



Report of the Vision 2020
National Technical Working Group
On
Urban and Rural Development



July, 2009

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Foreword

This Report of the Urban and Rural Development (URD) National Technical Working Group of the Nigeria Vision 20:2020 Project is the result of a painstaking three-month hard work of brainstorming, high quality discussion at plenary, group, committee and subcommittee levels. Furthermore, efforts of the individual member and group searches, investigations and analyses of the Nigerian urban and rural development sector have brought to the fore the import, meaning, relevance, the all encompassing cross-sectoral nature and the pervasiveness of the URD sector to promoting national economic growth. These efforts also brought to the fore the critical strategies to be adopted for the achievement of the country's vision of becoming one of the 20 top economies of the World in a decade.

The reality that came out clearly from the Sector visioning exercise is that for Nigeria to achieve the lofty goal of quadrupling its current relatively meagre GDP of just a little over US\$200 billion to an ambitious US\$900 billion by the year 2020 and a poor per capita income, for its ever increasing population, of a little over US\$1100 to a still poor US\$4000, it has to accord appropriate and adequate recognition to physical planning, in all its ramifications, in its economic and general development planning process.

Following from above and since development policies, plans, programmes and projects are carried out in time and space and for the benefit of the people and improvement of their welfare, they have to be carried out in human settlements, hence the imperative to properly plan and adequately provide for such settlements.

This framework, with linkages to virtually all other sectors of the Nigerian economy, is what is set out in the succeeding pages that the 20 members of the Urban and Rural Development Group, made up mainly of eminent, highly qualified and accomplished professional town planners and a sprinkling of other professionals, has produced.

Kassim Musa Bichi (**OON, FNIM, FIMC**),

Chairman, URD NTWG

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Prof Johnson Bade Falade
Coordinator, Urban and Rural Development Group

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|---|
| ADB | African Development Bank |
| ALGON | Association of Local Governments of Nigeria |
| ARCON | Architects' Registration Council of Nigeria |
| BON | Broadcasting Organisation of Nigeria |
| BOO | Build – Own and Operate |
| BOT | Build – Operate and Transfer |
| CBN | Central Bank of Nigeria |
| CBOs | Community Based Organisations |
| CORBON | Council of Registered Builders of Nigeria |
| COREN | Council for the Regulation of Engineering in Nigeria |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| ESVRCON | Estate Surveyors and Valuers' Registration Council of Nigeria |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| FBOs | Faith Based Organisations |
| FDI | Foreign Direct Investments |
| FELIS | Federal Land Information System |
| FMBN | Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria |
| FMF | Federal Ministry of Finance |
| GDI | Gender Development Index |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GIS | Geographic information System |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| HQs | Headquarters |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| LEP | Land Use and Evaluation Planning |

| | |
|--------|---|
| LG | Local Government |
| LGAs | Local Government Areas/Local Government Authorities |
| LIS | Land Information System |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NAN | News Agency of Nigeria |
| NACRDB | Nigerian Agriculture Cooperative and Rural Development Bank |
| NASRDA | National Space Research and Development Agency |
| NBS | National Bureau of Statistics |
| NEXIM | Nigeria Export-Import Bank |
| NGOs | Non Governmental Organisations |
| NHF | National Housing Fund |
| NITP | Nigerian Institute of Town Planners |
| NOA | National Orientation Agency |
| NPAN | Newspapers Proprietors' Association of Nigeria |
| NPC | National Planning Commission |
| NSE | Nigerian Society of Engineers |
| NTWG | National Technical Working Group |
| NUJ | Nigerian Union of Journalists |
| ODA | Overseas Development Assistance |
| OIC | Organisation of Islamic Countries |
| OPS | Organised Private Sector |
| PENCOM | Pension Commission |
| PMIs | Primary Mortgage Institutions |
| PPP | Public-Private Partnership |
| PRS | Planning, Research and Statistics |
| RBOs | Rural Based Organisations |
| SEC | Securities and Exchange Commission |
| SMEs | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| SURCON | Surveyors' Registration Council of Nigeria |
| SWOT | Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats |
| TOPREC | Town Planners' Registration Council |

| | |
|------------|--|
| UDBN | Urban Development Bank of Nigeria |
| UMP | Urban Management Programme |
| UNCED | United Nations Conference on Environment and Development |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UN-HABITAT | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations International Children and Education Fund |
| URD | Urban and Rural Development |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |
| WSSCC | Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council |

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of Urban and Rural Development

This Report presents the work of the National Technical Working Group (NTWG) on Urban and Rural Development (URD) on the critical development issues in the sector as inputs into visioning project towards positioning Nigeria to be among the top 20 economies in the world by the year 2020. The Group's major task is to carry out a sector-based scoping and analysis to articulate the vision, objectives, goals, strategic imperatives, actions and programmes that are required in the URD sector for achieving the national Vision 2020 Development Strategy.

The term 'rural' refers to 'areas of any country with extensive land uses such as agriculture and forestry and containing spatially distinct settlements with non urban environment. Thus, the 'rural area' is the anti-thesis of an 'urban area' – a large settlement with high concentration of people",¹ While many authors dwelt on the difficulty of drawing the thin line between urban and rural areas, nevertheless, despite the symbiotic relationship or inter-linkages between urban and rural areas, there are intrinsic differences between both in terms of their socio-economic, political and technological functions, spatial organizations and provisions of essential infrastructure and perhaps contributions to national economic development.

Traditionally, Nigeria's major tribal groups such as the Hausa, Igbo, Fulani, Yoruba and Kanuri distinguish between small and large settlements (Falade 1985).

Essentially, there are three criteria for defining urban and rural settlements, these are:

¹ Falade, J. B. (1988): Rural Planning in Nigeria: A Case Study of Odeda Local Government (OLG), *Landscape and Urban Planning*, Vol. 15, pp 315-325; Gilg, A. W. (1978). *Countryside Planning the First Decades 1945-76*, Methuen. London. Mabogunje, A. L. (1968). *Urbanization in Nigeria*. London; Mabogunje, A. L. (1980). *The Development Process: A Spatial Perspective*. Hutchinson University Library, London. Carter, H. (1980). *The study of Urban Geography*, Arnold. See Chapter 2 on the Process of Urbanization.

- Minimum population figure of 20,000 people to define a settlement as an urban centre as adopted by the National Population Commission;
- Constitutional provision which stipulates that all settlements functioning as local government (LG) headquarters (HQs) are urban centres.
- Passing laws to define any settlement as an urban area as practiced by many State Governments by exercising their legal powers. Many States, including Rivers, Kano, Kaduna and Nasarawa among others, are resorting to designating any settlement as an urban centre for the purpose of harnessing land from rural to urban areas to be administered by State Governments under the Land Use Act of 1978. The latter confers the role of administering land in urban areas to the State Government, and that of lands in rural areas to the Local Governments.

Many of the existing urban settlements fit nearly all the above set criteria for defining an urban area. By 2004, going by the minimum population of 20,000 for human settlements, Nigeria had 843 cities, with at least 6 of them having population of 1 million people and above. Among these cities, both Lagos and Kano are fast attaining the megacity status. Going by the Constitutional provisions that all LG headquarters are urban centres, we should have as much as 774 urban centres. The snag in the adopting Constitutional provision to defining urban centres is that many large cities such as Lagos, Ibadan, Enugu, Port Harcourt and many others have been fragmented or subdivided into several local governments. By so doing, these large cities are no longer one town but several, a situation that makes planning, management and the whole gamut of the governance of these large towns very difficult. Compounding the problem of urban fragmentation is the emergence of one urban area sprawling into another urban area or state, which is being noticed in many places such as the nesting of Lagos with nearby Ota in Ogun State, expansion of Abuja FCT into Karu and Keffi in Nasarawa state and Onitsha growing in a radial and sprawling fashion towards Awka and Nnewi. Lagos State is more than 80% urbanized, while Anambra State, the second rapidly urbanizing state, is 60%.

Despite the varied criteria for defining urban and rural areas certain distinctions can be made between urban and rural areas in Nigeria with respect to infrastructural availability. The rural areas are under-provided for in terms of infrastructure. In terms of employment, most urban areas can be visualized as rural in that in many of them not up to 50% of the working population is engaged in non-agricultural activities. In terms of population density and areas covered with

buildings, the entire landscape of Nigeria can be said to be rural. The built-up landscape of Nigeria is less than 5% of the entire country's landmass.. This offers an enormous opportunity to plan the development of both rural and urban areas to achieve sound economic growth and environmental sustainability.

1.2 Scope of Urban and Rural Development

All developments have impact on the natural environment. Urban and rural development can significantly contribute to rapid national economic growth in providing the spaces for urban and rural based economic, social, technological and physical infrastructural activities. Urban and rural areas are the abodes of Nigerians - where over 140 million people live and engage in productive activities and contribute to the national economic growth. Since the concern is about promoting fast national economic growth and to position Nigeria to be among the top 20 largest economies in the world, it is necessary to promote physical developments of human settlements in urban and rural areas so that Nigerians can live in a healthy, safe and functional environment where they can be gainfully employed in the industries and services to effectively contribute to the economic, social, technological development of the country.

Specific sub-themes will include:

- Urban and rural economic development and national economic growth
- Physical planning and development of urban and rural settlements
- Urbanization, population growth and settlements patterns
- Poverty eradication and promotion of sustainable livelihoods in urban and rural areas.
- Governance of urban and rural areas
- Physical infrastructure and development of urban and rural areas

- Capacity building for planning and managing of urban and rural development

1.3 Overall Targets

- By 2010, put in place effective and efficient governance structures and institutions for promoting participatory and gender-sensitive approaches to physical planning and management of all settlements in urban and rural areas through clear definitions of roles of the federal, state and local governments, and review, harmonization and implementation of all national and international laws, policies and commitments on human settlements and environmental policies, legislation and commitments and the integration of physical planning into national economic and social development .
- By 2010 build capacities of MDAs at the three-tier government levels, civil society organizations, education and research institutes and the public for participatory, gender sensitive, integrated, ICT driven and efficient human settlements planning, urban renewal, safety and management.
- By 2010, establish all agencies for promoting and managing human settlements at the three-tier government levels i.e. federal, state and local government and recruitment of adequate staff.
- By 2010, put in place structures and processes for promoting environmental sustainability by integrating physical and environmental planning into sector-based social, economic and technological development initiatives to ensure that all development in urban and rural areas take into account spatial and environmental issues including adopting appropriate land use standards and the effects of climate change, desertification flooding, drought, pollution etc (environmental and ecological problems).
- By 2010, establish effective institutional, policy, and legal structures at the federal, state and local government levels for promoting regional development.
- By 2010, promote the preparation and adoption of physical land use plans including slum upgrading and renewal for 36 State capital and for 30% of all local government headquarters to significantly contribute to national economic growth, poverty

eradication, access to education, health, gender equality, ICT, reduction in malaria infection, HIV/AIDS, safety and security, resource mobilization, tourism and recreation, and radical spatial organization of the activities of the SMEs and informal sector to contribute to sound economic growth.

- By 2013, implement national street addressing system and adopt ICT driven information management system at the three-tier government levels for spatial planning of all human settlements, land uses, mapping, rating, safety and development control, programme development, monitoring and evaluation.
- By 2015, promote the preparation and adoption of physical land use plans including slum upgrading and renewal for the remaining 70% of all local government headquarters to significantly contribute to national economic growth, poverty eradication, access to education, health, ICT, attainment gender equity, reduction in malaria infection, HIV/AIDS, safety and security, resource mobilization, tourism and recreation, and radical spatial organization of the activities of the SMEs and informal sector to contribute to sound economic growth.
- By 2015, promote the preparation and adoption of regional development plans for each of the 36 states and the six geopolitical zones that will identify growth poles for accelerating development of identified villages, small and medium sized settlements to fast track their rapid development and contribution to national economy and to reverse rapid migration into already congested large urban centres and megacities.
- By 2015 build capacities of national institutions and indigenous professionals to first class level for promoting urban sustainable development and management of human settlements in urban and rural areas to be able to compete internationally.
- By 2015 develop two new towns with the first as the Movie Capitol 'Nollywood' and the second as the Town of Amusement and Entertainment 'Disneyland' to promote the rich culture of the country and boost the tourist potential of the country.
- By 2020, promote physical planning and management of 100% of human settlements in rural and urban areas are well-planned, managed to be healthy, safe, and efficient and contribute substantially to faster national economic growth by providing well planned and managed land uses in all settlements for productive

economic, social and technological innovative activities and social welfare for the people.

- By 2020, completely upgrade all slums in urban and rural areas to become liveable human settlements by providing essential infrastructure, water, sanitation, roads, drainages, etc
- By 2020 put in place structures and mechanisms to ensure all Nigerians have access to affordable housing, potable water, sustainable energy, adequate transportation, etc.

1.4 Process Involved in developing the Vision Document

The URD National Technical Working Group [NTWG], like other ones was set-up to provide technical supports to the National Steering Committee. Specifically, each NTWG is required to prepare a sectoral report that will serve as an input to the overall work of National Steering Committee [NSC] and the stakeholder visioning groups.

The specific TOR of the URD NTWG includes the following:

1. Develop background papers on technical urban and rural development and other economic related issues for the use of the National Steering Committee and the Stakeholder Visioning Groups;
2. Articulation of key issues on the state of urban and rural development;
3. Defining proposed vision, objectives, policy targets, goals and priorities for sectoral/ thematic areas; and
4. Provide technical briefing on progress of work to the National Steering Committee on regular basis.

Taking due cognizance of the scope of the TOR, the process involved in the development of the TWG plan for urban and rural development included the following:

- Induction of Group members into the visioning project by Accenture as to the vision, goals and objectives, scope, processes and structure of the report of the visioning exercise and as to processes, through group meetings and Coordinators' meetings;
- Literature search on-line and review of relevant Government documents to collect relevant data and information;
- Group's adoption of working definitions for 'urban' and 'rural' and prepared an agreed list of economic and physical planning criteria for data collection and analysis.
- The Group employed discussions and brainstorming approaches to deliberate on thematic issues as well as to assign tasks to Group members as the need arose during each of the 6 Technical Working Group Meetings held for the exercise; and
- The Group held bilateral meetings with key stakeholders and technical experts on aspects of the work of the Group. Particularly, the Group met with the Business Group, Excerpts from the communiqué on the Positioning of Nigerian Cities to achieve the Vision 2020 prepared during Urban Summit; Presentation on the National seminar on Agriculture and Rural development policies. Invited presentations from TOPREC and Director, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (Rural Development Department) were also considered. The Urban and Regional Development of the Federal Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development submitted a technical position paper on critical areas of intervention.
- The Group also deliberated on the summary of visions, objectives and goals and actions and initiatives as submitted by other groups to discuss areas of linkages and interdependencies among the various submissions.
- The data analyses carried out were based on computation of data in absolute figures, averages, percentages and ratios etc and plotting graphs which show relationships of GDP ranking with the data collected,

comparing the performances of the top 41 and 20 countries below Nigeria and making appropriate deductions from the results obtained.

- As per scheduled meetings and reporting, the Coordinator prepared the technical reports and the Secretary prepared the minutes of all meetings, circulated them as required and presented them in all scheduled meetings for Coordinators including the Mid-term Review held on Vision 20:2020.

2. Current Assessment of Urban and Rural Development

2.1 Global Trends

There has been increasing concern with the distribution of people living in urban and rural areas of the world and their general welfare. Globally, nationally, and regionally, urbanization is on the increase, narrowing the gap between the number of people living in urban and rural areas of all countries of the world, especially in the developed countries. For this reason, this millennium has been tagged 'urban millennium in which more people will be living in urban areas in most countries. In this context, Nigeria is said to have attained about 50% urbanization in 2007, which means that 50% of the total population of Nigeria are living in urban and 50% in rural areas. It is projected that by 2010, about 60% of the population of Nigeria will be living in urban areas.

Urbanization if well managed should contribute to national economic growth as the cities are the engines that drive the national economy. This economic theory is borne out of the experiences of most developed parts of the world. While many developing countries are experiencing rapid urbanization, this has not led to rapid economic growth, especially in many African countries. Thus, there has been increasing concern on the rising poverty nationally and the narrowing gap between rural and urban poverty and the need to promote faster economic growth with equity to redress the problem of pervasive poverty.

Some of the critical concerns include:

- Promotion of or attainment of environmental sustainability and sustainable human settlements development and management in a rapidly urbanizing world

as recommended by United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Habitat Agenda, World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Agenda 21 and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), all of which have serious implications for promoting sustainable human settlements development and management in urban and rural areas in all countries of the world.

- Urbanization is a growing complex interplay of forces pulling a vast proportion of once rural population into the cities of many nations. Nigeria for instance has one of the fastest growing populations in the world with 50% of its people residing in the urban centres. This is expected to rise to about 65% by the year 2025. UN-HABITAT, in line with the 1996 Habitat Agenda has continually advocated for the need to promote sustainable human settlements development in a rapidly urbanizing world. and the need to give prime attention to urban and rural development issues in national development agenda with a view to addressing growing challenges of urban poverty, homelessness, urban crime/security, proliferation of slums, traffic congestion, and solid waste management etc. The recent report of the World Health Organization (WHO) noted that the goal of MDG on health cannot be realized without corresponding improvement in the situation of urban centres.
- Emergence of mega/global and millionaire cities playing key roles in national economic development and global agenda.
- Promotion of rural industrialization especially at peri-urban areas.
- Provision of basic services and infrastructure in rural areas such as schools, healthcare facilities, potable water
- Decentralization and democratization of governance at the grassroots level, especially the promotion of grassroots and gender participation in development.
- Eradication of poverty and the need to promote economic growth.
- Making cities to be more competitive, safe and healthy to be able to contribute to national economic growth.

- Promotion of environment and spatial consideration as cross cutting issues in national development, and the need to adopt an integrated approach to promoting development.

2.1.1 Comparative Benchmarking Analysis

2.1.1.1 Key indicators:

Experiences of the developed and developing countries have shown that both urban and rural areas if well planned can make significant contributions to national economic growth. Regional economic theory shows that cities are the engines that drive national economy. Existing studies have also shown that only well planned, managed, healthy efficient and safe human settlements either urban or rural can contribute to national economic growth. The countries in top twenty GDP rank have high rates of urbanization and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). These countries also attach great importance to the physical planning and management of all settlements, development of physical and social infrastructure, and receipt of royalties. They have relatively high population figures and are blessed with a network of large cities that are functioning as engines of economic growth.

These countries also provide access to good housing, secure tenure, transportation, education health and improved water and sanitation among others factors. Some of the countries from developing economies that Nigeria will be competing with are Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Taiwan Province of China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Chile, Singapore, Bahrain and Hong Kong. The success factors of these countries are several including population size, level of inflation, external debt, openness of the economy, personal computer penetration, level of corruption, life expectancy, rule of law, FDI flows, share of global trade, GDP growth rate, macro-economic stability, political stability, human capital development or the importance attached to skills development, technological capacities (Sachs 2005). Other critical factor perhaps often taken for granted are the number of millionaire cities, development of physical infrastructure and importance attached spatial planning of urban and rural areas to create healthy and functional cities to support rapid economic growth (UNCHS 1996; UN-HABITAT 2005).

During the first two working sessions, the Group brainstormed extensively on the criteria to be used for evaluating Nigeria against the top 20 countries and agreed on the factors and the corresponding variables defined Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Measuring Factors and Variables

| S/N | Factors | Measuring variables |
|-----|---|--|
| 1 | Population and level of urbanization and number of millionaire cities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total population. • Rate of urbanization (the number of people living in urban areas as per cent of total population) • Population density per km² • No of cities of population above 500,000 to over 10million people |
| 2 | Human development indices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human development index (HDI), • Gender development index (GDI). • Gross Domestic Product (GDP) index • Life Expectancy index • Education index |
| 3 | Economic performance, population growth rate and poverty level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total GDP, • GDP per capita, • Population growth rates • Poverty figures |
| 4 | Housing and development of physical infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of population living in slums, • Secure tenure, access to land and housing right, • Rent to income ratio. • House price to income ratio. • Access to improved water and sanitation, electricity, public transport etc. |
| 5 | Importance attached to physical planning of human settlements in national | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of strategic environmental planning. • integration of physical plans into national economic development plans and programmes. |

| S/N | Factors | Measuring variables |
|-----|---|---|
| | development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmony of roles of tier-governments, • Importance attached to national coordination. |
| 6 | Promotion of good governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voice and accountability. • Political stability. • Government effectiveness. • Regulatory quality. • Rule of law. • Control of corruption. • Corruption perception index. |
| 7 | Access to ODA and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % FDI attracted • ODA as % of GDP • ODA per capita, |

2.1.1.2 Countries selected

By IMF rating of countries based on total GDP and per capita in 2008, Nigeria occupies 42nd position. The Group considered the top 20 and extended the number of countries by additional 40 countries to include some of the countries with GDP figures lower than the Nigeria figure of total GDP of USD\$214,403million that presently occupied the 42nd position that may be possible contenders to be in the top twenty economies by 2020. The total number of countries considered then is 60 in all (See Table 2.2). The Group discussed information on these countries for the purpose of learning lessons from their experiences and determining whether those above Nigeria have weaknesses that can allow Nigeria catch up with them and those below it have strengths that can make them catch up.

Table 2.2: Ranking of Countries by Total GDP

2009

| Rank | Country | Total GDP \$m |
|------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | United States | 14,264,600 |
| 2 | Japan | 4,923,761 |

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| 3 | China PRC | 4,401,614 |
| 4 | Germany | 3,667,513 |
| 5 | France | 2,865,737 |
| 6 | UK | 2,674,085 |
| 7 | Italy | 2,313,893 |
| 8 | Russia | 1,676,586 |

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| | | |
| 9 | Spain | 1,611,767 |
| 10 | Brazil | 1,572,839 |
| 11 | Canada | 1,510,957 |
| 12 | India | 1,209,686 |
| 13 | Mexico | 1,088,128 |
| 14 | Australia | 1,010,699 |
| 15 | South Korea | 947,010 |
| 16 | Netherlands | 868,940 |
| 17 | Turkey | 729,443 |
| 18 | Poland | 525,735 |
| 19 | Indonesia | 511,765 |
| 20 | Belgium | 506,392 |
| 21 | Switzerland | 492,595 |
| 22 | Sweden | 484,550 |
| 23 | Saudi Arabia | 481,631 |
| 24 | Norway | 456,226 |
| 25 | Austria | 415,321 |
| 26 | Taiwan | 392,552 |
| 27 | Greece | 357,549 |
| 28 | Iran | 344,820 |
| 29 | Denmark | 342,925 |
| 30 | Argentina | 326,474 |
| 31 | Venezuela | 319,443 |
| 32 | South Africa | 277,188 |
| 33 | Finland | 273,980 |
| 34 | Ireland | 273,328 |
| 35 | Thailand | 273,248 |
| 36 | UAE | 260,141 |
| 37 | Portugal | 244,492 |
| 38 | Colombia | 240,654 |
| 39 | Malaysia | 222,219 |
| 40 | Czech Republic | 217,077 |
| 41 | Hong Kong | 215,559 |
| 42 | Nigeria | 214,403 |

| | | |
|----|-------------|---------|
| | | |
| 43 | Israel | 201,761 |
| 44 | Romania | 199,673 |
| 45 | Singapore | 181,939 |
| 46 | Ukraine | 179,725 |
| 47 | Chile | 169,573 |
| 48 | Philippines | 168,580 |
| 49 | Pakistan | 167,640 |
| 50 | Egypt | 162,164 |
| 51 | Algeria | 159,669 |
| 52 | Kuwait | 158,089 |
| 53 | Hungary | 156,284 |
| 54 | Kazakhstan | 132,229 |
| 55 | New Zealand | 128,492 |
| 56 | Peru | 127,598 |
| 57 | Qatar | 102,302 |
| 58 | Libya | 110,071 |
| 59 | Slovakia | 95,404 |
| 61 | Viet Nam | 89,829 |

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database 2009, Nominal GDP by Countries for 2008

2.1.1.3 Population Size, Level of Urbanization and Millionaire cities

(i) Size of Population

Population is a strong factor in national development planning and a veritable asset to drive socio-economic, political and technological growths. That population is critical to national development is borne out of the fact that many of the countries in the top 20 largest economies are among the most populous countries in the world. The population of the top 20 largest economies by GDP ranking ranges from 1,313,000,000 people for China, the most populous and occupying the third position, to 10 million for Belgium which occupies the 20th position. There are several other countries with large population figure that are not in the top 20 ranking (Table 2.3 and Appendix 1). Nigeria, with 141 million people, is the most populous country in the continent of Africa. It is also the 8th most populous of the top 60 countries with the largest economies in the world, but occupying an abysmal 42nd position by GDP ranking. Ideally, Nigeria with its large population should be in the league of top 20 countries.

