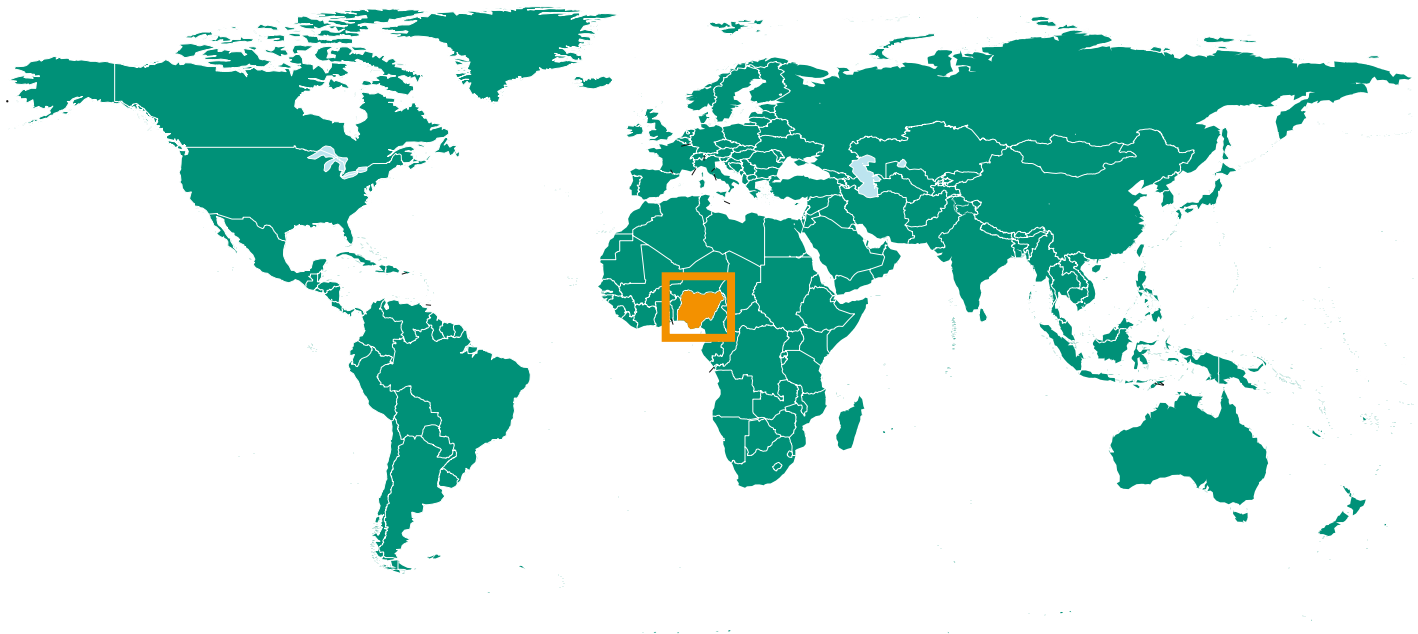


COUNTRY  
PROGRAMME  
DOCUMENT  
2008 – 2009

# 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'C' followed by a long horizontal line that tapers to the right.

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 km<sup>2</sup>. 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

### SHELTER AND BASIC SERVICES

'Lack of sustained planning effort and funding of the housing sector and lack of city planning are the major problems facing the cities' (National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy 2, P. 236)

