slum population, the slum population has been increasing in absolute numbers. For instance, the slum population has been increasing upwards from a figure of 21.9 million to 56.2 million in 2018, which is more than double over the period. The high figure for urban slum population living is compounded by the fact that the estimates of the total housing deficit in Nigeria are between 16-18 million units coupled with fact that number of cities with a population

of one million and above which was 23 in 2015 will rise to 40 by 2025 (Bloch et 2014)³².



Sources: UN-Habitat, retrieved from the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals database. Data are available at : <http://mdgs.un.org/> United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA): World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision (Ref POP/WUP/Rev 2018/1/F19).

Figure 30: TRENDS IN SLUM POPULATION GROWTH (1990-2018)

2.2.3 Include culture as a priority component of urban planning

Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage, level of government, type of expenditure and type of private funding

No data

2.2.4 Implement planned urban extensions and infill, urban renewal and regeneration of urban areas

The adopted URP 1992 provides for land use planning to achieve orderly development and management of towns and cities. Unfortunately, e most states and LGs have failed to adopt a comprehensive land use plan for their cities. The prevalent approach is to prepare layout plans which a subdivision plan for promoting suburban expansion or infill development. Only few states are implementing planned suburban expansion, infill urban renewal and regeneration.

The Ondo State Government embarked on urban renewal to develop run down areas and gap sites as markets, mechanic centres and shopping malls.

The State of Osun has carried urban renewal studies in nine cities comprising Osogbo the state capital, Ede,, Ile-Ife, Ilesa, Ikirin, Ejigbo, Ikire, Iwo and Ila-Orangun. Some of the recommendations of the urban renewal strategy for Osogbo is being implemented and it is transforming the landscape of the central area into an attractive, economically productive and prosperous centre.

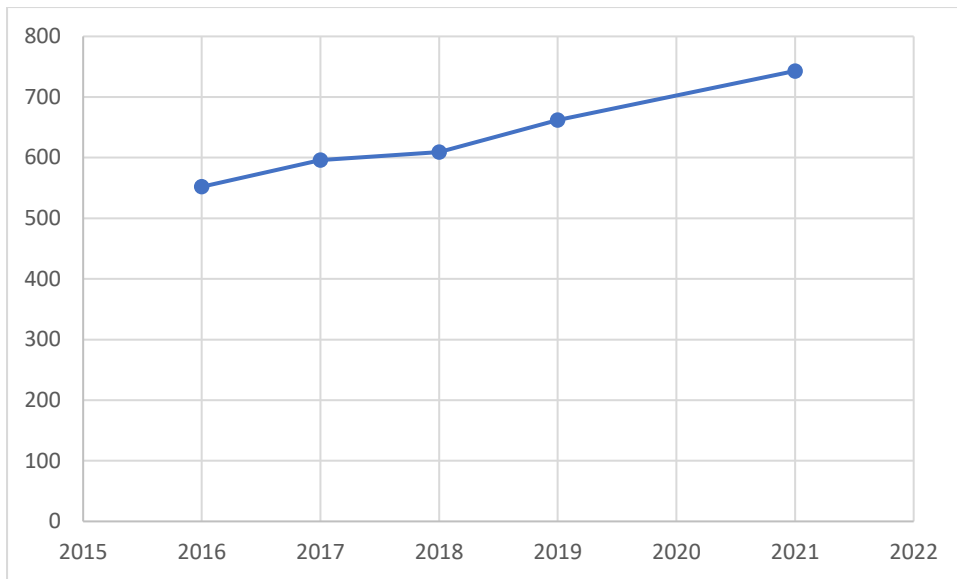
Furthermore, the Lagos State is one of the few states that has passed its own law and set up a state-wide urban renewal agency, called the Lagos State Urban Renewal Agency. In 2015-2019, the State has prepared Guidelines for Urban Renewal in partnership with the Foreign Commonwealth Office (FCO).

2.2.5 Improve capacity for urban planning and design, and training for urban planners at all levels of government

Number of urban planners per 100,000 persons

Nigeria has a total number of 4,693 qualified professionals town planners as at End of March 2022. This figure works out as less than one (0.41) planner to 100,000 population. Really this is very small, considering that countries such as UK, and others with less population have higher figures.

Capacity development training programmes are sometimes organized by the Federal and State Governments for professional in urban planning, design and management. In addition, capacity building training programmes are organized by the different professional bodies in urban planning and design including the Nigerian Institute of Town Planners (NITP) and Town Planning Registration Council (TOPREC) and Association of Town Planning Consultants (ATOPCON). Specifically, between 2016 and 2021, some 3,102 urban planners have benefitted from the training organized by the Nigerian Institute of Town Planners through the yearly Mandatory Continuous Development Programme for their members. This total works out as 632 planners trained annually by the Institute, which is quite commendable (Figure 32).



NB: Due to Covid 19, no training was organised in 2020

Source: NITP National Secretariat 2022

Figure 31: NUMBER OF TOWN PLANNERS TRAINED BY THE NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF TOWN PLANNERS (2015-2022)

2.2.6 Strengthen the role of small and intermediate cities and towns

Nigeria has revised the extant National Urban Policy which provides strategies for promoting a dynamic system of cities in the country that will contribute to rapid economic growth.

