

URBANIZATION RESEARCH IN NIGERIA (URN) CONFERENCE
HOW CAN NIGERIA BENEFIT FROM URBANIZATION

URBAN POLICY AND PROGRAMMING FOR NIGERIA
(FEDERAL MINISTRY OF POWER, WORKS AND HOUSING)

Shehu Musa Yar'adua Conference Centre, Abuja.
13-14 March, 2018

URBANIZATION CHALLENGES IN NIGERIA

- Nigeria's rapid urbanization rate of approximately 4% per annum continues impact on the number, population and distribution of cities in the country (Lagos megacity of well over 15-20m & presence of other large scale metropolitan areas hosting between 1m&5m – Abuja, Benin City, Ibadan, Kano and Port-Harcourt)
- Rapid urbanization has led to massive spatial expansion of cities (changing structure of the cities and strongly interdependent urban/metropolitan regions which stretch way beyond a single urbanized entity have emerged)
- Fragmented local Government structure makes it difficult for cities and towns to be properly planned, managed and financed in an integrated manner and calls for a need to improve city level governance

URBANIZATION CHALLENGES IN NIGERIA Cont.

- Rapid urbanization and population growth has resulted in deficits in infrastructure and service provision, housing deficits, security of land tenure, rising poverty levels, safe, efficient, accessible public transport and mobility systems, unemployment, rising number of slums, insecurity and safety and crime
- Planning cities to accommodate the informal economy which stands at 60-70% as this impacts on the growth of the economy
- Poor coordination of urban - rural linkages resulting in massive rural to urban migration
- Absence of strategic development strategies for urban planning and management

INTERVENTIONS IN RESPONSE TO THE URBAN CHALLENGES

Key interventions in addressing the urbanization complexities include:

- Adoption of the National Urban Development Policy and National Housing Policy in 2012
- Implementation of a National Housing Programme – to deliver 5,000 housing units in the initial phase to address adequate and affordable housing provision in all parts of Nigeria
- Direct housing construction by the Federal Housing Authority (FHA)
- Public and private sector driven housing development by the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN) through extension of estate development loans and National Housing Fund Mortgage Loans for individual housing projects

INTERVENTIONS IN RESPONSE TO THE URBAN CHALLENGES Cont.

- Review of the National Building Code
- Implementation of a National Site and Services Programme to promote access to land and security of tenure
- Establishment of a Nigeria Mortgage Refinancing Company (NMRC) in 2014 to make mortgages more affordable to support home ownership in Nigeria
- Development of a National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan (2013-2043)
- Launching of National Policies on Environment, Transportation, Population etc
- National Land Policy under preparation to ensure the most efficient utilization, coordination and management of the Country's scarce land resources.

IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

- The NUA was adopted by member States at the third UN Habitat III Conference (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador in September 2016.
- It represents the new global roadmap to guide national and local efforts in readdressing the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, governed and managed in order to fully harness their vital contribution to sustainable development
- The NUA aligns with many of the SDGs:
 - SDG 11** - Making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
 - SDG 1&2** - End poverty and hunger
 - SDG 10** - Reduce inequalities
 - SDG 8** - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth
 - SDG 5** - Achieve gender equality
 - SDG 4** - Improve human health and wellbeing
 - SDGs 11 & 13** - Foster resilience and protect the environment
 - SDG 6, 9, 13, 14 & 15** - Protect the environment

IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA Cont.

- Nigeria played a strategic role in developing the NUA - championed CAPH3 & hosted African Regional Conference in 2016
- The **Quito Implementation Plan for the New Urban Agenda** includes 3 sections on: transformative commitments for sustainable urban development; effective implementation; and follow-up and review
- The section on implementation emphasizes the need for establishing strong urban governance structures, and planning and managing urban spatial development
- National Governments have primary responsibility for implementing the NUA
- Global progress on implementation of the NUA at all levels is to be undertaken every 4years

IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA Cont.

Five (5) categories of mechanisms are required for implementing the NUA and addressing urbanization:

- **National Urban Policies** – governments are required to develop and adapt National Urban Policies as the basis for the implementation of the NUA
- **Urban Legislation, Rules and Regulations** - Legal frameworks are required to implement urban plans, policies and strategies, and to guide urbanization, including regulating land use and development.
- **Urban Planning and Design** - Integrated urban and territorial planning and design are required to optimize the spatial dimension of the urban form, and to deliver the positive outcomes of urbanization.
- **Urban Economy and Municipal Finance** – Adequate financing frameworks and instruments are essential to address urbanization, inequality and exclusion.
- **Local Implementation** – The NUA calls for an integrated and responsive approach to urban development

INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS IN RESPONSE TO THE CURRENT SCALE OF URBANIZATION

- Urbanization is inevitable, cities will continue to grow...the task is how to best address the challenges:
- Nigeria needs a strategy and a good plan to manage the current urbanization process to fully realise its potentials for contribution to economic growth, enhanced productivity, employment creation and poverty reduction
- As the urban sector champion, the FMPW&H will continue to play a strong enabling role for action at all levels with respect to improvements in urban planning, housing and infrastructure provision.
- Implementation of Habitat III provisions must be more successful than Habitat I & Habitat II. Urban transformation will be realised through the following policy and programmatic actions:

INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS IN RESPONSE TO THE CURENT SCALE OF URBANIZATION Cont.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

- Review the NUDP to align it with the provisions of NUA, SDGs, Agenda 2063, Paris Agreement on Climate Change and other global agreements on sustainable urban development
- Develop an action-oriented framework setting out a national strategy, roadmap, responsibilities and funding sources for targeted action in the housing and urban development sector
- Effective coordination of urban planning activities at all levels through aligning practice of the Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Law (No.88 of 1992),the National Urban Policy (2012) and other related policies with the priorities of the NUA and urban SDGs
- Build and strengthen capacities to undertake urban development activities

INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS TO RESPOND TO THE CURENT SCALE OF URBANIZATION Cont.

INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

- Undertake slum up-grading assessments studies for focussed intervention
- Develop monitoring and data collection mechanisms to enhance availability of information – to help promote informed and evidence-based decision making and policy formulation, assessing progress and impact at all levels
- Adopt multiple collaborative governance mechanisms that actively engage National, State and Local Governments to promote more buy-in and co-responsibility of activities towards sustainable urban development...&to ensure sustainability of results
- Seek increased financing for urban development activities

INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS TO RESPOND TO THE CURENT SCALE OF URBANIZATION Cont.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTNERSHIPS

- Establish a multi-stakeholder National Forum of Habitat Partners comprising levels of government, private sector, civil society and academia to serve as a consultative platform and think-tank for promoting sustainable urban development
- Promote sustained awareness and sensitization to broaden understanding, ownership and buy-in of urban development policies and activities
- Strengthen collaboration and partnerships between various sectors and partners to recognize, own and implement their roles in urban development activities

SPECIFIC AREAS FOR DFID/ICF INTERVENTION

- Generate essential data infrastructure and information that will aid effective addressing of urbanization challenges through targeted studies in critical areas of concern
- Assist FMPWH in formulation of a Localization Framework, including monitoring mechanisms for implementation of the NUA and urban SDGs at all levels in Nigeria
- Facilitate training and capacity building for planning, development, management and monitoring of urban development activities at National, State and local levels

THANK YOU