Table 2.3: Ranking of Top 20 Most Populous Countries by their GDP Rank

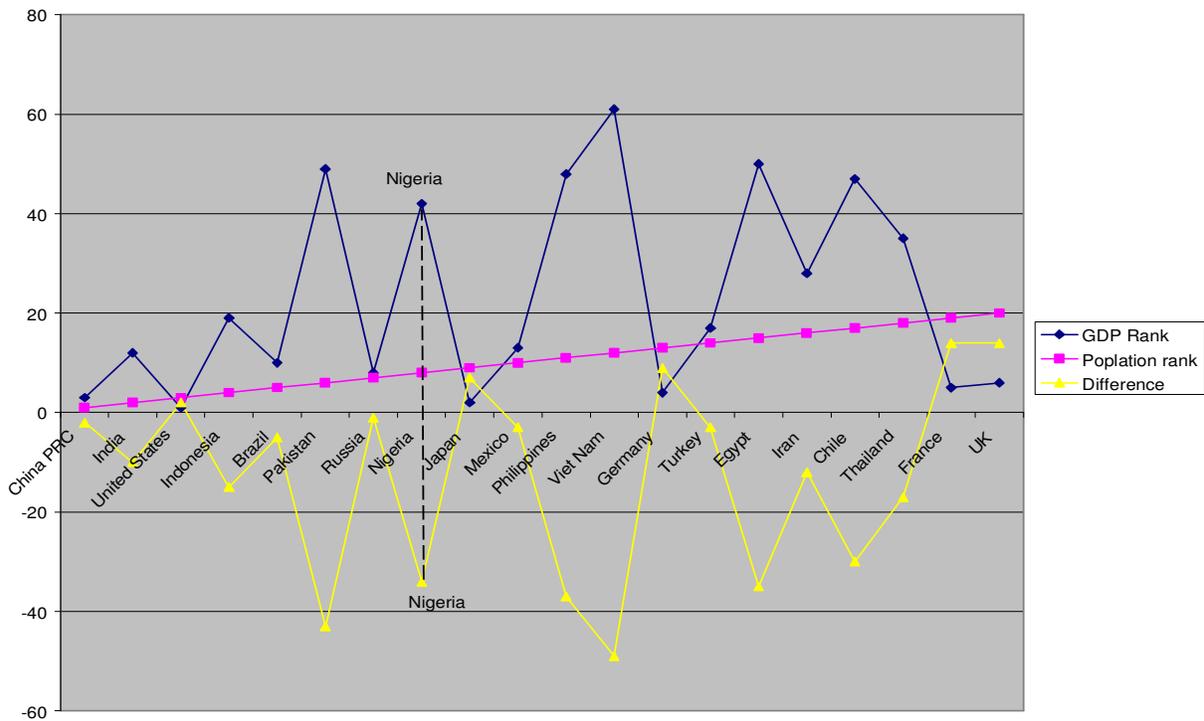
| Country | Population in Millions | GDP Ranking | Population Ranking | Difference in ranking |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| China PRC | 1,313 | 3 | 1 | -2 |
| India | 1,134 | 12 | 2 | -10 |
| United States | 300 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Indonesia | 226 | 19 | 4 | -15 |
| Brazil | 187 | 10 | 5 | -5 |
| Pakistan | 158 | 49 | 6 | -43 |
| Russia | 144 | 8 | 7 | -1 |
| Nigeria | 141 | 42 | 8 | -34 |
| Japan | 128 | 2 | 9 | 7 |
| Mexico | 104 | 13 | 10 | -3 |
| Philippines | 85 | 48 | 11 | -37 |
| Viet Nam | 85 | 61 | 12 | -49 |

| | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|-----|
| Germany | 83 | 4 | 13 | 9 |
| Turkey | 73 | 17 | 14 | -3 |
| Egypt | 73 | 50 | 15 | -35 |
| Iran | 69 | 28 | 16 | -12 |
| Chile | 66 | 47 | 17 | -30 |
| Thailand | 63 | 35 | 18 | -17 |
| France | 61 | 5 | 19 | 14 |
| UK | 60 | 6 | 20 | 14 |

Sources: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database 2009, Nominal GDP List of Countries - Data for the year 2008.

There is a positive relationship between GDP rankings and total population of many countries in the top 20 largest economies in the world. These countries include United States, which is the third largest country in the world but occupying the first position in terms of economy, switching its position with China. Other countries with perfect correlation between their GDP and population ranking are Russia, Mexico, Brazil, Japan and Germany. On the contrary, there is also a negative relationship between GDP ranking and population size of a few developing countries including Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Viet Nam, Egypt, Chile and Thailand (Table 2.3 and Figs 2.1), which are among the top 20 most populous nations but are not in the top 20 league of largest economies. Nigeria should strive to match its population ranking of 8th position with GDP ranking by transforming its economy like China, USA, Brazil, India and others that have successfully done so.

Fig 2.1: Relationship between Top 20 Populous Countries and their GDP Rankings.



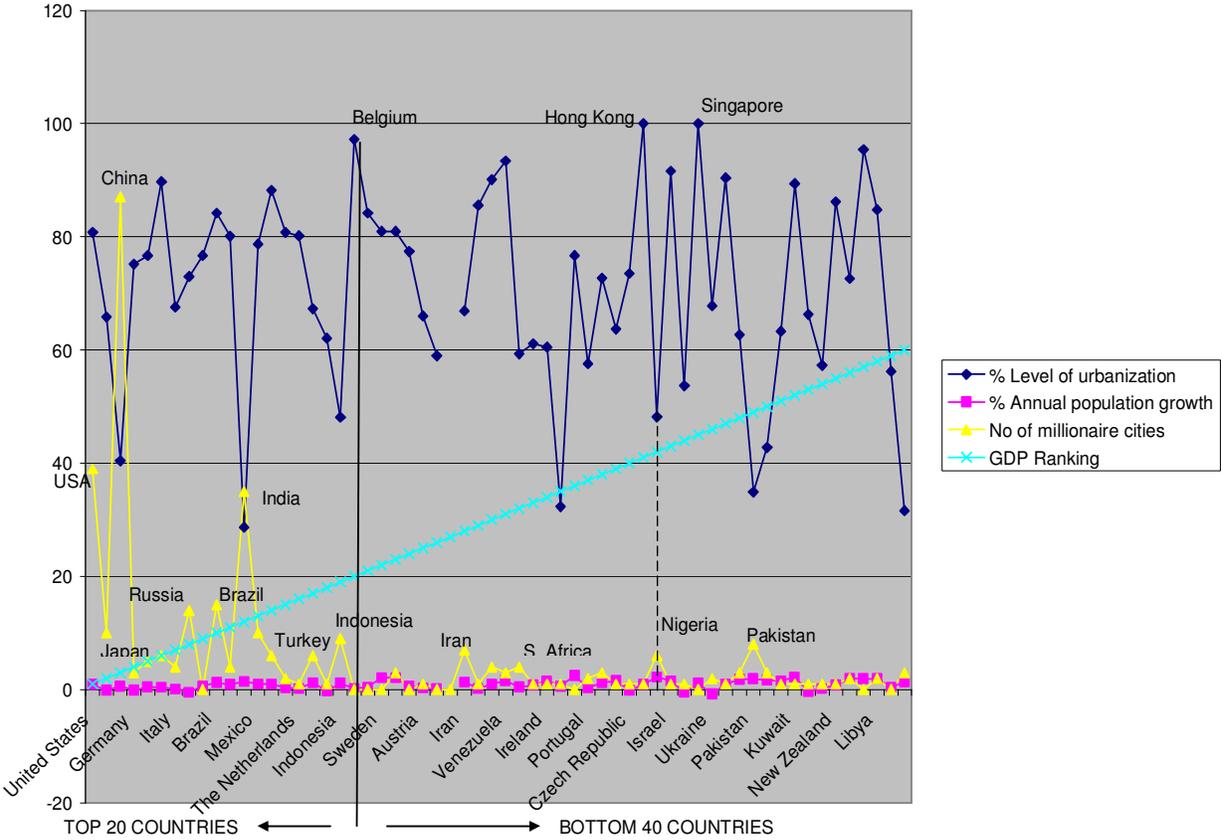
(ii) Level of Urbanization and Number of Millionaire cities

The level of urbanization is the percentage of total population of a country living in urban centres as opposed to rural areas. The observed urbanization level among the top 20 countries vary from 89.7% for UK, which occupies the 6th position to 28.7% for India which occupies 12th position and 40.4% for China which occupies the 3rd position among the top 20 countries with the highest GDP rating. The level of urbanization of Nigeria currently put at 48.2% is higher than the figures attained by India, Thailand, Pakistan and Viet Nam, which are the contending countries.

With increasing population growth, rapid urbanization and industrialization, regional economic theory and experiences of countries with developed economies have shown that cities are the engines that drive the national economy. Jefferson (1999) noted that while rural industrialization played a key role in driving national economic growth and facilitating economic reform, one prominent feature is the geographical concentration of these industries around urban centres. In

addition, Xie and Zhai (2008) found out that the key factors of rural growth influential in Liaoning Province of China rest with investment, consumption and foreign trade.

Fig 2.2: Relationship between GDP Ranking, Level of Urbanization, Annual Population Growth and Number of Millionaire Cities



Analyses of growth rates in population and level of urbanization as well as the growth of cities especially millionaire and megacities indicate that the performances of the economies of the top 20 countries with largest economies go a long way to prove that the growth of cities may account for significant economic growth in their countries. For instance, all the countries in the top 20 largest economies have millionaire cities except Spain and Belgium. Out of a total of 328 millionaire cities computed for the top 60 countries considered in this analysis, 257 millionaire cities, representing 78.4%, are located in the top 20 countries. Almost 53% of 257 millionaire cities are located in the top 3 countries with largest economies in the world (Fig 2.2).

Nigeria is blessed with a network of cities numbering over 800, with six of them currently having more than a million people each and one city, namely Lagos, has attained a megacity status (i.e. a city with 10 million people). Nigeria, with her large number of cities, is poised to experience accelerated growth in the national economy only if adequate attention is paid to the physical planning of these cities as engines of economic growth to significantly contribute to rapid economic expansion and social welfare.

2.1.1.4 Human Development Indicators

Human development indicators have been developed to measure the welfare of the people as indices of promoting sustainable human development and welfare of the people. Generally, on measures of development index, scores between 0.5 and 1.0 are considered good and anything below 0.5 is considered bad. There should be a positive correlation between attainment of high human development progress and economic growth of any nation. The top 60 countries were analyzed based on five key variables for measuring human development including human development (HDI), Gender development index (GDI), Education development index, life expectancy index and GDP index. The results of these analyses are shown in Fig 2.3 and Appendix 2. Table 2.4 provides a summary of the range of scores of all countries in the top 60 economies of the world where Nigeria ranked 42nd position.

Fig 2.3: Ranking of Countries by Selected Human Development Indicators (HDI< GDI, Education Index, Life Expectancy index and GDP Index

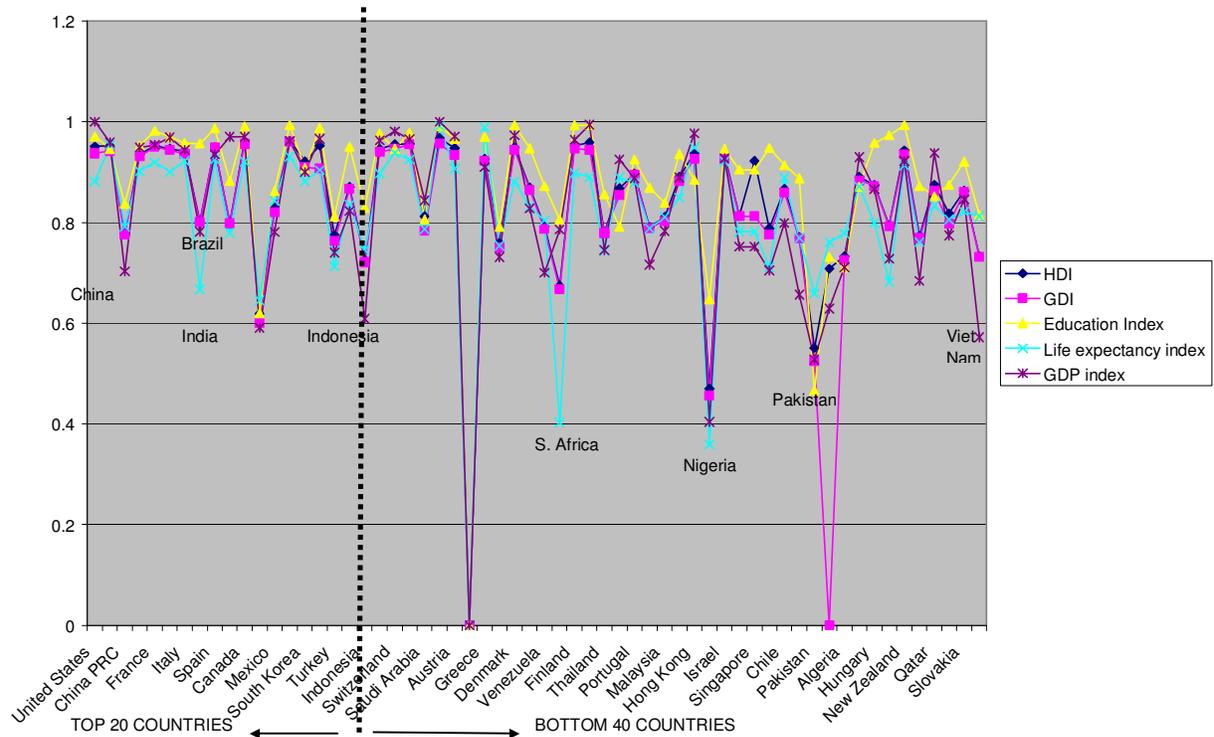


Table 2.4 provides a summary of the range of scores of all countries in the top 20 and bottom forty. For the top 20 countries India and Indonesia are at the bottom of the ladder in terms of human development indices, while Australia, Japan and the USA are at the top. All the countries in the top 20 countries have attained high figures above the 0.5 minimum pass marks on all the five indices selected, with the US scoring 1.0 in the GDP index.

Table 2.4: Countries with highest and Lowest Scores on Human development indicators

| Indicators of Human development | Top 20 Countries | | Bottom 40 Countries | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|
| | Value | Country | Value | Country |
| HDI Max | 0.962 | Australia | 0.968 | Norway |
| HDI Min | 0.762 | Indonesia | 0.470 | Nigeria |
| GDI Max | 0.960 | Australia | 0.957 | Norway |
| GDI Min | 0.721 | Indonesia | 0.457 | Nigeria |
| Education index Max | 0.900 | Australia | 0.991 | Norway |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|
| Education index Min | 0.720 | Indonesia | 0.466 | Pakistan |
| Life expectancy Index max | 0.951 | Japan | 0.991 | Norway |
| Life expectancy Index Min | 0.645 | India | 0.359 | Nigeria |
| GDP Index Max | 1.000 | USA | 1.000 | Norway |
| GDP Index Min | 0.591 | India | 0.404 | Nigeria |

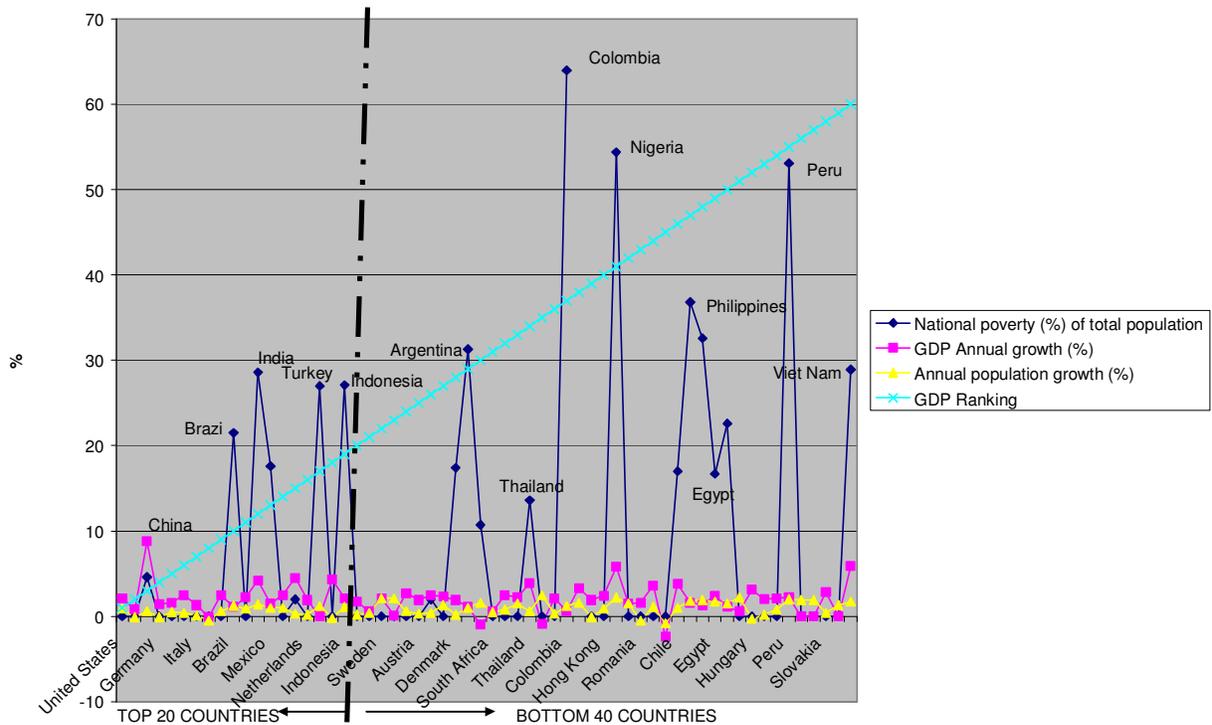
For the bottom 40 countries, Norway is at the top, while both Nigeria and Pakistan occupy the bottom ladder. Specifically, Nigeria has the lowest score for the five indicators of human development used in the analysis, namely HDI (**0.470**), GDI (**0.457**), Education index (**0.648**), life expectancy (**0.359**) index and GDP index (**0.404**) respectively. Many countries in the bottom 40 have higher indices of human development when compared with Nigeria. The only relatively favourable score Nigeria has is in the education index of 0.648, which is slightly above the minimum pass mark of 0.5 and is higher than the figure of **0.466** recorded by Pakistan.

The fact that many countries in the bottom 40 largest economies have higher human development indices than Nigeria is an indication that the current level of economic growth and development in the country does not easily translate into sustainable human development and the country needs to urgently redress this situation.

2.1.1.5 Economic Performance, Population Growth Rates and Level of Poverty

There is a close relationship between economic growth and population growth as well as the prosperity of the people. National economic growth, if well planned and managed, should lead to general welfare and prosperity of the people. The analyses of data on GDP, GDP per capita, annual population growth and national poverty figures by top 60 countries are shown in Fig 2.4 and Appendix 3.

Fig 2.4: Relationship between GDP, Annual Population Growth and National Poverty for Top 60 Countries with the largest economies



(i) GDP per Capita and Annual Growth rate

All the countries in the top 20 largest economies have high GDP per capita except China (\$6,757), Brazil (\$8,402), India (\$3,452), Indonesia (\$3,843), Turkey (\$8,407), Russia (\$10,845) and Mexico (\$10,751) whose high population figure accounted for lower GDP per capita. USA has the highest GDP per capita of \$41,890). Nigeria currently has the lowest GDP per capita of \$1,128 among the 61 countries considered.

There are many less populous but economically buoyant countries with population of around 4 million people or less having high figures for GDP per capita that are not in the top 20 large economies. These countries include Austria (\$433,700), Switzerland (\$35,633), Denmark (\$33,973), Ireland (\$38,505), Finland (\$32,153), UAE (\$25,514), (\$26,321), Singapore (\$29,663) Kuwait (\$26,321) and Qatar (\$27,664). However, Large countries with low per capita GDP like Nigeria, China, Indonesia, India, Viet Nam and others should learn from the experience of the USA and Japan that have been able to achieve higher GDP per capita despite their large population size. Nevertheless, the fact that small countries have higher GDP per capita is also

an argument for countries with large population to adopt measures not only to reduce their fast rate of population growth but to match this with rapid economic growth.

As a matter of fact, all the countries in the top 20 largest economies either experience or were able to achieve annual GDP growth rates higher than their annual population growth rates, with the exception of Russia. The observed annual GDP growth rates of the top 20 countries vary from -0.1% per annum for Russia to a whopping 8.8% annual GDP growth rate for China. Other countries that attained high annual GDP growth rates include South Korea (4.5%), Poland (4.3%) and India (4.2%). Most of the developed nations in the top 20 largest economies experience lower growth rates which vary from 1.2% for Italy to 2.5% for both UK and Australia.

Nigeria's annual GDP growth rate of 5.8% per annum ranked her second after China (Appendix 2) and should maintain this high growth rate. The low figure for total GDP for Nigeria can be accounted for by the high figure for the informal sector whose contributions are not often taken into account in the computation of national economy. To be among the league of top 20 countries requires that Nigeria urgently address reducing the high population figure engaged in the informal sector, which is attracting 60-70% of the working population. **More importantly, it is necessary to organize, plan and manage all human settlements in urban and rural areas of the country to properly locate and create conducive working environment for the informal sector and SMEs to be able to realistically harness their contributions to national economy. If this is done we should be able to grow the GDP in excess of 10% per annum.**

(ii) GDP, Annual Population Growth rate and Level of poverty

In all cases, the top 20 countries have been able to grow their GDP annually at rates higher than the annual population growth and the national poverty figures. The few exceptions are Brazil, India, Mexico and Turkey. China, the most populous nation in the world has a remarkably low poverty figure of 4.6%, which is almost half of the figure of 8.8% recorded for its annual GDP growth rate.

Nigeria's most recent GDP annual growth rate of 5.8% is slightly more than the annual population growth rate of 2.2%. However, this impressive economic growth has been weakened by the high figure of poverty of 54.4%. Among the top 60 countries considered, Nigeria's poverty figure is the second highest, with Columbia's of 64% being the worst of 60 top countries. As many of the countries likely to contend with Nigeria to be among the top 20 currently have lower

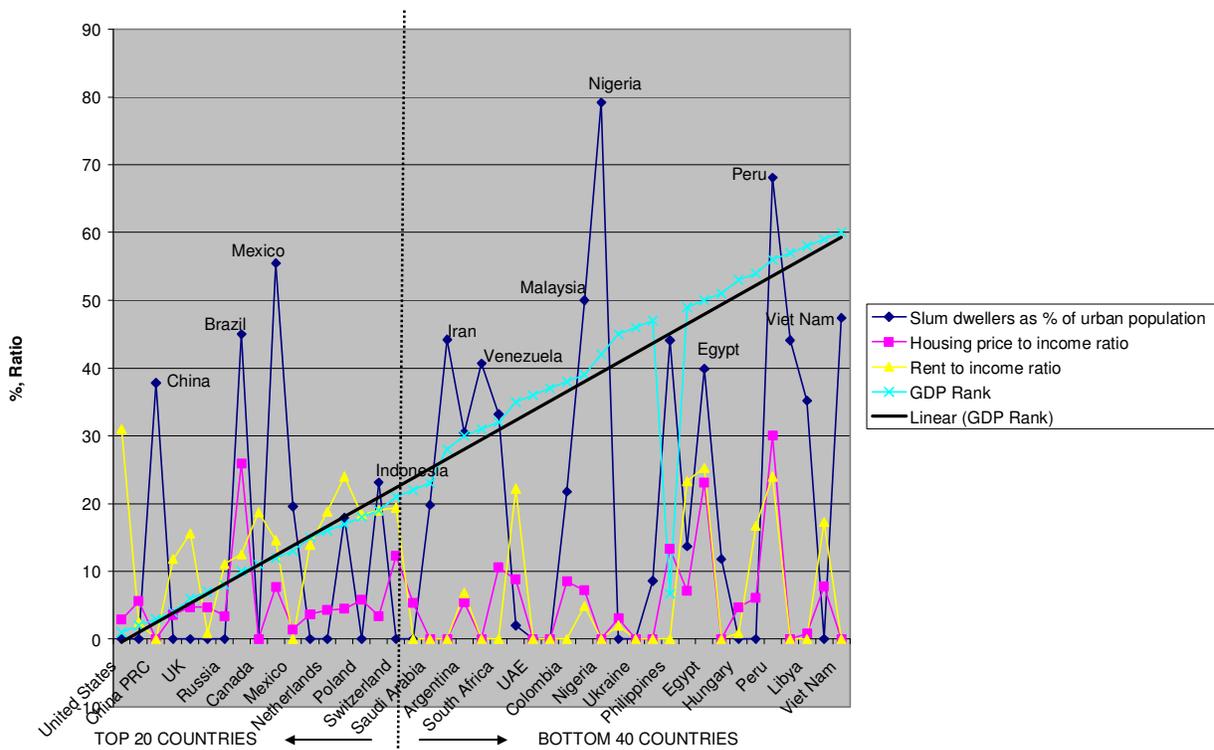
poverty figures, it needs to attain annual GDP growth in excess of 10% per annum and strive to catch-up and overtake some of the countries in the top 20 largest economies by 2020.