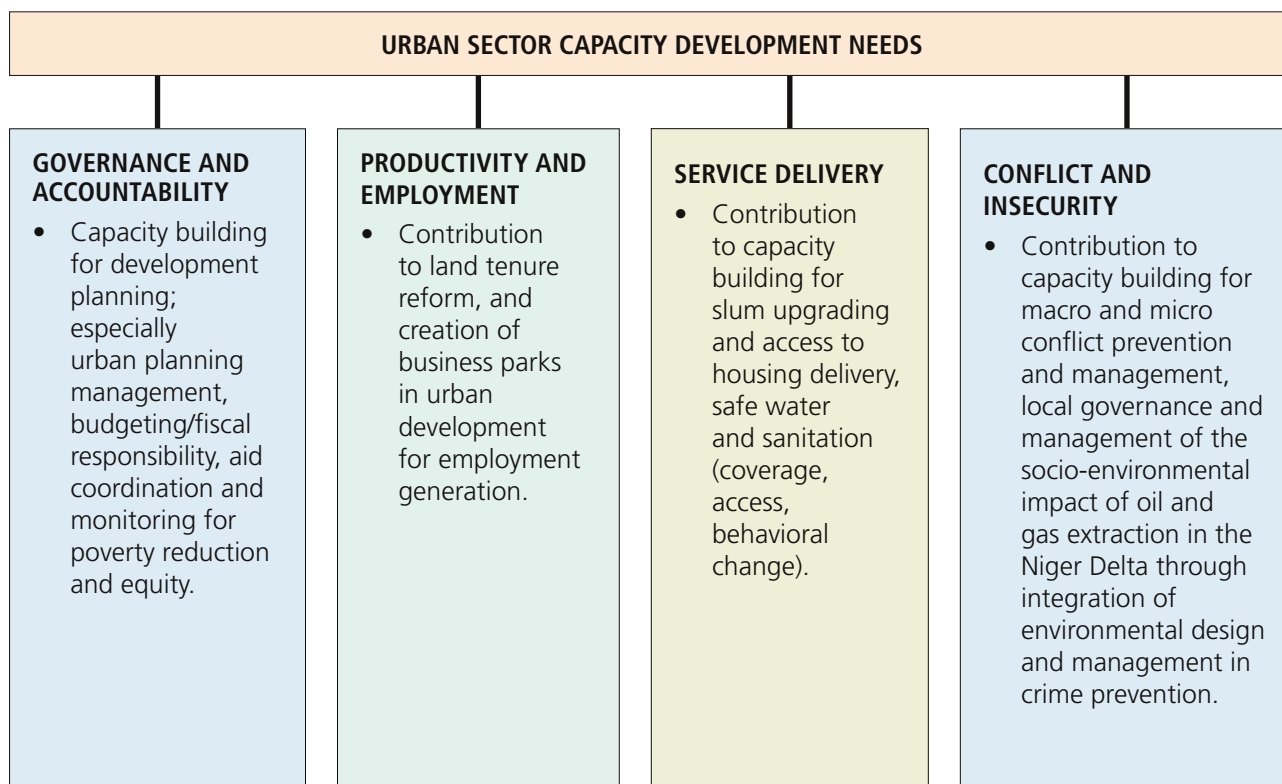
The Federal Government adopted its first housing Policy in 1991, which was reviewed in 2004. The aim of the revised housing policy stands 'to ensure that all Nigerians own or at least have decent, safe and sanitary housing at an affordable cost'. There are several challenges facing the attainment of national housing for all Nigerians. The country's rapid urbanization is exacerbating the problems of rising urban poverty,

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 collection systems. Most households resort to open and indiscriminate dumping. Nigeria has adopted a National Sanitation Policy to effectively manage 95% of its waste by 2015. The 2005 Millennium Development Goals Report for Nigeria noted that if drastic action is not taken, Nigeria might not achieve the target to achieve environmental sustainability. The country has undertaken several reforms in housing finance and delivery including the re-organization of the Federal Housing Authority, Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria and the Urban Development Bank, but these have only yielded modest results. Nigeria is, however, committed to slum upgrading and capacity building initiatives, such as, housing finance, infrastructure, and service provision.



## URBAN SECTOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS



The table presents the main capacity development needs for the following components: **Governance and Accountability, Productivity and Employment, Service Delivery and Conflict and Insecurity.** As these are cross-cutting components, they highlight capacity development priorities for all focus areas of the Nigeria UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document.

## RECENT AND ON-GOING WORK

The tables provides an introduction to projects recently implemented or currently underway in Nigeria, by UN-HABITAT and its partners. The matrix illustrates details of donors, budgets and outlines the main activities and objectives of each programme.

