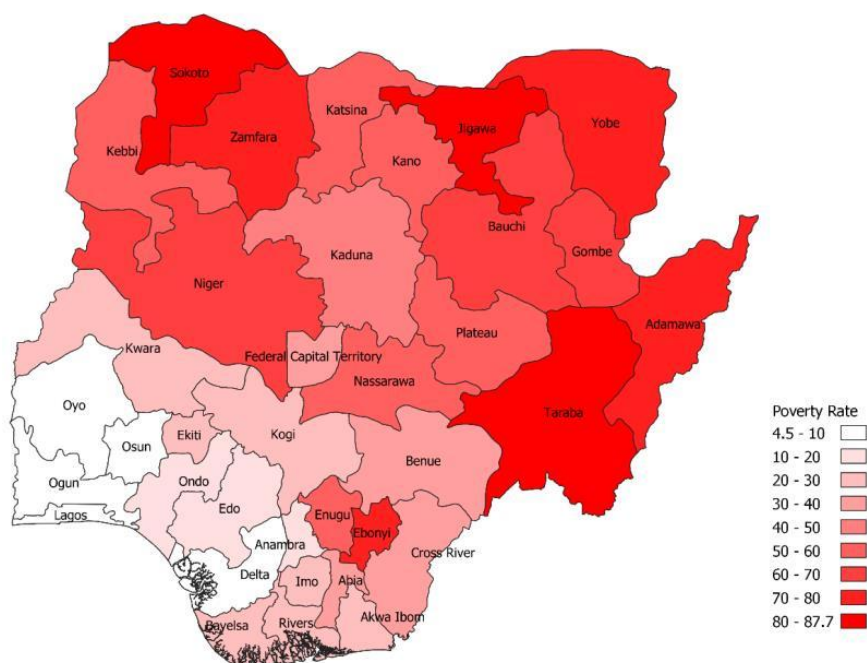


NIGERIA:

The New Urban Agenda Commitments Report

2021

ABRIDGED SUMMARY



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FOREWORD

Contents

List of Figures.....	7
List of Tables	8
Ist of Plates	9
1.1 Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty	19
1.1.1 Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty	19
Reduce inequality in urban areas by promoting equally shared opportunities and benefits	19
Achieve social inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities and migrants)	20
1.1.2 Access to Adequate Housing	20
Ensure access to adequate and affordable housing	20
Establish security of tenure	21
Establish slum upgrading programmes.....	21
Integrate housing into urban development plan.....	22
1.1.3 Access to Basic Services.....	22
Ensure access to safe and efficient public transport system	23
Provide access to modern renewable energy	23
1.2 Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Prosperity and Opportunities for All	23
1.2.1 Inclusive Urban Economy.....	23
Promote productive employment for all including youth employment.	23
Strengthen the informal economy	24
Small and medium-sized enterprises percentage share of GDP.....	24
1.2.2 Sustainable Prosperity for All	25
Diversify the urban economy and promote cultural and creative industries.....	25
Develop technical and entrepreneurial skills to thrive in a modern urban economy	25
Develop urban-rural linkages to maximize productivity	25
1.2.3 Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development	25
Resilience, Mitigation and Adaptation of Cities and Human Settlements.....	25
Implement climate change mitigation and adaptation actions	26
Develop systems to reduce the impact of natural and human-made disasters (any system to reduce the impact of natural and man-made disasters?	27
Build urban resilience through quality infrastructure and spatial planning (provision for drainages, roads and well-planned sub-urban development).	27
1.3. Sustainable Management and Use of Natural Resources.....	28
Strengthen the sustainable management of natural resources in urban areas	28

Drive resource conservation and waste reduction, reuse, and recycling)	28
Implement environmentally sound management of water resources and urban coastal areas	28
Adopt a smart-city approach that leverages digitization, clean energy and technologies	28
Decentralize to enable Subnational and local governments undertake their assigned responsibilities	30
Link urban policies to finance mechanisms and budgets	30
Develop legal and policy frameworks to enhance the ability of governments to implement urban policies	30
Implement participatory, age- and gender-responsive approaches to urban policy and planning	30
2.2 Planning and Managing Urban Spatial Development	30
Implement integrated and balanced territorial development policies	30
Integrate housing into urban development plans	31
Integrate housing into urban development plans	31
Include culture as a priority component of urban planning	31
Implement planned urban extensions and infill, urban renewal and regeneration of urban areas	31
Implement planned urban extensions and infill, urban renewal and regeneration of urban areas	31
Strengthen the role of small and intermediate cities and towns	32
2.3 Means of Implementation	32
Develop financing frameworks for implementing the NUA at all levels of government	32
Mobilize endogenous (internal) sources of finance and expand the revenue base of Subnational and local governments	32
Formulate sound systems of financial transfers from national to Subnational and local governments based on needs, priorities and functions	33
2.3.2 Capacity Development	33
2.3.2.1 Expand opportunities for city-to-city cooperation and fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning	33
2.3.2.2 Implement capacity development as an effective, multifaceted approach to formulate, implement, manage, monitor and evaluate urban development policies	34
2.3.2.3 Build the capacity of all levels of government to work with vulnerable groups to participate effectively in decision-making about urban and territorial development	34
2.3.2.4 Engage local government associations as promoters and providers of capacity development	34
2.3.2.5 Implement capacity development programmes on the use of legal land-based revenue, financing, and other tools	35
2.3.2.6 Implement capacity development programmes of Subnational and Local Governments in financial planning and management	35

2.3.2.7 Increase cooperation and knowledge exchange on science, technology and innovation to benefit sustainable urban development	35
2.2.3.2 Build capacities at all levels of government to effectively monitor the implementation of urban development policies	36
2.2.3.3 Strengthen all levels of government and the civil society in the collection, disaggregation, and analysis of data	36
Part 3: Follow-up and Review	37

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Plates

Acronyms

List of Figures

Introduction

Nigeria is a Federal Republic with thirty-six (36) States, a Federal Capital Territory (FCT), 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs) and some 9, 572 Political wards. The States and FCT constitutes the second tier of government while the LGAs constitute the third tier of government. Nigeria is located in the Western region of Africa with a total land area of 923,768 square kilometres sharing boundaries with the Republic of Niger to the north; Chad to the northeast; Cameroon in the east and southeast; Benin in the west and the Gulf of Guinea in the south

Currently Nigeria has an estimated population figure of 206 million, which make her the most populous country in Africa and 7th in the world. From Table 1, by 2050, Nigeria's population is projected to reach 410 million, by then it will be the 3rd most populous country in the world (UN-DESA 2020).