2.1.1.6 Housing and Physical Infrastructure

(i) Housing Provision

The housing conditions of the top 60 countries were assessed based on the size of population living in slums, rent to income ratio, housing price to income ratio and the rights to adequate housing. The results of these analyses are shown in Fig 2.5 and Appendix 4.

Fig 2.5: Ranking of Countries by Slum Population, Rent and Housing and Price to income ratios



(ii) Slum Population

Among the top 20 countries, the analyses showed that the population of urban dwellers living in slums varies from 17% for Turkey to 55.5% for Mexico. All the developed nations in the top 20 countries have less than 1% of their urban population living in slums, and are poised for

promoting adequate shelter for their inhabitants. Among the countries in the bottom 40 GDP ranking, Nigeria has the highest slum population, with a figure for 79.2%. Other countries with high slum population living in urban areas include Peru, Malaysia, Iran, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Egypt.

(iii) House Price to income and Rent to income ratios

The figures for housing price to income ratio are highest for Brazil and lowest for Mexico. However, the figure for rent to income ratio is highest for the , followed by the UK (15.6) and is smallest for Japan (2.5). For the countries in the bottom 40, rent to income ratio is highest for Egypt and lowest for Singapore. Housing to income ratio is highest for Peru and again lowest for Singapore. Among the developed economies, the rent to income ratio is highest for Canada followed by UK and Poland. There is no data found for Nigeria for rent to income ratio (Fig. 2.5).

The above analyses have shown that most of the countries in the top economies not only have low slum population but they are able to promote adequate access to housing, maintain low income to housing ratio and rent to income ratios and operate an efficient house mortgage system. The low slum population or total eradication of slums in many developed countries is due to their long history of, and high importance consistently attached, to physical planning of human settlements to achieve sustainable urbanization. The UK, for example, is one of the first earliest urbanized countries in the world by the beginning of 18th century. It pioneered many important concepts of physical planning such as the 'garden city concept', 'urban renewal or regeneration and the establishment of new towns as satellite towns around fast growing metropolitan centres to act as magnets to attract people from metropolitan centres to the established new towns. Comprehensive urban renewal programmes were undertaken in all towns towards total eradication of slums through housing improvement. Moreover, since the end of the second World War to-date, the UK has put in place sophisticated legislative, institutional and policy framework for administering the physical planning system in the country, which is hinged on preparing and adopting and implementing long-range strategic land use plans for all human settlements in the country. Such planning system is integrated with socio-economic and transportation and industrial and technological and other development initiatives to promote sustainable development.

The failure to consistently adopt physical land use plans to guide the growth of towns and cities together with rapid urbanisation in many developing countries including Nigeria has given rise to myriads of land use problems. Very few urban centres out of over 800 currently have adopted any form of physical plans to guide the growth of the towns.

(iv) Access to improved drinking water

The provision of improved drinking water in both urban and rural areas is generally high in all the top 20 countries (Fig 2.6). However, the only exception is the figure for Nigeria, which is the lowest for 60 countries considered in this analysis

(v) Household connected with water

The figures for household connected with water for all countries are also very high either when considered as the total coverage or disaggregated at urban and rural levels. Again Nigeria's figure is amongst the lowest (Fig 2.7).

Fig 2.6: GDP Ranking and Access to Safe Drinking Water in Urban and Rural Areas

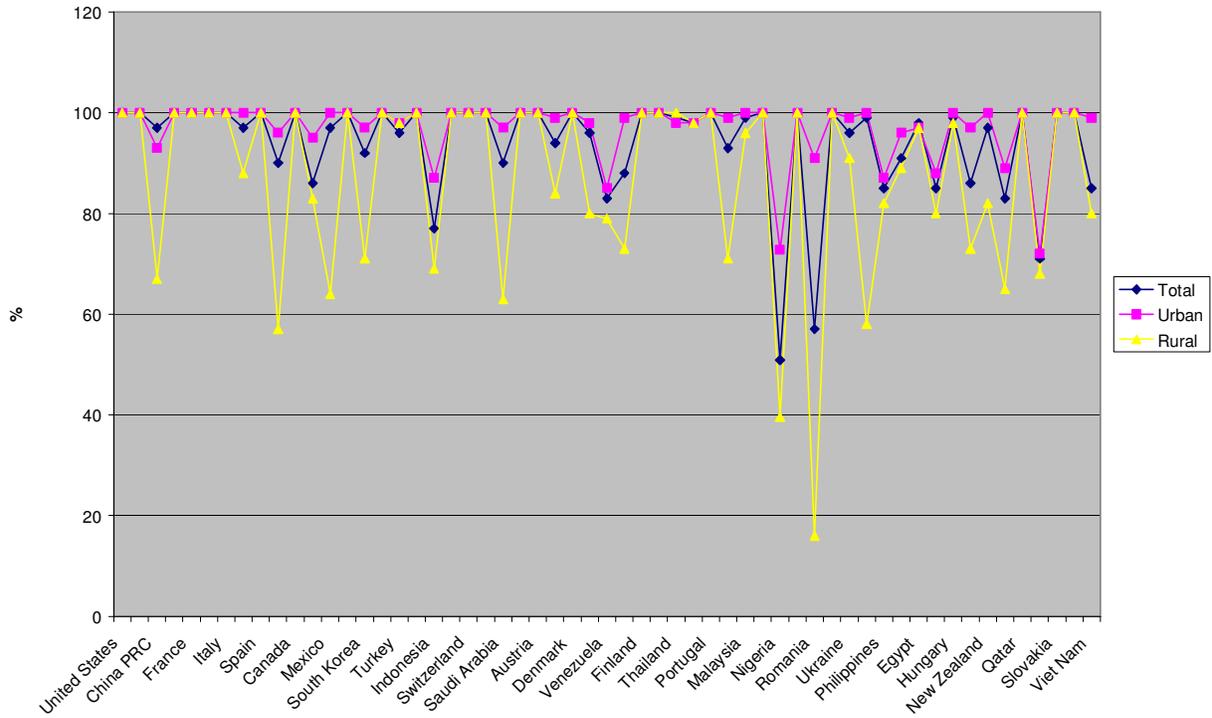
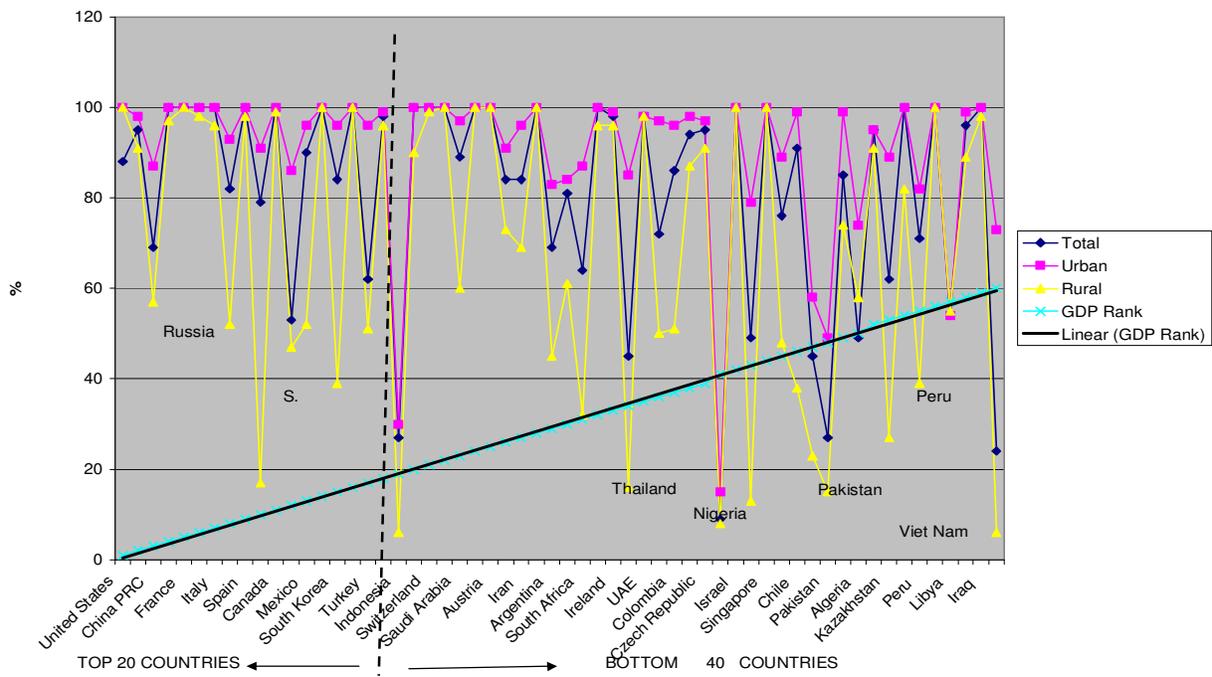


Fig 2:7: Household Water Connection by Urban and Rural Area

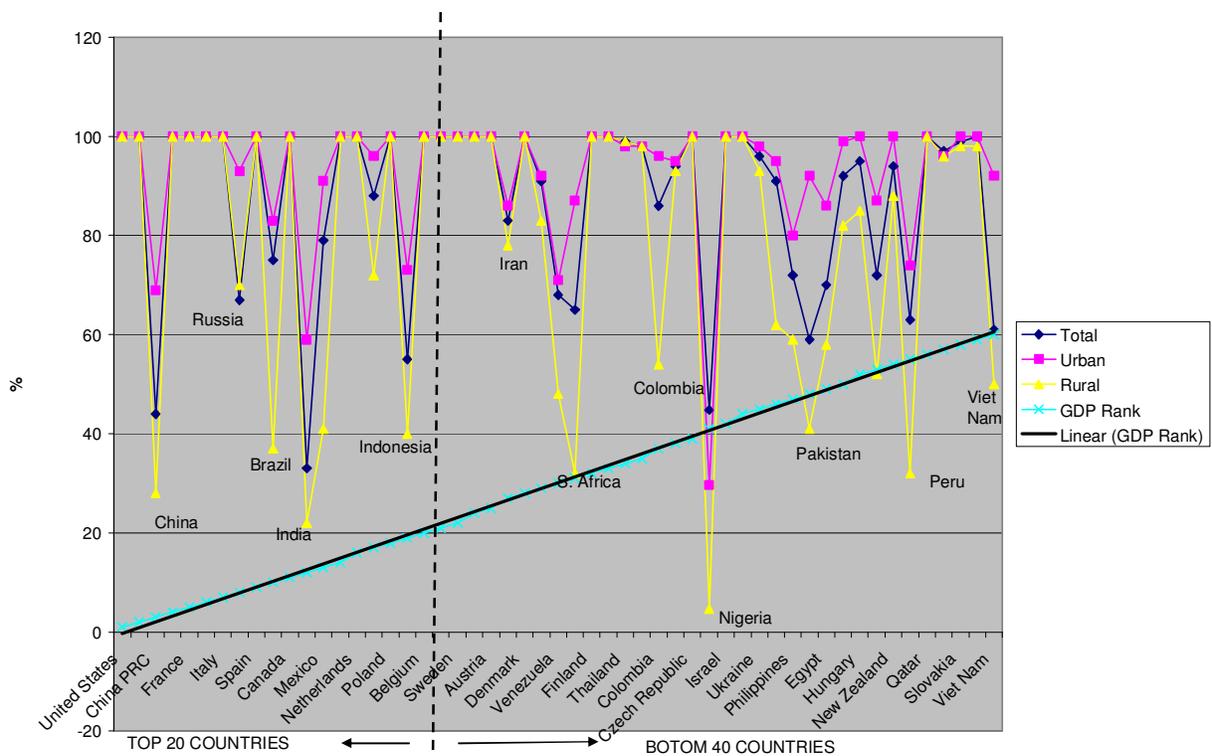


(vi) **Access to improved sanitation**

While the figure for the provision for improved access to sanitation is very high for all the countries in the top 60 rankings, the figures for Nigeria for both urban and rural areas is generally lower than expected (Fig 2.8).

The provision of improved drinking water and sanitation are critical for achieving environmental sustainability, healthy living and hence productive population that can contribute to economic growth. Towards achieving rapid economic growth it is necessary to put priority in redressing the massive gaps in the current provision and a concerted effort to match future provisions with population growth and rapid expansions in human settlements' development in both the urban and rural areas.

Fig 2.8: GDP Ranking and Access to Improved Sanitation by Urban and Rural Areas



2.1.1.7 Importance attached to Physical and Environmental planning in national development

As noted already under the discussion of housing above, one of the major challenges of rapid urbanization in many developing countries is the lack of capacity to undertake physical planning of human settlements as an integral part of socio-economic planning initiatives. Data on physical land use and environmental planning, transportation planning and prevention of environmental disasters were analyzed for the top 60 countries considered in this exercise. This is to show the degree and extent of planning endeavours undertaken in these countries. Carrying out and implementing these range of physical plans are critical for attaining environmental sustainability, safety and movement of goods and people to drive the national economy (See Appendix 5).

(i) Strategic Land Use and Environmental Planning

From Fig 2.9, the countries that are among the top 20 ranking in the GDP have established and adopted consistently a robust system of strategic land use and environmental planning, with the process firmly institutionalized and made participatory. Many developing countries are yet to fully imbibe the process. While Nigeria has passed the law for promoting long-term Strategic environmental planning, it has yet to properly institutionalize the planning process at the three-tier government level as well as make the required constitutional changes to support physical development planning at these levels. Furthermore, the current practice of physical planning is yet to be fully participatory.

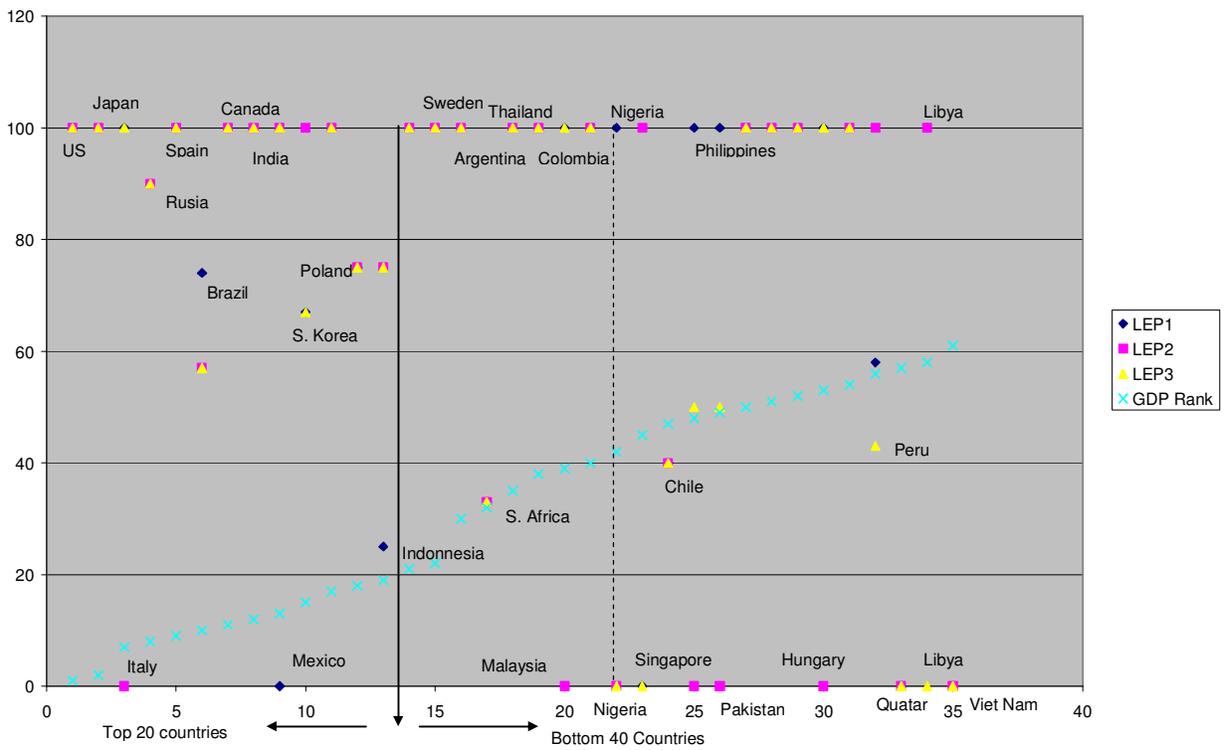
(ii) Transportation Planning

Urban transportation planning for the movement of persons, goods and the provision of access to land-based activities in the country reflects the current poor state of physical planning. The urban transport systems and infrastructure in place are critically insufficient to facilitate a viable activity system interaction which should ensure maximum economic benefit derivable from the urbanisation process. In many developing countries like Nigeria, there is heavy dependence on the use of small capacity vehicles and less and less on combining the different modes of transport, which is the hallmark of the transportation system of the developed top 20 economies (Fig 2.10).

(iii) Consideration for Disaster Prevention

Many countries in the top 20 largest economies are operating sophisticated system of planning which adequately takes into account disaster prevention. Fig 2.11 shows that more than merely putting in place Building Codes, there is the need to carry out hazard mapping and implement disaster insurance policies for both public and private buildings in urban and rural areas.

Fig 2.9: Ranking of Countries by GDP and adoption of strategic environmental planning



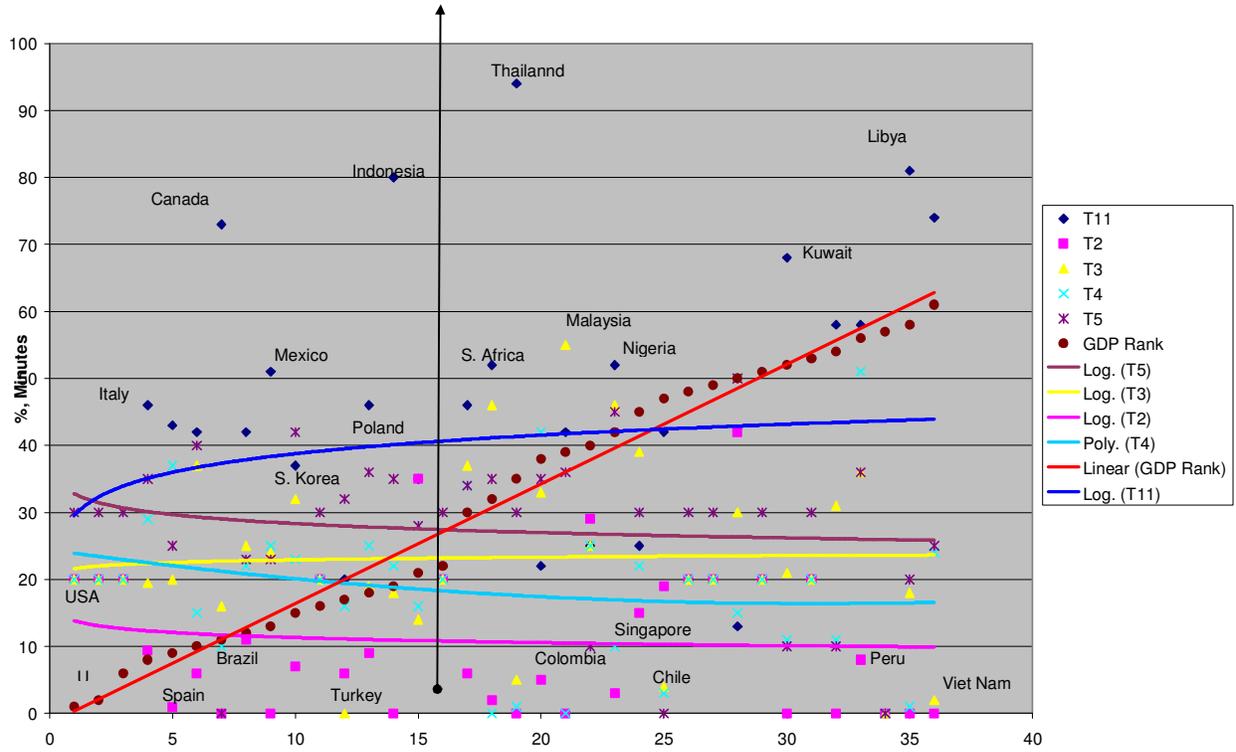
Key to Notation:

LEP1 = Establishment of long term Strategic environmental planning

LEP2 = Institutionalization of process and legislative change to support cities Physical development planning

LEP3 = Promotion of participatory process of environmental planning

Fig 2.10: Ranking by GDP, Transportation mode and travel time to work



Key to Notation:

T11 = Trip by Car

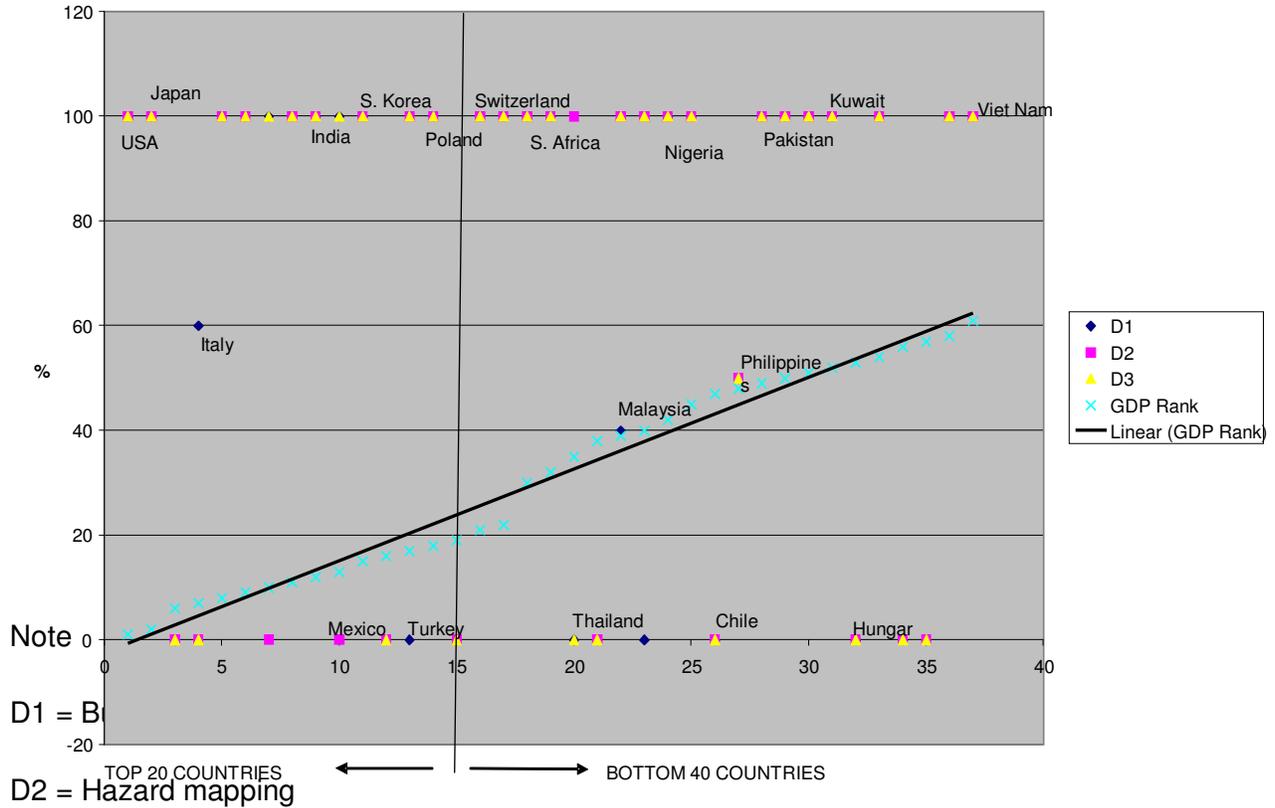
T2 = Trip by Train, tram etc

T3 = Trip by Bus

T4 = Others

T5 = Trip time to work

Fig 2.11: Ranking by GDP and Consideration for Disaster Prevention



D3 = Natural Disaster Insurance for public and private buildings

2.1.1.8 Promotion of good governance for urban and rural development

Nigeria was ranked with sixty countries selected for study, using seven-point governance indicators, which include voice and accountability, political stability, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, control of corruption and corruption perception index. The overall score of the sixty countries are shown in Appendix 6 and Fig 2.12 below. Table 2.5 summarizes how Nigeria ranks with the best and lowest performed countries on governance indicators. Based on the seven indicators, Nigeria ranks very low on all indicators including corruption perception.

Table 2.5: Ranking of Nigeria with best and lowest performed countries by Good governance indicators.

| Governance indicators | Country with Maximum score | Country with Minimum score | Nigeria's score | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | | Value | Rank |
| Voice and accountability | Finland (1.49) | Libya (-1.93) | -0.69 | 45 th |
| Political stability | Ireland (1.38) | Iraq (-2.82) | -1.77 | 57 th |
| Government effectiveness | Ireland (2.20) | South Korea (-1.82) | -0.92 | 56 th |
| Regulatory quality | Hong Kong (1.89) | South Korea (-2.31) | -1.01 | 55 th |
| Rule of law | Ireland (2.49) | Iraq (-1.81) | -1.38 | 59 th |
| Control of corruption | Ireland (2.49) | Iraq (-1.32) | -1.22 | 57 th |
| Corruption perception index | Ireland (9.7) | Nigeria (1.9) | 1.90 | 60 th |

2.1.1.9 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

The 60 countries considered in this study were analyzed on the basis of ODA received, current level of debt and FDI as shown in Fig 2.13 and Appendix 7.

