

URN URBANISATION
RESEARCH
NIGERIA

URBANISATION RESEARCH
NIGERIA (URN) CONFERENCE
**HOW CAN NIGERIA
BENEFIT FROM
URBANISATION?**

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URBAN POLICY CONSIDERATIONS FOR NIGERIA



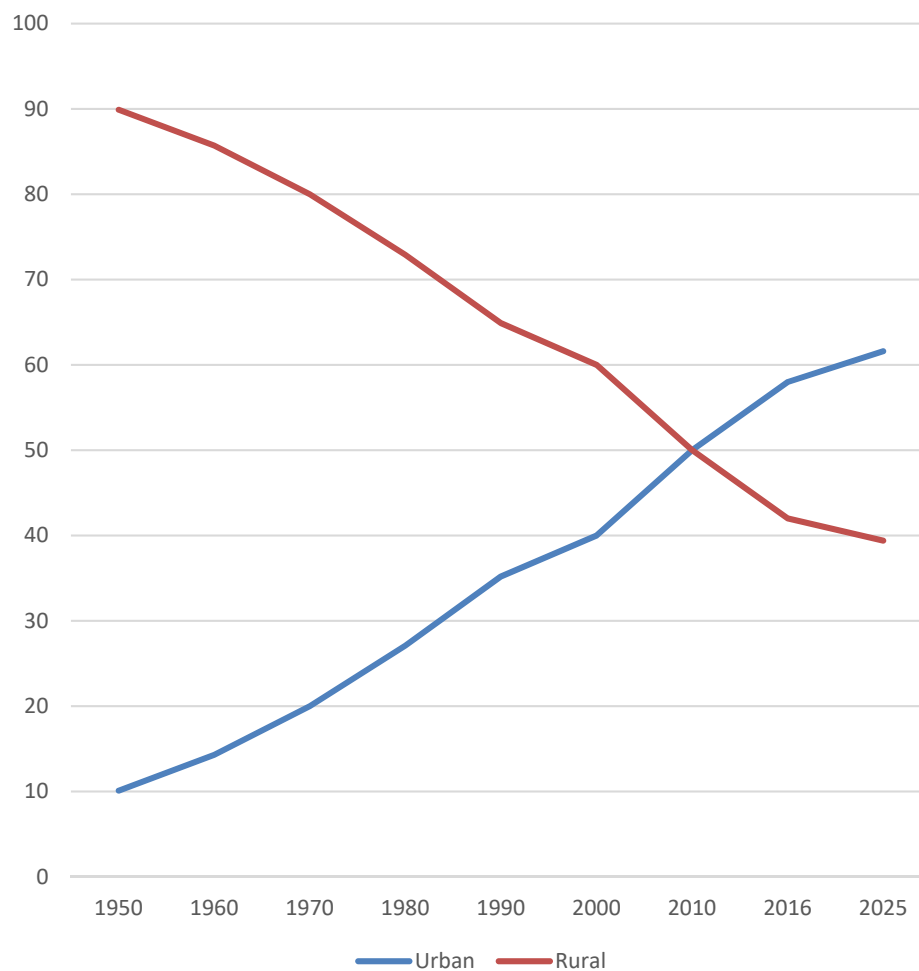
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5. MAJOR FINDINGS
6. GAPS AND CHALLENGES IN POLICY IMPLEMENTATION
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RESEARCH PROBLEMS AND OBJECTIVES

Research Problem & questions

Nigeria is rapidly urbanizing since 1950 to-date. Nigeria struggles to implement the various national policies and programmes and international commitments to promote sustainable urbanization.



RESEARCH PROBLEMS AND OBJECTIVES

Research Problem & questions

- Armed with global commitments, goals and actions; and the nationally adopted urban development laws and policies, how has successive governments in Nigeria responded to promoting sustainable human settlements development and management?
- What is the synergy between the global commitments and national responses made so far?
- What successes and challenges have been recorded and how best should the country respond to promoting sustainable urbanization?