Urbanisation is occurring rapidly in Nigeria and on a massive scale. From a mere 10% in 1950, Nigeria's urbanization rate is now 56% which is almost six times higher. This means more than 115 million of the total population now lives in cities and the rest 91 million lives in rural areas. Furthermore, with cities growing at an average annual rate of more than 4 percent, adding 45 million new residents between 2015 and 2025 and another 40 million by 2035, Nigeria's future is increasingly urban.¹ This evident as many Nigeria cities are fast experiencing rising population growth, especially the medium sized cities (Table 2).

TABLE 1: POPULATION OF NIGERIA BY TOTAL URBAN RURAL AND SLUM POPULATION (1950-2050)

Year	Total Population ('000)	Total Urban Population ('000)	Urban Population as % of Total	Total Rural Population ('000)	Rural Population as % of Total	Total Urban Slum Population ('000)	Slum Population as % of Total Urban Population
1950	37,860	3,540	9.4	34,320	90.6	n.a	n.a
1960	45,138	6,956	15.4	38,182	84.6	n.a	n.a
1970	55,981	9,942	17.8	46,039	82.2	n.a	n.a
1980	73,461	16,139	22.0	57,321	78.0	n.a	n.a

¹ World Bank (2015) Nigeria Urbanization Review: From Oil to Cities

1990	95,270	28,276	29.7	66,994	70.3	21,859	77.3
1995	108,011	34,786	32.2	73,226	67.8	25,554	73.5
2000	122,352	42,627	34.8	79,725	65.2	29,675	69.6
2005	138,939	54,289	39.1	84,651	60.9	35,706	65.8
2006	140,431	56,965	40.6	83,466	59.4	36,629	64.3
2010	158,578	68,950	43.5	89,628	56.5	43,227	62.7
2014	176,461	82,905	47.0	93,555	53.0	41,618	50.2
2016	185,990	90,546	48.7	95,443	51.3	48,788	53.9
2018	195,875	98,611	50.3	97,264	49.7	52,605	53.3
2020	206,153	107,113	52.0	99,040	48.0		
2030	264,068	156,300	59.2	107,768	40.8		
2040	333,172	216,084	64.9	117,089	35.1		
2050	410,638	287,130	69.9	123,508	30.1		

Sources: NPC (2006); UN-DESA (2018); UN-Habitat (2020)

TABLE 2: URBAN AGGLOMERATION IN NIGERIA

Country/City	City Population of Urban Agglomerations ('000)								City Population Growth Rate of Urban Agglomerations (%)							
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	
NIGERIA																
Aba	484	545	614	691	785	914	1,058	1,203	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.55	3.04	2.93	2.57	
Abuja	330	526	832	1,315	1,995	2,563	2,977	3,361	9.31	9.16	9.16	8.33	5.01	3.00	2.43	
Benin City	689	845	975	1,124	1,302	1,523	1,758	1,992	4.08	2.85	2.85	2.95	3.13	2.88	2.50	
Ibadan	1,739	1,993	2,236	2,509	2,837	3,276	3,760	4,237	2.73	2.30	2.30	2.46	2.88	2.75	2.39	
Ilorin	515	580	653	735	835	972	1,125	1,279	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.55	3.03	2.92	2.56	
Jos	493	556	627	706	802	934	1,081	1,229	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.56	3.04	2.93	2.57	
Kaduna	961	1,083	1,220	1,375	1,561	1,811	2,087	2,362	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.55	2.97	2.84	2.48	
Kano	2,095	2,360	2,658	2,993	3,395	3,922	4,495	5,060	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.52	2.89	2.73	2.37	
Lagos	4,764	5,966	7,233	8,767	10,578	12,427	14,162	15,810	4.50	3.85	3.85	3.76	3.22	2.61	2.20	
Maiduguri	598	673	758	854	970	1,127	1,303	1,480	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.54	3.01	2.90	2.54	
Ogbomosho	622	704	798	904	1,032	1,201	1,389	1,576	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.65	3.04	2.90	2.53	
Port Harcourt	680	766	863	972	1,104	1,283	1,482	1,681	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.55	3.00	2.88	2.52	
Zaria	592	667	752	847	963	1,120	1,295	1,471	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.56	3.02	2.90	2.54	

Source: Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2010) World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision, United Nations, New York.

While cities are the engines for economic growth, Nigeria's unplanned and not well management urbanization has come with several challenges. These challenges is caused by inability to meet in town and cities the demands growing population for housing, health education, transportation, water, sanitation and healthy living and aesthetically pleasing environment. Our cities characterised by housing deficit, slum proliferation, inadequate infrastructure. Pollution of air, land and water and the effects of climate change such as environmental pollution, flooding, and high temperatures are increasing being increasingly felt in towns nd cities. The lock down measures implemented during the pandemic has further shown us how divided our cities, especially the gaps between the rich living in affluent neighbourhoods and the poor living in slums. We are living witnesses of how difficult it was for the poor living in cities to cope with the negative impacts of COVID-19 on cities, especially how difficult it is for those living in overcrowded housing areas to implement preventive measures of the pandemic. These challenges have brough to the fore the need to promote cities that is well planned to achieve sustainable development and living for the people.

Nigeria is committed to promoting sustainable human settlements, planning, design, and management by adopting relevant laws, policies, and programmes. Nigeria is signatory to global development agenda notably Agenda 2030, Paris Climate Agenda, AU Agenda 2030, New Urban Agenda and Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan , all of which have direct relevance on how to better design and manage our cities to achieve sustainable development.

Nigeria as signatory to the New Urban Agenda reaffirms its commitment to promoting sustainable urban development as a critical step for realizing sustainable development in an integrated and coordinated manner at the global, regional, national, subnational, and local levels, with the participation of all relevant actors. The country believes in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda will contribute to the implementation and localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in an integrated manner and to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including Goal 11 of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Specifically, the NUA is focused on addressing the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed, and managed to end poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions; reduce inequalities; promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth; achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in order to fully harness their vital contribution to sustainable development; improve human health and wellbeing; foster resilience; and protect the environment.