The countries in the top 20 are mostly donor countries and have very low figures for ODA as either percentage of GDP or per capita. Some of these countries also have impressive figures for FDI, namely Belgium (8.6%), UK (7.2%), Russia (7%), Netherlands (6.5%), Poland (3.2%) and Canada (3.1%).

Among the bottom 40 Countries, Nigeria has the highest figure for ODA per capita, has low figure for FDI and Debt per GDP. Many countries in this group have higher FDI figures when compared with those in the top 20.

Among the countries in the bottom 40, many countries have high figures for ODA per capita with Nigeria having the highest figure of \$59.1 per capita; followed by Viet Nam with a figure of \$23 per capita. In order of magnitude, the countries with the highest figures for FDI include Hong

Kong (20.2%), Singapore (17.2%), Ireland (14.7%), Ukraine (9.4%) and Chile (5.8%). The countries with high debt per GDP are Mexico, Spain, Brazil, Turkey and Indonesia.

Among the reasons for these high impressive figures are the favourable business climate, provision of adequate infrastructures, well planned environment and low interest rates on loaned capital for business investment.

Fig 2.12: Ranking of Top 60 Countries with the Largest Economies by GDP based on good governance indicators.

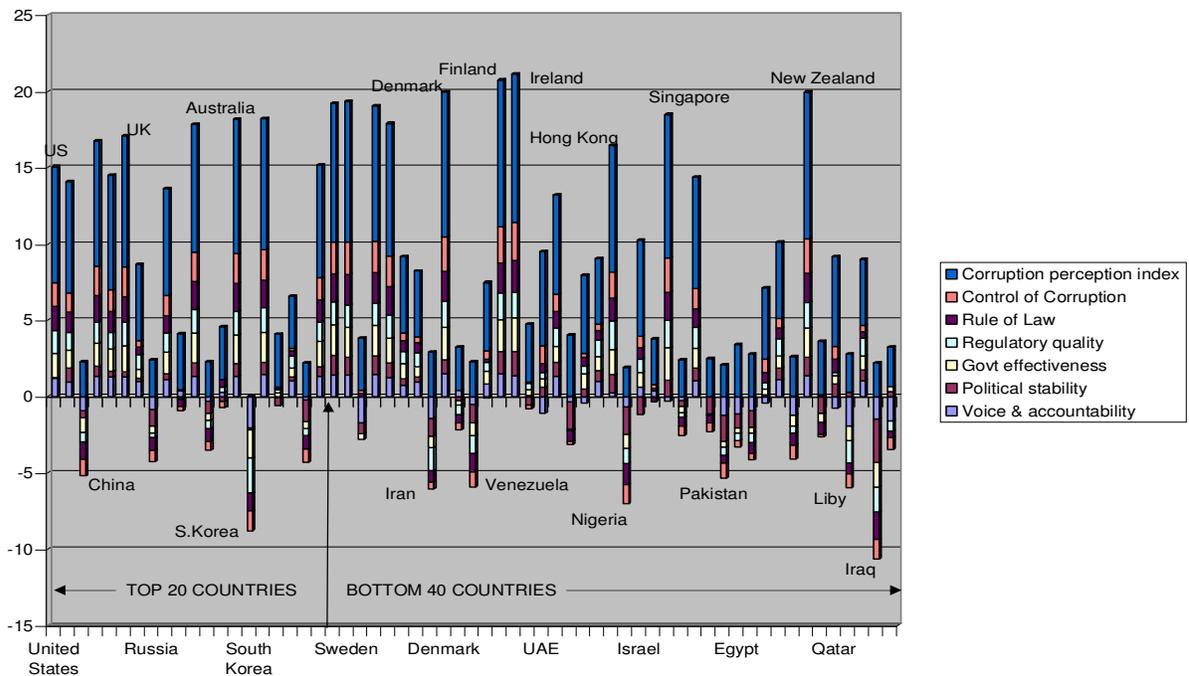
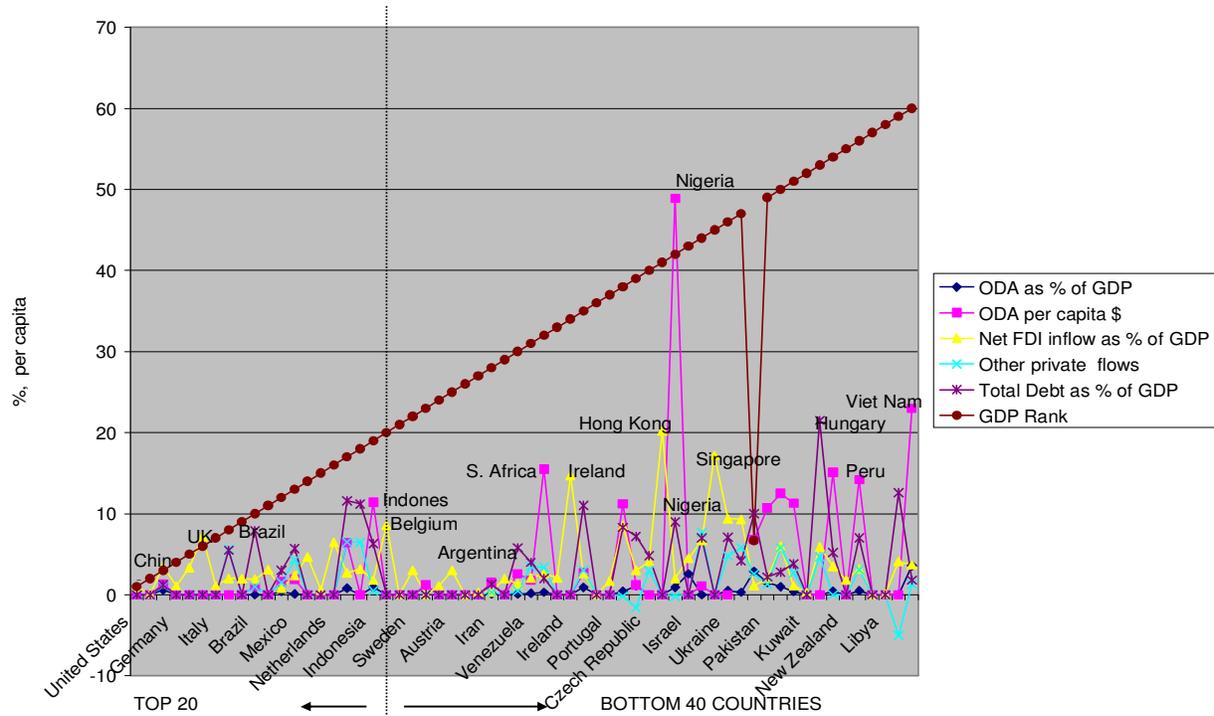


Fig 2.13: Raking of Top 60 Countries by GDP, ODA and FDI



2.1.2 Key Learning Points

From the foregoing analyses and discussions, there is a very strong linkage between promoting national economic growth and sustainable human settlements planning, development and management in urban and rural areas critical success factors for the country's urban and rural development include:

1. Matching economic growth with population growth, poverty reduction and promotion of a vibrant economy.
2. Capitalizing on the potential which large population and network of cities can provide for growing the national economy
3. Promoting cities that contribute meaningfully to national economic growth.
4. Institutionalization of physical planning at all levels of government and its integration with socio-economic development planning towards achieving sustainable development.

5. Preparation and adoption of physical and environmental plans for human settlements in urban and rural areas, their implementation, funding and use for development control and monitoring for urban and rural areas
6. Promoting high standard of infrastructural development and maintenance in urban and rural development, with equitable provision and access to social amenities and services (e.g. water, health, education, telecom) to create functional, clean, safe and healthy environment.
7. Promoting high standard of human development and general welfare of the people in education, health, economic prosperity and gender empowerment.
8. Promotion of good governance, peace, security, rule of law, transparency and accountability and popular participation, etc
9. Promotion of good governance of the planning process to achieve balanced development of human settlements as of right of the people with little or no distinction between urban and rural areas generally with all citizens having adequate access to land, good housing, adequate transportation and social and physical infrastructure.
10. Adequate Budget and proper funding and linking the budget to planning/projects.
11. Effective Implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review and rolling forward of the physical plans adopted for human settlements.
12. Effective Coordination and Integration of programmes, policies, legislation and projects of MDAs and the integration of physical planning with the other sectors of development. This simply because intervention in the physical planning sectors cuts across all other sectors of the economy.

2.2 Local Context of Urban and Rural Development

Nigeria is transiting from a purely rural country to one that is increasingly being urbanized. The country has one of the fastest growing populations in the world with 50% of its people now residing in the urban centres.

Historically, many communities in Nigeria had pre-industrial cities which operated as city states or empires. Planning was of great consideration in traditional settlements, which had model plans that are either circular or rectangular.

Colonial administration brought with it new rules, principles and standard for developing cities and founded new towns as enshrined in the 1917 Township Ordinance which came up with three-fold classification of cities into first, second and third class towns. Only Lagos had first class status. The township status determined the provision of public amenities and facilities such as the siting of government hospitals and infrastructural developments. Generally, the towns higher up in the class were the ones that housed a reasonable number of administrators and merchants. They were also the towns that benefited most from colonial town planning ideology, being developed as middle-class garden suburbs with provision for formal recreational open spaces such as golf courses, polo grounds and race courses. The categorization of towns in this form underlies the differences which now exist in the distribution of urban amenities and eventually, the landscape character of Nigerian towns.

Post-colonial policies have merely endorsed the status of the towns during colonial era. These towns have continued to grow at a faster rate in size and population. This period also saw the emergence of newer and fast growing State capitals such as Damaturu, Lafia, Ilorin, Akure, Jos and Abeokuta; and relatively fast growing university towns such as Ile-Ife, Zaria and Nsukka. The most recent contributions have been the establishment of a new town at Abuja, the new Federal capital to replace Lagos.

Since the 1970's the limited economic and physical planning undertaken in the country has failed to tackle the land use problems associated with rapid urbanization. Such gross failure across the nation has endorsed the need to appraise the aims of physical planning, especially with respect to provision for open space and amenity in urban areas.

The distribution and emergence of towns and cities have responded to the various socio-economic factors namely the creation of states and local governments, the siting of universities. 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 (FCT) and 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs). The capitals of federal, state and local governments immediately became the hot spots for attracting population from their rural hinterlands.

The country continued to experience rising population growth and rapid urbanization. The population of Nigeria was 88.99 million in 1991 and it grew to 140 million by 2006. With an annual growth rate of approximately 2.43%, Nigeria's population is expected to double in less than 25 years. By 2015, well over 65% of the Nigerian population will be urban resulting in a dense network of urban systems.

Approximately 50% per cent of the Nigerian population lived in the rural areas in 2007, which signalled the spiral urban population growth experienced in the country over the decades. Nigeria's urban population rose from 3.2 million (or 10.6% of the population) in 1953 to a staggering 70 million in 2007 (50%). Based on the threshold population of 20,000 inhabitants as the minimum required to define an urban centre by the National Population Commission, the number of cities in Nigeria rose by fifteen-fold from 56 in 1953 to 843 in 2004 with 6 cities having populations of a million or more.

By 1991, Census, the most urbanized States in Nigeria are Lagos (93.7 per cent), Oyo (69.3 per cent), and Anambra (61.9 per cent) while the least urbanized are Jigawa (6.9 percent), Taraba (10.4 per cent), Akwa Ibom (12.1 per cent) and Kebbi (12.4 per cent). The South-west is the most urbanized region, with 40 per cent of Nigeria's 329 urban centres (with population figure of 20,000 people and above) located in the region.

Table 2.6 shows the population figure for the 36 States and the FCT for 1991 and 2006, disaggregated by total figure and annual growth rate. The annual rate of growth is highest for FT with a figure of 4.9% per annum and lowest for Abia (2.16%) and Edo state (2.17%). Annual population has been high for many of the northern states namely Niger (2.58%), Yobe (2.60%), Gombe (2.45%), Borno (2.59%).

Between 1991 and 2004 the population of urban residents has more than doubled having risen from 24.09 million to 50.71 million people during the same period. Generally the condition of housing and provisions of essential infrastructure are generally poor in both urban and rural areas (Fig 2.14 and 2.15).

The continuing and massive out-migration from rural areas has been fuelled by low level of socio-economic development of rural areas in Nigeria, evidenced by absence of modern social amenities and highly limited opportunities for meaningful employment,

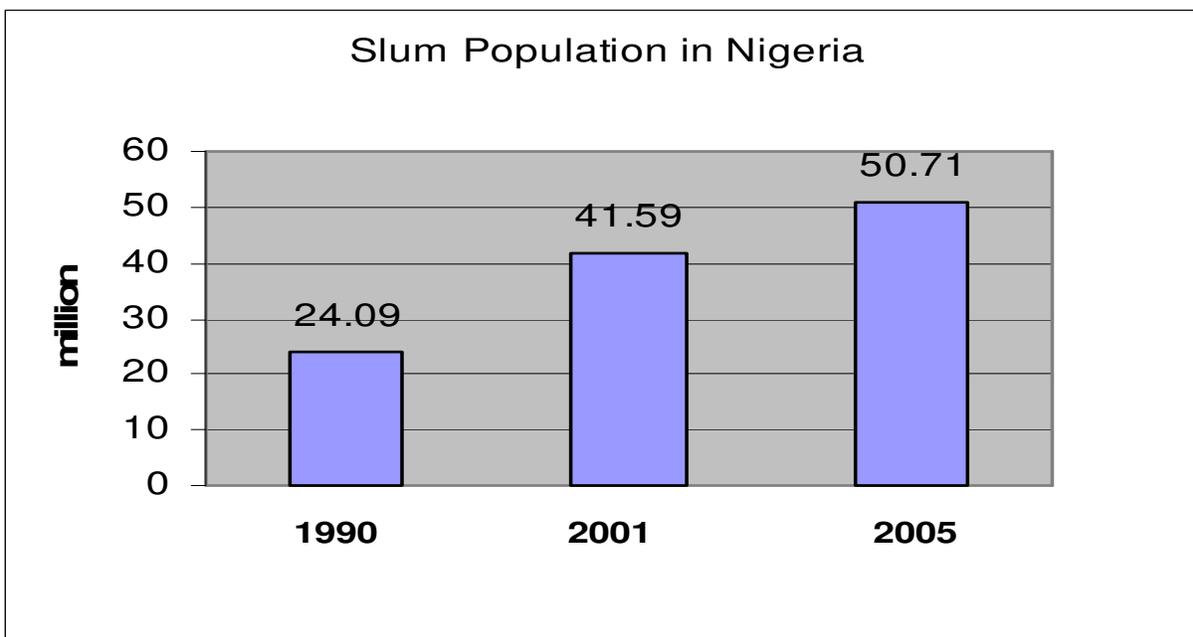
Table 2.6: Nigeria: Total and Annual Population Growth Rates Disaggregated by States (1991-2006)

| STATES | 1991 POPULATION | 2006 POPULATION | % ANNUAL GROWTH |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| AKWA-IBOM | 2,409,314 | 3,920,208 | 2.57 |
| ANAMBRA | 2,796,475 | 4,182,032 | 2.21 |
| BAUCHI | 2,861,887 | 4,676,465 | 2.59 |
| EDO | 2,172,005 | 3,218,332 | 2.17 |
| BENUE | 2,753,077 | 4,219,244 | 2.32 |
| BORNO | 2,536,003 | 4,151,193 | 2.59 |
| CROSS RIVER | 1,911,596 | 2,888,966 | 2.26 |
| ADAMAWA | 2,102,053 | 3,168,101 | 2.24 |
| IMO | 2,485,635 | 3,934,899 | 2.46 |
| KADUNA | 3,935,618 | 6,066,562 | 2.34 |
| KANO | 5,810,470 | 9,383,682 | 2.54 |
| KATSINA | 3,753,133 | 5,792,578 | 2.35 |
| KWARA | 1,548,412 | 2,371,089 | 2.31 |
| LAGOS | 5,725,116 | 9,013,534 | 2.43 |
| NIGER | 2,421,581 | 3,950,249 | 2.58 |
| OGUN | 2,333,726 | 3,728,098 | 2.49 |
| ONDO | 2,249,548 | 3,441,024 | 2.31 |
| OYO | 3,452,720 | 5,591,589 | 2.55 |
| PLATEAU | 2,104,536 | 3,178,712 | 2.25 |
| RIVERS | 3,187,864 | 5,185,400 | 2.57 |
| SOKOTO | 2,397,000 | 3,696,999 | 2.34 |
| ABIA | 1,913,917 | 2,833,999 | 2.16 |
| DELTA | 2,590,491 | 4,098,391 | 2.45 |

| | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------|------|
| ENUGU | 2,125,068 | 3,257,298 | 2.32 |
| JIGAWA | 2,875,525 | 4,348,649 | 2.26 |
| KEBBI | 2,068,490 | 3,238,628 | 2.41 |
| KOGI | 2,147,756 | 3,278,487 | 2.30 |
| OSUN | 2,158,143 | 3,423,535 | 2.46 |
| TARABA | 1,512,163 | 2,300,736 | 2.28 |
| YOBE | 1,399,687 | 2,321,591 | 2.65 |
| BAYELSA | 1,121,693 | 1,703,358 | 2.28 |
| EBONYIN | 1,453,882 | 2,173,501 | 2.21 |
| EKITI | 1,535,790 | 2,384,212 | 2.37 |
| GOMBE | 1,489,120 | 2,353,879 | 2.45 |
| NASARAWA | 1,207,876 | 1,863,275 | 2.34 |
| ZAMFARA | 2,073,176 | 3,259,846 | 2.43 |
| FCT | 371,674 | 1,405,201 | 4.90 |
| NIGERIA | 88,992,220 | 140,003,542 | 2.43 |

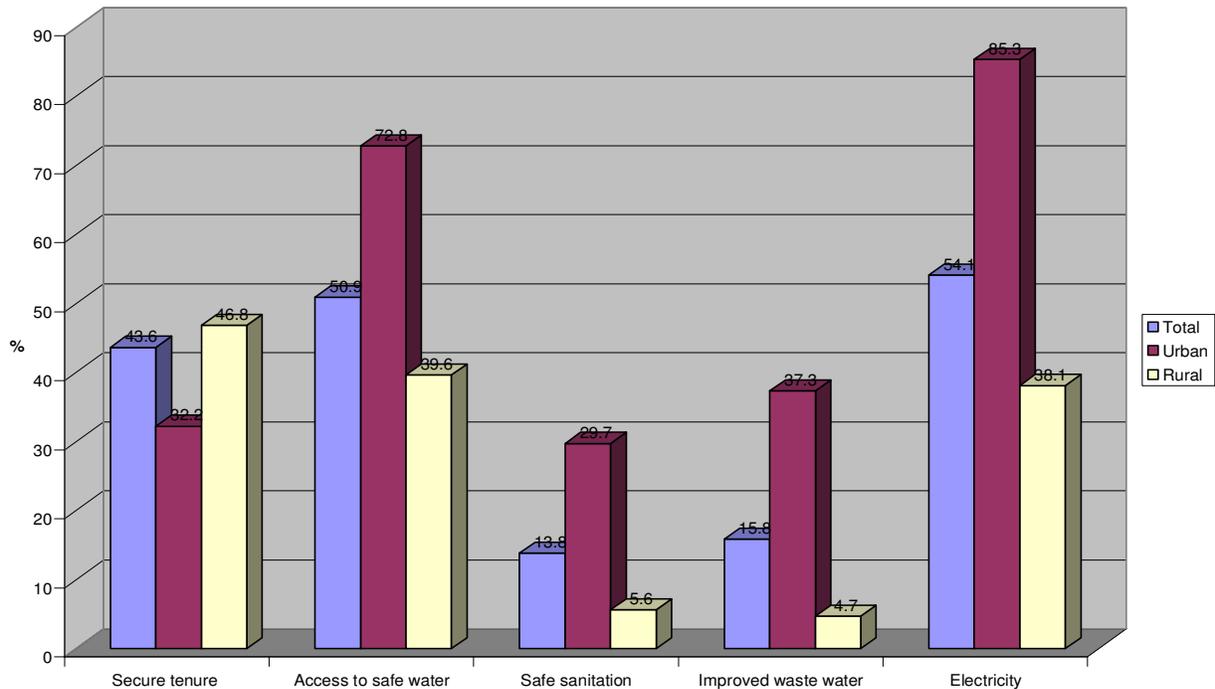
Source: Compiled from Census Figures for 1991 and 2006 by National Population Commission.

Fig 2.14: Nigeria: Growth of Slum Population in Millions (1990-2005)



Source: UN-Habitat (1996, 2005).

Fig 2.15: Nigeria: Analysis of Indicators of Housing of Housing by Urban and Rural Areas



Source; NBS (2006).

The rapid urbanization experienced in the country evoked government responses which include (i) adoption in 1991 a national Housing Policy which is aimed at providing housing for all Nigerian by 2000, (ii) adoption of National Urban Development Policy aimed at promoting a network of urban systems for promoting national economic growth; (iii) in 1992, passed the Urban and Regional Planning Law, which replaces the 1946 Town and Country Planning law and was aimed at promoting a decentralization of planning roles at the three-tier government levels and promotion the preparation of national, regional, urban, town and village as well as subject land use plans to guide physical development at these levels. Despite these laudable legal and policy responses, they were not properly implemented. The various institutions to be in place as prescribed in these laws and policies at the federal, state and local government level

were never really established. These omissions have given rise corruption of the planning system and serious abuse of the rights of the citizens.

The rapid growth of urban areas has far exceeded the coping capacity of the country, exacerbating problems of rising urban poverty, housing shortages, inadequate economic infrastructure, poor basic social services, and crime and insecurity. To take just a few cases in point, some 62.6% of the total population classified themselves as poor, 77.7% of urban dwellers saw themselves as poor, while 82.99% of the rural dwellers regard themselves as poor (NBS, 2006).

The implications of the country's rapid urbanization are profound not just for the people living in cities and towns but more broadly for the Nigerian economy and, indeed, for the peaceful development of its young democracy. The country's high rate of urbanization has implications for employment generation, the provision of food, housing, social services and the protection of the environment. Housing shortage in the country is estimated to vary between 8 and 12 million. There is the need to address housing shortage and other problems accompanying rapid urbanization including poverty reduction, upgrading of slums, prevention and control of informal settlements, waste disposal, access to potable water, prevention of crime, and traffic de-congestion.

2.2.1 Local Trends and Recent Developments

For the past three decades successive Governments have devoted attention to addressing several aspects of rural development, through promoting a number of agricultural projects and programmes.

Past effort to promote rural development manifested in the implementation of several national programmes which include Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution, Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI), Better Life Programme for Rural Women, Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP) among others. There has been recent drive towards providing access to water, sanitation and telecommunications for the rural dwellers.

Essentially, promoting rural development is concerned with the progressive transformation of the nation's rural life and economy and their integration into the mainstream of national development (Mabogunje 1981). Unfortunately, the practice of rural development in Nigeria is to equate it with promoting agricultural development. Experts believe that promoting rural

development is distinct from promoting agricultural development. Arising from adopting this unwholesome development paradigm, the physical planning of rural areas are often neglect in the pursuit of agricultural development. The gross neglect of land use planning and management of rural areas has manifested in the little or no provision of physical and social infrastructure in the rural areas. Thus, the rural areas is characterized by pervasive poverty, lack of infrastructural and social amenities such as electricity, portable water, roads, hospitals etc with little or no source of livelihood other than peasant farming. Other challenges include:

- Poor funding of rural development programmes which are manifested in unrealistic and based budgetary estimates against rural areas in Nigeria.
- Death of social and infrastructural amenities in rural areas that are not investor friendly is a major challenge affecting the development of rural areas of the country.
- Inconsistency in government policy implementation of rural development policy, implementation or rural development policy and programmes, in particular, the lack of continuity is a major drawback towards rural development in Nigeria.
- Poor governance of rural development including lack of transparency and accountability, high level of corruption at all levels of governments (Federal, States and LGAs) is a major problem affecting rural development areas in Nigeria.
- Top down approach to rural development, such as promoting development without due consultation of rural dwellers on projects sited in rural areas do not promote necessary development of the rural areas of the country.
- Absence of Participatory approach in project identification, designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

It is most unfortunate that in spite of the abundant natural resources available in rural areas, no deliberate effort has been made to promote meaningful development of the sector.

2.2.2 Current Plans and Programmes of Nigeria

Since 1999 when democratic governance resumed, Nigeria has made advances in national economic management and deepening democratic process. This resulted in the adoption of the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS1) (2004-2007) in 2003, the State level Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (SEEDS) in 2005 and the Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (LEEDS) in 2007. The new 2007 democratic regime also ushered in the Seven-Point Agenda of the current Administration which are Power and Energy, Food Security and Agriculture, Wealth creation and Employment, Mass transportation, Land reform, Security and Qualitative and Functional Education. In addition to these are two other interest issues, the Niger Delta and wealth creation. Nigeria has also embarked on planning a long-term development plan, the Vision 2020 that focuses on Nigeria becoming one of the leading twenty economies in the world by 2020.