RESEARCH PROBLEMS AND OBJECTIVES

Research Methodology

- To survey and review existing urban and regional policies, legislation and the national plans adopted in Nigeria for implementing urban agenda and to examine the extent these have reflected international development agenda;
- To evaluate the extent of implementation and decentralisation of global development agenda as manifested in the adopted national policies, legislation, programmes and plans for human settlements planning development and management;
- To identify best practices and challenges facing the country in the implementation of the adopted policies, legislation and national habitat Agenda; and
- To make appropriate recommendations.

RESEARCH PROBLEMS AND OBJECTIVES

Research Methodology

- The method of study combines a desk review with a questionnaire survey approaches. A review was undertaken for global Habitat Development agendas, MDGs,, ADG and existing national laws, policies and programmes that Nigeria has adopted
- Questionnaires were administered to key informants at Federal, State and Local government levels, namely with informants selected from Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing, Federal capital Development Authority Abuja, State Ministries of Physical Planning and Urban development including Lagos, Anambra, Nasarawa, Bauchi Katsina, Osun, Ondo and Oyo State.

GLOBAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Habitat and SDG Agendas

Habitat Agendas

- Habitat I- 1996 to 2016
- Habitat II – 2016 to 2036
- Habitat III (New Urban Agenda)

Sustainable Developments Agendas

- MDGs – 2000 to 2015
- Paris Climate Change Agreement
- SDGs - 2015 to 2030

GLOBAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Focus of Habitat 1

- Settlements policies and strategies,
- Settlement Planning,
- Shelter, infrastructure and services,
- Access to land; and
- Public Participation.

GLOBAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Focus of Habitat II

- Settlements policies and strategies,
- Settlement Planning,
- Shelter, infrastructure and services,
- Access to land; and
- Public Participation.

GLOBAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Focus of Habitat II Agenda

Focus of Habitat II Agenda

- Sustainable human settlements
- Adequate shelter for all
- Gender Equality
- Participation and enablement
- Financing shelter and human settlements
- Technical Cooperation
- Assessing progress

GLOBAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Focus of MDGs

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2000-2015



GLOBAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Focus of SDGs

- The main goals focus on the **5 Ps**
 - **People**: the wellbeing of all people
 - **Planet**: protection of the earth's ecosystems
 - **Prosperity**: continued economic & technological growth
 - **Peace**: securing peace
 - **Partnership**: improving international cooperation

SDG 11 focused on cities:

- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

GLOBAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Focus of SDGs

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

NIGERIA'S RESPONSE TO URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Pre Habitat I (1976)

- Planning based on inherited colonial laws and practices mostly 1946 Planning Act.
- First National Economic Development Plan (1962-68)
- Second National Economic Development Plan (1970-74)
- Establishment of the National Council on Housing consisting of all State Commissioners responsible for housing in 1971.
- Establishment of a National Housing Programme in 1972
- Establishment of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at the Ministry of Works in 1972.
- Creation of Federal Ministry of Housing, Urban Development and Environment in 1975
- The Committee on Standardization of House Types and Policies was set up in 1975.

NIGERIA'S RESPONSE TO URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Pre Habitat I (1976)

- First National Economic Development Plan (1962-68)
- Second National Economic Development Plan (1970-74)
- Third National Economic Development Plan (1975-80)
- Third National Economic Development Plan (1975-80)
- Establishment of the National Council on Housing consisting of all State Commissioners responsible for housing in 1971.
- Establishment of a National Housing Programme in 1972
- Establishment of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at the Ministry of Works in 1972.
- Creation of Federal Ministry of Housing, Urban Development and Environment in 1975
- The Committee on Standardization of House Types and Policies was set up in 1975.
- Setting up a national committee to relocate the Federal Capital on 9th August 1975.

NIGERIA'S RESPONSE TO GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDAS

Habitat I Period (1976-1996) Cont.