The focus of this report is to measure the progress in 2022 towards achieving the various SDGs, SDGs together with their targets and indicators against the 2015 data as the baseline. By so doing, we will be able to relate the progress to the 2030 SDG targets and that of the 2036 NUA.

Method Used

This Report was prepared by the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing, using a national consultant who worked closely with the Ministry. The Report is based on UN-Habitat's Guidelines issued on the preparation of progress reports on the implementation of the NUA.

The method used was participatory and inclusive. The preparation of the report involved consultations with representatives of Federal Government, State and Local governments, CSOs, organized private sector, the academia, parliamentarians, sector across the country. The report utilised the relevant data collected from the National Bureau of Statistics, which is the national body/organization dealing with national statistics and national line ministries dealing with matters related to urbanization and human settlements, including local governments, urban planning and development, housing, lands, infrastructure, labour, economic development, finance, and gender. Specifically, the ministries include the National Planning Commission, SDG Office, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Youth and Women Affairs, which have clearly defined roles in dealing with urbanization issues.

At the state and local government levels, the preparation of the report involved making contacts with several stakeholders which include the following:

- Local Governments, including their national associations,- Association of Local Governments of Nigeria (ALGON) ;
- State Ministries of Physical Planning and Urban Development;
- Civil Society and the Private Sector, including NGOs, the media, professional societies, the private sector, women's and youth groups, minorities, and special interest groups;
- Academic Institutions including the Department of Urban and Regional Planning of the Universities of Ibadan, Lagos, Nsukka, Ile-Ife, and Zaria as well as the following Federal Universities of Technology in Akure, Minna, and Yola and State Universities at Oyo-Iwoye and Akungba, Bauchi, including universities, as well as research and training institutions; and,
- External Support Agencies, including bilateral and multilateral donors, the United Nations, international NGOs, and other support agencies, namely UN-Habitat, World Bank, DFID and USAID.

Desk reviews were conducted on the activities of the three-tier governments and CSOs and Donors were undertaken using google search as well as reviewing relevant reports on the implementation of NUA and SDGs in the country. Desk studies were undertaken to collect secondary data from the following:

- (i) National reports on the progress report made in the implementation of SDGs.
- (ii) National Plans and policies are undertaken since 2016 to-date
- (iii) Desk review of annual reports of the Ministry for the past six years.
- (iv) Published reports and journal articles on the implementation of SDG and NUA in Nigeria.
- (v) Annual reports of Federal and State Ministries responsible for urban planning and development.
- (vi) Statistical Publications of NBS on housing, economy, access to water, and sanitation
- (vii) Published research works on urbanization, slums, governance etc.

Additionally, primary data were collected through key informant interviews of representatives of MDAs at Federal, State, and Local Governments as well as the CSOs on the progress made in the implementation of the NUA. Questionnaires were designed to collect primary data from key informants from Federal, states, and FCT; and the Association of Local Governments of Nigeria (ALGON), the National Executive Council Members of ALGON, and selected Local governments on the activities undertaken since 2016 towards implementing the New Urban Agenda in Nigeria.

The questions used for key informant interviews included the following:

- How has the government integrated the NUA into its national policy and planning frameworks?
- What is the progress made and current status in implementing NUA and related goals and targets of the SDGs, referring to data, where available, and strategic initiatives and activities that will drive achievement of the targets?
- Is there any national initiative of best practice that aligns with the thematic focus on the commitments in NUA?
- What are the challenges encountered in implementing the NUA at each tier of Government?
- How appropriate is the institutional mechanism set by the government to facilitate horizontal and vertical coordination of the implementation of NUA and related SDGs?
- How well is the country mobilizing financial resources to facilitate implementation of the NUA and related SDGs?
- How enabling is the National Statistical System in support of NUA and related SDGs in making data available?
- What are the recommendations/suggestions to better implement the NUA?

The data collected from these various sources were collated as the first level of information for the preparation of the Draft Report. The Draft Report was subjected to several reviews and validation among stakeholder groups, comprising the following:

- (i) Creation of a WhatsApp group for Directors of Urban and Regional Planning at the Federal, 36 States, and the FCT to review and validate the draft report.
- (ii) Organization of zoom meetings under the aegis of the National Habitat III Committee and the Urban Thinkers to review and validate the Draft Report.
- (iii) Organization of zoom meetings for ALGON and its NEC members to review and validate the Draft Report

The final report was produced based on the comments received from these multi-stakeholders' consultations at these meetings. The report was subsequently ratified by the Inter-Ministerial Core Group in 2022. The evidence presented has been from authentic and verifiable sources, relying more on the data produced by NBS and other important data sources such as major studies on urbanization, WASH, Labour force data, national living survey, poverty data and data bases of World Bank,, UN-DESA and UN-Habita. This progress report reflect the collective and independent efforts of both state and non-state actors, including CSOs.

Some notable constraints impeded the review process, which included the late start in carrying out the review, limited funds and the non-readily availability of data and information on urbanization issues especially data dis-aggregated by city and gender.

Part 1: Transformative Commitments for Sustainable Urban Development

1.1.1 Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty

Eradicate poverty in all its form

Nigeria experienced two economic recessions, between 2015-2016 and in 2019, which engendered the implementation of two national economic development plans, NERGP and ESP to restore economic growth and reduce poverty. The ESP is aimed at lifting 100 million Nigerians (almost 50% percent of current population) out of poverty in ten years. It was to be implemented through nine national programmes on agriculture, housing, infrastructure such as roads, energy, social welfare, small and medium scale enterprises, and information communication technology (ICT), have been implemented as partnership deals between the Federal and State and State and LGs. The programmes have been implemented in 32 states, and 395 out of 774 LGs.

(i) Population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, and geographic location (urban/rural)

Between 2016 and 2022, Nigeria has recorded modest progress in eradicating poverty as the population living below USD 1.25 per day witnessed decreases of 13.9%, 34.2% and 11% for total, urban and rural areas respectively. Among the age groups, and based on the data available for 2018, poverty rates vary from 26% for age 65+ to 47% for age 0-14.