(i) Vision 2010 Report

The Vision 2010 Report was the first attempt by the nation to articulate a national development vision, although sadly enough, it was not implemented. The Report acknowledged the country's high urbanization rate and pivotal role of the contributions of urban and rural areas to national economy, affirming that Nigeria's economy needs to address the imbalances in infrastructural provisions between both.

It also acknowledged the causes and advances solutions for several environmental problems including sheet, gully, coastal and marine erosions, land subsidence; flooding; draught and desertification; climatic change/ozone layer depletion; oil pollution; urban decay and squatter settlements; industrial pollution and waste; municipal solid waste; concrete jungle and loss of fauna and flora.

The report identified several legal and institutional constraints, manpower shortage, funding, capacity gaps and undue political influences, which are constraints to achieving sustainable environmental development. The Vision 2010 Report advanced appropriate recommendations on the review of legal provisions and capacity building initiatives to address the various problems.

(ii) NEEDS1

NEEDS1, described as a home grown poverty reduction strategy paper, articulated development challenges and came-up with visions and strategies for tackling them.

The thrust of NEEDS1 is hinged on promoting a planned economy and balanced national economic development and harnessing the material resources of the nation and distributing them to serve the common good.

NEEDS1 recognized the need to address the various challenges of Nigeria's high urbanization rate and rural underdevelopment such as poverty, environmental degradation, disasters and hazards. It advanced strategies for dealing with the various environmental problems including waste disposal, deforestation, conservation of unique habitat and pollution and other environmental problems. With regard to housing NEEDS recommended the need to develop affordable houses for the masses, review of the Land Use Act and popularize the use of local building materials.

(iii) NEEDS2

The NEEDS2 was able to articulate a number of strategies and programme on housing, transportation, urbanization and regional development, which have implications for urban and rural development.

(iv) The Seven Point Agenda

Both NEEDS 2 and the Seven Point Agenda are being integrated into a National Development Plan to be the first medium term plan to implement for the Vision 2020 agenda of government. Positive impacts of this reform include modest growth in economy which has averaged about 6 per cent per annum during the period, attainment of budget balances, sharp decline in inflation to single digits, stability in exchange rate, and growth in external reserves to about \$60 billion, which is the largest in Sub-Saharan Africa.

(v) Government's Urban and Rural Development Efforts

In 2001, a notable intervention in the urban sector was the adoption of good urban governance principles, following the launch of the global Good Urban Governance campaign in Nigeria by UN-HABITAT in collaboration with the Ministry of Works and Housing. The adopted governance

principles include solidarity, decentralization, civic engagement, participation, transparency and accountability, rule of law, efficiency in service delivery and safety. Current is being made to assess the impact of the launch on good governance of urban areas in the country by the UN-HABITAT in collaboration with the UNDP and Oslo Governance Centre.

In 2003, the Federal Government accorded recognition to physical planning of human settlements in the country by setting up the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development. It was set up as a full-fledged Ministry at the Federal level as the apex agency to coordinate and manage the urbanization process. Since then the Ministry has been merged first with the Ministry of Environment and lately severed again from the former and merged with the Federal Ministry of Works to form the current Federal Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development. Tacitly, the defunct Ministry has carried its role to the various Ministries where the Ministry has been merged, but in weakened and much reduced fashion.

The new Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development is now the apex agency for coordinating at the highest level urban and regional development issues in the country. The Ministry, through its Urban and Regional Development Department, has over the years promoted urban development sector through intensive coordination efforts in the implementation of many infrastructural projects and programmes which have impacted positively on the lives of people. Specifically, the URD has worked with active collaboration with World Bank, UNDP and UN-HABITAT, Cities Alliance, Shelter Afrique and UNDP to implement programmes and projects on urban renewal and slum upgrading, site and services schemes, generating, collating and processing of urban settlements data for planning purposes, preparation of National Physical Development Plan, regeneration of environmentally degraded sites as well as preparation of schemes for the promotion of public and private partnerships in estate development amongst others.

In 2006, Government carried major reviews of the National Housing Policy and National Urban policy, geared towards promoting access to adequate shelter and urban systems to enhance rapid economic growth. In 2007, Government also passed the National Building Code to address critical issues in building design, approval of building permit, processes for construction and maintenance to promote a high standard of building, checkmate quackery to prevent incessant building collapse and establish a culture of building maintenance. The relevant agencies need capacity strengthening to implement these laws.

The institutional framework for promoting urban and regional planning in the country is weak. There is tenuous support and lack of according due recognition for urban and regional planning at the federal level. The first evidence is the constitutional provision which acts as great impediments to promoting physical planning at the federal level that is yet to be removed. The second evidence is the merging and de-merging of the Ministry, which does not augur well for effective coordination of human settlement planning in the country. The third evidence is the lack of integration of physical planning into national development planning endeavours. The National Planning Commission is yet to establish a department for urban and regional planning.

What the country needs at its peak of rapid urbanization with several pressing development challenges to be addressed is . a well-motivated, invigorated and strengthened Ministry like it is done in all the developed countries examined in this study. It is therefore hoped that a positive step of positioning the urban areas for the Vision 20:2020 the first step will be to remove all the bottle-necks in the constitutional provisions on urban and regional planning and to establish a new full-fledged Ministry of Urban, Rural and Regional Development in the country.

The country is signatory to several international resolutions and instruments, development agenda, which must be domesticated. The Department is highly involved in the implementation of Agenda 21, Habitat Agenda, UN-Habitat Programmes, the World Bank Assisted Projects, Cities Alliance, Shelter Afrique and the MDGs Programme. Collaboration with these organizations has assisted to address urban problems and challenges. Most of these International Cooperation Programmes are in consonance with the Government's socio-economic objectives in the area of poverty eradication, sustainable urban development and good urban governance.

Similarly, there is no effective administrative structure put in place for effective coordination of rural development activities and programmes. At the recent review of policy on rural development, it was emphasized that it is imperative to establish an appropriate government organ(s) or institutions to be charged with the effective coordination of policies and programmes. It was recommended that government should establish either a Ministry or an agency of rural development at all level of governance to coordinate activities programmes of rural development in Nigeria.

2.3 Issues and Challenges

While Nigeria continues to experience rapid urban population growth, unfortunately, this has not been matched with adequate constitutional, legal, institutional provisions and establishments at the three-tier government levels for promoting sustainable human settlement planning and management.

Development is being carried out in urban and rural areas at the expense of adopting the required physical planning. Many Nigerian villages, towns and cities do not have up-to-date city development strategies due to the lack of capacity and resources to plan, ineffective development control, inadequate institutional and legal frameworks for promoting good urban governance. There has also been gross lack of regional development planning in the country in which the urban and rural development issues could have been tackled in a holistic and integrated manner to achieve a balanced development.

At all government level there is lack of horizontal coordination of planning efforts. The various economic development plans undertaken in the country have been done either at the expense of or utter neglect of the inputs and contribution of physical planning to such planning effort.

Physical planning in the country has been based on ad hoc response, and is incremental in nature. Due to neglect, contribution of physical planning in managing growth of urban and rural areas is minimal or non-existent. Many villages, towns and cities have no master land use plans to guide their development and those who have expired plans.

There is utter lack of recognition of the role physical planning can make to national economic development in the country as the limited planning legislations and policies put in place are not being properly implemented. The various institutions and agencies as prescribed by law and policies to be set-up at federal, state and local government level to carryout physical planning are not in place.

Some of the donor agencies in the country are providing technical assistance to bring to the fore the need to imbibe the culture of planning our cities. The UN-HABITAT, Cities Alliance and the UNDP has been providing technical assistance on demonstration project on applying the principles of sustainable cities programme to Nigerian situation with focus on Ibadan, Enugu and Kano. Currently the UN-HABITAT is working with Anambra and Nasarawa state to strengthen the capacity of these state in the preparation and adoption of Structure plans t guide

the growth of cities. In Anambra State, structure plans have been prepared and adopted for three cities namely Awka, Onitsha and Nnewi. In Nasarawa, state four cities namely Lafia, Doma, Keffi and Karu are being targeted. The World Bank is providing financial assistance to Lagos project to implement key urban infrastructural and regeneration project. These examples need to be replicated on a large scale to produce larger impact. The UNDP is committed to implementing the Millennium Project for two villages: one in Kaduna State and the other is in Akunnu Village in Ondo State; while Akure is being targeted for the Millennium Cities project.

Nigeria operates a three-tier government system, comprising the Federal, State and Local Governments, with their functions clearly spelt out in the Constitution. The Constitution places town and country planning as a reserved role of the State and Local Governments and both play dominant role in urban governance. The challenge of inadequate attention paid to physical planning is complicated by Nigeria's developing federal system of government based on the administrative boundaries of local governments, States and the Federal Government. There is currently no provision for municipal administration. This arrangement makes it particularly difficult to govern large metropolitan cities like Lagos, Ibadan and Kano as the administrative boundaries of these cities include multiple local governments. This arrangement makes joint planning and management of cities difficult if not impossible and compounds the problem of collecting, aggregating and analyzing data on a city-by-city basis. The UN-HABITAT in collaboration with UNDP, Oslo Governance Centre and the National Bureau of Statistics is currently implementing a project focussed on assessing the good urban governance in Nigeria which is intended to inform programme design for subsequent intervention.

As result of all the above, urban and rural areas face several challenges which amounted to the following:

- (i) Eradication of pervasive and narrowing gap between urban and rural poverty.
- (ii) Improving the lives of people living in slums affecting close to 70 million Nigerians.
- (iii) Addressing housing shortages and provision of adequate infrastructure and access to mortgages;

- (iv) Addressing several environmental problems in both rural and urban including deforestation, land degradation; pollution (land air, and water) municipal waste disposal; energy-related problem; environmental disasters; loss of biodiversity; desertification, climatic changes, siltation of river basins and the need to promote clean development mechanism.
- (v) Provision for basic social services and essential physical infrastructure in urban and rural areas in the right quantity and their equitable distribution and access
- (vi) Development of robust Database at the three-tier government levels for information management to address data needs for physical planning
- (vii) Establishment of effective institutional frameworks at the three tier government levels for urban and rural planning and according recognition to planning and their integration into all sectoral planning initiatives at these levels.
- (viii) Promoting participatory and gender-sensitive approaches to urban and rural development.
- (ix) Promoting good governance to address issues of resource mobilization, transparency, accountability, efficiency and safety.
- (x) Capacity building and employment of qualified staff to man planning offices.
- (xi) Adequate funding and developing capacities of local and state government to generate resources.

2.4 Strategic Imperatives

1. Promoting good governance of urban and rural development in the country through constitutional reform, establishment of the right institutions for physical

planning at federal, regional, state, local, urban and rural levels and through adopting good governance principles, processes and ethic in the management of urban and rural development (e.g. transparency, accountability, budgeting, popular participation, decentralization of roles and responsibilities)

2. Promoting eradication of poverty as a cross cutting issues in physical planning, development and management of all human settlements with emphasis on job creation in urban and rural area, development of business parks and providing adequate working environment for organizing the informal sector and the SMEs to make tangible contributions to national economic growth.
3. Institutionalizing physical planning ethics and practice at all levels of government to promote physical planning of urban, rural, regional and national development to ensure significant contribution to the development of human settlements to national economic growth.
4. Promotion of urban renewal and slum upgrading as an instrument for improving blighted human settlements.
5. Promotion of Sites and Services Programme as a cross- cutting implementation strategy for human settlements planning and development to ensure easy access to land, housing provision of essential social and physical infrastructures and orderly and beautiful development to address the acute shortage of housing
6. Establishment of Cadastral and ICT-based Information Management for Physical Planning and Management at the three-tier government levels to address the data gaps and promotion of Research and development in human settlements planning and management
7. Promotion of international cooperation for human settlements management, domestication and implementation of international commitments for urban and rural development, including management ODA, FDI etc.
8. Addressing housing shortages and providing adequate shelter and infrastructure and access to mortgages;

9. Capacity building for sustainable human settlements development and management.
10. Development of industries, services in urban and rural areas and identification of growth poles to accelerate development and national economic growth.
11. Resource mobilization, transparency and accountability
12. Putting in place an effective monitoring and evaluate systems for planning, implementation and management of urban and rural development programmes.

2.5 Opportunities for Nigeria

Table 2.7 shows the SWOT Analysis carried out for the sector.

From this table the following opportunities are derivable.

- Increased contribution of rural areas to national economy through promoting diversified and productive agriculture in the vast and under-utilized land area of the country.
- A healthy and safe population that can contribute to national economic growth through adoption and implementation of physical development plans for urban and rural areas.
- Balanced national and regional development that could result from promoting a holistic and integrated approach to provision of essential infrastructure.
- Emergence of a network of millionaire and mega cities that can be developed and managed to contribute to national economic growth as a result of growth in population due to natural increase and rising rate of urbanization and Political administrative structuring
- Increased growth in national economy as a result of better planned urban and rural areas and putting in place efficient structures and processes and manpower development.

Table 2.7: SWOT ANALYSIS OF URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES IN NIGERIA

| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population. • Network of cities • Land mass. • Natural resources. • Enterprise of the people • Cosmopolitan nature (FDI) • Climate as asset for promoting tourism • Cultural Diversity. • Legislations, Policies and institutions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level illiteracy • Low Level political will • Unemployment • Poor and inadequate infrastructure • Outdated laws • Poor urban and rural governance • Lack of urban and regional development plans. • Lack of development control • Lack of cadastral and digital information. • Poverty. • Inadequate database. • Poor corporate governance. • Dearth of investible capita. • Inadequate social services • Institutional weakness. • Low-level technology. • Lack of synergy between R & D. • Urban decay. |
| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vast land area that could be used for productive agriculture to contribute to national economic growth. • High population which is a very large market. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect of globalization. • Uncontrolled urbanization. • Lack energy. • Environmental degradation. • Insecurity. |

| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our changing value system. • Rising rate of urbanization and emergence of a network of large cities that can be developed and managed to contribute to national economic growth. • Political administrative structuring • Manpower. • Cultural diversity for promoting tourism • High slum population if renewed can contribute to employment generation and economic growth. • Review of 1999 Federal Constitution to provide ample opportunities to redress constitutional and legal issues. impeding the smooth planning of urban and rural areas of the country. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political instability. • Global melt-down. • Low productivity. • Overdependence on oil revenues. • High cost of development. • Lack of urban-based. • Lack of continuity. • Not using research findings • Land Use Act. • Inadequate funding of rural and urban development. • Urban crime rate. |
|--|--|

- Increased growth in the number of tourists arrival as a result of better planned, safe urban and rural areas, development of tourist attraction (notably Nollywood, Disneyland and other resorts) and marketing the cultural diversity for eco-tourism
- Liveable and productive urban and rural areas that can significantly contribute to employment generation and economic growth through renewal and upgrading of slums accommodating more than 70% of the population.
- Better coordination and integration of physical planning at level of government as a result of the removal of constitutional, legal and policy issues impeding the smooth planning of urban and rural areas.
- Availability of accessible, reliable, timely and relevant information and strengthened institutional and human capacities for urban and regional planning in the country.

2.6 Key Success Factors

- Effective Coordination and Integration of programmes, policies, legislation and projects of MDAs.
- Adoption of culture of physical planning and successful implementation of adopted plans.
- Establishing a governance system for sustainable development of urban and rural areas
- Infrastructural development and maintenance.
- Provision of social amenities and services (e.g. water, health, education, telecom,
- Good governance and rule of law (Participatory urban and rural governance and development; transparency and accountability)
- Adequate Budget and proper funding (linking the budget to planning/projects).
- Effective Monitoring and Evaluation.

3. Strategies for the Thematic Area

3.1 Vision, Objectives and Goals of the Thematic Area

The vision, objectives and goals are set in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Vision objectives and Goals of Urban and Rural Development

| Vision: | | | |
|---|---|-----|--|
| Functional Towns and Cities for Economic growth. | | | |
| S/N | OBJECTIVES | S/N | GOALS |
| 1 | To establish and promote good governance structures and build capacity for developing and managing dynamic, functional, healthy and safe human settlements systems at the three-tier government levels to achieve sustainable urbanization, rapid socio-economic and technological transformation of the country. | 1.1 | By 2010, put in place effective and efficient governance institutions for promoting participatory and gender-sensitive and integrated approaches to physical planning and management of all settlements in urban and rural areas at the federal, state and local government through amendment of the Federal Constitution to accord recognition to physical planning and institutional restructuring at all tiers of government. |
| | | 1.2 | By 2010, review and harmonize for implementation all national and international laws, policies and commitments on human settlements and environment to ensure that all development in urban and rural areas takes into account spatial and environmental issues including adopting appropriate land use standards and the effects of climate change, desertification flooding, drought, pollution etc (environmental and ecological problems). |
| | | 1.3 | To develop appropriate national land use standards and policies to accommodate and organize the ever-increasing informal sector to harness their contribution to national economy. |

Vision:

Functional Towns and Cities for Economic growth.

| S/N | OBJECTIVES | S/N | GOALS |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| | | 1.4 | By 2015 establish six Research and Development centres one in each of the Universities offering courses in environmental design and management and continuously build capacities of national institutions and indigenous professionals to first class level to be able to compete internationally |
| | | 1.5 | To institutionalize popular participation and integrated approaches to development in urban and rural areas as a continuous exercise and implement a campaign programme on clean living in urban and rural areas. |
| | | 1.6 | To strengthen the capacity of Infrastructural financing Institutions in effectively mobilizing and making available 50% of funds required to finance human settlements development by 2020. |
| | | 1.7 | To continuously promote global partnership, Foreign Direct Investment and international cooperation for achieving sustainable human settlements management . |
| 2 | By 2010 to institute a culture of planning human settlements and thereafter to continuously promote the preparation and adoption, | 2.1 | To promote the preparation, adoption and implementation of land use plans for Abuja FCT, 36 State capitals and at least 50% of 774 LGA headquarters by 2015, and same for the remaining 50% of LGAs headquarters by 2020 |

Vision:

Functional Towns and Cities for Economic growth.

| S/N | OBJECTIVES | S/N | GOALS |
|-----|---|-----|--|
| | <p>implementation, monitoring and evaluation of physical plans to guide the sustainable development of all human settlements in urban and rural areas and various regions of country to improve the living, working and recreational environments of Nigerians to ensure their well-being, and their contributions to national economic growth.</p> | | <p>to accommodate population growth, poverty reduction and provide for adequate land uses, social and physical infrastructures and achieve the goals of MDG and Habitat agenda towards enhancing the contributions of these cities to national economic growth and attainment of environmental sustainability.</p> |
| | | 2.2 | <p>Upgrade 30% and 70% of all slums in urban and rural areas by 2015 and 2020 respectively for all human settlements to become liveable human settlements by providing essential infrastructure, water, sanitation, roads, drainages, etc</p> |
| | | 2.3 | <p>By 2015 develop two new towns with the first as the Movie Capitol 'Nollywood' and the second as the Town of Amusement and Entertainment 'Disneyland' to promote the rich culture of the country and boost the tourist potential of the country.</p> |
| | | 2.4 | <p>By 2015, promote the preparation and adoption of regional development plans for each of the 36 states and the six geopolitical zones that will identify growth poles for accelerating development of identified villages, small and medium sized settlements to fast track their rapid development and contribution to national</p> |

Vision:

Functional Towns and Cities for Economic growth.

| S/N | OBJECTIVES | S/N | GOALS |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| | | | economy and to reverse rapid migration into already congested large urban centres and megacities. |
| | | 2.5 | Upgrade 30% and 70% of all slums in urban and rural areas by 2015 and 2020 respectively for all human settlements to become liveable human settlements by providing essential infrastructure, water, sanitation, roads, drainages, etc |
| | | 2.6 | By 2020 provide 5 million houses to address housing shortage and put in place structures and mechanisms to ensure all Nigerians have access to land, finance, affordable housing, potable water, sustainable energy, adequate transportation, etc. |
| 3 | Promote ICT driven approaches and information management for human settlements in the country. | 3.1 | By 2013, develop and implement ICT-driven human settlements information management system at the three-tier government levels for spatial land use planning, housing, development control, land titling, street addressing, disaster measurement and prevention, transportation, resource mobilization, tourism, programme development, monitoring and evaluation. |
| | | 3.2 | Establish m and E System or monitoring the implementation of the programme at the three- |

Vision:

Functional Towns and Cities for Economic growth.

| S/N | OBJECTIVES | S/N | GOALS |
|-----|------------|-----|-------------------------|
| | | | tier government levels. |

Vision:

Functional Towns and Cities for Economic growth.

| S/N | Objectives | Goals |
|-----|--|--|
| 1 | To establish and promote good governance structures and capacity for developing and managing dynamic, functional, healthy and safe human settlements systems at the three-tier government levels to achieve socio-economic and technological growths in the country. | <p>1.1 Within six months of the adoption of the Vision 20:2020 Report to review and amend the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to include Urban and Regional Planning (URP) as one of the subject matter listed in Chapter 2 which deals with fundamental objectives and directive principle of State policy as well as in the concurrent legislative list to enable Federal Government effectively coordinate the physical planning systems in the country.</p> |
| | | <p>1.2 To within three months of the adoption of the Vision 20:2020 Report complete the on-going review of existing policies and legislations and to commence the review of others that touch on land, environment, population and housing.</p> |
| | | <p>1.3 To within 12 months of the adoption of the Vision 20:2020 Report set up the new Federal Ministry of Housing, Urban and Rural development at the federal level in the light of the Constitutional amendment inline with Recommendation of Doily Commission Report, and set- up the required physical planning institutions at the Federal, State and Local government levels for effective governance</p> |

Vision:

Functional Towns and Cities for Economic growth.

| S/N | Objectives | Goals |
|-----|------------|---|
| | | of the physical planning of urban, rural and regions of the country at decentralised levels. |
| | | 1.4 To ensure the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of physical plans of all Local Government areas, local government headquarters and settlements with at least 10,000 people to achieve 20% success by 2012, 30% by 2015 and 50% by 2020. |
| | | 1.5 To strengthen the effectiveness of infrastructural financing institutions in mobilizing and making available 50% of funds required to finance human settlements development by 2020. |
| | | 1.6 To set up immediately a campaign on attitudinal change on clean living in urban and rural areas. |
| | | 1.7 To institutionalize popular participation and integrated approaches to development in urban and rural areas as a continuous exercise and implement a campaign programme on clean living in urban and rural areas. |
| | | 1.8 To improve efficiency in service delivery in order to enhance the collection of tenement rates. |
| | | 1.9 To promote international cooperation for sustainable human settlements management |
| | | 1.10 To establish an ICT driven database for data, visual information and mapping, information management, land |

Vision:

Functional Towns and Cities for Economic growth.

| S/N | Objectives | Goals |
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| | | titling and tenement rating |
| 2 | To improve the living and working environments of Nigerians to ensure their well-being, high living standard, social emancipation and their contributions to national economic growth. | 2.1 To ensure quantitative increase and qualitative improvement of infrastructure in all urban and rural settlements such that 50% and 70% of infrastructural needs would have been achieved by 2015 and 2020 respectively and as well upgrade all slums. |
| | | 2.2 To develop appropriate land use standards to accommodate and organize the ever-increasing informal sector to harness their contribution to national economy. |
| | | 2.3 To continuously promote and encourage Public-Private Participation (PPP) in the provision of urban and rural infrastructure. |
| | | 2.4 By 2015 develop two new towns with the first as the Movie Capitol 'Nollywood' and the second as the Town of Amusement and Entertainment 'Disneyland' to promote the rich culture of the country and boost the tourist potential of the country. |
| | | 2.5 By 2015, promote the preparation and adoption of regional development plans for each of the 36 states and the six geopolitical zones that will identify growth poles for accelerating development of identified villages, small and |

| Vision: | | |
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| Functional Towns and Cities for Economic growth. | | |
| S/N | Objectives | Goals |
| | | medium sized settlements to fast track their rapid development and contribution to national economy and to reverse rapid migration into already congested large urban centres and megacities. |
| | | 2.6 By 2020, completely upgrade all slums in urban and rural areas to become liveable human settlements by providing essential infrastructure, water, sanitation, roads, drainages, etc |

3.4 Initiatives and Programmes

The articulated initiatives and programmes are set out in Table 3.2

Table 3.2: Strategies for Goal Implementation

| S/N | Goal | Initiative | Programme | Strategies | Responsible Organs |
|-----|--|--|---|--|---|
| 1 | To ensure within six months of the adoption of the Vision 20:2020 Report by the Government the inclusion of Urban and Regional Planning (URP) matter as one of the objectives listed in chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Federal | Federal government to send Bill to the Legislature to amend the Constitution | National campaign for recognition of planning at levels of government immediately | Consultation with National and state and LGA assembly members. | Minister, commissioners and supervisory councillors responsible for Urban and Rural development |