### UN-HABITAT

Project Title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Funding Partner(s)	Partner(s)	Main Activities / Outputs
Habitat Programme Support Office	2004-2008	610,000	FMEHUD UN-HABITAT	Three-tier Government sin Nigeria, CSOs.	To promote UN-HABITAT's technical cooperation with Nigeria towards achieving the goals of Habitat Agenda including adequate shelter for all, sustainable human settlements development, management, and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals of poverty eradication and improving the life of slum dwellers.
Water for African Cities Project Phase II in Jos	2007-2008	1,937,241	UN-HABITAT	PRTV, WaterAid, Ministry of Education, PLASEPA Lungwa and Gwarangdock communities	To improve access to water supply to urban poor and accelerate the achievement of PLASEEDS and MDGs and to strengthen the capacity of PSWB for efficient delivery of service and extension of service to urban poor and facilitate equitable social, economic and environmental development.
Preparation of Structure Plans for three cities in Anambra State	2007-2008	234,009	Anambra State, Nigeria	UN-HABITAT, Cities of Onitsha, Nnewi and Awka	To support Government of Anambra State to develop and implement structure plans through capacity building activities to achieve the goals of Anambra SEEDS for poverty eradication, the Habitat Agenda seeking adequate shelter for all and contribute to attaining the MDGs by improving urban management.

## PARTNERS

Title	Organization	Partners	Main Activities
Energy and Environment	United Nations Development Programme	Government of Nigeria	Support national initiatives in environmental sustainability and poverty reduction.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	United Nations Children's Fund	The Federal Ministry of Health and its state counterparts	Promote a culture of basic hygiene and sanitation among school pupils and their families.
Public health project	United Nations Children's Fund	The Federal Ministry of Health and its state counterparts	Vaccination and spread limitation of polio, bird flu, malaria, and HIV/AIDS, as well as public awareness raising.
Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Project	The World Bank	Government of Nigeria	Strengthen the institutional framework at all three levels of government - federal, state and, particularly, local government.
Lagos Metropolitan Development and Governance Project	The World Bank	Government of Nigeria	Slum upgrading in nine blighted communities of Ajegunle, Amukoko, Agege, Badia, Bariga, Ijaje, Iwaya, Makoko and Ijeshatedo/Iire residential districts of the Lagos Megacity.
Establishing the Nigerian Cities Network	Cities Alliance	The Federal Ministry of Environmental, Housing and Urban Development, UNDP, USAID, SACN, UDBN, and FDI.	Establishing a Cities Network, which in turn will promote good governance, economic integration of cities, information dissemination and knowledge management.
Supporting the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy	Department for International Development (UK)	Government of Nigeria, The World Bank	Improve environment and services for non-oil growth; enhanced transparency and accountability in governance; and improved service delivery for human development.
Crime reduction and prevention	Department for International Development (UK)	Safer Cities, The Government of Nigeria	Developing a national strategy for crime prevention.
Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (and other)	The European Union	The Government of Nigeria	Improve water and sanitation in Adamawa, Delta and Ekiti states.

## STRATEGY

The goal of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document is to promote urban development and provide management by achieving the goals of the Habitat Agenda. This includes providing adequate shelter for all, sustainable human settlements, management, and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in poverty eradication and improving the life of slum dwellers. It also seeks to support Nigeria in attaining the goals of the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy, State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies and adequate shelter for all.