2.2.7 Implement sustainable multimodal public transport systems including non-motorized options

Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

- (i) *Percentage of road length that has dedicated bike lanes (excluding motorways)*

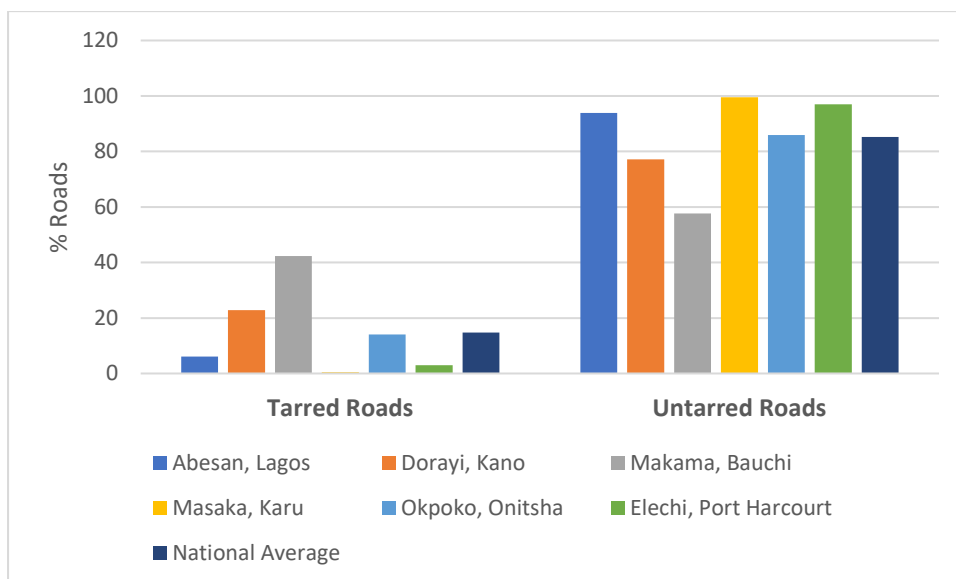
There is currently no cities with dedicated lanes for bikes in Nigerian cities.

- (ii) *Percentage of road length that has dedicated sidewalks (excluding motorways)*

The roads in urban area excluding major motorways are not well-developed, except those in high-brow residential areas and new towns like Abuja, FCT. This is due to

the use of the ‘building-backwards approach’, in which the focus of development is just building at first the houses and neglecting the provisions for good roads, which are expected to be provided later. It is due to lack of enforcing good standards of developing residential estates.

The percentage of road length built with sidewalks is expected to be low and varied among Nigerian cities. This can vary from almost 100% in Abuja and high-brow residential areas such as Ikoyi, Lekki, Yaba, Victoria Garden City in Lagos Megacity to as low as zero percent in the slum areas of our cities that did not benefit from good planning and development control standards. The proportion of access roads in slum areas that is well constructed and provided with walkways varies from 0.% for Masaka in Karu to 42.3% in Makama Bauchi, which has benefitted from the slum upgrading project funded by the World Bank. On average only 14.8% of roads in slum areas are well constructed and perhaps provided with side-walks (Figure 33). Therefore, on average, it can be estimated that from 15% to 100% of roads in all urban areas are well constructed with side-walks depending on whether the town is wholly a new town like Abuja or the areas of the town is a high-brow residential neighbourhoods.



Source: FDI (2014):

Figure 32: CONDITIONS OF ROADS IN SLUM AREAS IN SIX NIGERIAN CITIES

2.3 Means of Implementation

2.3.1 Mobilization of Financial Resources

2.3.1.1 Develop financing frameworks for implementing the NUA at all levels of government

Existence of national structure or office or committee for implementing the New Urban Agenda

In 2014, Nigeria established the National Committee to coordinate the process of preparing the country's Habitat III Report, which could still play some roles in the implementation of the NUA. Government is planning to set-up a National Advisory Committee for the implementation of the NUA.

In 2020, Nigeria adopted Medium Term Expenditure Framework and Fiscal Strategy Paper (MTEF) 2020/2022, which is a Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP) is a 3-year transparent planning and budget formulation tool used for linking policy, planning and budgeting over a medium-term. The MTEF/FSP consists of the macroeconomic model that indicates estimates of revenues and expenditures, fiscal targets, risks as well as government financial obligations. Essentially, it establishes a credible basis for allocating public resources to strategic priorities while ensuring overall fiscal discipline. The goal is to improve the macro-fiscal situation as well as the impact of government policy.

2.3.1.2 Mobilize endogenous (internal) sources of finance and expand the revenue base of Subnational and local governments

- (i) *Percentage of the total budget that the local/sub-national government have discretion over to decide on priorities*

The Bill on LG financial autonomy has just been passed by the Senate in March 2022. Prior to this time, LGs do not have control over 100% of its budget.

- (ii) *Percentage of the local/sub-national government's financial resources generated from endogenous (internal) sources of revenue*

Only a small proportion of financial resources generated by LGs are internally generated (NBS 2012).

2.3.1.3 Formulate sound systems of financial transfers from national to Subnational and local governments based on needs, priorities and functions

- (i) *Stable existence of “transfer formula” in the last 5 years, without major changes, meaning reductions of more than 10%.*

There is a national approved formula for financial transfers among the tiers of government in the country as approved from time to time as prescribed in Section 162 (6) (8) of the 1999 Nigerian Constitution, as amended on the State Joint Local Government Account; and the Revenue Allocation (Federation Account) Act 1992.

The current sharing formula is as follows:

- ✓ Federal Government – 52.68%;
- ✓ States – 26.72%; and
- ✓ Local Government Councils – 20.6%.

2.3.1.4 Financial intermediaries (multilateral institutions, regional development banks, Subnational and local development funds; pooled financing mechanisms etc.) for urban financing

- (i) *Existence of at least one finance or infrastructure fund available for local /sub-national governments.*

The local government can partner with FMBN, BOI and CBN to fund infrastructure for urban development. They can also mobilise from international by partnering with their state governments, who can guarantee their applications.