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| | Republic of Nigeria which deals with fundamental objectives and directive principle of State policy as well as in the concurrent legislative list. | | | Radio and TV programmes, newspapers, seminars, workshops | Relevant professional bodies, interest groups and governments |
| | | In the interim, all States to adopt the 1992 URP Law and decentralize physical planning roles and responsibilities to the local governments in line with their constitutional responsibilities. | Persuade States to adopt the law and implement | Statutorily empower the TOPREC and NITP to mandatorily make State governors to comply to the letters of the Planning law | Federal Government, TOPREC, NITP |
| 2 | To within three months of the adoption of the Vision 20:2020 Report complete the on-going review of existing policies and legislations and to commence the review of others that touch on land, environment, population and housing. | Relevant MDAs to review the performance of existing policies | Policy Review. | Constituting Policy Review Panels. | Federal, State and LGA |
| | | | Carry out legal reforms on Urban and rural development | Sensitization and participation of stakeholders | Relevant MDAs |
| 3 | To within 12 months of the adoption of the Vision 20:2020 Report set up the required physical planning institutions at the Federal, State and Local government | Federal Government to utilize all appropriate constitutional avenues to | Institutional reform and manpower development | Intensify physical planning manpower and allied professions | NITP/TOPREC, Government |

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| | levels. | advise all tiers of government to set up relevant physical institutions in the country | | development at all levels Appoint qualified personnel to man these organizations Professional bodies to be vigilant to ensure the setting up the institutions and appointment of qualified personnel Planning schools should be empowered to meet professional accreditation requirements in order to reduce the time required for professional registration by graduates | |
|--|---------|--|--|--|--|

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| | | | | <p>Making planning relevant in our national life and attractive to bright and young Nigerians by allowing only qualified planners do planning jobs</p> | |
| | | <p>Establish Physical Planning Department at NPC towards achieving an integrated physical planning objectives into national economic and social development</p> | | <p>Professional bodies to initiate moves to justify this.</p> <p>TOPREC should be alive to its responsibilities.</p> | <p>NITP/TOPREC, interest groups</p> |
| | | <p>An integrated system for establishing a city-wide system of governance for large cities</p> | | <p>Enact a law to create city = wide government in cities with multiple LGAs</p> | <p>Presidency, national, state and LG legislatures.</p> |
| 4 | <p>To ensure the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of physical plans of all Local Government areas, local government headquarters and settlements with at least</p> | <p>Set up Planning agencies in all 774 LGAs</p> | <p>City and LG development strategy</p> | <p>TOPREC should be alive to its responsibilities.</p> | <p>TOPREC/NITP</p> |
| | | <p>Engage services</p> | | <p>Planning</p> | <p>Planning</p> |

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|---|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------|
| | 10,000 people to achieve 20% success by 2012, 30% by 2015 and 50% by 2020. | of consultants to prepare and adopt physical plans for all LGAs | | agencies to recognize and use only TOPREC certified consultants for planning jobs. | agencies, TOPREC |
| | | Establish database for Planning, monitoring and evaluation | | FELIS to be replicated at states level. States should also put in place LIS/GIS. | Federal and State governments |
| 5 | To ensure quantitative increase and qualitative improvement of infrastructure in all urban and rural settlements such that 50% and 70% of infrastructural needs would have been achieved by 2015 and 2020 respectively and as well upgrade all slums. | Define scope and problems and put in place an action plan | Infrastructure development and slum upgrading | All levels of governments to allocate a minimum of 25% of their budget to infrastructure provision | Federal, States and LGAs |
| | | Site and services for housing delivery | | Identify slum areas | State Governments |
| | | | | Implement Urban renewal | |
| | | | | Encourage and coordinate PPP approaches such as IPP in electricity provision, similar ones | Federal, States and LGAs |

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| | | | | also for water, roads, waste disposal | |
| | | | | Awareness campaign on the existence of regulatory bodies to increase confidence of investors. | Federal, States, LGAs, NGOs, CBOs |
| 6 | To strengthen the effectiveness of infrastructural financing institutions in mobilizing and making available 50% of funds required to finance human settlements development by 2020. | Recapitalise and efficient disbursement of funds | Mobilize Housing Finance | Encourage micro-financing method | All levels of government Federal Government |
| | | Greater exploitation of the capital market | | Establish Construction Bank | Federal Government |
| | | | | Re-appraise and make more effective the NHF | States and LGAs |
| | | | | States should raise more bonds from the capital market and LGAs are to be encouraged to do so. | Federal and State governments |

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| | | | | Exploit windows of opportunities offered by bilateral, multilateral international funding agencies – World Bank, UN-Habitat on mutually beneficial MOU | |
| 7 | To institutionalize popular participation and integrated approaches to development in urban and rural areas as a continuous exercise. | <p>Create public relation desks at Planning Boards and Authorities</p> <hr/> <p>Urban and rural development stakeholders forum</p> | Participatory urban and rural development for a | <p>Public awareness through public media – electronic and print and community leaders, CBOs.</p> <p>Consultation with stakeholders to take place for any big project</p> <p>Implementation of requirements such as EIA, consultation should be enforced</p> | <p>All level of governments</p> <p>All levels of governments</p> <p>The communities where action is taking place, MDAs, Planning Boards and Authorities</p> |
| 8 | To develop appropriate land use standards to accommodate | Rural and urban development | Initiatives for rural and urban | Prepare and implement | All level of governments, |

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|--|---|----------|-----------------|--|--|
| | and organize the ever-increasing informal sector. | agencies | economic growth | <p>physical planning for urban areas, regional plans and promote rural industrialization in rural areas e.g. agribusiness, cottage industries</p> <p>Provide rural communities with social amenities to stimulate and sustain self-reliance and development</p> <p>Re-introduce organized produce marketing</p> <p>Revitalize River Basin Development Authorities and ADPs</p> <p>Encourage commercial</p> | <p>private entrepreneurs</p> <p>Federal Government</p> <p>State governments</p> <p>Federal and State governments</p> |
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| | | | | agriculture by utilizing all dormant privately acquired large expanse of land at the edges of cities | |
| 9 | To continuously promote and encourage Public-Private Participation (PPP) in the provision of urban and rural infrastructure. | Public enlightenment on the PPP as a mode of infrastructure provision | PPP programme | Adopt BOT, BOO, Partnership, Owner-Occupier, Franchising, concessioning | All levels of government, private entrepreneurs, NGOs, CBOs |
| | | Capacity building | | Training programmes, workshops and other forms of publicity | |
| | | Publicity | | | |
| 10 | To improve efficiency in service delivery in order to enhance the collection of tenement rates. | Holistic and efficient delivery of essential services to all human settlements | Collection of tenement rate | Upgrade existing infrastructure and develop new ones. Educate citizens on their civic responsibilities. Strengthen the | All levels of government, private entrepreneurs, NGOs, CBOs |

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| | | | | mechanism to collect tenement rate. | |
| | | Establish database for tenement rate collection in all settlements | | Establish LIS | LGAs |
| | | Representative, accountable and transparent governance at urban and rural levels – all inclusive government | | Electoral reform to ensure emergence of credible and popular political leaders and legislators | Federal government |

3.5 Summary of Actions

Table 3.3 contains summary of actions and implementation organs.

Table 3.3: Summary of Actions and Implementation organs for Urban and Rural Development

| S/N | ACTIONS | IMPLEMENTATION ORGANS |
|-----|---|---|
| 1 | National campaign for recognition of planning at all levels of government | Line ministries at Federal and states level, national and state assemblies, LGA legislative Councils, National Orientation Agency |
| 2 | Policy and legal reforms for urban and rural development | Line ministries at Federal and states level, national and state assemblies, LGA |

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|----|---|---|
| | | legislative Councils, Town Planners Registration Council of Nigeria (TOPREC) |
| 3 | Institutional reform and manpower development for urban and rural development | Line ministries at Federal and states level, national and state assemblies, LGA legislative Councils, Town Planners Registration Council of Nigeria (TOPREC), training institutions |
| 4 | Urban, rural and local government development strategy | States Urban Planning Boards, Local Planning Authorities |
| 5 | Infrastructure development and slum upgrading | Line ministries at Federal and states level |
| 6 | Mobilizing housing finance | FMBN, PMIs, UDB, FMF, CBN, PENCOM, Insurance firms |
| 7 | Participatory urban and rural development fora | States, LGAs, NGOs, CBOs, RBOs |
| 8 | Initiative for urban and rural economic growth | Line ministries at Federal and states level, NPC, States, LGAs, Organized Private Sector (OPS), other investors |
| 9 | Public-Private Partnership Programme | Line ministries at Federal and states level, Ministry of Justice, Organized Private Sector (OPS), other investors |
| 10 | Tenement rate collection | States and LGAs |
| 11 | Publicity programme on clean living | National Orientation Agency, Ministry of Information at Federal and State levels, Communication media organizations, LGAs, CBOs, NGOs |

3.6 Change Themes

The anticipated changes in implementing the goals, strategies and development initiatives for the urban and rural development sector are summarized in Table 3.4,

Table 3.4 Change Themes for Urban and Rural Development

| S/N | ACTIONS | CHANGE THEMES |
|-----|---|---|
| 1 | National campaign for recognition of planning at all levels of government | Acceptance and entrenchment of physical planning culture in development process. |
| 2 | Policy and legal reforms for urban and rural development. | Clear and implementable legal and policy framework for the physical planning and economic growth of urban and rural areas |
| 3 | Institutional reform and manpower development for urban and rural development | Effective, efficient, responsive and sustainable physical planning machinery in place |
| 4 | Urban, rural and local government development strategy | Healthy and functional human settlements |
| 5 | Infrastructure development and slum upgrading | Liveable, safer, healthy and productive settlements |
| 6 | Mobilizing housing finance | Easy access to housing finance and increase in housing delivery |
| 7 | Participatory urban and rural development | Inclusive urban and rural development process. |
| 8 | Initiative for urban and rural economic growth | Increased contribution of urban and rural areas to national economic growth. |

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| 9 | Public-Private Partnership Programme | Diversified urban and rural development funding. |
| 10 | Tenement rate collection | Availability of more funds for infrastructural development |
| 11 | Publicity programme on clean living | Better living conditions in urban and rural areas. |

4 Implementation Roadmap

4.1 Implementation Plan – Short term, Medium term and Long term

Table 4.1: Implementation Road Map for Urban and Rural Development

| | Initiatives | Strategy | Timeline | | | Implementing Agencies | Collaborating Agencies | Funding Sources |
|---|--|--|----------|--------|------|---|--|--|
| | | | Short | Medium | Long | | | |
| 1 | Federal government to send Bill to the Legislature to amend the Constitution | Consultation with National and state and assemblies' members and LGA Councils. | 2010 | | | Relevant Line ministries at Federal and states level, national and state assemblies | TOPREC/NITP and other relevant professional bodies | Federal, State and LGAs governments ALGON |

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| | | | | | | s | | |
| | | Radio and TV programmes, newspapers, seminars, workshops | 2009 | | | All levels of Government Relevant professional bodies, interest groups and | NUJ, Guild of Editors, BON, NAN, NPAN etc | All levels of government, Bi-lateral, multi-lateral agencies, OPS |
| | In the interim, all States to adopt the 1992 URP Act and decentralize | Establish a new Ministry of Housing , Urban and Regional Development at the Federal and States level | 2009 | | | Presidency and the various state governments | Relevant Professional Bodies | All tiers of Government |
| | physical planning roles and responsibilities to the local governments in line with their constitutional responsibilities. | Institutional capacity building | Continuous | | | Federal and State Governments, TOPREC/ NITP and other relevant Professional Bodies | International Agencies and training institutions | All tiers of Government, International donors and research funding by Corporate Bodies |
| | | TOPREC and allied Institutions to ensure that State governments comply with the letters of the Planning Act | Continuous | | | Relevant MDAs | | All tiers of Government |
| 2 | Relevant MDAs to review the performance | Constituting Policy Review Panels. | 2010 | | | Relevant Line ministries at Federal | All relevant Professional Bodies: ARCON, | All tiers of Government, International |

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|---|---|--|------------|--|--|---|---|--|
| | of existing policies | | | | | and states levels, national and state assemblies | TOPREC, ESVRCON, CORBON, SURCON, COREN etc. | al donors and research funding by Corporate Bodies |
| | | Sensitisation and participation of stakeholders | 2009 | | | Line ministries at Federal and states level, national and state assemblies, LGA legislative Councils, Town Planners Registratio n Council of Nigeria (TOPREC) | All relevant Professiona l Bodies: ARCON, TOPREC, ESVRCON, CORBON, SURCON, COREN etc. | All tiers of Governmen ts |
| 3 | Federal Government to utilize all appropriate constitutional avenues to advise all tiers of government to set up relevant physical planning institutions in | Intensify physical planning and allied professions human capital development at all levels | Continuous | | | Line ministries at Federal and states level, national and state assemblies, LGA legislative Councils, Town Planners Registratio | TOPREC Training Institutions Multi-lateral Organisatio ns | All tiers of Governmen t, Internation al donors and research funding by Corporate Bodies |

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| | the country | | | | n Council of Nigeria (TOPREC), training institutions | | |
| | | Appoint qualified personnel to man these organizations | Continuous | | | | |
| | | Professional bodies to be vigilant to ensure the setting up the institutions and appointment of qualified personnel | Continuous | | Federal Ministry of Works and NPC | All relevant Professional Bodies: ARCON, TOPREC, ESVRCON, CORBON, SURCON, COREN etc. | |
| | | Planning institutions should be empowered to meet professional accreditation requirements in order to reduce the time required for professional registration by graduates | Continuous | | | | |
| | | Making planning relevant in our national life and attractive to bright and young Nigerians by allowing only | 2009 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
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| | | qualified planners do planning jobs | | | | | | |
| | Establish Physical Planning Department at NPC towards achieving an integrated physical planning objectives into national economic and social development | Professional bodies to initiate moves to justify this | 2009 | | | | | |
| | | TOPREC should be alive to its responsibilities | 2009 | | | | | |
| | An integrated system for establishing a city-wide system of governance for large cities | Enact a law to create city-wide system of government in cities with multiple LGAs | 2011 | | | Presidency, national, state and LG legislatures. | All relevant Professional Bodies: ARCON, TOPREC, ESVRCON, CORBON, SURCON, COREN etc. | Federal and State governments |
| 4 | Set up Planning agencies in all LGAs | TOPREC should be alive to its responsibilities. | Continuous | | Relevant Ministries | UN-Habitat | All tiers of Government | |
| | | | | | States Urban Planning Boards, Local Planning Authorities | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------|---|---|--|
| | Engage services of consultants to prepare and adopt physical plans for all LGAs | Planning agencies to recognize and use only TOPREC certified consultants for planning jobs. | Continuous | Relevant Ministries States Urban Planning Boards, Local Planning Authorities | UN-Habitat | |
| | Establish database for Planning, monitoring and evaluation | FELIS to be replicated at states level. | Continuous | Federal Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development Relevant tertiary institutions | UN-Habitat, other donor agencies | All tiers of Government, World Bank donor agencies |
| 5 | Define scope and problems and put in place an action plan | All levels of government to allocate a minimum of 25% of their budget to infrastructure provision | Continuous | Federal/State Ministries of Finance, Central Bank FMBN, PMIs, UDB, FMF, CBN, PENCOR, Insurance firms | World Bank, UN-Habitat, WSSCC-Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, UNICEF, UMP, etc | All tiers of Government |

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| | | | | | | | |
| | | Identify slum areas | 2010 | | | Federal Ministry of Works and relevant State Ministries | World Bank, UN-Habitat, |
| | | Implement Urban renewal | 2010 | | | Federal Ministry of Works and relevant State Ministries | World Bank, UN-Habitat, |
| | | Encourage and coordinate PPP approaches such as IPP in electricity provision, similar ones also for water, roads, waste management | Continuous | | Ministry of Works and States Ministry of Land | World Bank, UN-Habitat, WSSCC-Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, UNICEF, UMP, etc | All tiers of Government |
| | | Awareness campaign on the existence of regulatory bodies to increase confidence of investors. | Continuous | | Ministry of Works and States Ministry of Land | NOA, Information Ministries, NAN etc | All tiers of Government NGOs, donor agencies |
| | Site and services for | | Continuous | | Federal, States and | UN- Habitat | All tiers of Government |

| | | | | | | | | |
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| | housing delivery | | | | LGAs | Private Estate Developers | t, UDB, multi-lateral Organisations | |
| 6 | Recapitalise financial institutions and ensure efficient disbursement of funds | Encourage the use of micro-financing institutions and their methods of mobilising and disbursing funds to finance infrastructure | Continuous | | | Federal and State Ministries of Works, CBN | IMF, IFAD, FAO, DFID, CBN, NACRDB | |
| | | Establish Construction Bank | 2012 | | | Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Ministry of Works Central Bank | World Bank, ADB, UDBN, OPS | Federal Government, OPS |
| | | Re-appraise and make more effective the NHF | 2010 | | | Federal Ministry of Works, FMBN, National Assembly | Federal Ministry of Finance, CBN, NSE | Federal Government |
| | | States should raise more bonds from the capital market and LGAs are to be encouraged to do so. | Continuous | | | State and LGAs | NSE, SEC | |

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|---|---|--|------------|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | Promote FDI and Global Partnership etc on mutually beneficial MOU | Continuous | | | FGN, Federal Ministry of Finance, NIPC, NEXIM Bank, NPC | World Bank, UN-Habitat, ADB, OIC, IMF | FGN |
| 7 | Create public relation desks at Planning Boards and Authorities | Public awareness through public media – electronic and print and community leaders, CBOs. | Continuous | | | All relevant Federal and State MDAs, LGAs | Relevant NGOs | All tiers of Government, Donor Agencies |
| | | Consultation with stakeholders to take place for every project | Continuous | | | All relevant MDAs, OPS | Relevant Professional Bodies, NGOs, Funding Agencies | Federal, States and LGAs, OPS |
| | | Implementation of requirements such as EIA, consultation should be enforced | Continuous | | | All relevant MDAs | Relevant Professional Bodies, NGOs, | Federal, States and LGAs |
| | | Popular participation should be enshrined in the Planning Act and all forms of development | 2010 | | | FGN, NPC, National Assembly | Relevant Professional Bodies, NGOs, CBOs | All tiers of Government, funding agencies |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|------------|--|--|---|--|---|
| 8 | Rural and urban development agencies | Prepare and implement physical planning for urban areas, regional plans and promote rural industrialization | Continuous | | | State Ministries responsible for physical planning, Urban Development Boards and Local Planning Authorities | Un-Habitat UNDP UMP | FGN, State Governments, LGAs |
| | | Provide rural communities with social amenities to stimulate and sustain self-reliance and development | Continuous | | | Federal Government State governments, LGAs, OPS, CBOs | World Bank, UNICEF and other UN Agencies | Federal, States, LGAs and Donor Agencies |
| | | Guaranteed minimum price and purchase of surplus of produce to improve the lot of farmers | 2010 | | | Federal and State Ministries of Agriculture, NAIC | FAO | All tiers of Government |
| | | Revitalise River Basin Development Authorities and ADPs | 2010 | | | Federal and State governments | World Bank, IFAD, ADB | Federal and State Governments, Donor Agencies |

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| | | | | | | | |
| | | Encourage commercial agriculture by utilizing all dormant privately acquired large expanse of land at the edges of cities | Continuous | State and LGAs | Commercial Banks | CBN, NACRDB, Commercial Banks | |
| 9 | Public enlightenment on the PPP as a mode of infrastructure provision | Adopt BOT, BOO, Partnership, Owner-Occupier, Franchising, concessioning | Continuous | All levels of government, entrepreneurs, OPS | Universities NPC, NGOs, CBOs | Federal, States and LGAs, OPS | |
| | Capacity building | Training programmes, workshops and other forms of publicity | Continuous | All levels of government, entrepreneurs, OPS, MDAs, | Universities and Management Training Institutes | All tiers of Government, Donor Agencies, OPS | |
| | Publicity | | Continuous | All relevant MDAs and Communication Media | NUJ, Guild of Editors, BON, NAN, NPAN etc | All levels of government, multi-lateral agencies, OPS | |
| 10 | Holistic and efficient delivery of essential services to all human | Upgrade existing infrastructure and develop new ones. | Continuous | All levels of government, entrepreneurs, | International Organisations | All tiers of Government, Financial Institutions, OPS | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | settlements | | | NGOs, CBOs, OPS | | |
| | | Educate citizens on their civic responsibilities. | Continuous | States and LGAs | International Organisations Training Institutions | All tiers of Government, Donor Agencies |
| | | Strengthen the mechanism, capacity, commitment and political will to collect tenement rate. | Continuous | States and LGAs | Security agencies | |
| | Establish database for tenement rate collection in all settlements | Establish LIS | Continuous | Federal and State Governments | Universities, NASRDA, FELIS | Federal and State Governments, multi-lateral Agencies |
| | Representative, accountable and transparent governance at urban and rural levels – all inclusive government | To reform political process to ensure emergence of credible and popular political leaders and legislators | Continuous | Federal government | Relevant NGOs, UN Agencies | Federal Government, UN, Multi-lateral Organisations USAID |
| | Training and recruitment | Mandatory and continuous training | Continuous | | All relevant Professionals | Federal, State and |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|---|--|------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| | of required manpower | programmes for revenue collectors and managers | | All levels of government | I Bodies, Training Institutions | LGAs, NGOs |
| | | Recruiting qualified personnel | Continuous | All levels of government | All relevant Professional Bodies, Training Institutions | Federal, State and LGAs, NGOs |
| 1 1 | Mobilize and train grassroots on clean living | Mount campaign on clean living | Continuous | National Orientation Agency, Ministry of Information at Federal and State levels, Communication media organizations, LGAs, CBOs, NGOs | UN Habitat, Voluntary Organizations, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs | Federal, State and LGAs, NGOs |
| | | Implement existing laws | Continuous | Federal, States and LGAs | Voluntary Organizations e.g. WAI Brigades, | All levels of government |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------|--|---|---|
| | | | | | Boys Scout, Boys & Girls Brigade, Civil Defence | |
| | | Institute clean city and village awards to be competed for. | Continuous | Federal, States and LGAs | NGOs | All levels of governmen t |
| | Create an enabling environment and provide essential infrastructure for clean living | Provide refuse collection sites at appropriate distances within neighbourhoods | Continuous | Urban Planning Boards, LGAs, relevant waste managem ent Agencies | Voluntary Organisatio ns e.g. WAI Brigades, Boys Scout, Boys & Girls Brigade | All levels of governmen t NGOs, OPS |
| | | Efficient waste management such as recycling | Continuous | All tiers of Governme nt | Donor Agencies, Internationa l Regulatory Agencies, OPS | All tiers of Governmen t Donor Agencies, Internation al Regulatory Agencies, OPS |
| | | Mandatory provision of refuse bags/bins in | Continuous | LGAs | Private | Household |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------|--|---------------|---|
| | | each household | | Households | firms | |
| | | Timely collection and disposal of refuse | Continuous | LGAs, private firms | Private firms | LGAs, households |
| | Enforce laws and employ sanitary inspectors | Courts to try sanitation offenders | Continuous | States and LGAs | | States and LGAs |
| | | Modern public conveniences to be located at strategic points in all cities and rural areas | Continuous | Federal, States, LGAs, private investors | Private firms | Federal, States and LGAs, private investors |