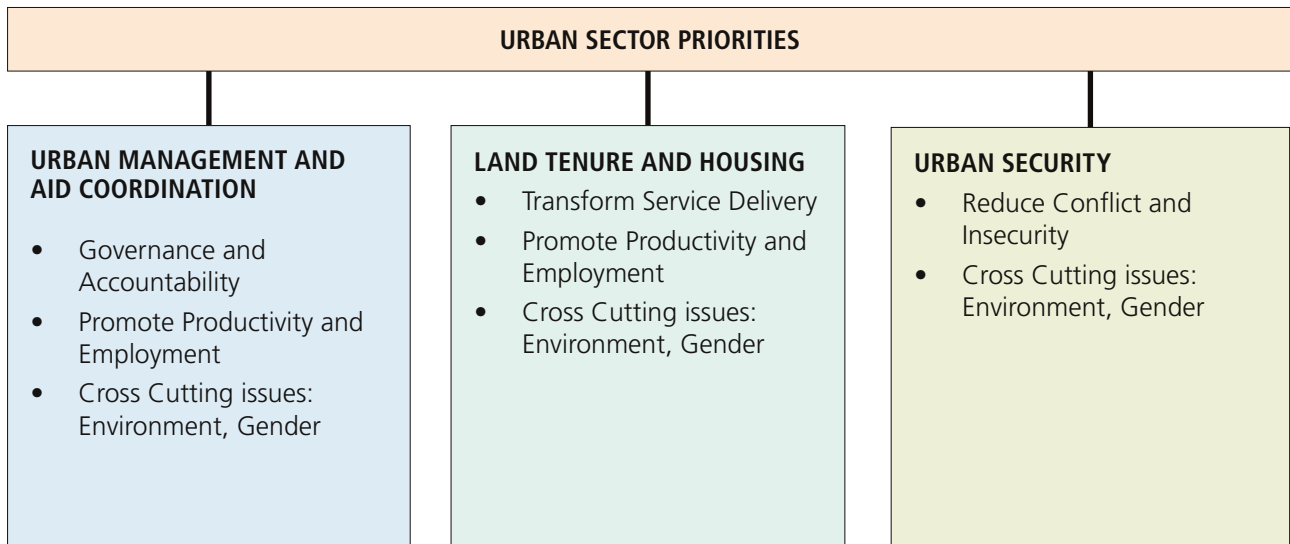
UN-HABITAT's strategy will focus on selected areas that are practically feasible and desirable, and which will have a lasting impact. The strategy seeks to promote urban development planning and management through the preparation and adoption of structural plans that will serve as a strategy for tackling many of the socio-economic problems facing Nigerian cities. It also seeks to help in linking them with slum upgrading, provision of water and sanitation, employment generation, good governance and crime prevention.

## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PRIORITIES

The First Common Country Assessment for Nigeria, conducted in 2001, recognized the linkage between population distribution, urbanization and environmental problems. In particular, the Common Country Assessment noted that if urbanization is not properly planned it will lead to major environmental problems that will impact negatively on overall development.

The first United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2002-2008) for Nigeria, which was extended by one year and derived from the first Common Country Assessment, took into account national development priorities and the need for a greater impact on the development and well-being of Nigerians. It accorded priority to intervention in three thematic areas, namely: (i) Promoting good governance and human rights (ii) Reducing poverty and (iii) Reducing the incidence of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.

## URBAN SECTOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS



The table above presents the sub-sectoral priorities of the Nigeria UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents: Urban Management and Aid Coordination, Land Tenure, Housing and Urban Security. Proposed interventions to each sub-section are presented in the context of a broader development highlighted by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and other multilateral programming instruments.



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The Mid-term Review of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework of 2005, recommended the introduction of a new outcome on urban development to fill a major gap. The new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2009-2012), under preparation, has gone through several consultative processes and four areas of programme intervention were agreed upon that should be included: (a) Governance and accountability, (b) Productivity and employment, (c) Transforming service delivery; and (d) Crisis and insecurity. Cross cutting issues included respect for human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability and public-private partnership.

The First National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (2004-2007), which is Nigeria's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, is aimed at poverty reduction through wealth creation, employment generation,

poverty reduction and value re-orientation. It was designed to empower the people, promote private enterprise, and change the way government works. An evaluation of National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy, shows that it failed to successfully link poverty reduction strategies to environmental sustainability such as human settlement issues of housing, land and air pollution, solid waste management.

However, the process of National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy 2, (2008-2011) was based on extensive consultation.

The goal of the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy 2, is to focus on the commitment of 'Nigerians' to attain the position of one of the world's 20th largest economies by 2020. In this respect, the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy 2, is broad and comprehensive and aimed at correcting critical gaps in the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy, largely by focusing on aspects of human settlement issues such as urbanization, regional development, housing, environment, infrastructures, gender and ICT. Specifically, under the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy 2, the goal of housing intervention is to:

Contribute to poverty reduction, to employment generation, to wealth creation and environmental sustainability, by providing adequate, affordable and secure housing both in urban and rural areas in Nigeria.