- (ii) *Percentage of the local/sub-national government’s financial resources generated from financial intermediaries such as multilateral institutions, regional development banks, subnational and local development funds, or pooled financing mechanisms*

[No data]

2.3.2 Capacity Development

2.3.2.1 Expand opportunities for city-to-city cooperation and fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning

(i) Number of cities participating in city-to-city partnership programmes

Examples of city-city cooperation are no many in Nigeria. However, through the cooperation between UCLG – Africa and ALGON, both Shomolu-Bariga LCDA and Kaduna South LG have been able to forge cooperation with the Provincial Council of Tiznit in Morocco. This cooperation is a bilateral agreement between the parties to implement a sustainable tourism project over a two year period. The project will be funded by the Government of Morocco and Provincial Council of Tiznit with Shomolu-Bariga making its own contribution in kind. of a project on the promotion of eco-tourism and solidarity tourism for sustainable development in the area of the city of Lagos in Nigeria.

-

(ii) Number of public water and sanitation utilities participating in institutional capacity development programmes

Since the past six years, the national, state, urban and rural water agencies must have participated in capacity building programmes. The data on this is not available.

2.3.2.2 Implement capacity development as an effective, multifaceted approach to formulate, implement, manage, monitor and evaluate urban development policies

Percentage of cities and subnational governments with staff trained in the formulation, implementation, managing, monitoring and evaluation of urban development policies

Developing the technical capacity of staff of government to plan and manage cities is a key strategy of the implementation and institutional framework recommended in the adopted NUDP and NHP. For instance, the objectives of the NUDP regarding capacity development is:

“to develop capacity and promote a shared understanding, by all actors, of their roles and responsibilities in urban development and management”; and

to “build capacities of relevant agencies and actors to effectively perform their roles and responsibilities in promoting urban development and management”.

Capacity building has been pursued as an essential component of programmatic interventions by donors to promote urban planning in Nigeria

Past capacity building programmes include:

- (i) Training on RUSPS for government officials in Anambra, Nasarawa, Osun and Kogi States to prepare structure plans by the UN-Habitat
- (ii) Training organized by the Centre for Human Settlements and Urban Development (CHSUD), Federal University of Technology, Minna, Nigeria is also collaborating with the Nigerian Town Planners Registration Council and UN-Habitat for town planners to review and modernise Nigerian Town Planning Law and process; and to develop appropriate Curricula for the Training of a new generation of Town Planners for Sustainable Urban Development.

Human Resources, Urban Information management, Implementation, Coordination and M & E

Capacity is lacking among planning agencies in the area of information management.

The capacity to plan, implement and coordinate programmes is not lacking.

The lack of computerization of the planning decision making resulting in long delays in receiving planning permit. The non-decentralization of planning functions to local governments, and the lack of political administrative framework for promoting good governance needs to be addressed.

2.3.2.3 Build the capacity of all levels of government to work with vulnerable groups to participate effectively in decision-making about urban and territorial development.

Government has recognised the need to involve the vulnerable groups in decision making. Government has ensured that the vulnerable groups like women, youth, and physically charged people are on the list of stakeholders that often involved in the urban development. Due to the large number of local governments in Nigeria, Government has sometimes deal with ALGON as the umbrella organization of all LGs in the country.

2.3.2.4 Engage local government associations as promoters and providers of capacity development

From time to time the federal and State Governments engage with local governments on development matters.

2.3.2.5 Implement capacity development programmes on the use of legal land-based revenue, financing, and other tools

From time to time training programmes on financial planning and management are organized by state governments for LGs and their staff in financial planning and management. There is no data available

2.3.3 Information Technology and Innovation

2.3.3.1 Develop user-friendly, participatory data and digital platforms through e-governance and citizen-centric digital governance tools

Percentage of cities utilizing e-governance and citizen-centric digital governance tools

Nigeria has the fastest growing information and communication technology market in Africa. But Nigeria has yet to effectively adopt e-governance for service delivery due to numerous challenges such as the unwillingness on the part of the government to ensure a two way communication pattern in the governing process (Adeyemo 2013; Akomaye 2015). It ranks low in the use of e-government services to its citizens. However, The use of Zoom and Webinar for meeting and training during the Covid 19 lock down showed that it is possible to adopt e-governance in the country. Experts are urging Nigeria to adopt e-governance in line with what obtains in other smaller African countries such as Rwanda and Uganda (Akomaye 2015). However, among 30 countries in the African continent, Nigeria is among top 4 countries that are rated as having made visible progress in e-government. Others are among them Cameroon, Lesotho, Togo and Rwanda (The Conversation 2019).

2.3.2.6 Increase cooperation and knowledge exchange on science, technology and innovation to benefit sustainable urban development

Percentage of cities utilizing geospatial information systems

Percentage of cities utilizing e-governance and citizen-centric digital governance tools

Presently, Nigeria is well placed to utilize e-governance and citizen-centric digital governance. The country, with 89% population coverage, has the largest mobile telecommunications market in Africa, As at December 2019, the market Digital Mobile Licenses (DML) served over 184 Million Mobile lines, with 126 million lines connected to Internet services. (Federal Government of Nigeria 2019) .

Government has established Nigeria information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) to coordinate the development of information and communication technology in the country. In 2017, Government created the e-Government Development and Regulation (e-GDR) in NITDA. Among others the objectives of establishing the e-GDR Department include (i) coordinating government's adoption of IT tools in service delivery; (ii) coordinating and driving the development of e-government capacity among MDAs; and (iii) collaborating with MDAs in developing tailor made plans and strategies for e-Government in Nigeria³³.