4.2 Key Development Enablers – Resource Requirements

| S/N | Initiatives | Strategy | Resources Needed |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 1 | Federal government to send Bill to the Legislature to amend the Constitution | Consultation with National and state assemblies' members and LGA Councils. | Facilitators, Meeting Halls, Resource Persons, funding, Working Document |
| | | Radio and TV programmes, newspapers, seminars, workshops | The messages, funding |
| | In the interim, all States to adopt the 1992 URP Act and decentralize | Establish a new Ministry of Housing , Urban | Technical Committee |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| | physical planning roles and responsibilities to the local governments in line with their constitutional responsibilities. | and Regional Development at the Federal and States level | |
| | | Institutional capacity building | Human Capacity building Consultants, Budgetary provision |
| | | TOPREC and allied Institutions to ensure that State governments comply with the letters of the Planning Act | Funding, Motivation |
| 2 | Relevant MDAs to review the performance of existing policies | Constituting Policy Review Panels. | Technical Committees |
| | | Sensitisation and participation of stakeholders | Facilitators, Informed Resource Persons, Venues, Budgetary provision |
| 3 | Federal Government to utilize all appropriate constitutional avenues to advise all tiers of government to set up relevant physical planning institutions in the country | Intensify physical planning and allied professions human capital development at all levels | Capacity Building Institutions, Up-to-date curricular |
| | | Appoint qualified personnel to man these organizations | Consultants |
| | | Professional bodies to be vigilant to ensure the setting up the institutions and appointment of qualified | Active Executive Council, Motivation |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | | personnel | |
| | | Planning institutions should be empowered to meet professional accreditation requirements in order to reduce the time required for professional registration by graduates | Financial and material assistance |
| | | Making planning relevant in our national life and attractive to bright and young Nigerians by allowing only qualified planners do planning jobs | Pro-active professionals in the Civil Service and legal instruments |
| | Establish Physical Planning Department at NPC towards achieving an integrated physical planning objectives into national economic and social development | Professional bodies to initiate moves to justify this | Budgetary provision, Memo by responsible Officer |
| | | TOPREC should be alive to its responsibilities | Adequate funding, Motivation |
| | An integrated system for establishing a city-wide system of governance for large cities | Enact a law to create city -wide system of government in cities with multiple LGAs | Draft law |
| 4 | Set up Planning agencies in all LGAs | TOPREC should be alive to its responsibilities. | Budgetary provision, adequate and professional manpower |
| | Engage services of consultants to prepare and adopt physical plans for all LGAs | Planning agencies to recognize and use only TOPREC certified consultants for planning jobs. | Legal instrument, Up-dated and real-time directory database of registered professionals |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | Establish database for Planning, monitoring and evaluation | FELIS to be replicated at state level. | Budgetary provision, skilled manpower, satellite images, computers, printers and other hard and software |
| 5 | Define scope and problems and put in place an action plan | All levels of government to allocate a minimum of 25% of their budget to infrastructure provision | Assessment of need-gaps, Budgetary provision |
| | | Identify slum areas | Satellite images, ground-truthing, experts personnel |
| | | Implement Urban renewal | Budgetary provision, Consultants |
| | | Encourage and coordinate PPP approaches such as IPP in electricity provision, similar ones also for water, roads, waste management | Technical Committee, Consultants, enabling environment |
| | | Awareness campaign on the existence of regulatory bodies to increase confidence of investors. | Informed resource persons |
| | Site and services for housing delivery | | Drawings, budgetary provision, Policy and standards |
| 6 | Recapitalise financial institutions and ensure efficient disbursement of funds | Encourage the use of micro-financing institutions and their methods of mobilising and disbursing funds to finance infrastructure | Capacity building, Information availability through on-line resources |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| | | Establish Construction Bank | Technical Committee |
| | | Re-appraise and make more effective the NHF | Consultants, Technical Committee |
| | | States should raise more bonds from the capital market and LGAs are to be encouraged to do so. | Consultants |
| | | Promote FDI and Global Partnership etc on mutually beneficial MOU | Informed Resource Persons |
| 7 | Create public relation desks at Planning Boards and Authorities | Public awareness through public media – electronic and print and community leaders, CBOs. | Media consultants, fund |
| | | Consultation with stakeholders to take place for every project | Venues, Facilitators, Informed resource Persons |
| | | Implementation of requirements such as EIA, consultation should be enforced | Effective policing/monitoring |
| | | Popular participation should be enshrined in the Planning Act and all forms of development | Working documents, Policy, Awareness campaign |
| 8 | Rural and urban development agencies | Prepare and implement physical planning for urban areas, regional plans and promote rural industrialization | Existing plans, new plans, budgetary provision, Consultants and Resource Persons |
| | | Provide rural communities with social amenities to stimulate and sustain self-reliance and development | Budgetary provisions, Community Development Officers at LGAs, Community meetings |

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|----|--|---|--|
| | | | |
| | | Guaranteed minimum price and purchase of surplus of produce to improve the lot of farmers | Price Watch Regulatory Boards |
| | | Revitalise River Basin Development Authorities and ADPs | Technical Committee |
| | | Encourage commercial agriculture by utilizing all dormant privately acquired large expanse of land at the edges of cities | Awareness campaign, Revised Land Use Act, Policy and enabling environment |
| 9 | Public enlightenment on the PPP as a mode of infrastructure provision | Adopt BOT, BOO, , Partnership, Owner-Occupier, Franchising, concessioning | Consultants |
| | Capacity building | Training programmes, workshops and other forms of publicity | Capacity building consultants |
| | Publicity | | Fund, Resource Persons |
| 10 | Holistic and efficient delivery of essential services to all human settlements | Upgrade existing infrastructure and develop new ones. | Budgetary provisions, Standards, Qualified construction firms |
| | | Educate citizens on their civic responsibilities. | Informed Resource Persons |
| | | Strengthen the mechanism, capacity, commitment and political will to collect tenement rate. | Disciplined, accountable, prudent LGA political leaders |
| | Establish database for tenement rate collection in all settlements | Establish LIS | Budgetary provision, skilled manpower, equipment, software, constant power supply, fast on-line facilities |
| | Representative, | To reform political process to | Educated citizenry, revised electoral |

| | | | |
|----|---|--|---|
| | accountable and transparent governance at urban and rural levels – all inclusive government | ensure emergence of credible and popular political leaders and legislators | Act, Willingness to accept change by political class, poverty eradication |
| | Training and recruitment of required manpower | Mandatory and continuous training programmes for revenue collectors and managers | Informed resource persons, consultants |
| | | Recruiting qualified personnel | Consultants |
| 11 | Mobilize and train grassroots on clean living | Mount campaign on clean living | Fund |
| | | Implement existing laws | Political will, Good Governance |
| | | Institute clean city and village awards to be competed for. | Fund |
| | Create an enabling environment and provide essential infrastructure for clean living | Provide refuse collection sites at appropriate distances within neighbourhoods | Fund |
| | | Efficient waste management such as recycling | Fund, equipment, site, resource persons |
| | | Mandatory provision of refuse bags/bins in each household | Fund, availability of bins/bags in sufficient quantity |
| | | Timely collection and disposal of refuse | Equipment, vehicles and resource persons |
| | Enforce laws and employ sanitary inspectors | Courts to try sanitation offenders | Court personnel, court houses |
| | | Modern public conveniences to be located at strategic points in all cities and rural areas | Sites, fund, enabling investment environment |

4.3 Implementation Monitoring Framework and Tools

Table 4.2: IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING TOOL

| S/N | ACTIONS | Monitoring Agency | Monitoring frequency | KPI | % completion | Issues | Risks | Mitigation |
|-----|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------|------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | National campaign for recognition of planning at all levels of government | Relevant Professional Bodies and NPC | Quarterly | No. Of LGAs that set up LPAs Frequency of jingles and other adverts Reduced level of contravention of planning laws Integration of physical planning in all sectoral plans at all levels Constitutio | 20 % | Resistance | Low level of acceptance | Intensification of campaign and strict enforcement of sanctions |

| S/N | ACTIONS | Monitoring Agency | Monitoring frequency | KPI | % completion | Issues | Risks | Mitigation |
|-----|---|---|----------------------|--|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | nal review reflecting recognition of physical planning on the concurrent list | | | | |
| 2 | Policy and legal reforms for urban and rural development | Line ministries at Federal and states level, NITP/TOPREC NGOs | Quarterly | No. of policies reviewed No. of legislations passed | 20 % | Bureaucratic bottleneck | Slow implementation | |
| 3 | Institutional reform and manpower development for urban and rural development | PRS Departments in the Line ministries at Federal and states level, TOPREC | Annually | No. of accredited institutions. Creation of physical planning Department in NPC No. of registered professionals in environme | 50 % | Insufficient skilled manpower | Quackery | Training and retraining of manpower |

| S/N | ACTIONS | Monitoring Agency | Monitoring frequency | KPI | % completion | Issues | Risks | Mitigation |
|-----|--|--|----------------------|--|--------------|----------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | | | | ntal design and managem ent | | | | |
| 4 | Urban, rural and local government development strategies | Relevant Professional Bodies | Annually | No. of physical plans prepared | 18 % | Funding | Non-implem entatio n | Mobilise and release funds |
| 5 | Infrastructure development and slum upgrading | Line ministries at Federal and states level | Annually | % of people with access to potable water, sanitation, education, public transportati on, electricity, health facilities, ICT. % of people still living in slums | 9% | Low level of Funding | Slow and non-respon sive implem entatio n | Mobilise and release funds |
| 6 | Mobilising housing finance | FMBN, PMIs, UDB, FMF, CBN, PENCOR, Insurance firms | Annually | No. of beneficiari es | 9% | Low level of funding | Slow and non-respon sive implem entatio n | Mobilise and release funds |

| S/N | ACTIONS | Monitoring Agency | Monitoring frequency | KPI | % completion | Issues | Risks | Mitigation |
|-----|---|--|----------------------|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 7 | Participatory urban and rural development for a | States, LGAs, NGOs, CBOs, RBOs | Bi-annually | No of public fora held | 18 % | Mixed views | Delay in project take-off | Advocacy planning |
| 8 | Initiative for urban and rural economic growth | PRS in Line ministries at Federal and states level, NPC, States, LGAs, Organised Private Sector (OPS), other investors | Annually | GDP | 9% | Vicious circle of poverty | Economic growth without human development | Economic empowerment |
| 9 | Public-Private Partnership Programme | Line ministries at Federal and states level, Ministry of Justice, Organised Private Sector (OPS), other investors | Annually | Ratio of financial input from OPS vis-à-vis public spending | 9% | Low confidence by investors | Inconsistencies in policies | Political and economic stability |
| 10 | Tenement rate collection | States and LGAs | Monthly | Quantum of revenue from tenement rates | 0.8 % | Evasion, embezzlement | Resistance | Attitudinal change |
| 11 | Publicity programme on clean living | National Orientation Agency, Ministry of Information at Federal and State levels, Communication media organizations, LGAs, CBOs, | Quarterly | No. of advertisements | 2% | Funding for adverts | Lack of awareness | Budgetary provision |

| S/N | ACTIONS | Monitoring Agency | Monitoring frequency | KPI | % completion | Issues | Risks | Mitigation |
|-----|---------|-------------------|----------------------|-----|--------------|--------|-------|------------|
| | | NGOs | | | | | | |

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: RANKING OF COUNTRIES BY GDP, LAND AREA, POPULATION, LEVEL OF URBANIZATION AND NUMBER OF MILLIONAIRE CITIES

| GDP Ranking | Counters | Land area km ² | Total population in millions | % Level of urbanization | % Annual population growth | Population Density Km ² | No of millionaire cities |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | United States | 9826630 | 300 | 80.8 | 0.9 | 30.51 | 39 |
| 2 | Japan | 377873 | 128 | 65.8 | -0.1 | 338.47 | 10 |
| 3 | China PRC | 9640821 | 1,313 | 40.4 | 0.6 | 136.19 | 87 |
| 4 | Germany | 357021 | 83 | 75.2 | -0.1 | 231.64 | 3 |
| 5 | France | 674843 | 61 | 76.7 | 0.5 | 90.39 | 5 |
| 6 | UK | 244820 | 60 | 89.7 | 0.4 | 245.89 | 6 |
| 7 | Italy | 301338 | 59 | 67.6 | 0.1 | 194.47 | 4 |
| 8 | Russia | 17075400 | 144 | 73 | -0.5 | 8.43 | 14 |
| 9 | Spain | 504030 | 43 | 76.7 | 0.6 | 85.51 | 0 |
| 10 | Brazil | 8514877 | 187 | 84.2 | 1.22 | 21.94 | 15 |
| 11 | Canada | 9984670 | 32 | 80.1 | 0.9 | 3.23 | 4 |
| 12 | India | 3287240 | 1,134 | 28.7 | 1.4 | 345.09 | 35 |
| 13 | Mexico | 1972550 | 104 | 78.7 | 1 | 52.88 | 10 |
| 14 | Australia | 7686850 | 20 | 88.2 | 1 | 2.64 | 6 |
| 15 | Republic of Korea | 100032 | 47.9 | 80.8 | 0.3 | 478.85 | 2 |
| 16 | The Netherlands | 41526 | 16 | 80.2 | 0.2 | 392.53 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|----------|------|------|------|--------|---|
| 17 | Turkey | 783562 | 73 | 67.3 | 1.2 | 93.16 | 6 |
| 18 | Poland | 312679 | 38 | 62.1 | -0.2 | 122.17 | 1 |
| 19 | Indonesia | 1919440 | 226 | 48.1 | 1.1 | 117.79 | 9 |
| 20 | Belgium | 30528 | 10 | 97.2 | 0.2 | 340.67 | 0 |
| 21 | Switzerland | 41284 | 9 | 84.2 | 0.4 | 218 | 0 |
| 22 | Sweden | 449964 | 24 | 81 | 2.1 | 52.45 | 0 |
| 23 | Saudi Arabia | 2149690 | 24 | 81 | 2.1 | 10.98 | 3 |
| 24 | Norway | 385252 | 5 | 77.4 | 0.6 | 11.94 | 0 |
| 25 | Austria | 83872 | 10.3 | 66 | 0.3 | 98.96 | 1 |
| 26 | Greece | 131990 | 11 | 59 | 0.2 | 84.1 | 0 |
| 27 | Taiwan | 36191 | n.a | n.a | n.a | 637.25 | 0 |
| 28 | Iran | 1648195 | 69 | 66.9 | 1.3 | 42.11 | 7 |
| 29 | Denmark | 43098.31 | 5 | 85.6 | 0.2 | 125.29 | 1 |
| 30 | Argentina | 2766890 | 39 | 90.1 | 1 | 13.99 | 4 |
| 31 | Venezuela | 916445 | 27 | 93.4 | 1.6 | 29.13 | 3 |
| 32 | South Africa | 1221037 | 48 | 59.3 | 0.5 | 39.23 | 4 |
| 33 | Finland | 338145 | 5 | 61.1 | 0.8 | 15.38 | 1 |
| 34 | Ireland | 70273 | 4 | 60.5 | 1.5 | 58.34 | 1 |
| 35 | Thailand | 513115 | 63 | 32.3 | 0.6 | 122.78 | 1 |
| 36 | UAE | 83600 | 4 | 76.7 | 2.5 | 49.04 | 0 |
| 37 | Portugal | 92345 | 11 | 57.6 | 0.3 | 113.7 | 2 |
| 38 | Colombia | 1141748 | 45 | 72.7 | 1.2 | 39.33 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------|-----|------|------|----------|---|
| 39 | Malaysia | 329845 | 26 | 63.7 | 1.6 | 77.92 | 1 |
| 40 | Czech Republic | 78866 | 10 | 73.5 | -0.1 | 129.33 | 1 |
| 41 | Hong Kong | 1108 | 7 | 100 | 0.9 | 6,407.94 | 1 |
| 42 | Nigeria | 923768 | 141 | 48.2 | 2.2 | 153.07 | 6 |
| 43 | Israel | 22072 | 7 | 91.6 | 1.5 | 303.55 | 1 |
| 44 | Romania | 238391 | 22 | 53.7 | -0.5 | 90.61 | 1 |
| 45 | Singapore | 710.2 | 4 | 100 | 1.1 | 5,913.83 | 0 |
| 46 | Ukraine | 603628 | 47 | 67.8 | -0.8 | 77.7 | 2 |
| 47 | Chile | 756950 | 66 | 90.4 | 1 | 87.59 | 1 |
| 48 | Philippines | 300000 | 85 | 62.7 | 1.8 | 282 | 3 |
| 49 | Pakistan | 803940 | 158 | 34.9 | 1.9 | 196.66 | 8 |
| 50 | Egypt | 1002450 | 73 | 42.8 | 1.7 | 72.62 | 3 |
| 51 | Algeria | 2381741 | 33 | 63.3 | 1.5 | 13.81 | 1 |
| 52 | Kuwait | 17818 | 3 | 89.4 | 2.2 | 151.53 | 1 |
| 53 | Hungary | 93030 | 10 | 66.3 | -0.3 | 108.57 | 1 |
| 54 | Kazakhstan | 2724900 | 15 | 57.3 | 0.2 | 5.58 | 1 |
| 55 | New Zealand | 268680 | 4 | 86.2 | 0.8 | 15.26 | 1 |
| 56 | Peru | 1285220 | 27 | 72.6 | 2 | 21.24 | 2 |
| 57 | Qatar | 11437 | 1 | 95.4 | 1.9 | 69.95 | 0 |
| 58 | Libya | 1759541 | 6 | 84.8 | 1.9 | 3.35 | 2 |
| 59 | Slovakia | 49035 | 5 | 56.2 | 0.4 | 110.13 | 0 |
| 60 | Viet Nam | 331690 | 85 | 31.6 | 1.3 | 256.26 | 3 |

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Appendix 2: Ranking of Countries by Economic Performance, Population Growth Rate and Level of Poverty

| GDP RANK | Country | TOTAL GDP \$ MILLIONS | GDP per capita | National poverty (%) of total population | GDP Annual growth (%) | Annual population growth (%) |
|----------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | United States | 14,264,600 | 41,890 | 0 | 2.1 | 0.9 |
| 2 | Japan | 4,923,761 | 31,267 | 0 | 0.8 | -0.1 |
| 3 | China PRC | 4,401,614 | 6,757 | 4.6 | 8.8 | 0.6 |
| 4 | Germany | 3,667,513 | 29,461 | 0 | 1.4 | -0.1 |
| 5 | France | 2,865,737 | 30,386 | 0 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| 6 | UK | 2,674,085 | 33,238 | 0 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| 7 | Italy | 2,313,893 | 28,529 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| 8 | Russia | 1,676,586 | 10,845 | 0 | -0.1 | -0.5 |
| 9 | Spain | 1,611,767 | 27,169 | 0 | 2.5 | 0.6 |
| 10 | Brazil | 1,572,839 | 8,402 | 21.5 | 1.1 | 1.22 |
| 11 | Canada | 1,510,957 | 33,375 | 0 | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| 12 | India | 1,209,686 | 3,452 | 28.6 | 4.2 | 1.4 |
| 13 | Mexico | 1,088,128 | 10,751 | 17.6 | 1.5 | 1 |
| 14 | Australia | 1,010,699 | 31,794 | 0 | 2.5 | 1 |
| 15 | South Korea | 947,010 | 22,029 | 2 | 4.5 | 0.3 |

| GDP RANK | Country | TOTAL GDP \$ MILLIONS | GDP per capita | National poverty (%) of total population | GDP Annual growth (%) | Annual population growth (%) |
|----------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 16 | Netherlands | 868,940 | 32,684 | 0 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| 17 | Turkey | 729,443 | 8,407 | 27 | 1,7 | 1.2 |
| 18 | Poland | 525,735 | 13,847 | 0 | 4.3 | -0.2 |
| 19 | Indonesia | 511,765 | 3,843 | 27.1 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| 20 | Belgium | 506,392 | 32,119 | 0 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| 21 | Switzerland | 492,595 | 35,633 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| 22 | Sweden | 484,550 | 32,525 | 0 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| 23 | Saudi Arabia | 481,631 | 15,711 | 0 | 0.1 | 2.1 |
| 24 | Norway | 456,226 | 41,420 | 0 | 2.7 | 0.6 |
| 25 | Austria | 415,321 | 33,700 | 0 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| 26 | Taiwan | 392,552 | | 0 | n.a | 0.2 |
| 27 | Greece | 357,549 | 23,700 | 2 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| 28 | Iran | 344,820 | 7,968 | 0 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| 29 | Denmark | 342,925 | 33,973 | 17.4 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| 30 | Argentina | 326,474 | 14,280 | 31.3 | 1.1 | 1 |
| 31 | Venezuela | 319443 | 6,632 | 10.7 | -1.0 | 1.6 |
| 32 | South Africa | 277,188 | 11,110 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 33 | Finland | 273,980 | 32,153 | 0 | 2.5 | 0.8 |

| GDP RANK | Country | TOTAL GDP \$ MILLIONS | GDP per capita | National poverty (%) of total population | GDP Annual growth (%) | Annual population growth (%) |
|----------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 34 | Ireland | 273,328 | 38,505 | 0 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| 35 | Thailand | 273,248 | 8,677 | 13.6 | 3.9 | 0.6 |
| 36 | UAE | 260,141 | 25,514 | 0 | -0.9 | 2.5 |
| 37 | Portugal | 244,492 | 20,410 | 0 | 2.1 | 0.3 |
| 38 | Colombia | 240,654 | 7,304 | 64 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| 39 | Malaysia | 222,219 | 10,882 | | 3.3 | 1.6 |
| 40 | Czech Republic | 217,077 | 20,538 | 0 | 1.9 | -0.1 |
| 41 | Hong Kong | 215,559 | 34,833 | 0 | 2.4 | 0.9 |
| 42 | Nigeria | 214,403 | 1,128 | 54.4 | 5.8 | 2.2 |
| 43 | Israel | 201,761 | 25,864 | 0 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 44 | Romania | 199,673 | 9,060 | 0 | 1.6 | -0.5 |
| 45 | Singapore | 181,939 | 29,663 | 0 | 3.6 | 1.1 |
| 46 | Ukraine | 179,725 | 6,848 | 0 | -2.4 | -0.8 |
| 47 | Chile | 169,573 | 12,027 | 17 | 3.8 | 1 |
| 48 | Philippines | 168,580 | 5,137 | 36.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| 49 | Pakistan | 167,640 | 2,370 | 32.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| 50 | Egypt | 162,164 | 4,337 | 16.7 | 2.4 | 1.7 |

| GDP RANK | Country | TOTAL GDP \$ MILLIONS | GDP per capita | National poverty (%) of total population | GDP Annual growth (%) | Annual population growth (%) |
|----------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 51 | Algeria | 159,669 | 7,062 | 22.6 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| 52 | Kuwait | 158,089 | 26,321 | 0 | 0.6 | 2.2 |
| 53 | Hungary | 156,284 | 17,887 | 0 | 3.1 | -0.3 |
| 54 | Kazakhstan | 132,229 | 7,857 | 0 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| 55 | New Zealand | 128,492 | 24,996 | 0 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| 56 | Peru | 127,598 | 6,039 | 53.1 | 2.2 | 2 |
| 57 | Qatar | 102,302 | 27,664 | 0 | n.a | 1.9 |
| 58 | Libya | 110,071 | 10,335 | 0 | n.a | 1.9 |
| 59 | Slovakia | 95,404 | 15,871 | 0 | 2.8 | 0.4 |
| 60 | Iraq | 90,907 | n.a | n.a | n.a | 1.3 |
| 61 | Viet Nam | 89,829 | 3,071 | 28.9 | 5.9 | 1.70 |

Sources: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database 2009, Nominal GDP List of Countries. Data for the year 2008; UNDP (2007): Human Development Report 2007/2008
Fighting climate change: Fighting solidarity in a divided world.