(i) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex age and locations

Between 2010 and 2018 and based on national definition of poverty, there were decreases in the total, urban and rural population living in poverty in Nigeria. These decreases comprise 20.%, for total, 33.2% for urban and 16.9% for rural. Despite the present achievement, there is the fear that the gains already made in reducing poverty have been eroded by the outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic. For this reason the NBS has projected that the total population living below the poverty line might have increased to 46% by 2020.

Reduce inequality in urban areas by promoting equally shared opportunities and benefits

Nigeria is yet to make the required progress in reducing widespread inequality which regards to youth unemployment and as measured by gini coefficients.

(i) Unemployment rate by sex, age (15-24)

The trend analysis shows youth unemployment grew from 29% in 2010 to 31% in 2019; with male youth unemployment rising by 3%, and female youth unemployment by 1%.

(ii) Gini coefficient at national/ city /urban levels

As measured in gini coefficient, Nigeria has a national inequality index of 39; while across the states, the index ranges from 23 to 40 for states with Zamfara and Plateau scoring 23 and 40 as the lowest and highest respectively. The country has just adopted a four year plan to tackle youth unemployment among others.

Achieve social inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities and migrants)

Nigeria has made a good progress and laid a solid foundation to achieve social inclusion of vulnerable groups.

(i) Presence of national legislation forbidding discrimination in housing, access to public facilities and social services on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status

Nigeria adopted the 1999 Constitution, passed the Land Use Act 1978, and ratified several international convention on respect of human rights. These legal documents recognize women's legal right to property inheritance and ownership and forbid discrimination in housing, access to public facilities and social services on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status and such rights are enforceable in the law courts.

(i) Adoption of social protection policy

In 2017, government has adopted the National Social Protection Policy as an umbrella policy framework for implementing social protection agenda to reduce poverty and provide a life of dignity for all citizens regardless of age, and gender and economic activity. The government has implemented national social protection programmes such as CCT, mass housing, support for the SMEs, school feedings Both women and men have equal right to public spaces including streets, sidewalks, and cycling lanes for all including women across the country.

Ensure access to public spaces including streets, sidewalks, and cycling lanes

The provisions for public spaces including streets and sidewalks vary among Nigerian cities. But there is no city with road length dedicated as bike lanes (excluding motorways).

Also, the provisions for side-walks with cities and housing densities. Only the roads in the well-planned residential neighbourhoods, commercial and industrial areas in Nigerian cities are constructed with dedicated side-walks. Less than 40% of total built up area of Nigerian cities. Also Findings from the study of slums in six Nigerian cities showed that on average 85.2% of all the roads in the six slums were untarred; while only 14.8% were tarred.

1.1.2 Access to Adequate Housing

Ensure access to adequate and affordable housing

The federal government has adopted a national policies on housing and urban development with the goals and strategies for ensuring access to adequate and affordable housing. Government at Federal and State levels have established MDAs charged with housing provision. From time to time the government has implemented several national housing programmes for housing delivery with set targets not met.

Despite the current effort, successive governments in Nigeria both at the Federal and State levels have been lagging behind in providing access to adequate and affordable housing. This is due to many factors. There is acute shortage of housing provision estimated at 20 million.

Despite the above provisions only 55 % households live in their own houses, 45% does not own houses. only 6% of existing houses are social housing can afford their houses.

The income to housing price ratio is high as well as the cost of transport to work.

Establish security of tenure

Population with secure tenure rights to land

Nigeria passed the Land Use Act in 1978, which provides for access to land ownership rights and transactions. The processing of applications for secure tenure is shared by both federal, state and local governments. The processing of secure tenure is shared by the federal, state and local governments. Across the states and local governments, the population issued title documents are bound to vary.

Between 2016-2021, the FMWH issued 1,280 Certificates of Occupancy (C-of-O) to home owners and executed 578 secondary land ownership transactions and generated revenue of N1.68bn. Between 2012-2022, the population of Nigeria with secure tenure rose from 3% recorded in 2012/2013 to 21.3% recorded in 2019 (Adeniyi, 2013; Okumo 2012; NBS 2019). The present figure for population with secure tenure is still too low for Nigeria when compared with other countries.

Establish slum upgrading programmes

The adopted NUDP and NHP and URP law all provide the basis for carrying out slum upgrading at Federal, State and Local Government levels. The Federal government currently implements urban renewal projects on annual basis as constituency projects. FMLUD commissioned slum characterisation studies with aim of developing and implementing a national slum upgrading projects mainly to implement isolated projects across the country including providing access roads, drainage, solar street lights and rural electrification and maintenance of public buildings and utilities.

Only a few State governments are making modest progress towards implementing slum upgrading by enacting planning law and adopting policies, urban renewal guidelines and strategies and master/structure plans which focus on slum upgrading.

The existing data indicate that progress is being made in reducing the incidence of slum proliferation. The data of the population living in slum in Nigeria fell from 77.3% in 1990 to 50.2% in 2015, but began to rise to 53.3% in 2018 (UN-Habitat 2020). Despite the declining percentage of slum population, the slum population has been increasing in absolute numbers. For instance, the slum population has been increasing upwards from a figure of 21.9 million to 56.2 million in 2018, which is more than double over the period (Figure 11). Despite the declining percentage of slum population, the slum population has been increasing in absolute numbers. For instance, the slum population has been increasing upwards from a figure of 21.9 million to 56.2 million in 2018, which is more than double over the period.

Integrate housing into urban development plan

Government recognises the need for providing for housing in urban development. In most urban areas housing takes the lion share of land allocation for urban development. The federal and state government currently maintain development. Both the federal and state governments make annual budgetary provisions for housing, which are varied. There is no data on the amount of budgetary provisions for housing subsidies by the tiers of government.