By 2023, the newly established e-GDR Department is expected to achieve the following outputs:

- (i) government e-services developed for responsive, efficient, effective and equitable delivery of public service to all people in strategic sectors of the economy,
- (ii) critical National IT infrastructure and services are integrated for e-government development;
- (iii) critical e-Gov/IT regulatory instruments such as Policies, Standards, Guidelines, frameworks and Regulations are developed and enforced; and
- (iv) sustainable e-government capacity building and research for the public sector promoted.

Copyright © 222 NITDA | All Rights Reserved

The new e-GDR department has now enforced **.gov.ng domain** as a standard requirements for all Government websites in the country.

³³ NITDA e-Government Development Regulation (<https://nitda.gov.ng/department/e-government-development-and-regulation/>) visited on 14 April 2022.

A number of states now use geophysical information system. These include Lagos, Oyo, Kaduna, FCT, Ondo, Kano and Rivers, Nasarawa and Anambra. There is need for City and Local Government to utilise geo-spatial information system for land use planning, risk and disaster management, development control, traffic management among others.

2.3.3.2 Implement digital tools, including geospatial information systems to improve urban and territorial planning, land administration and access to urban services

Cities are not utilising geo-spatial tools. In 2014, the then FMLHUD has developed the Federal Land Information System (FELIS) for land administration and processing of land titles and collection of land taxes.

Many states plus FCT are already using it as a state-wide tool for land administration. These include

- (i) Abuja Geographical Information System (AGIS) for FCT in Abuja,
- (ii) Nasarawa State Geographical Information system (NASGIS),
- (iii) Edo State geo-spatial information System EDOGIS)
- (iv) Lagos Kaduna
- (v) Ondo state
- (vi) Niger State

The development of these tools have helped in no small way to accelerate the process registering titles to land.

2.2.3.2 Build capacities at all levels of government to effectively monitor the implementation of urban development policies

Nigeria has progressively met this requirement. Several representatives of governments at national, state and local government levels as well as professionals have participated in major conferences and workshops organized by UN-Habitat such as the Urban Forum and others that are focused on NUA and SDGs. Specifically, representatives of governments and civil society organizations from Nigeria participated in the following global meetings held on Habitat III, and by implication the NUA:

- (i) All the Prepcom Meetings held for Habitat III in Surabaya, New York in 2016.
- (ii) Two Youth Forums held back to back in Nairobi from 8-12 February 2016.
- (iii) African Regional Meeting on Habitat III held in Abuja from 24-26 February 2016.
- (iv) Habitat III Conference held in Quito, Ecuador from 17-20 October 2016



Source: <https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/2016/03/un-habitat-partner-africas-youth-new-urban-agenda/>

Plate 4: MINISTER, RAJI BABATUNDE FASHOLA, MINISTER FOR WORKS AND HOUSING AT THE HABITAT III AFRICA REGIONAL MEETING HELD IN ABUJA, NIGERIA IN FEBRUARY 2016

Note: The Honourable Minister is seen addressing the youth delegates, expressing a message of hope with happiness that *“Nigeria which has a population of over 70 million young people is chosen to host this important Habitat III event”*; and urging that *“the African Continent needs the support of all stakeholders, especially youth, to surmount the serious challenges of growing slums and poverty”*.

Box 12: PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION AT THE AFRICA REGIONAL MEETING HELD IN ABUJA IN 2016

The regional meeting attracted participants from both public and civil society organization across Africa when it was held in 2016 in Abuja. This meeting attracted several CSOs from Nigeria.. Among the organisations present at this meeting were the Federation of Muslim Women, the Christian Women Association, Women in Agriculture, AMAC Women Association Abuja, WIEGO representatives, the International Women Communication Centre (IWCC), and the GROOTS International delegation, with the IWCC acting as the local host NGO. The event brought together different urban thinkers for group sessions such as roundtable discussions, plenary sessions and field visits to communities and selected urban centres to analyse and understand the challenges of urbanisation. Delegates visited the states of Lokoja, Adamawa, Lagos, Abia, Katsina, and River.

:

Since the adoption of the NUA representatives of the country have participated in the following meetings

- (i) One-day Symposium on The City we Need and the Urban Thinkers Project in Nigeria in 2017, which was in Lagos and organized by the Lagos State Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development (MPP&UD), in collaboration with the UN Habitat III, held in Lagos. The event attracted policy makers and provided the forums to exchange ideas in a bid to promote sustainable city, through the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.
- (ii) National Workshop on the roles of Local Governments in implementing Agenda 2030, NUA, Paris Climate Change, Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction, AU Agenda 2063 funded by UCLG Africa and in partnership with ALGON.
- (iii) World Urban Forum IX (WUF 9) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, February 2018.
- (iv) World Urban Forum X (WUF 10) held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, 2020.
- (v) National workshops on the implementation of NUA organized by the FMWH in 2017 and 2020.

2.2.3.3 Strengthen all levels of government and the civil society in the collection, disaggregation, and analysis of data

Nigeria has laid a solid foundation and a good structure for the production of relevant data and information to support decision making in promoting development generally and for urban planning and development.

Government established the National Population Commission for conduct of census of population and housing census as undertaken in 2006, which was the last census and the most comprehensive that provided data on population and housing. The major challenge was that national census and population census has not been regular as planned. The national census which was due in 2016 was not conducted.

Also, Government established the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) as the apex agency for data production and dissemination and coordination in the country. The NBS has established Zonal Offices for supervision and coordination of data production at state and zonal basis. The NBS collects data on many aspects of urban development, employment, household survey

Every MDA at the Federal and State levels has a Research and Planning Department, which is charged with data production for their needs of the MDAs.

