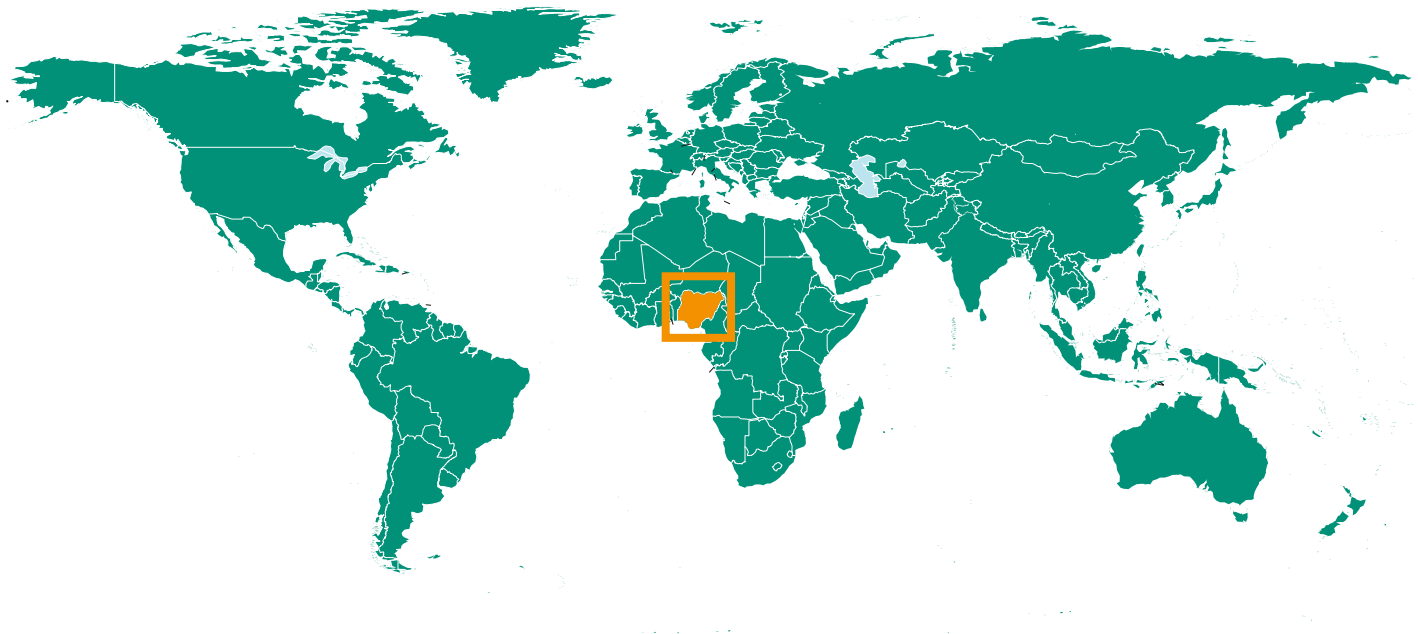


COUNTRY
PROGRAMME
DOCUMENT
2008 – 2009

NIGERIA





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FOREWORDS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



In April 2007, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT approved our 2008-2013 Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan. This plan intends to promote the alignment of UN-HABITAT normative and operational activities at country level.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents

(HCPD) are tangible components of this Plan as well as a genuine endeavour of UN-HABITAT to better coordinate normative and operational activities in a consultative and inclusive process involving UN-HABITAT's in-country focal points, UN-HABITAT Programme Managers, national governments, UN country teams, sister-UN agencies, development partners and all divisions of our Agency. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents are strategic tools meant as a guide for all UN-HABITAT activities over a two-year period. A major dimension of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document is to advocate UN-HABITAT's mandate and address the urban challenges facing the world's developing countries.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents identify national urban development goals and priorities including shelter, urban governance, access to basic services and credit. Important cross-cutting issues such as the environment, gender, responses to disasters, and vulnerability reduction are also addressed. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents focus on UN-HABITAT country programming.

They serve as a work plan for UN-HABITAT Programme Managers and a reference tool for national and local actors involved in sustainable urban development. According to the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Action Plan adopted by the UN-HABITAT Committee of Permanent Representatives on 6 December 2007, twenty UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents were completed during 2008, including the One-UN Pilot countries where UN-HABITAT is active.