Appendix 3: Ranking of Countries by Economic Performance, Population Growth Rate and Level of Poverty

| GDP RANK | Country | TOTAL GDP \$ MILLIONS | GDP per capita | National poverty (%) of total population | GDP Annual growth (%) | Annual population growth (%) |
|----------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | United States | 14,264,600 | 41,890 | 0 | 2.1 | 0.9 |
| 2 | Japan | 4,923,761 | 31,267 | 0 | 0.8 | -0.1 |
| 3 | China PRC | 4,401,614 | 6,757 | 4.6 | 8.8 | 0.6 |
| 4 | Germany | 3,667,513 | 29,461 | 0 | 1.4 | -0.1 |
| 5 | France | 2,865,737 | 30,386 | 0 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| 6 | UK | 2,674,085 | 33,238 | 0 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| 7 | Italy | 2,313,893 | 28,529 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| 8 | Russia | 1,676,586 | 10,845 | 0 | -0.1 | -0.5 |
| 9 | Spain | 1,611,767 | 27,169 | 0 | 2.5 | 0.6 |
| 10 | Brazil | 1,572,839 | 8,402 | 21.5 | 1.1 | 1.22 |
| 11 | Canada | 1,510,957 | 33,375 | 0 | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| 12 | India | 1,209,686 | 3,452 | 28.6 | 4.2 | 1.4 |
| 13 | Mexico | 1,088,128 | 10,751 | 17.6 | 1.5 | 1 |
| 14 | Australia | 1,010,699 | 31,794 | 0 | 2.5 | 1 |
| 15 | South Korea | 947,010 | 22,029 | 2 | 4.5 | 0.3 |

| GDP RANK | Country | TOTAL GDP \$ MILLIONS | GDP per capita | National poverty (%) of total population | GDP Annual growth (%) | Annual population growth (%) |
|----------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 16 | Netherlands | 868,940 | 32,684 | 0 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| 17 | Turkey | 729,443 | 8,407 | 27 | 1,7 | 1.2 |
| 18 | Poland | 525,735 | 13,847 | 0 | 4.3 | -0.2 |
| 19 | Indonesia | 511,765 | 3,843 | 27.1 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| 20 | Belgium | 506,392 | 32,119 | 0 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| 21 | Switzerland | 492,595 | 35,633 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| 22 | Sweden | 484,550 | 32,525 | 0 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| 23 | Saudi Arabia | 481,631 | 15,711 | 0 | 0.1 | 2.1 |
| 24 | Norway | 456,226 | 41,420 | 0 | 2.7 | 0.6 |
| 25 | Austria | 415,321 | 33,700 | 0 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| 26 | Taiwan | 392,552 | n.a | 0 | n.a | 0.2 |
| 27 | Greece | 357,549 | 23,700 | 2 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| 28 | Iran | 344,820 | 7,968 | 0 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| 29 | Denmark | 342,925 | 33,973 | 17.4 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| 30 | Argentina | 326,474 | 14,280 | 31.3 | 1.1 | 1 |
| 31 | Venezuela | 319443 | 6,632 | 10.7 | -1.0 | 1.6 |
| 32 | South Africa | 277,188 | 11,110 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 33 | Finland | 273,980 | 32,153 | 0 | 2.5 | 0.8 |

| GDP RANK | Country | TOTAL GDP \$ MILLIONS | GDP per capita | National poverty (%) of total population | GDP Annual growth (%) | Annual population growth (%) |
|----------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 34 | Ireland | 273,328 | 38,505 | 0 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| 35 | Thailand | 273,248 | 8,677 | 13.6 | 3.9 | 0.6 |
| 36 | UAE | 260,141 | 25,514 | 0 | -0.9 | 2.5 |
| 37 | Portugal | 244,492 | 20,410 | 0 | 2.1 | 0.3 |
| 38 | Colombia | 240,654 | 7,304 | 64 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| 39 | Malaysia | 222,219 | 10,882 | | 3.3 | 1.6 |
| 40 | Czech Republic | 217,077 | 20,538 | 0 | 1.9 | -0.1 |
| 41 | Hong Kong | 215,559 | 34,833 | 0 | 2.4 | 0.9 |
| 42 | Nigeria | 214,403 | 1,128 | 54.4 | 5.8 | 2.2 |
| 43 | Israel | 201,761 | 25,864 | 0 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 44 | Romania | 199,673 | 9,060 | 0 | 1.6 | -0.5 |
| 45 | Singapore | 181,939 | 29,663 | 0 | 3.6 | 1.1 |
| 46 | Ukraine | 179,725 | 6,848 | 0 | -2.4 | -0.8 |
| 47 | Chile | 169,573 | 12,027 | 17 | 3.8 | 1 |
| 48 | Philippines | 168,580 | 5,137 | 36.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| 49 | Pakistan | 167,640 | 2,370 | 32.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| 50 | Egypt | 162,164 | 4,337 | 16.7 | 2.4 | 1.7 |

| GDP RANK | Country | TOTAL GDP \$ MILLIONS | GDP per capita | National poverty (%) of total population | GDP Annual growth (%) | Annual population growth (%) |
|----------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 51 | Algeria | 159,669 | 7,062 | 22.6 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| 52 | Kuwait | 158,089 | 26,321 | 0 | 0.6 | 2.2 |
| 53 | Hungary | 156,284 | 17,887 | 0 | 3.1 | -0.3 |
| 54 | Kazakhstan | 132,229 | 7,857 | 0 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| 55 | New Zealand | 128,492 | 24,996 | 0 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| 56 | Peru | 127,598 | 6,039 | 53.1 | 2.2 | 2 |
| 57 | Qatar | 102,302 | 27,664 | 0 | n.a | 1.9 |
| 58 | Libya | 110,071 | 10,335 | 0 | n.a | 1.9 |
| 59 | Slovakia | 95,404 | 15,871 | 0 | 2.8 | 0.4 |
| 60 | Iraq | 90,907 | n.a | n.a | n.a | 1.3 |
| 61 | Viet Nam | 89,829 | 3,071 | 28.9 | 5.9 | 1.70 |

Sources: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database 2009, Nominal GDP List of Countries. Data for the year 2008; UNDP (2007): Human Development Report 2007/2008
Fighting climate change: Fighting solidarity in a divided world,

Appendix 4: Ranking of Countries by GDP, Access to Improved drinking water, Household water connection and improved sanitation.

| GDP Rank | Country | Improved drinking water | | | House Water connection | | | Improved sanitation | | |
|----------|---------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| 1 | United States | 100 | 100 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 38 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Japan | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 98 | 91 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | China PRC | 97 | 93 | 67 | 69 | 87 | 57 | 44 | 69 | 28 |
| 4 | Germany | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | France | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | UK | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Italy | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | Russia | 97 | 100 | 88 | 82 | 93 | 52 | 67 | 93 | 70 |
| 9 | Spain | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | Brazil | 90 | 96 | 57 | 79 | 91 | 17 | 75 | 83 | 37 |
| 11 | Canada | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 12 | India | 86 | 95 | 83 | 53 | 86 | 47 | 33 | 59 | 22 |
| 13 | Mexico | 97 | 100 | 64 | 90 | 96 | 52 | 79 | 91 | 41 |
| 14 | Australia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 15 | South Korea | 92 | 97 | 71 | 84 | 96 | 39 | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 16 | Netherlands | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 17 | Turkey | 96 | 98 | 98 | 62 | 96 | 51 | 88 | 96 | 72 |
| 18 | Poland | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

| GDP Rank | Country | Improved drinking water | | | House Water connection | | | Improved sanitation | | |
|----------|--------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| 19 | Indonesia | 77 | 87 | 69 | 27 | 30 | 6 | 55 | 73 | 40 |
| 20 | Belgium | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 21 | Switzerland | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 22 | Sweden | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 23 | Saudi Arabia | 90 | 97 | 63 | 89 | 97 | 60 | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 24 | Norway | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 25 | Austria | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 26 | Greece | n.a | n.a | n.a | 84 | 91 | 73 | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 27 | Iran | 94 | 99 | 84 | 84 | 96 | 69 | 83 | 86 | 78 |
| 28 | Denmark | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 29 | Argentina | 96 | 98 | 80 | 69 | 83 | 45 | 91 | 92 | 83 |
| 30 | Venezuela | 83 | 85 | 79 | 81 | 84 | 61 | 68 | 71 | 48 |
| 31 | South Africa | 88 | 99 | 73 | 64 | 87 | 32 | 65 | 87 | 32 |
| 32 | Finland | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 33 | Ireland | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 34 | Thailand | 99 | 98 | 100 | 45 | 85 | 16 | 99 | 98 | 99 |
| 35 | UAE | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 36 | Portugal | 100 | 100 | 100 | 72 | 97 | 50 | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 37 | Colombia | 93 | 99 | 71 | 86 | 96 | 51 | 86 | 96 | 54 |
| 38 | Malaysia | 99 | 100 | 96 | 94 | 98 | 87 | 94 | 95 | 93 |

| GDP Rank | Country | Improved drinking water | | | House Water connection | | | Improved sanitation | | |
|----------|----------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| 39 | Czech Republic | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 97 | 91 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 40 | Hong Kong | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 41 | Nigeria | 50.9 | 72.8 | 39.6 | 9 | 15 | 8 | 44.8 | 29.7 | 4.7 |
| 42 | Israel | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 43 | Romania | 57 | 91 | 16 | 49 | 79 | 13 | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 44 | Singapore | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 45 | Ukraine | 96 | 99 | 91 | 76 | 89 | 48 | 96 | 98 | 93 |
| 46 | Chile | 99 | 100 | 58 | 91 | 99 | 38 | 91 | 95 | 62 |
| 47 | Philippines | 85 | 87 | 82 | 45 | 58 | 23 | 72 | 80 | 59 |
| 48 | Pakistan | 91 | 96 | 89 | 27 | 49 | 15 | 59 | 92 | 41 |
| 49 | Egypt | 98 | 97 | 97 | 85 | 99 | 74 | 70 | 86 | 58 |
| 50 | Algeria | 85 | 88 | 80 | 49 | 74 | 58 | 92 | 99 | 82 |
| 51 | Kuwait | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 52 | Hungary | 99 | 100 | 98 | 95 | 95 | 91 | 95 | 100 | 85 |
| 53 | Kazakhstan | 86 | 97 | 73 | 62 | 89 | 27 | 72 | 87 | 52 |
| 54 | New Zealand | 97 | 100 | 82 | 100 | 100 | 82 | 94 | 100 | 88 |
| 55 | Peru | 83 | 89 | 65 | 71 | 82 | 39 | 63 | 74 | 32 |
| 56 | Qatar | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 57 | Libya | 71 | 72 | 68 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 97 | 96 | 96 |

| GDP Rank | Country | Improved drinking water | | | House Water connection | | | Improved sanitation | | |
|----------|----------|-------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| 58 | Slovakia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 99 | 89 | 99 | 100 | 98 |
| 59 | Iraq | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 98 |
| 60 | Viet Nam | 85 | 99 | 80 | 24 | 73 | 6 | 61 | 92 | 50 |

Source: UNDP (2007): Human development Report 2007/2008 - Fighting Climate Change in a Divided World , Table 7 - Water and sanitation and national Status pp 251-254; UN-HABITAT (2007): Global Report on Human Settlements 2007 – Enhancing Urban Safety and security, Table 5 Environmental Infrastructure pp 359-361; NBS (2006) Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey.

Appendix 5: Ranking of Countries by GDP, Local Environmental Planning, Transportation Modes and Trip time and Disaster Prevention

| GDP Rank | Country | Local Environmental Planning | | | Transport mode and time | | | | | Disaster prevention | | |
|----------|---------------|------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------|-----|------|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|
| | | LEP1 | LEP2 | LEP3 | T11 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T5 | D1 | D2 | D3 |
| 1 | United States | 100 | 100 | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Japan | 100 | 100 | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | China PRC | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 4 | Germany | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | France | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 6 | UK | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 1.9 | 8.1 | 18 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Italy | 100 | 0 | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Russia | 90 | 90 | 90 | 46 | 9.4 | 19.5 | 29 | 35 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | Spain | 100 | 100 | 100 | 43 | 0.9 | 20 | 37 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | Brazil | 74 | 57 | 57 | 42 | 6 | 37 | 15 | 40 | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| 11 | Canada | 100 | 100 | 100 | 73 | 0 | 16 | 10 | n.a | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 12 | India | 100 | 100 | 100 | 42 | 11 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 13 | Mexico | 0 | 100 | 100 | 51 | 0 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| 14 | Australia | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 15 | South Korea | 67 | 100 | 67 | 37 | 7 | 32 | 23 | 42 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 16 | Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Turkey | 100 | 100 | 100 | 20 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 32 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| 18 | Poland | 75 | 75 | 75 | 46 | 9 | 19 | 25 | 36 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 19 | Indonesia | 25 | 75 | 75 | 80 | 0 | 18 | 22 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| GDP Rank | Country | Local Environmental Planning | | | Transport mode and time | | | | | Disaster prevention | | |
|----------|----------------|------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|
| | | LEP1 | LEP2 | LEP3 | T11 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T5 | D1 | D2 | D3 |
| 20 | Belgium | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 21 | Switzerland | 100 | 100 | 100 | 35 | 35 | 14 | 16 | 28 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 22 | Sweden | 100 | 100 | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 23 | Saudi Arabia | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 24 | Norway | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 25 | Austria | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 26 | Taiwan | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 27 | Greece | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 28 | Iran | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 29 | Denmark | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 30 | Argentina | 100 | 100 | 100 | 46 | 6 | 37 | 34 | 34 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 31 | Venezuela | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 32 | South Africa | 33 | 33 | 33 | 52 | 2 | 46 | 0 | 35 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 33 | Finland | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 34 | Ireland | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 35 | Thailand | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 30 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 36 | UAE | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 37 | Portugal | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 38 | Colombia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 22 | 5 | 33 | 42 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39 | Malaysia | 100 | 0 | 100 | 42 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 36 | 40 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | Czech Republic | 100 | 100 | 100 | 25 | 29 | 25 | 25 | 100 | 0 | 100 | |
| 41 | Hong Kong | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |

| GDP Rank | Country | Local Environmental Planning | | | Transport mode and time | | | | | Disaster prevention | | |
|----------|-------------|------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|
| | | LEP1 | LEP2 | LEP3 | T11 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T5 | D1 | D2 | D3 |
| 42 | Nigeria | 100 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 3 | 46 | 10 | 45 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 43 | Israel | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 44 | Romania | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 45 | Singapore | 0 | 100 | 0 | 25 | 15 | 39 | 22 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 46 | Ukraine | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 47 | Chile | 40 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 19 | 4 | 3 | n.a | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 48 | Philippines | 100 | 0 | 50 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 49 | Pakistan | 100 | 0 | 50 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 50 | Egypt | 100 | 100 | 100 | 13 | 42 | 30 | 15 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 51 | Algeria | 100 | 100 | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 52 | Kuwait | 100 | 100 | 100 | 68 | 0 | 21 | 11 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 53 | Hungary | 100 | 0 | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 54 | Kazakhstan | 100 | 100 | 100 | 58 | 0 | 31 | 11 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 55 | New Zealand | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 56 | Peru | 58 | 100 | 43 | 58 | 8 | 36 | 51 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 57 | Qatar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 58 | Libya | 100 | 100 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 20 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 59 | Slovakia | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 60 | Iraq | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 61 | Viet Nam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

N. B. LEP1 = Establishment of long term strategic environmental planning for sustainable development

LEP2 = Institutionalization of process and legislative change to support cities to engage in sustainable development planning

LEP3 = Participatory process of environmental planning

T11 = Trip by Car, T2 = Trip by Train, tram etc, T3 = Trip by Bus; T4 = Others; T5 = Trip time to work

D1 = Building code; D2 = Hazard mapping; D3 = Natural Disaster Insurance for public and private building

Source: UN-HABITAT (2007): Global Report on Human Settlements 2007: Enhancing Urban Safety and security.

Appendix 6: Indicators of Good Governance by GDP

| GDP Rank | Country | Voice & accountability | Political stability | Government effectiveness | Regulatory quality | Rule of law | Control of corruption | Corruption perception index |
|----------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | United States | 1.19 | 0.06 | 1.59 | 1.47 | 1.59 | 1.56 | 7.6 |
| 2 | Japan | 0.94 | 0.94 | 1.16 | 1.17 | 1.33 | 1.24 | 7.3 |
| 3 | China PRC | -0.94 | -0.44 | -0.94 | -0.62 | -1.13 | -1.12 | 2.3 |
| 4 | Germany | 1.31 | 0.67 | 1.51 | 1.38 | 1.76 | 1.92 | 8.2 |
| 5 | France | 1.28 | 0.37 | 1.46 | 1.09 | 1.39 | 1.40 | 7.5 |
| 6 | UK | 1.30 | 0.34 | 1.70 | 1.53 | 1.69 | 1.94 | 8.6 |
| 7 | Italy | 1.00 | 0.21 | 0.60 | 0.94 | 0.51 | 0.41 | 5.0 |
| 8 | Russia | -0.85 | -1.07 | -0.45 | -0.29 | -0.84 | -0.74 | 2.4 |
| 9 | Spain | 1.12 | 0.38 | 1.40 | 1.25 | 1.13 | 1.34 | 7.0 |
| 10 | Brazil | 0.36 | -0.13 | -0.09 | 0.08 | -0.41 | -0.28 | 3.7 |
| 11 | Canada | 1.32 | 0.91 | 1.92 | 1.57 | 1.81 | 1.92 | 8.4 |
| 12 | India | -0.29 | -0.80 | -0.47 | -0.54 | -0.82 | -0.57 | 2.3 |
| 13 | Mexico | 0.29 | -0.29 | -0.01 | 0.33 | 0.48 | -0.41 | 3.5 |
| 14 | Australia | 1.32 | 0.82 | 1.88 | 1.58 | 1.80 | 1.95 | 8.8 |
| 15 | South Korea | -2.06 | -0.12 | -1.82 | -2.31 | -1.15 | -1.32 | n.a |

| GDP Rank | Country | Voice & accountability | Political stability | Government effectiveness | Regulatory quality | Rule of law | Control of corruption | Corruption perception index |
|----------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 16 | Netherlands | 1.45 | 0.80 | 1.95 | 1.64 | 1.78 | 1.99 | 8.6 |
| 17 | Turkey | -0.04 | -0.54 | 0.27 | 0.18 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 3.5 |
| 18 | Poland | 1.04 | 0.23 | 0.58 | 0.82 | 0.32 | 0.19 | 3.4 |
| 19 | Indonesia | -0.21 | -1.42 | -0.47 | -0.45 | -0.87 | -0.86 | 2.2 |
| 2 | Belgium | 1.31 | 0.66 | 1.65 | 1.24 | 1.47 | 1.45 | 7.4 |
| 21 | Switzerland | 1.43 | 1.26 | 2.03 | 1.47 | 1.84 | 2.10 | 9.1 |
| 22 | Sweden | 1.41 | 1.18 | 1.93 | 1.47 | 2.02 | 2.12 | 9.2 |
| 23 | Saudi Arabia | -1.72 | -0.70 | -0.38 | -0.01 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 3.4 |
| 24 | Norway | 1.45 | 1.23 | 1.99 | 1.46 | 1.99 | 2.04 | 8.9 |
| 25 | Austria | 1.24 | 0.98 | 1.60 | 1.52 | 1.87 | 1.99 | 8.7 |
| 26 | Taiwan | 0.74 | 0.43 | 1.00 | 0.77 | 0.73 | 0.49 | 5.0 |
| 27 | Greece | 0.95 | 0.35 | 0.66 | 0.91 | 0.66 | 0.40 | 4.3 |
| 28 | Iran | -1.43 | -1.14 | -0.77 | -1.49 | -0.76 | -0.47 | 2.9 |
| 29 | Denmark | 1.51 | 0.91 | 2.12 | 1.69 | 1.99 | 2.23 | 9.5 |
| 30 | Argentina | 0.43 | -0.26 | -0.27 | -0.64 | -0.56 | -0.44 | 2.8 |
| 31 | Venezuela | -0.50 | -1.22 | -0.83 | -1.15 | -1.22 | -1.00 | 2.3 |
| 32 | South Africa | 0.82 | -0.10 | 0.84 | 0.59 | 0.19 | 0.54 | 4.5 |
| 33 | Finland | 1.49 | 1.48 | 2.07 | 1.74 | 1.96 | 2.39 | 9.6 |
| 34 | Ireland | 1.38 | 1.58 | 2.20 | 1.67 | 2.10 | 2.49 | 9.7 |
| 35 | Thailand | 0.07 | -0.55 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.10 | -0.24 | 3.8 |

| GDP Rank | Country | Voice & accountability | Political stability | Government effectiveness | Regulatory quality | Rule of law | Control of corruption | Corruption perception index |
|-----------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 36 | UAE | -1.08 | 0.61 | 0.55 | 0.44 | 0.58 | 1.13 | 6.2 |
| 37 | Portugal | 1.32 | 0.94 | 1.03 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.13 | 6.5 |
| 38 | Colombia | -0.32 | -1.79 | -0.09 | 0.05 | -0.71 | -0.22 | 4.0 |
| 39 | Malaysia | -0.41 | 0.49 | 1.01 | 0.50 | 0.58 | 0.27 | 5.1 |
| 40 | Czech Republic | 1.01 | 0.69 | 0.94 | 1.04 | 0.65 | 0.42 | 4.3 |
| 41 | Hong Kong | 0.26 | 1.19 | 1.63 | 1.89 | 1.50 | 1.68 | 8.3 |
| 42 | Nigeria | -0.69 | -1.77 | -0.92 | -1.01 | -1.38 | -1.22 | 1.9 |
| 43 | Israel | 0.61 | -1.16 | 0.95 | 0.89 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 6.3 |
| 44 | Romania | 0.36 | 0.03 | -0.03 | 0.17 | -0.29 | 0.23 | 3.0 |
| 45 | Singapore | -0.29 | 1.08 | 2.14 | 1.79 | 1.83 | 2.24 | 9.4 |
| 46 | Ukraine | -0.26 | -0.39 | -0.42 | -0.26 | -0.60 | -0.63 | 2.4 |
| 47 | Chile | 1.04 | 0.85 | 1.26 | 1.40 | 1.20 | 1.34 | 7.3 |
| 48 | Philippines | -0.01 | -1.11 | -0.07 | -0.02 | -0.52 | -0.58 | 2.5 |
| 49 | Pakistan | -1.23 | -1.68 | -0.39 | -0.54 | -0.49 | -1.01 | 2.1 |
| 50 | Egypt | -1.15 | -0.90 | -0.35 | -0.47 | -0.02 | -0.42 | 3.4 |
| 51 | Algeria | -0.92 | -1.09 | -0.37 | -0.63 | -0.71 | -0.43 | 2.8 |
| 52 | Kuwait | -0.42 | 0.11 | 0.39 | 0.43 | 0.67 | 0.84 | 4.7 |
| 53 | Hungary | 1.10 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 1.11 | 0.70 | 0.63 | 5.0 |
| 54 | Kazakhstan | -1.19 | 0.03 | -0.71 | -0.47 | -0.79 | -0.94 | 2.6 |

| GDP Rank | Country | Voice & accountability | Political stability | Government effectiveness | Regulatory quality | Rule of law | Control of corruption | Corruption perception index |
|----------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 55 | New Zealand | 1.39 | 1.20 | 1.90 | 1.66 | 1.95 | 2.24 | 9.6 |
| 56 | Peru | 0.04 | -1.08 | -0.60 | 0.10 | -0.77 | -0.19 | 3.5 |
| 57 | Qatar | -0.75 | 0.83 | 0.55 | 0.20 | 0.87 | 0.82 | 5.9 |
| 58 | Libya | -1.93 | 0.30 | -0.96 | -1.44 | -0.73 | -0.89 | 2.5 |
| 59 | Slovak | 1.04 | 0.69 | 0.95 | 1.16 | 0.41 | 0.43 | 4.3 |
| 60 | Iraq | -1.47 | -2.82 | -1.64 | -1.61 | -1.81 | -1.27 | 2.2 |
| 61 | Viet Nam | -1.60 | 0.34 | 0.31 | -0.64 | -0.45 | -0.76 | 2.6 |

Source: UN-HABITAT (2007): Global Report on Human Settlements 2007: Enhancing Urban Safety and security, Earthscan Table B11 Governance Indicators pp 376-378.

Appendix 7: Promotion of global partnership for development and foreign Direct Investment by GDP

| Rank | Country | ODA as % of GDP | ODA per capita \$ | Net FDI inflow as % of GDP | Other private flows | Total Debt as % of GDP |
|------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | United States | 0 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Japan | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | China PRC | 0.6 | 1.30 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| 4 | Germany | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | France | 0 | 0 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | UK | 0 | 0 | 7.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Italy | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Russia | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| 9 | Spain | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Brazil | n.a | 1 | 1.9 | 1 | 7.9 |
| 11 | Canada | 0 | 0 | 3.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | India | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 3 |
| 13 | Mexico | 0.1 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 5.7 |
| 14 | Australia | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 0 | 0 |

| Rank | Country | ODA as % of GDP | ODA per capita \$ | Net FDI inflow as % of GDP | Other private flows | Total Debt as % of GDP |
|------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 15 | South Korea | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 6.5 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Turkey | 0.8 | 6.4 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 11.6 |
| 18 | Poland | 0 | 0 | 3.2 | 6.5 | 11.2 |
| 19 | Indonesia | 0.9 | 11.4 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 6.3 |
| 20 | Belgium | 0 | 0 | 8.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Switzerland | 0 | 0 | 4,2 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Sweden | 0 | 0 | 3.0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Saudi Arabia | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Norway | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Austria | 0 | 0 | 3.0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Taiwan | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 27 | Greece | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Iran | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| 29 | Denmark | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Argentina | 0.1 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 5.8 |
| 31 | Venezuela | 0.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 4.0 |
| 32 | South Africa | 0.3 | 15.5 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.0 |

| Rank | Country | ODA as % of GDP | ODA per capita \$ | Net FDI inflow as % of GDP | Other private flows | Total Debt as % of GDP |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 33 | Finland | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Ireland | 0 | 0 | 14.7 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Thailand | 0.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 11.0 |
| 36 | UAE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | Portugal | 0 | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Colombia | 0.4 | 11.2 | 8.5 | -0.2 | 8.3 |
| 39 | Malaysia | 1.1 | 1.2 | 3 | -1.6 | 7.2 |
| 40 | Czech Republic | 0 | 0 | 4.1 | 3 | 4.8 |
| 41 | Hong Kong | 0 | 0 | 20.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 42 | Nigeria | 0.9 | 48.9 | 2.0 | -0.2 | 9.0 |
| 43 | Israel | 2.6 | - | 4.5 | 0 | 0 |
| 44 | Romania | n.a | 1.1 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 7.0 |
| 45 | Singapore | 0 | 0 | 17.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 46 | Ukraine | 0.5 | n.a | 9.4 | 4.8 | 7.1 |
| 47 | Chile | 0.3 | | 9.3 | 5.8 | 4.2 |
| 6.7 | Philippines | 2.9 | 6.8 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 10 |
| 49 | Pakistan | 1.5 | 10.7 | 2 | 1.3 | 2.2 |

| Rank | Country | ODA as % of GDP | ODA per capita \$ | Net FDI inflow as % of GDP | Other private flows | Total Debt as % of GDP |
|------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 50 | Egypt | 1 | 12.5 | 6 | 5.8 | 2.8 |
| 51 | Algeria | 0.4 | 11.3 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 3.8 |
| 52 | Kuwait | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 53 | Hungary | 0 | 0 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 21.5 |
| 54 | Kazakhstan | 0.4 | 15.1 | 3.5 | 0 | 5.2 |
| 55 | New Zealand | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 |
| 56 | Peru | 0.5 | 14.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 7 |
| 57 | Qatar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 58 | Libya | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 59 | Slovakia | 0 | 0 | 4.1 | -5.0 | 12.6 |
| 60 | Vietnam | 3.6 | 23 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 1.8 |

Source UNDP (2007): Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World, UNDP, New York, Table 18 pp 290-293.