Under the 4th UNDP Country Programme, government implemented a National Statistical and Information System programme, which was focused on capacity building for data production, and use for planning, monitoring and evaluation of development. The programme succeeded in setting up statistical Units at the LG levels.

Nigeria has participated in many of the AfDB's regional programmes on capacity building for data production among African countries (Box..).

From time to time MDAs fund programmes for capacity building for their staff in the areas of data production.

Box 13: CONTRIBUTIONS OF AFDB TO STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Over the last several years, the AfDB has taken the lead in statistical capacity building activities in many African countries and funded several projects, including:

- International Comparison Programme for Africa (ICP-Africa) which is aimed at strengthening statistical capacity on the continent in order to meet urgent demand for reliable and timely data to support the monitoring of progress on the MDGs, poverty reduction strategies, the NEPAD initiative and the results agenda for development effectiveness.
- Research Study on Poverty PPPs to support the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) process and address long-standing issues relating to regional and global poverty analysis
- Implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts in selected sub-regional organizations and their countries including AFRISTAT, SADC, COMESA and ECOWAS.

Part 3: Follow-up and Review

The main issues that are confronted in preparing this report is the lack of implementation plan and framework and data to monitor progress

Both the adopted NUDP and NHP recognised the need for setting up the required mechanisms for implementing, monitoring and reporting on the progress made in their implementation.

It recommended that an Implementation body and process be established. The goal shall be to implement, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the performance of the provisions of the National Urban Development Policy.

The objectives to achieve these are:

- (i) establishing appropriate performance evaluation standards for monitoring the implementation of the adopted policies ; and
- (ii) carryout regular monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the adopted policy.

The recommended strategies are:

- (i) appointing an independent Committee on Co-ordination and Monitoring to monitor and evaluate the progress made towards, and problems encountered, in achieving the goals and objectives of the National Policy on Urban Development at least every other year;
- (ii) implementing appropriate measures and actions as recommended by the Committee for promoting sustainable urban and other human settlements development and management in the country;
- (iii) convening an annual National Urban Development Forum of stakeholders to deliberate on the various topical issues of urban development; and
- (iv) publishing periodically the State of Nigerian Cities Report and Good Urban Governance Assessment of Nigerian Cities as prominent tools for advocacy and measurement of the performance of cities.

This implementation framework recommended in both the devised for monitoring the implementation of NUDP and NHP can be suitably adopted for the NUA.

REFERENCES

- Adejobi, O. (2018). The Impact of the Human Capacity Building on Small and Medium Enterprises in Lagos, Nigeria, *Journal of Small Business and Entrepreneurship Development*, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 15-27.
- Adeniyi, Peter. 2013. Improving Land Sector Governance in Nigeria: Implementation of the Land Governance Assessment Framework, Synthesis Report. Available at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTLGA/Resources/Nigeria_Synthesis.pdf
- Adeyemo, A. B. (2013). E-government implementation in Nigeria: An assessment of Nigeria's global e-government ranking. *Journal of Internet and Information System*, 2 (1), pp11-19
- Adoba, I. (2005) Nigeria: Better Life Programme, A Success–Mrs Babangida. *ThisDay NewsPapers*. Available at www.allafrica.com/stories
- African Development Fund (2002) Nigeria - Institutional Strengthening Project for the Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank - Completion Report available at www.afdb.org/.../ADF-BD-IF-2006-127-EN-NIGERIA-PCR
- Agbi, M. (2012) Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria: What can the Legislators do? *The National Assembly Legislative Digest Vol. 2*. <http://asslegisdigestonline.com/newsdesc>.
- Ahmed, R. (2021): Economy: Nigeria's Mortgage sector constitutes 2.5% of GDP (www.businesspost.ng/economy/nigerias-mortgage-sector-constitutes-2-5-off-gdp-haman/)
- Akerejola, W. O.; Okpara, U.; Ohikhena, P.; Emenik, P. O. (2019). Availability of Infrastructure and Adoption of Point of Sales of Selected Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Lagos State, Nigeria (https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334270309_Availability_of_Infrastructure_and_Adoption_of_Point_of_Sales_of_Selected_Small_and_Medium_Enterprises_SMEs_in_Lagos_State_Nigeria)
- Akintude, O, A. E. (2005). "68m Nigerians Are poor", *The Punch Newspaper*, Lagos; May, 2005.
- Akomaye, A. B. (2015). The Status and Nature of E-Governance in Nigeria (<http://eprints.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/5267/1/ADAH%20BENYIN%20AKOMAYE.pdf>).
- Aribigbola, A. (2007) Urban Land Use Planning, Policies and Management in Sub Saharan African Countries: Empirical Evidence from Akure, Nigeria. Report presented at the 4th World Bank Urban Research Symposium, Washington, DC [June, 2007]
- Arogundade, K. K., et al. (2011) Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Nigeria. A Call for Policy Harmonization. *European Journal of Globalization and Development Research* Vol 1.

Bloch, R. et al. (2014) Urbanisation and Urban Expansion in Nigeria. Urbanisation Research Nigeria

Brinkerhoff, D. and Crosby, B., (2002) 'Citizen Participation in the Policy Process', chapter 3 in 'Managing Policy Reform: Concepts and Tools for Decision-Makers in Developing and Transitioning Countries', Kumarian Press, Connecticut, USA.

Budget Office: Ministry of Budget and National Planning World Bank Data Base (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=NG>)

Bughin, Chironga, and Desvaux, 2016

Centre for Affordable Housing Finance (CAHF) Africa (2013). Housing Finance in Africa: A Review of Some of Africa's Housing Finance Markets.