In line with the United Nations reform process, UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents seek to strengthen the role of the United Nations and to demonstrate our commitment. I wish to thank our UN-HABITAT Programme Managers for their input and dedication and for putting together these documents under guidance of the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division and with support from all branches and programmes of the Agency.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Anna K. Tibaijuka'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Anna K. Tibaijuka
Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

MINISTER



It gives me great pleasure to introduce UN-HABITAT'S first Country Programme Document for Nigeria.

The Government wishes to express its continued commitment to UN-HABITAT initiatives and its role as an implementing partner of the agency's global mandate.

I am happy that our relationship has been reinforced by the successful establishment of the Habitat Programme Support Office (HAPSO), which is now beginning to yield very positive outputs.

This collaboration is already leading to greater commitment to national programmes, policies and projects that will contribute towards poverty reduction and sustainable urbanization in Nigeria.

I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that Nigeria's Habitat Country Programme Document has been compiled in a wholly participatory manner. It comes as a result of extensive consultations between development partners: all programme areas reflect the priorities of the Government and other key stakeholders.

It is my firm belief that the full commitment of all stakeholders will go a long way in ensuring continuous Improvement in the human settlements situation in Nigeria.

Chief Chuka Odom
Minister of State, Federal Ministry of Environment,
Housing and Urban Development

SITUATION ANALYSIS

NATIONAL URBAN POLICY CONTEXT

Nigeria is situated in the West African sub-region of sub-Saharan Africa comprising a total land area of 923,768 km². It is one of the most populated and rapidly urbanizing countries in Africa, with a population of more than 150 million, with a high concentration in urban areas.

Three years after Nigeria's independence in 1960, it adopted a republican constitution consisting of a three-tier structure comprising the federal, state and local governments. Politically, the country's six geo-political regions (North-West, North-East, North-Central, South-West, South-South and South-East) are made up of 36 States (federating units), the Federal Capital Territory and 774 Local Government Areas.

Nigeria's economy is dominated by crude oil exports and characterized by low economic growth. With a human development index figure of 0.448 attained in 2006, the United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report for 2006 ranked Nigeria 159th among 177 countries and 76th out of 103 poorest countries in the world.

In May 1999, Nigeria embarked on a democratic governance campaign. The country is well poised to address current challenges in promoting sustainable development in all sectors of the economy including environmental sustainability. To achieve economic growth and social welfare, several development challenges are in need of urgent attention, especially the human settlements sector.

Poverty eradication is a major challenge for towns and states within the federation. Poor areas are characterized by an absence of proper land use, unplanned business structures, congestion, and pollution. These poor urban landscapes are breeding grounds for disease; they contribute to insecurity and are impediments to improving socio-economic conditions.

Part one of the HCPD is divided into the mutually reinforcing focus areas of UN-HABITAT's Medium-Term Strategic Institutional Plan for 2008-2013, as approved by the Governing Council in 2007.

FOCUS AREA 1: ADVOCACY, MONITORING AND PARTNERSHIPS

URBAN SECURITY

The national vision for crime prevention is to achieve a safe, secure, democratic and just society in Nigeria. The country pledged to combat crime, with the view to increasing the quality of life, security, democracy, good governance, the rule of law and the free exercise of human rights in Nigeria.

Urban violence is recognized as a major problem in Nigerian cities. It has a dramatic impact on the social fabric of cities, threatening the reform process and eroding the ability of the poor to build assets and participate in urban development. Violent neighbourhoods often are stigmatized and do not benefit from outside investment.

Although incidents of crime have declined in Nigeria's urban centres, the numbers are still too high. From 2,000 official cases recorded in 1994, the number peaked at 4,363 cases in 2004, and then rapidly declined to 2,657 cases in 2005.