To reduce by 50% in 2011 the population of slum dwellers from the present figure of 66% to 33% and to provide opportunities for jobs, social services and welfare in housing projects'.

President Umaru Yar 'adua in May 2007, unfolded a 7-point Agenda of his administration for the next four years (2007-2011). The 7-point Agenda identifies real sector development, physical infrastructure, human capital development, security, law and electoral reform, combating corruption/improving governance, regional development.



The sub-themes of the Agenda cover several aspects of human settlements including housing, water and sanitation, transportation, erosion, mega-city development, environment, desertification, the Niger Delta, gender and the need to combat corruption in service delivery.

## UN-HABITAT'S PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR THE SECTOR

There is little doubt that Nigeria's urban issues warrant immediate attention. However, it is important that UN-HABITAT takes into account Nigeria's comparative advantage of available resources as well as the proposed interventions by other UN-Agencies in the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework. It can then formulate a strategy focusing on selected areas that practically are feasible and that will have a lasting impact. The strategy must be to promote urban development planning and management through the preparation and adoption of structural plans that will serve as strategic approaches to tackling many of the socio-economic problems facing Nigerian cities. They must also seek to link them with slum upgrading, the provision of water and sanitation, employment generation, good governance and crime prevention.

The thematic areas that UN-HABITAT has highlighted provide the basis for the last chapter of Nigeria's UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document (implementation arrangements.) All of UN-HABITAT's proposed and ongoing programmes can be seen to fit within one of three thematic areas. They are as follows:

- Governance and accountability
- Transformation of service delivery
- Productivity and livelihood
- Security and conflict

By addressing these areas the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document hopes to achieve its goal of promoting urban development and management by satisfying the Habitat Agenda, which includes adequate shelter for all, sustainable human settlement development, management, and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals of poverty eradication and an improvement in the life of slum dwellers. The programme also hopes to support Nigeria in attaining the goals of the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy, State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies and adequate shelter for all.



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## PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

To manage the Habitat Programme Support Office project and to use it as a window to provide logistical, technical, managerial and advisory services to government at the three-tier level, to identify programmes for development, implementation and monitoring and mobilize resources.

To implement the Anambra State Project and to promote physical urban development planning and management in at least 6 additional states by 2009, to accelerate their contributions to economic growth by adopting city's development strategies to enhance the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy, the State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy and environmental protection.

To contribute to the implementation of WACII Project and to develop a national programme for slum upgrading to leverage resources from donors to contribute to a reduction by 50% of the population of urban dwellers living in slums by 2011 through developing a National Programme on Slum upgrading and housing delivery for Nigeria by 2009. This will be in collaboration with Cities Alliance and World Bank to mobilize USD \$ 600 million targeting at least six states.

To collaborate with other donor partners in developing programmes/projects and in mobilizing resources for UN-HABITAT outputs identified in United Nations Development Assistance Framework in the areas of urban security, service delivery, productivity and employment and governance and accountability.

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### KEY PRINCIPLES

As a specialized United Nations agency, UN-HABITAT provides technical support to programme implementation at the tier government level and will charge appropriate fees as per United Nation rules and regulations for services rendered.

The general policies and procedures governing procurement, recruitment and contracting of inputs as set out by the United Nations Office in Nairobi shall be used for project implementation. UN-HABITAT works under the Memorandum Of Understanding signed with the Federal government of Nigeria establishing the Habitat Programme Office in Nigeria to execute the various projects. Stakeholders are involved in programme identification, implementation and review through consultations, working groups, and membership of project implementation committees.

The Habitat Programme Support Office as the country office of UN-HABITAT, in line with the terms of reference that established it, will provide advocacy, advisory, technical and managerial services to government at the three-tiers and be involved in the formulation, appraisal, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all projects.

### INFORMATION

The Habitat Programme Support Office has handled a lot of requests from the general public. To boost this profile, there have been requests to develop a website for the office, which will be linked with the global intranet. A national consultant is working on a media strategy and the development of a website for disseminating information about the activities and projects of the office.