Centre for Affordable Housing Finance in Africa, 2016. Housing Finance in Africa Yearbook: A review of some of Africa's housing finance markets

CBN (2013): Financial System Strategy 2020 – Mortgage (<https://www.cbn.gov.ng/fss/tue/BSP/Mortgage%20&%20Credit/FSS%202020%20-%20Mortgage%20Presentation.pdf>)

CBN/World Bank (1999). "Study of Poverty Assessment and Alleviation, Federal Government of Nigeria 1997 Report of the Vision 2010", Committee Main Report, 19 Abuja: September.

Central Bank of Nigeria (1998). A Profile of Regional/Zonal Poverty in Nigeria: The Case of Enugu Zone, in Measuring and Monitoring Poverty in Nigeria, Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Conference of Enugu Zone Research Units.

Clark, D. & David, H. (2005). "Towards A Unified Framework for Understanding the Depth, Breadth and Duration of Poverty" Working Paper 20, Global Poverty Research Group.

Don-Pedro, K. N. (2009). *Man and the Environmental Crisis*. Nigeria: University of Lagos Press; 2009. Solid and hazardous wastes Management. [[Google Scholar](#)]

Duru, A. (2008) "Poverty in the Midst of Plenty", Daily Independent, Lagos: April.

Ekpu, R. (2004). "87 Percent of Nigerians Are Poor". Lagos: New Age, December 13

Enweze, C. (2000). *Proceedings of the 20 Governors Seminars and Donors Conference on Strategies of Attracting Investment in Water Supply and Sanitation Sector*. Abuja, Nigeria. African Development Bank Experience and Strategy in the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Nigeria. [[Google Scholar](#)]

Falade, J. B. and Idowu, O (2020): Surveys of opportunities and approaches to promoting Private Sector participation in Slum Upgrading in Nigeria.

Falade, J. B. (2012) The Contributions of Land Use Planning to National Development. Paper delivered at the 5th annual lecture of the School of Environmental Technology, Federal Unive

Falade, J. B. (2009) Report of the Vision 2020: National Technical Working Group On Urban and Rural Development.

Falade, J. B. (2014): The Reality and Valuable Lessons of Developing Abuja, Federal Capital City of Nigeria, Third College Lecture, College of Environmental Sciences, held at the Multi-Purpose Hall, Bells University of Technology, Ota Ogun State

FCT 2013 Travel Demand Survey/Kano 2012 Travel Demand Survey/Lagos 2012 Travel Demand Survey. World Bank (2016). From Oil to Cities (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-0792-3>)

FDI (2014). Slum Characterisation study in Six Nigerian Cities.

UN-Habitat (2021) Karu Urban Profile

Federal Government (2015). MDG End Point Review 2015

Federal Government (2016)

Federal Ministry of Works and Housing (2017). Annual Report 2017.

Federal Ministry of Works and Housing (2018). Annual Report 2018.

Federal Ministry of Works and Housing (2019). Annual Report 2019.

Federal Ministry of Works and Housing (2020). Annual Report 2020.

Federal Ministry of Works and Housing (2021). Annual Report 2021

Federal Ministry of Youths and Sports Development (2021). Nigerian Youth Employment Action Plan (2021-2024)

Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR), Government of Nigeria, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and UNICEF. 2020. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: National Outcome Routine Mapping (WASH NORM) 2019: A Report of Findings. FCT Abuja. Nigeria (aka WASH NORM II REPORT).

Filani, M. (2010). A City in Transition: Vision, Reform and Growth in Lagos Nigeria. Cities Alliance.

FMLHUD (2012a) National Urban Development Policy.

FMLHUD (2012b). National Housing Policy

FMLHUD (2014). National Habitat III Report.

Fowosire, R. A; Idris, O. Y & Opoola, E. (2017). Technopreneurship: A view of technology, innovations and entrepreneurship. Global Journal of Researches in Engineering: Electrical and Electronics Engineering, 17(7), pp. 41-46.

Georgieva , K. (2019). The Informal Economy and Inclusive Growth: Video Remarks at Statistical Forum, "Measuring the Informal Economy (<https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2019/11/14/sp111419-the-informal-economy-and-inclusive-growth>)

Gotosearch.Com Ltd (2016). Draft Report on Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanism for Implementing REDD+ Strategy. Project Report.

Hallward-Driemeier, M., and T. Hasan. 2012. Empowering Women: Legal Rights and Economic Opportunities in Africa. Washington, DC: World Bank and Agence Française de Développement

Ikpeze, N. (2004). Safe Disposal Of Municipal Wastes In Nigeria: Perspectives On A Rights Based Approach, Afe Babalola University: Journal Of Sustainable Development Law And Policy , 3: 1 pp 72-85

International Telecommunication Union (ITU) World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database World Bank (2022). <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.BBND.P2?locations=NG>

Kaza, S.; Yao, L.; Bhada-Tata, P.; and Van Woerden, F.; (with Kremena Ionkova, John Morton, Renan Alberto Poveda, Maria Sarraf, Fuad Malkawi, A.S. Harinath, Farouk Banna, Gyongshim An, Haruka Imoto, and Daniel Levine) (2018). What a Waste 2.0 A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050, The World Bank Group

Mabogunje, A. L. (2009). Poverty and Environmental degradation: Challenges within the global economy. *Environment*. 2002;44:8–18. [[Google Scholar](#)]

Manning, R. (2007). Pro-Poor Growth: Negotiating Consensus on a Contentious Issue, *Society for International Development* 50(2).

McKinsey (2014). Global Media Report 2014.