1.1.3 Access to Basic Services

(i) Population using safely managed drinking water services

From time to time, Governments at three-tier level have adopted and implemented policies and programmes for providing access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene in the country. Only 14% of Nigeria's total population have access to safely managed water services (i.e. improved sources within premises, available when needed and free from faecal coliform). The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 29% and 7% respectively. This figure translates to 175 million without access to safely managed water services and of this total 41 million (23%) reside in urban areas (NORM II 2019). More women (75%) have access to basic services when compared with men (70%). Among the geo-political zones, access to safe water varies from 84% for Southwest to 59% for the northeast. Across the states, households with access to both safely managed and basic water services vary from 36% in Taraba to 96% in Lagos state. Overall, the country has recorded some progress in ensuring access to basic water services, which rose from 68% in 2018 to 70% in 2019, which amounts to 2% annual growth. In the same period, the proportion of people living in urban areas with access to basic water services rose by 5% when compared to 1% growth rates recorded for rural area.

(ii) Population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Only a little progress has been made in the provision for access to sanitation and hygiene during the past eight years. In 2014, total population of Nigeria that have access to sanitation and hygiene was 42.7% (National Population Commission (NPC) and ICF International 2014). The latter figure decreased marginally to 42% in 2018 and rose to 44% in 2019 (WASH NORM II 2019). The figures for urban areas increased from 50% to 53% while that of rural area increased from 38% to 40%. Also there was little progress made regarding open defecation. Also, the number of household defecating in the open recorded a decrease of 1% between 2018 and 2019.

(iii) Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated by cities

There is no accurate data on the total wastes that are generated, collected and safely disposed of. However, according to the data presented in the 2016 Baseline Study Report for SDGs in Nigeria, only 6.24% of total urban wastes are regularly collected and disposed of (Federal Government 2016). In 2018, a cross country

study of waste management in Africa indicated that on 25% of household wastes are safely collected when compared with 44% for Sub-Sahara African countries (Kaza et al 2018). Urban studies put the figure at 31%. In essence, it can be estimated that around 28 % of total wastes are safely disposed of. Safe waste disposal sites are a rarity in most cities. Presently, there are on only six sanitary landfill sites operative in Nigerian cities (comprising Olusosun, Solous II and Epe in Lagos; Awotan and Lapite in Ibadan; and Eneka in Port Harcourt). progress has been made in the methods used for storing household wastes. the analysis of waste disposal methods used in Karu Local Government between 2014-2020 shows that while the practice of disposing wastes in community bins had only increased by 2%, but the disposal of wastes into open spaces, roadsides and bushes have increased by 5.2% over the period that while the practice of disposing wastes in community bins had only increased by 2%.

Ensure access to safe and efficient public transport system

Population with convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Currently an estimated 23.1% of urban population use public transport to work and there is no data disaggregated by gender and disabilities. In most cities there is no access to convenient public transport, especially for the slum dwellers. Most slum dwellers relied on the use of either tricycles or motor-cycles as the only available modes of transport. The cost of intra-urban transport journey to work is high when compared with other cities, affecting more the poor living in peri-urban areas. As a departure from the general apathy which prevail in other cities, the Lagos state is showing the way on how to promote public transport through adoption of master plan that prioritizes the development of BRT, rail routes lines and water transport in an integrated manner to achieve convenient and timely public transport service.

Provide access to modern renewable energy

(i) Proportion of population with access to electricity

Only 59.3% of total population in Nigeria has access to electricity according to panel survey conducted by NBS (2015). The figures for urban and rural areas are 84 percent and 33% respectively.

(i) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

The use of renewable energy such as solar and wind is currently low. Nigeria is committed to promoting the use of renewable energy in the adopted Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP), which targets increasing the supply of renewable electricity from 13% of total electricity generation in 2015 to 23% in 2025 and 36% by 2030 when it will contribute 10% of Nigerian total energy consumption.

(i) Fixed Broadband subscription per 100 people

Nigeria has made good progress in providing ICT infrastructure in the country. The estimated figures for broadband subscription per 100 people rose from 0.009 in 2012 to 0.032 in 2020, which is 28.1% growth rate over the period.

1.2 Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Prosperity and Opportunities for All

1.2.1 Inclusive Urban Economy

Promote productive employment for all including youth employment.

Government has continued to promote youth empowerment through setting up of the appropriate agencies at the federal and State government levels and implementation of national and state level programmes which are targeted the youth. Between 2016, Government implemented the ESP and other sectoral plans and adopted the first Youth Employment Action Plan (2012-2024), which focused on promoting youth employment. Despite these initiatives the current data presented in Figure 22 show that not much progress made in achieving productive employment for the youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training. Between 2016-2020, youth unemployed remained constant at 31%. Among male youth unemployment rose from 23% to 26% during the same period. Among female youth unemployment decrease from 38% to 37% over the same period.

Strengthen the informal economy

Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex'

The size of the informal sector is huge and their contribution to the total GDP is high. In 2017, the informal workers contributed 55.5% to the total active labour force. 70% of the people engaged in informal sector are men and 30% are women (NBS 2017).

Population in Informal employment by sector by sex

The distribution of male female employed worker by sector varied widely. The ratio of men to women in informal employment is 2: 1 in each of the economic sectors.

Nigeria has recorded many success stories in engaging with the informal sector as seen in the cases of formation of informal clusters operating in different parts of the country including Otigba ICT Cluster, Nnewi Automotive Parts Industrial Cluster, Aba Shoe and Garment Clusters, Ilorin Weaving Cluster, Kano Leather Tanneries, and the Onitsha Plastic Cluster (a.k.a. Osakwe Industrial Cluster).

Small and medium-sized enterprises percentage share of GDP.

Presently, their contributions to national economy, comprise 99.5% to business development, 49% to GDP and 84% to employment population.

Promote an enabling, fair and responsible environment for business and innovation

(i) Ease of doing business in the country

The ease of doing business has been improving. The current data on ease of doing business indicate the following:

- Starting business - 7 days;
- Dealing with construction permit - 105 days;
- Registering properties -92 days;
- Enforcing contract - 399 days.

The process of registering property in Nigeria is said to be twice as cumbersome and expensive as in the average economy in Sub-Saharan Africa (World Bank 2018). The major issue is obtaining Governor's consent to register properties. In states where the power to grant consent has been delegated downward, registering property is almost three weeks faster.