- Land Use Act 1978
- Fourth National Economic Development Plan (1980-85)
- Two Year Rolling Plan (1990-1996)
- National Housing Policy in 1991
- Urban and Regional Planning Act 1992
- First National Urban Development Policy

NIGERIA'S RESPONSE TO GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDAS

Habitat II Period (1996-2016)

- Two-Year Rolling Plan (1996-2000)
- NEEDS, SEEDS, LEEDS (2003-2007)
- Supreme Court Judgment of 2004
- Vision 20:2020 (2009-2016)
- Revised National Urban Development Policy 2012
- Revised National Housing Policy 2012
- National Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017-2020)
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MAJOR FINDINGS

Core Legislation and Policy adopted

Some degree of success recorded in the area of adopting national policies and legislation but too little implementation of these policies

Legislation

- Local Government Reform 1976
- Land Use Act 1978
- Urban and Regional Planning Law 1992
- Constitution of the Federal of Nigeria 1996
- Supreme Court Judgment on URP 2004
- National Building Code 2008
- Several State Planning Laws based on URP 2004-to-date

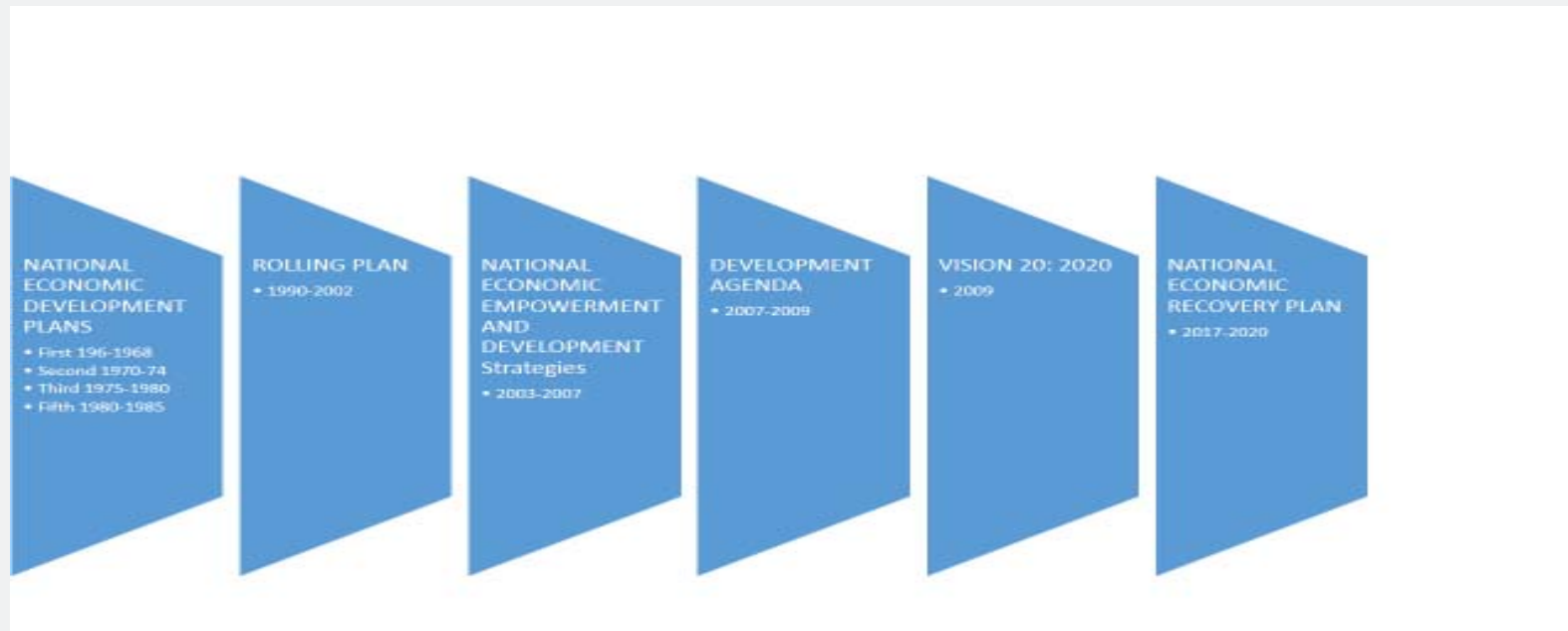
Policies

- National Housing Policy 1991
- National Urban Development Policy 1992
- Revised National Housing Policy 2012
- Revised National Urban development Policy 2012

MAJOR FINDINGS

Commitment to national economic development

- Promotion of national economic development leading to economic growth but not to improved urban conditions.