Ogu, V.I. (2000). , ‘Private sector participation and municipal waste management in Benin City, Nigeria’ 12 (2) *Environment and Urbanization* 103-117

MDG Unit, Federal Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, July, 2015

Meagher, K., 2010: *Identity Economics: Social Networks and the Informal Economy in Nigeria*. Oxford and Ibadan: James Currey and HEBN Publishers. xiv + 208 pp. \$29.95 paper. ISBN: 978-1-84701-016-2 (James Currey paper), 978-978-0813734 (HEBN paper)

National Centre for Economic Management & Administration (NCEMA) (2010), Structural Adjustment Programme in Nigeria: Causes, Processes, and Outcomes, National Centre for Economic Management & Administration, May. http://depot.gdnet.org/cms/grp/general/Nigeria_proposal.pdf.

National Population Commission (NPC) and ICF International (2014). Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2013. [[Google Scholar](#)]

National Population Commission (NPC) and ICF International 2014

NBS (2012): GUG Assessment of Nigeria

NBS (2016) Labour Force Statistics.

NBS (2017). Labour Force Survey

NBS (2019): Nigerian Living Standard Survey (NLSS)

NBS (2020). Nigerian Gross Domestic Product Report(<https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary?queries=labour>)

National Population Commission (NPC) [Nigeria] and ICF. 2019. Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2018. Abuja, Nigeria, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: NPC and ICF.

Nigeria (2016). Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Baseline Study – Summary Table of Findings.

Nigerian Tribune (2021). The Male-Female Inheritance War. Nov 13, 2021 (<http://tribuneonlineng.com>)

NPC and ICF International (2014) Nigeria 2013 Demographic and Health Survey. NPC and ICF International, Abuja and Rockville.

Nnamani C (2003). “Poverty: Degradation of the Human Race” Lagos: The Punch, October 23.

Nnoli, O. (2000). “Failed to Produce the Desired Result, The Punch, Lagos: June. Observer, 9, October, 2012.

NPC (2006). National Population and Housing Census,

Ogbazi, J.U. (2013) Alternative Planning Approaches and the Sustainable Cities Programme in Nigeria. Habitat International, 40, 109-118.

Ogu, V.I. (1999) Evolutionary Dynamics of Urban Land Use Planning and Environmental Sustainability in Nigeria. Planning Perspectives 14(4), 347- 368.

Ogu, V.I. (2002) Urban Residential Satisfaction and the Planning Implications in a Developing World Context: The Example of Benin City, Nigeria. International Planning Studies, 7(1), 37-53.

Ogu, V. I. (2000). ‘Private sector participation and municipal waste management in Benin City, Nigeria’ (2000) 12 (2) Environment and Urbanization 103-117

Okoye U. C. & Onyukwu, E.O. (2007). Sustaining Poverty Reduction Efforts through Inter- Agency Collaboration in Nigeria in Kenneth Omeje (ed), State, Society Relations in Nigeria, Democratic Consolidation, Conflicts and Reforms in Nigeria, Democratic Consolidation, conflicts and Reforms, London: Adonis and Abbey.

Oloruntoba, E. O., Folarin, T. B., Ayede A. I. (2014). Hygiene and sanitation risk factors of diarrhoeal disease among under-five children in Ibadan, Nigeria. *Afr Health Sci.* 2014;14:1001–11. [[PMC free article](#)] [[PubMed](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]

Orji, J. I. (2009) An Assessment of Impacts of Poverty Reduction Programmes in Nigeria as a Development Strategy '1970-2005'. Unpublished P.hD Thesis, St Clements University, Turks & Caicos Island.

Osuntogun, S. and Olufokunbi, L. C. (1986). History and assessment of agricultural policies in Nigeria. In S.Osuntogun and E. Ugorji (Eds.); Financing Agricultural Development in Nigeria. Ilorin: ARMTI Seminar Series; Nov.

Otoghagua, E. (1999). 1960 – 2003 Profile of Nigeria Heads of State Achievements and Failures. Benin City: Redemption International Company.

Oxford Business Group. New public transport options aim to ease traffic congestion in Nigeria, (<https://oxfordbusinessgroup.com/analysis/moving-together-mass-transport-options-aim-ease-traffic-congestion-lagos#:~:text=There%20are%20a%20wide%20variety,and%20routes%20are%20more%20limited>). Visited on 13 April 2022.

Oyelarar-Oyeyinka 2014

Oyemomi, E. O. (2003). An Assessment of Poverty Reduction Strategies in Nigeria (1983-2003), Being a Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of the Ph.D. of St. Clement's University, September.

PwC (2020) MSMES Survey 2020.

SMEDAN and NBS (2013) Collaborative Survey: Selected Findings (2013): ([file:///C:/Users/Bade/Downloads/SMEDAN%202013 Selected%20Tables.pdf](file:///C:/Users/Bade/Downloads/SMEDAN%202013%20Selected%20Tables.pdf))

SMEDAN and NBS (2017) Collaborative Survey: Selected Findings

Suich, H. (2012) Conceptual Framework: Poverty. Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA Directorate). <http://www.espa.ac.uk/files/espa/Povertyframework.pdf>

The Conversation (2019). African countries should rethink how they use e-government platforms (<https://theconversation.com/african-countries-should-rethink-how-they-use-e-government-platforms-108689#:~:text=More%20than%2030%20other%20countries,faster%20way%20without%20undue%20bureaucracy>)

Tonuchi, J. E., Peters, I., Olufunso, A. O., Oluseun, M. D. (2020). How large is the size of Nigeria's Informal Economy? A Mimic Approach, International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management, Vol. VIII, Issue 7, pp 204-228 (<file:///C:/Users/Bade/Downloads/SSRN-id3683765.pdf>)

Udoh, J. Multi – Hazard Vulnerability Mapping: An Example Of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. (<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/236412675.pdf>)

Ugoh, S. C. and Ukpere, W. I., (2009) "Appraising the trend of policy on poverty alleviation programmes in Nigeria with emphasis on a National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP)" (2009).Business Papers and Reports. Paper 13. (http://dk.cput.ac.za/bus_papers/13)

Umar, N. M. (2010) SMEDAN: Services and Policies for Supporting MSMES In Nigeria: www.wipo_smes_las_10_www_138714

UN-Habitat (2002). Publication on Slum, State of World Cities Report and Global Urban Observatory data.