Crime in the country has been linked to several factors notably poverty and unemployment. Inability to control crime in major cities has been linked to settlements that are poorly planned and poorly managed for effective policing. Evidence of this is seen where there are unnamed streets, where buildings are

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Urbanisation (2008)

- Total population: 151 m
- Urban population: 73 m (48%)

Annual population growth rates (2005-2010)

- National: 2.2%
- Urban: 3.7%

Population of major cities (2008)

- Lagos: 9.8 m
- Kano: 3.2 m
- Ibadan: 2.6 m
- Abuja: 1.7 m

Source: UN DESA

Slum indicators (2003)

- Slum to urban population: 66%
- % urban population with access to:**
- Improved water: 67%
 - Piped water: 33%
 - Improved sanitation: 60%
 - Sufficient living area: 76%
 - Durable housing: 89.7%

Source: UN-HABITAT

not numbered, where there is an absence of cadastral maps, a lack of street lights, and poorly serviced roads. Not only are these planning blunders difficult to police, urban crime is more rampant, especially for women. Neither federal nor state institutions alone are able to tackle these challenges.

In urban areas, local governments have a key role to play in mobilizing and leading strong coalitions, communities and other agencies to develop sustainable, just and effective strategies for safer cities. A focus on the causes of crime, complemented by the reinforcement of law enforcement actions, is the key strategy of such a coalition. The aim is to make each resident and each social organization an actor in the prevention of crime.

In addition, there is a need for the integration of environmental designs and urban development, as well as management solutions for crime prevention.

FOCUS AREA 2: PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

‘National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy 2 shall promote the development of appropriate technologies for environmental management’ (Page 299 of the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy.)

Nigeria’s inability to properly plan and manage rapid urbanization - now at 50% - has resulted in uncontrolled growth in all major cities and towns. It has led to the decay of inner cities, a growth of shanty towns, especially in peri-urban areas. The inability to plan these cities to accommodate an informal economy (which stands at 60-70%) has had a negative impact on the landscapes of these towns. In turn, it has limited their contribution to the national economy. Poor planning is also inimical to good governance and security.

In 1992, Nigeria adopted an Urban Policy that was revised again in 2004. The revised urban policy seeks to promote a dynamic system of urban settlements that will foster economic growth, promote efficient urban and regional development, and ensure improved standards of living and well-being for all Nigerians. The Land policy was reinforced in 1992 by the Urban and Regional Planning Decree, which sought to promote orderly development of land in all cities to achieve sustainable development.



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In line with the provisions of the 1999 Constitution, that give the power to states to legislate on planning matters, the Supreme Court ruled in 2004 that the 1992 Urban and Regional Planning Decree should no longer be implemented as national legislation. This landmark judgment created a legal vacuum for land use planning and development control at both the state and local government levels. The states need immediate assistance in procuring a robust planning legislation, without which the control of development might be impossible or lack any legal basis.

While Nigeria continues to experience rapid urban population growth, this is not being matched by adequate human settlement planning and management. Nigeria’s urban population rose from a mere 3.2 million (10.6%) in 1953 to a staggering 70 million in 2007 (50%). Based on the minimum population of 20,000 inhabitants defined for urban centres in Nigeria, the number of cities rose from 56 in 1953 to 843 in 2004 with 19 cities having population numbers of one million and above. Many Nigerian cities do not have up-to-date city development strategies for urban management. This is due to the lack of capacity and resources to plan, due to ineffective development control and to inadequate institutional and legal frameworks for promoting good urban governance. Political administration in the country is based on the administrative boundaries of local governments, states and the federal government.



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This arrangement makes it difficult to govern large metropolitan cities like Lagos, Ibadan and Kano as the administrative boundaries of these cities transcend many local governments. This arrangement makes joint planning and management of cities very difficult if not impossible. It also compounds the problem of aggregating data on a city-by-city basis.

FOCUS AREA 3: PRO-POOR LAND AND HOUSING

with housing shortages, poor infrastructure and poor sanitation. Poverty in Nigeria ranges between 52% and 70%. Seventy percent of urban dwellers in Nigeria live in slums. The housing shortage in Nigeria is estimated to affect between 14 and 16 million people. About 46% of the population has no access to safe drinking water while an estimated 47% lack adequate sanitation services. This places Nigeria within a group of countries that has one of the most unfavourable social-environmental conditions in the world.

Municipal waste management is a major problem in Nigeria as most urban centers lack adequate refuse

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