The Habitat Programme Support Office is committed to setting up a small library of publications on human settlements that government officials and researchers can use as we are presently inundated with requests on research materials.

The information dissemination mechanism will be selected on a case-by-case, using local media, targeted and massive distribution, community channels and others as required.



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## PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

The table shows the Programme Framework matrix. The matrix is divided by the three main thematic components that have been used as a framework for analysis throughout Nigeria's UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document. Under each thematic component, specific programmes aligned to national development priorities have been identified. The expected results, key indicators, main partners and the budget for each of the programmes are shown.

## RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Expected Results	Key Indicators	Key Partners	Resources (USD)
<p><b>Thematic Area: Governance and Accountability</b> National priority: Urban Management and Aid Management Intended UNDAF Outcome: By 2011 Improve physical development planning for major cities through adoption of participatory city development strategies to enhance their contributions to achieving sustainable development, goals of NEEDS, SEEDS and LEEDS.</p>			
<p><b>Programme Component I: HAPSO</b></p>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational and well equipped HAPSO</li> <li>UN-HABITAT actively represented in country and at UN Country Team</li> <li>Resource mobilization/ Promote technical cooperation</li> <li>Advocacy, advisory services, knowledge management and technical support to Govt, CSO.</li> <li>Support to the Implementation of State of Nigerian Cities Report.</li> <li>Support to the Implementation of Capacity building for Solid Waste Management in Kano and Ibadan</li> <li>Framework for cooperation</li> <li>Project document formulated and approved</li> <li>Institutionalisation of UEM</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office located in UN house with 5 manned by staff and equipped</li> <li>Membership of UNCT, and visibility of UN-HABITAT and urban issues in NEEDS, UNDAF, CCA etc.</li> <li>Some USD 958,000 mobilised for programme development with several pipelines.</li> <li>Reports/Press clippings</li> <li>Project Report/ Follow-up action and support on project implementation</li> <li>State of Nigerian Cities Report published.</li> <li>Project Report M and E Report</li> <li>Approved Framework</li> <li>Approved Project document</li> </ol>	<p>FMEHUD/All States; all LGs, ALGON, NGOs in Human settlements, Donors; UNCT Donor Community in Nigeria, FMEHUD FMEHUD and three tier government in the country, NGOs, Media. FMEHUD, FDI, SCN, UNDP, CA, FDI, ALGON, InWEnt, Oyo State, Kano State, Metropolitan Cities of Ibadan and Kano UN-HABITAT, UNEP, Osun, Oyo, Niger, Niger Delta States</p>	2 m

## RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Expected Results	Key Indicators	Key Partners	Resources (USD)
<b>Programme Component II:</b> Preparation of Structure Plans for at least Three Cities each in Anambra, Yobe, Ebonyi, Nasarawa, Ekiti, Kwara, Plateau, Ondo, Lagos and Imo States			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory method of project adopted for data collection in cities in the programme</li> <li>Land use reports produced</li> <li>City Consultations conducted in all participating states to agree on priorities</li> <li>Structure plans and RUSPS produced for at least three cities in each of the participating States produced.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structure plans for three cities produced</li> <li>Report reflecting socio-economic and gender data</li> <li>Report of Consultation</li> <li>Structure Plan Report.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structure plans for three cities produced</li> <li>Report reflecting socio-economic and gender data</li> <li>Report of Consultation</li> <li>Structure Plan Report.</li> </ol>	<p>234,009 already mobilized.</p> <p>3.6 m pipeline to be mobilized from 9 states</p>
<b>Programme Component III:</b> Urban Information Systems			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TOR for Analysis 2006 Population and Housing Data disaggregated by urban areas, housing conditions and gender</li> <li>Published Report on National Data on Population and Housing</li> <li>Computerization of data and storage in the National Housing Data Bank</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved TOR Framework for Data analysis</li> <li>Report</li> <li>State o Requirement for Data Storage</li> <li>Operational Data Bank</li> </ol>	<p>National Population Commission, National Bureau of Statistics, FMEHUD, UN-HABITAT, UNDP, UNFPA, Ministry of Women Affairs, UNIFEM, World Bank, NGO, CBOs,</p>	5 m
<b>Programme Component IV:</b> Land Use Policy for Peri Urban Areas			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TOR for project</li> <li>Draft Policy Document/Technical review</li> <li>Final Policy Document</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved TOR</li> <li>Report Consultation</li> <li>Published final Policy</li> </ol>	<p>UN-HABITAT, FAO, FMEHUD, FMA</p>	500,000

## RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMAATIC COMPONENT				
Expected Results	Key Indicators	Key Partners	Resources (USD)	
<b>Programme Component V: Environmental Guidelines for Provision of Business parks in major cities</b>				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TOR for project</li> <li>Draft Design Guidelines Document/Technical review</li> <li>Final Design Guidelines Document</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved TOR</li> <li>Report Consultation</li> <li>Published final Policy</li> </ol>	UN-HABITAT, ILO, UNIDO, FMEHUD, SMES, NACCIMA	250,000	
<b>Thematic Area: Basic Urban Services. Transform Service Delivery/Productivity and Livelihood</b>				
National priority: Slum Upgrading Productivity and Employment Intended UNDAF Outcome: By 2011, reduce by 50% the population of urban dwellers living in slums through slum upgrading and provision of essential services and to expanding access to housing to reduce shortage by 30% of the estimated 12 million.				
<b>Programme Component VI: Water for African Cities I</b>				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of water demand management strategy for PSWB</li> <li>Capacity building for in-house reform for PSWB.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GIS Unit of PSWB Strengthened. Transmission &amp; distribution networks digitized</li> <li>PSWB equipped with GIS Software and computer systems</li> </ol>	PSWB, PRTV, WaterAid, Plateau State Ministry of Information, NGOs. CBOs, PSWB, PSWB, Plateau State Ministry of Information,	1,937,241	



## RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

## RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMAATIC COMPONENT

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Key Partners	Resources (USD)
<b>Programme Component 4:</b> National Shelter Policy			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pro-poor water governance and development of advocacy and awareness strategy</li> <li>Pro-poor sanitation in the selected Lungwa and Gwarangdok communities</li> <li>Improving access to safe water in Lungwa and Gwarangdok communities</li> <li>Behavioural change through value-based water, sanitation and hygiene education.</li> <li>Gender mainstreaming in the above.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff trained in GIS and WDM, Gender mainstreaming etc.</li> <li>Advocacy Strategy</li> <li>Media Clips</li> <li>Gender mainstreaming training conducted</li> <li>Number of water outlets increased</li> <li>Management of water facilities PSWB and stakeholders improved</li> <li>Number of schools for pilot testing Value based water education.</li> <li>Capacity of Education services strengthened</li> <li>Gender mainstreaming work shop conducted for stakeholders</li> </ol>	DFID, SLGP, Water Resources Institute, University of Jos, Jos Metropolitan Development Board, Jos North LG, NGOs, WaterAid, PSWB, NGOs, Longwa and Gwarangdok Communities, Selected Schools in Jos N. LG. PLASEPA, PSWB, Communities, PRTV, Ministry of Education	1,937,241
<b>Programme Component VII:</b> National Slum Upgrading Programme			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparatory Assistance project developed</li> <li>Draft Programme developed for consultation and resource mobilization.</li> <li>Approved National Programme</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved PA project</li> <li>Report of Consultation</li> <li>Published programme and mobilised resources</li> </ol>	FMEHUD, UN-HABITAT, CA, World Bank	250,000

## RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMAATIC COMPONENT			
Expected Results	Key Indicators	Key Partners	Resources (USD)
<b>Programme Component VIII:</b> Strategy for integrating Housing Delivery with Employment Generation			
1. TOR prepared 2. Draft Strategy and Consultation 3. Final Strategy	1. Approved TOR 2. Report of Consultation 3. Published Strategy	FMEHUD, FMBN, FHA, UN-HABITAT, FHA,, NAFED, NDE, CBN, UNIDO, ILO, UNIFEM	250,000
<b>Programme Component IX:</b> Strategy for Expanding Housing Finance Portfolio			
1. TOR prepared 2. Draft Strategy and Consultation 3. Final Strategy	Final Strategy	FMEHUD, FMBN, UN-HABITAT, FHA, NGOs	250,000
<b>Thematic Area: Security and Conflict</b>			
National priority: Urban Security Intended UNDAF Outcome: By 2009 implement a national policy on integrating environmental design and management with crime prevention in and implement a city-based programme in at least 6 cities.			
<b>Programme Component X:</b> Integration of Environmental Design and Management with Crime Prevention			
1. TOR prepared 2. Draft Strategy and Consultation 3. Final Strategy	1. Approved TOR 2. Report of Consultation 3. Published Strategy	FMEHUD, UN-HABITAT, UNODC, DFID, POLICE, NGOs, CBOs, UNIFEM	500,000

## REQUIRED BUDGET

The table reflects the budget for the Nigeria UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document. The budget presents a sum for the three main thematic components covered in the Country Programme. The table displays funding over a 2-year period and highlights the secured versus the non-secured funding for each programme component presented.

REQUIRED BUDGET						
Thematic Areas / Programme Components	Year 1 (USD)	Year 2 (USD)	Secured Funds (USD)	Unsecured Funds (USD)	Total (USD)	
<b>Thematic Area: Governance and Accountability</b>						
1. HAPSO Project	173,000	139,000	312,000	0	312,784	
2. Urban Information Systems	750,000	750,000	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	
3. Land Use Policy	250,000	250,000	0	500,000	500,000	
4. Environmental Guidelines for Business Parks	150,000	100,000	0	250,000	250,000	
5. Urban Environment Programme for Selected States	500,000	500,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	
6. Preparation of structure plans for at least 3 cities	1,500,000	1,884,009	1,000,000	2,384,003	3,384,009	
Total Governance and Accountability	3,323,000	3,623,009	1,312,000	5,634,009	6,946,009	
<b>Thematic Area: Basic Urban Services</b>						
6. Water for African Cities I	857,402	1,079,839	1,937,241	0	1,937,241	
7. National Slum Upgrading Programme	150,000	100,000	0	250,000	250,000	
8. Strategy for Expanding Housing Portfolio	150,000	100,000	0	250,000	250,000	
9. Strategy for Housing Delivery with Employment Generation	150,000	100,000	0	250,000	250,000	
Total Service Delivery/Productivity and Livelihood	1,307,402	1,379,839	1,937,241	750,000	2,687,241	
<b>Thematic Area: Security and Conflict</b>						
10. Urban Security Programme	250,000	250,000	0	250,000	500,000	
Total Security and Conflict	250,000	250,000	0	250,000	500,000	
<b>Programme Management</b>						
Total Programme Management	403,609	434,411	268,712	569,308	838,020	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,284,011</b>	<b>5,687,259</b>	<b>3,517,953</b>	<b>7,453,317</b>	<b>10,971,270</b>	

## ACRONYMS

CA	Cities Alliance
CCA	Country Cooperation Assessment
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FMEHUD	Federal Ministry of Environment, Housing and Urban Development
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organizations
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FDI	Foundation for Environmental and Development Initiatives
FMA	Federal Ministry of Agriculture
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HAPSO	Habitat Programme Support Office
HCPD	Habitat Country Programme Document
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HQ	Headquarters
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
LEEDS	Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies
LGAs	Local Government Areas
LMDGP	Lagos Megacity
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MMSES	Micro, Medium and Small Scale Enterprises
NACCIMA	National Chambers for Commerce, Industry and Manufacturers Association
NAPEP	National Programme for Eradication of Poverty
NBS	National Bureau for Statistics
NDE	National Directorate of Employment
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPC	National Population Commission
PLASEEDS	Plateau State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
PLASEPA	Plateau State Environmental Protection Agency

PMC	Project Management Committee
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PRTV	Plateau radio and Television
PSWB	Plateau State Water Board
RUSPS	Rapid Urban Profiling Study for Sustainability
SEEDS	State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies
SMES	Small and Medium Enterprises
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlement Programme