UN-Habitat (2003). The Challenge of Slums: Global report on Human Settlements.

UN-Habitat (2005). Final Report: Documentation of lessons learnt in the Sustainable Cities Programme in Nigeria. Nairobi: UN-

UN-HABITAT (2006). State of the World's Cities 2006/7: The Millennium Development Goals and Urban Sustainability. London: Earthscan.

UN-Habitat (2006a). "National Experiences with Shelter Delivery for the Poorest Groups". Nairobi: UN-Habitat.

UN-Habitat (2006b). "Public-Private Partnerships in Enabling Shelter Strategies". Nairobi: UN-Habitat.

UN-Habitat (2008). State of the World's Cities Report (2006/7). United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), www.unhabitat.org

UN-Habitat (2008). The Sustainable Cities Nigeria Programme (1994-1996): Building Platforms for Environmentally Sustainable Urbanisation. Nairobi,

UN-Habitat (2008a). The Structure Plan for Onitsha, Nairobi

UN-Habitat (2008b). The Structure Plan for Awka, Nairobi

UN-Habitat (2008c). The Structure Plan for Nnewi, Nairobi

UN-Habitat (2009): Evictions and Demolitions in Port Harcourt Report of Fact-Finding Mission to Port Harcourt City, Federal Republic of Nigeria.

UN-Habitat (2009a). Structure Plans for Awka.

UN-Habitat (2009b). Structure Plans for Onitsha.

UN-Habitat (2009c). Structure Plans for Nnewi.

UN-Habitat (2009d). Summary Report for Structure Plans for Three Cities in Anambra

UN-Habitat (2010). Solid Waste Management In The World's Cities - Water And Sanitation In The World's Cities. London: UN-HABITAT.

UN-Habitat (2010). The State of African Cities 2010: Governance, Inequality and Urban Land Markets. London: Earthscan.

UN-HABITAT (2012) Nigeria: Karu Urban Profile United Nations Human Settlements Programme. ISBN Number (Volume): 978- 92-1-132500-3 [25].

UN-Habitat (2012a). Nigeria: Karu Urban Profile United Nations Human Settlements Programme. ISBN Number (Volume): 978- 92-1-132500-3 [25].

UN-Habitat (2012a): Urban Profile of Karu, Nairobi

UN-Habitat (2012b). Karu Master Plan (2012-2032), Nairobi.

UN-Habitat (2012b): Urban Profile of Onitsha, Nairobi

UN-Habitat (2012c): Urban Profile of Ifako/Ijaiye

UN-Habitat (2014). The State Of African Cities 2014: Re-imagining sustainable urban transitions. Nairobi:

UN-Habitat (2015a). Structure Plan for Osogbo, Nairobi

UN-Habitat (2015b). Structure Plan for Ile-Ife, Nairobi

UN-Habitat (2015c). Structure Plan for Ilesa, Nairobi

UN-Habitat (2015d). Structure Plan for Ede, Nairobi

UN-Habitat (2015e). Structure Plan for Ejigbo, Nairobi

UN-Habitat (2015f). Structure Plan for Ila-Orangun, Nairobi

UN-Habitat (2015g). Structure Plan for Ikirun, Nairobi

UN-Habitat (2015h). Structure Plan for Iwo, Nairobi

UN-Habitat (2015i). Structure Plan for Ikire, Nairobi

UN-Habitat (2016). The New Urban Agenda

UN-Habitat (2020): NUA Monitoring Framework and related indicators.

UN-Habitat (2022): Draft Report for Karu Urban Profile.

UN-Habitat (2010) The State of African Cities 2010: Governance, Inequality and Urban Land Markets. London: Earthscan.

UN-Habitat (2014) The State of African Cities 2014:Re-imagining Sustainable Urban Transitions. London: Earthscan.

UN-Habitat (2020). Final Report on Urban Data and Market Study for Nigeria

UN-Habitat, retrieved from the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals database. Data are available at : <http://mdgs.un.org/>

UNICEF (2001). Children's and Women's Right in Nigeria: A Wake up Call: Situation Assessment and Analysis. pp11–32. [[Google Scholar](#)]

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) 2009, Human Development Report Nigeria 21 2008-2009, United Nations Development Program, May 10, 2010, <http://web.ng.undp.org/documents>

United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA): World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision (Ref POP/WUP/Rev 2018/1/F19).

Uwaegbulam, C. (2021): State of Nigeria's housing report indicts FG, states (<https://guardian.ng/property/state-of-nigerias-housing-report-indicts-fg-states/>)

World Bank (2016). From Oil to Cities (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-0792-3>).

World Bank (2018): Doing Business in Nigeria.

World Bank (2021): Poverty and Equity Brief on Nigeria

Zupi, M. (2007). The Multi-D-Dimensions of Poverty: Some Conceptual and Policy Challenges, Soc. Int. Dev. 50 (2).