MAJOR FINDINGS

Poor implementation of adopted planning laws and policies

- Twenty years after the adoption of policies, the government acknowledged that poor implementation is a major problem. :
“Successive governments in Nigeria have shown little concern for solving urban problems. Rather, they have directed more efforts towards promoting agriculture and rural development ... Despite the fact that Nigeria adopted a robust National Urban Development Policy and enacted a comprehensive Urban and Regional Planning Act, both in 1992, there has been generally little achievement to show in terms of their implementation. Today, the general apathy towards urban planning still persists in the country” (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2012, p.4).

MAJOR FINDINGS

Best practices

Setting up of a virile department to oversee the implementation of MDVGs as well as setting SMART targets have resulted in better success compared with other Agendas such the Habitat Agenda.

Planning of Abuja

Planning of Eko Atlantic City



MAJOR FINDINGS

Good programme implemented were not sustained.

- Lack of setting up the required institutional framework for the implementation of these laws. The word urban only exists in name but there is no spatial unit so-called that the various laws and policies adopted can be holistically applied to.
- Lack of effective decentralization of the adopted national laws and policies to sub-national and local governments levels.
- Lack of sustained implementation of forward looking donor supported urban development programme such as the SCP, and PSUP/RUSPS, which have not gone beyond the pilot phase.
- General lack of data, especially data which have been disaggregated to urban levels.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

- Unstable Institutional Structure for urban management at the Federal level.
- Absence of political administrative structure for promoting Urban Governance at city level.
- Lack of decentralisation of planning functions to Local Governments.
- Lack of Financial Autonomy for Local Government.
- Lack of a financing and implementation framework at the national level promoting urban development.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

- Limited inter-governmental collaboration.
- Lack of strong political commitment to urban development.
- Undue reluctance to promote sustainable urbanization as development paradigm for the country.
- Lack of synchronization of the review and passage of national policies and laws with the adoption of global agenda.
- Inadequate capacity to implement Development Agenda.
- Lack of disaggregated data at the city scale and spatial instruments.
- Poor awareness of global agendas especially at State and local government levels.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

- Inadequate knowledge of the economic potential of their cities, a weak ability to understand rising land values, and insufficient capacity to facilitate public and private investments at the scale needed. The costs of settling businesses or households on serviced, accessible, and secure land are often much higher than necessary and hinder public sector efforts to service and formalize land, holding back the potential of the cities.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

- Nigeria's urban and physical planning is in legal and administrative flux, and the plans that do exist are not coordinated with service provision. The 1999 constitution gave power to states to legislate on planning issues. The Supreme Court ruled in 2004 that the 1992 Urban and Regional Planning Decree should no longer be implemented as national legislation. These two conflicting mandates and lack of planning legislation have created a legal vacuum for land use planning and development control at the state and LGA levels. Clouding matters further, state authorities often alternate control over planning between state ministries, and occasionally delegate down to temporary metropolitan boards (Wapwera and Egbu 2013). As a result, current physical planning occurs through ad hoc efforts and in an uncertain climate.

THE WAY FORWARD

- There is need for a national reform of existing legislative, policy and Institutional reforms to ensure the promotion of good urban governance at national, state, local and urban levels
- Capacity building for those responsible for urban development
- Creation of financing mechanism for urban development projects
- Adoption of new attitude and Culture for implementing both the SDGs and New Urban Agenda.
- Nigeria needs to promote urban development to grow the nations economy. The world Bank recommended that Nigeria should shift her focus from oil economy to urban economy

CONCLUSION

- Nigeria is a signatory to various global urban development agendas and different legislations and policies have been enacted and programmes and projects implemented at the national, state and local government level.
- However, findings reveal that while responses to global commitments, specifically the Habitat Agendas, are always late, their domiciliation at the states and local government has been poor.
- The SDGs and New Urban Agendas provide an opportunity to get it right, but this requires bold responses and actions, as well as, innovative, adaptive and integrated strategies from all actors.
- Now that there is a consensus that State governments do not want local governments we need to advocate for city governments.

THANK YOU

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