1.2.2 Sustainable Prosperity for All

Diversify the urban economy and promote cultural and creative industries

(i) Proportion of employment in manufacturing

According to the recent data manufacturing is contributing 8.55% to the GDP and 6.98% to total employment in the country (NBS 2017 – Labour Force Statistics). This is very low by comparing this with other countries.

(ii) Proportion of employment in Tourism

The sector experienced growth from 7.92% in 2017 to 9.77% in 2019. This growth plummeted to -27.51% in 2020, which must be due to the effects of the lockdown measures imposed to prevent the spread of Covid 19.

Develop technical and entrepreneurial skills to thrive in a modern urban economy

(i) Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Government established the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (SMEDAN), to be charged with the development of SMEs. Government has implemented the SME support programme, N-Power programme, Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme (GEEP) and the You-win programme were designed to promote entrepreneurial skills by facilitating access to funds and other resources. These programmes have components on entrepreneurial skill among the youth and adult that have been implemented across the country. The number of youths and adult trained under these programmes will vary but data are unavailable.

Develop urban-rural linkages to maximize productivity

Adoption of national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space

Since 2016 till now the plans namely Vision 20:2020, NERGP, ESP, and other sectoral plans and programmes implemented by Government are focused on maintaining urban and rural linkages.

1.2.3 Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development

Resilience, Mitigation and Adaptation of Cities and Human Settlements

(i) Minimize urban sprawl and loss of biodiversity resulting from it

Nigeria has put in place national environmental laws and policies and land use planning and land administration laws that are focused on minimizing urban sprawl and loss of biodiversity.

(ii) Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

The country has yet to properly ensure that land consumption is related to population growth. In Lagos Megacity, the rate of spatial growth is faster than the rate of population growth. This has resulted in massive losses of the mangrove swamps in Lagos, which is a clear evidence that only little or no premium is given to protection of bio-diversity. In other cities urban population growths have been accompanied by uncontrolled expansion of built-up areas into surrounding undeveloped lands – with urban expansion occurring in many cities at a faster rate than population growth.

(iii) Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by the source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal).

The per capital values varies from N19 per capita for 2020 to as high as N24.2 per capita in 2021.

(iv) Proportion of land under protected natural areas

According to the data by FAO/World Bank 7.7% of total land area of Nigeria is covered by forest. In addition, the country's total land areas that is protected, comprising terrestrial and fresh water biodiversity, in 2018 is 13% of the land area of the country as compiled from officially recognized sources.

Implement climate change mitigation and adaptation actions

Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.

Nigeria has laid a solid foundation to address the different effects of climate change. Between 2011 and 2020 the Federal Government through the Ministry of Environment government adopted several strategic policy documents to implement the REDD+ strategy. The country also adopted the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria (NASPA-CCN), and national emergency response strategies to deal with disaster and risks. Specifically, the climate change adaptation strategies for human settlements focus on adopting climate change action plans for cities and enforcing land use development control measures to prevent urban development in areas that are vulnerable to disaster and risks such as flood plains and erosion prone areas among others. Furthermore, Nigeria has established the National Emergency Management Agency is the apex agency responsible for coordinating and managing risks and disasters in the country. NEMA has set up State level agencies in all the states plus FCT. The 36 State NEMA Agencies have set up their offices across the local governments to provide ambulance service and first other emergency services.

(i) Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.

NEMA has adopted both national and local strategies for disaster risk reduction. All the local governments have keyed into implementing the adopted strategies through the state agencies.

(ii) Percentage of subnational/local government with budgets dedicated to climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.

The NEMA and the state agencies have annual budget to deal with emergencies arising from disasters across the country.

(iii) Percentage of cities with multi-hazard mapping

The country has put in place both national and local disaster risk reduction strategies. The country has NIMET that provides general weather forecasts for the country at large, states and state capitals. The weather forecasts are being broadcast on the mobile phone networks and the news networks.

(iv) Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

The PM2.5 for Nigeria was reported to be 71.8 in 2017, according to the World Bank database. According to WHO, the PM2.5 for 6.8 times above the WHO's annual air quality guideline value. Across the cities in Nigeria, the PM2.5 varies from 105 in Lagos to 184 for Abuja. These figures indicate While the result for Abuja indicates air quality is unhealthy that of Lagos shows that air quality is poor.

(i) Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

In 2016, according to WHO database, Nigeria recorded 150 deaths per age standardized death per 100,000 people due to air pollution. The current data is not available.

Develop systems to reduce the impact of natural and human-made disasters (any system to reduce the impact of natural and man-made disasters?

(i) Existence of a multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting system?

Nigeria has a weather forecasting system that is functional and up to-date serving all parts of the country.

(ii) The number of cities that have / percentage of urban population that is covered by multi-hazard early warning systems

There is no current data.

Build urban resilience through quality infrastructure and spatial planning (provision for drainages, roads and well-planned sub-urban development).

Percentage of cities with multi-hazard mapping

Currently, cities, states, local government that are engaged in multi-hazard are few. However multi-hazard mapping has been undertaken for Akwa Ibom Coastal Areas using GIS combined with Exposure, Sensitivity and Adaptive capacity datasets to create an erosion and flood vulnerability map in the coastal areas of the state.

1.3. Sustainable Management and Use of Natural Resources

Strengthen the sustainable management of natural resources in urban areas

(i) Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP.

According to existing data the value of domestic material consumption per capita is \$1, 845.57 as at 2016 when the baseline data was derived for the SDG by the national government. The current figure is unknown.

(ii) Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP.

According to existing data the value of domestic material consumption per GDP is \$3, 491.39 as at 2016 when the baseline data was derived for the SDG by the national government. The current figure is not known.

Drive resource conservation and waste reduction, reuse, and recycling)

The institutional framework for waste management exists at the federal, state and local government levels. At the rate of 0.51 kg per capital per day, Nigeria's 203 million people generate around 103 million metric tonnes of wastes annually. This is projected to double by 2050 in line with the projected population figure of 400 million people. 43 percent of wastes generated in Nigeria are mostly organic in nature, which can be composted. 27 percent of total wastes comprising plastic (8.6%), paper and cards (10%), glass (3%), metal (5%), and wood (1%) are capable of being recycled. The rest 30% are capable of being disposed. Unfortunately, the recycling of wastes is yet to be taken seriously. According to the current figure, the national waste recycling figure is estimated at 0.24% of total wastes generated.

Implement environmentally sound management of water resources and urban coastal areas

Existence of an enforced coastal and/or land management plan in the country

The coasts of Nigeria stretches for more than the coastal areas of the country stretching for more than 800 kilometers.

In 2011, Nigeria has passed the national regulation on the adoption of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans (ICZMP) in partnership with every littoral State Government. But so such plan has been developed so far.

Adopt a smart-city approach that leverages digitization, clean energy and technologies

Nigeria is just beginning to adopt the smart city concept, which relies on using ICT to develop, deploy and promote developmental practices to address urbanization challenges. Digital technologies are increasingly used in several aspects of urban living and services including retailing, transportation, banking and e-payment.

(i) Percentage reduction in annual final energy consumption in homes using smart monitoring systems

Digital technology has been applied to managing energy consumption. In Nigeria, the Co-Creation Hub² in Yaba, Lagos has successfully created a platform for non-state actors – young people with smart ideas – to collaborate to use technology to solve local problems.”³ It has successfully incubated the development of the GRIT Systems, which is a web-enabled technology for controlling and gathering data about household and commercial electrical power consumption for Nigerians.

Many households are concerned about how to reduce energy consumption and save cost. They are now using low energy consumption bulbs, low energy consumption air conditioners and installing solar panels to generate their own electricity.

(ii) Share of street junction with traffic lights connected to traffic management systems

Major cities in Nigeria, especially the Federal and State Capitals are now fitted with traffic lights at ranging from 30-80% of all junctions for traffic control

² <http://cchubnigeria.com/>

³ Quote from interview with Co-Creation Hub Direct...

Part 2:

Effective Implementation

2.1 Building the Urban Governance Structure: Establishing a Supportive Framework

Decentralize to enable Subnational and local governments undertake their assigned responsibilities

- (i) **Whether the supervision of local authorities exercised is in accordance with such procedures and such cases as provided by the constitution or by law**

The adopted Constitution and planning legislation and policies are based on decentralization of roles among the three tiers of government, federal, state and local governments. Unfortunately, the supervision of local government has not been in accordance with their provisions.

Link urban policies to finance mechanisms and budgets

The adopted URP 1992, NUDP and NHP recognise the need to make finance available for urban development generally.

Develop legal and policy frameworks to enhance the ability of governments to implement urban policies

The government has passed relevant housing and urban development policies and laws that enhance the to enhance government's ability to mobilise funds to implement urban development plans.

Implement participatory, age- and gender-responsive approaches to urban policy and planning

The country uses various methods for ensuring participation in urban or other development planning at the local level. These include organizing city consultation, town hall meeting, select committee, technical review meetings. In organizing these participation meetings, increasing attention are being focused on ensuring that participants are drawn from a comprehensive stakeholders list to ensure gender and age balance.

2.2 Planning and Managing Urban Spatial Development

Implement integrated and balanced territorial development policies

While Nigeria has adopted National Urban Policy and laws for promoting Regional Development Plans that (a) respond to population dynamics, (b) ensure balanced territorial development, and (c) increase in local fiscal space, but in practice this is rarely done. The plan for fulfilled both a an urban and regional

plan that responds to population dynamic and the need to achieve a balanced territorial development in the country.

Number of states and cities in which plans and designs are publicly accessible to residents (on-line) and can be consulted at all times

Government recognize the importance of public participation in all facets of the preparation and adoption and implementation and monitoring of plans. Therefore all states that have adopted master plans will normally make them available.

Integrate housing into urban development plans

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

The existing data indicate that progress is being made in reducing the incidence of slum proliferation. According to the data presented in Figure 9, the population living in slum in Nigeria fell from 77.3% in 1990 to 50.2% in 2015, but began to rise to 53.3% in 2018 (UN-Habitat 2020).

Integrate housing into urban development plans

Urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

The existing data indicate that progress is being made in reducing the incidence of slum proliferation. According to the data presented in Figure 31, the population living in slum in Nigeria fell from 77.3% in 1990 to 50.2% in 2015, but began to rise to 53.3% in 2018 (UN-Habitat 2020). Despite the declining percentage of slum population, the slum population has been increasing in absolute numbers.

Include culture as a priority component of urban planning

Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage, level of government, type of expenditure and type of private funding

No data

Implement planned urban extensions and infill, urban renewal and regeneration of urban areas

The adopted URP 1992 provides for land use planning to achieve orderly development and management of towns and cities. Unfortunately, the most states and LGs have failed to adopt a comprehensive land use plan for their cities. The prevalent approach is to prepare layout plans which a subdivision plan for promoting suburban expansion or infill development. Only, few states are implementing planned suburban expansion, infill urban renewal and regeneration.

Implement planned urban extensions and infill, urban renewal and regeneration of urban areas

The adopted URP 1992 Act provides for land use planning to achieve orderly development and management of towns and cities. Unfortunately, the most states and LGs have failed to adopt a comprehensive land use plan for their cities. The prevalent approach is to prepare layout plans which a subdivision plan for promoting suburban expansion or infill development. A few states like Ondo, Osun and Lagos States are making the difference in adopting land use plans and carrying out urban renewals. Between 2016 and 2021, some 3,102 urban planners have benefitted from the training organized by the Nigerian Institute of Town Planners through the yearly Mandatory Continuous Development Programme for their members.

Strengthen the role of small and intermediate cities and towns

Nigeria has revised the extant National Urban Policy which provides strategies for promoting a dynamic system of cities in the country that will contribute to rapid economic growth.

Implement sustainable multimodal public transport systems including non-motorized options

Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Percentage of road length that has dedicated bike lanes (excluding motorways)

There is currently no cities with dedicated lanes for bikes in Nigerian cities.

Percentage of road length that has dedicated sidewalks (excluding motorways)

The percentage of road length built with sidewalks is expected to be low and varied among Nigerian cities. This can vary from almost 100% in Abuja and high-brow residential areas such as Ikoyi, Lekki, Yaba, Victoria Garden City in Lagos Megacity to as low as zero percent in the slum areas of our cities that did not benefit from good planning and development control standards.

2.3 Means of Implementation

Mobilization of Financial Resources

Develop financing frameworks for implementing the NUA at all levels of government

Existence of national structure or office or committee for implementing the New Urban Agenda

Nigeria established in 2014, the National Committee to coordinate the process of preparing the country's Habitat III Report, which could still play some roles in the implementation of the NUA.

Mobilize endogenous (internal) sources of finance and expand the revenue base of Subnational and local governments

- (i) Percentage of the total budget that the local/sub-national government have discretion over to decide on priorities*

The Bill on LG financial autonomy has just been passed by the Senate in March 2022. Prior to this time LGs do not have control over 100% of its budget.

(ii) Percentage of the local/sub-national government's financial resources generated from endogenous (internal) sources of revenue

Only a small proportion of financial resources generated by LGs are internally generated (NBS 2012).

Formulate sound systems of financial transfers from national to Subnational and local governments based on needs, priorities and functions

(i) Stable existence of "transfer formula" in the last 5 years, without major changes, meaning reductions of more than 10%.

There is a national approved formula for financial transfers among the tiers of government in the country as approved from time to time as prescribed in Section 162 (6) (8) of the 1999 Nigerian Constitution, as amended on the State Joint Local Government Account; and the Revenue Allocation (Federation Account) Act 1992.

Financial intermediaries (multilateral institutions, regional development banks, Subnational and local development funds; pooled financing mechanisms etc.) for urban financing

(i) Existence of at least one finance or infrastructure fund available for local /sub-national governments.

The local government can partner with FMBN, BOI, CBN to fund infrastructure for urban development. They can also mobilise from international by partnering with their state governments, who can guarantee their applications.

(ii) Percentage of the local/sub-national government's financial resources generated from financial intermediaries such as multilateral institutions, regional development banks, subnational and local development funds, or pooled financing mechanisms

Both the federal and state government derive funds from a variety of sources which include financial intermediaries such as multilateral institutions, regional development banks, subnational and local development funds, or pooled financing mechanisms. All the states mobilise funds through this system. The amount of funds mobilised is likely to vary with states.

3.2 Capacity Development

2.3.2.1 Expand opportunities for city-to-city cooperation and fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning

(i) Number of cities participating in city-to-city partnership programmes

There only a handful of cities participating in this this kind of partnership. Both Kaduna South and Shomolu-Bariga currently have city to city cooperation with the Provincial Council of Tiznit in Morocco.

(ii) Number of public water and sanitation utilities participating in institutional capacity development programmes

Since the past six years, the national, state, urban and rural water agencies must have participated in capacity building programmes. The data on this is not available.

2.3.2.2 Implement capacity development as an effective, multifaceted approach to formulate, implement, manage, monitor and evaluate urban development policies

Percentage of cities and subnational governments with staff trained in the formulation, implementation, managing, monitoring and evaluation of urban development policies

From time to time donor prioritize training in project planning evaluation, monitoring and evaluation. The proportion of cities/LGs participating in this kind of training vary. There is no data.

Human Resources, Urban Information management, Implementation, Coordination and M & E

Capacity is lacking among planning agencies in the area of information management. The capacity to plan, implement and coordinate programmes is not lacking.

The lack of computerization of the planning decision making resulting in long delays in receiving planning permit. The non-decentralization of planning functions to local governments, and the lack of political administrative framework for promoting good governance needs to be addressed.

2.3.2.3 Build the capacity of all levels of government to work with vulnerable groups to participate effectively in decision-making about urban and territorial development.

Government has recognised the need to involve the vulnerable groups in decision making. Government has ensured that the vulnerable groups like women, youth, and physically charged people are on the list of stakeholders that often involved in the urban development. Due to the large number of local governments in Nigeria, Government has sometimes deal with ALGON as the umbrella organization of all LGs in the country.

2.3.2.4 Engage local government associations as promoters and providers of capacity development

From time to time the federal and State Governments engage with local governments on development matters.

2.3.2.5 Implement capacity development programmes on the use of legal land-based revenue, financing, and other tools

From time to time training programmes on financial planning and management are organized by state governments for LGs and their staff in financial planning and management. There is no data available.

2.3.2.6 Implement capacity development programmes of Subnational and Local Governments in financial planning and management

Percentage of cities utilizing e-governance and citizen-centric digital governance tools

Nigeria has the fastest growing information and communication technology market in Africa. But Nigeria has yet to effectively adopt e-governance for service delivery due to numerous challenges such as the unwillingness on the part of the government to ensure a two way communication pattern in the governing process (Adeyemo 2013; Akomaye 2015). It ranks low in the use of e-government services to its citizens.

2.3.2.7 Increase cooperation and knowledge exchange on science, technology and innovation to benefit sustainable urban development

Percentage of cities utilizing geospatial information systems

A number of states now use geophysical information system. These include Lagos, Oyo, Kaduna, FCT, Ondo, Kano and Rivers, Nasarawa and Anambra. There is need for City and Local Government to utilise geo-spatial information system for land use planning, risk and disaster management, development control, traffic management among others.

Cities are not utilising geo-spatial tools. In 2014, the then FMLHUD has developed the Federal Land Information System (FELIS) for land administration and processing of land titles and collection of land taxes.

Many states plus FCT are already using it as a state-wide tool for land administration.

2.2.3.2 Build capacities at all levels of government to effectively monitor the implementation of urban development policies

Nigeria has progressively met this requirement. Several representatives of governments at national, state and local government levels as well as professionals have participated in major conferences and workshops organized by UN-Habitat such as the Urban Forum and others that are focused on NUA and SDGs. Specifically, representatives of governments and civil society organization have participated in these meetings.

2.2.3.3 Strengthen all levels of government and the civil society in the collection, disaggregation, and analysis of data

Nigeria has laid a solid foundation and a good structure for the production of relevant data and information to support decision making in promoting development generally and for urban planning and development.

Part 3:

Follow-up and Review

The main issues that are confronted in preparing this report is the lack of implementation plan and framework and data to monitor progress Both the adopted NUDP and NHP recognised the need for setting up the required mechanisms for implementing, monitoring and reporting on the progress made in their implementation. After a careful consideration the implementation framework recommended in both the devised for monitoring the implementation of NUDP and NHP can be suitably adopted for the NUA.