



# NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF TOWN PLANNERS

## From the President's Desk



**TPL. LEKWA EZUTAH FNITP**  
NATIONAL PRESIDENT NITP

ourselves to serving humanity, a moment to support Government at all levels by making useful contributions towards promoting public health and safety in our settlements which is one of the core values of Town Planning. How do we get Town Planning to remain relevant in the area of public health safety concerns? In what way can Physical Planning contribute to the control of infectious diseases?

It is pertinent to note that the Corona Virus pandemic has challenged the way our settlements are organized - compact cities vs social

Distancing, social distancing within slums and crowded public places, working from home and the need to build resilience. President Mohammed Buhari has constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee to come up with a harmonized position on how to deal with the impact of this pandemic on our economy. How do we fit in as Town Planners? It's time to come up with ideas, proposals and plans that will respond to the emerging realities of post Covid-19.

Meanwhile I encourage you all to remain law abiding and observe all public health advisories issued by the Ministry of Health and the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC):

- frequent washing of hands with soap;
- applying alcohol based sanitizer;
- not touching our face unless after washing of hands;
- maintaining physical distancing;
- boosting immune system etc.

My dear Professional Colleagues, Stay Safe, Stay Home and Play Safe. Let us ensure that by November/December, not only will nobody be missing but we will have more Town Planners to put on the job.

Blessings!

Tpl. Lekwa Ezutah FNITP  
National President.

My dear Professional Colleagues, the world is facing an unprecedented challenge; a serious health, economic and social challenge. Everyone is affected one way or the other. Coro Coro in local term has grounded global life and economy as never before. Infact, it is an existential challenge.

Yes, challenges are unpredictable hence unavoidable. But the good news is every challenge is overcome-able, challenges also offer opportunities. Please let us see this current challenge as a tide in our affairs which 'captured at a glance leads on to fortune'. The sad news may be good news after all.

My Colleagues, as professionals, this is not the time to panic, spread unverified/fake news nor embark on hate speech. This is an opportunity to rededicate

To check the spread of Corona Virus (COVID-19), the Nigerian Institute of Town Planners (NITP) has called on government to demonstrate commitment to the implementation of Town Planning laws, regulations and space standards especially in relation to housing and provision of utilities.

President of the institute, Tpl. Lekwa Ezutah FNITP in a statement, said the move will check the pandemic as there are indications that the numbers may rise in the coming days. While supporting all measures taken so far by the Federal and State governments to curtail the spread such as travel ban, closing down schools, placing restrictions on Public gathering, NITP advised the public to comply with these directives in the interest of public health and safety.

It, however, noted that in situations of this nature, the most vulnerable group to be hit hardest are the urban poor living in informal settlements and slums in cities with high population density due to absence of basic amenities such as water and sanitation, hence these areas should be given adequate attention.

According to the Institute, the rural areas that hold a considerable number of the country's population (about 45 per cent) should not be neglected in the various plans put in place to combat this pandemic. It therefore called on government at all levels to provide timely support and services that will prevent the spread of corona virus in Nigeria.

“Moving forward, government on its part should as a matter of urgency demonstrate commitment to the implementation of Town Planning Laws, regulations and space standards especially in relation to housing and provision of utilities and amenities, as a means of preventing the spread of diseases,” it added.

NITP reiterated its commitment to partner with government at all levels to ensure adherence to urban planning laws and management of human settlements that will ensure public health as well as safety, which “is a cardinal objective of our profession.” Meanwhile, the institute has charged governments and other bodies to as a matter of urgency to demonstrate commitment to standards and specifications,

especially in relation to utility rights-of-way and building development in the country. NITP also stated the need to engage Planners in urban development processes across the country, stressing that there has been shortfall in engagement of the experts.

Tpl. Ezutah who was reacting to the recent pipeline explosion in the Abule Ado area of Lagos State, advised the Federal and State Government to employ and equip planners to design live-able human settlements and monitor its development especially enforcement.

Reports say the unfortunate incident led to the loss of no less than 23 lives, with several others injured and about 500 persons displaced. Also about 50 buildings were badly destroyed and the entire environment was polluted after the fire outbreak that followed.

The Institute noted that the tragic incident is a wakeup call on government at all levels, players in the downstream sector, corporate organizations, developers and indeed citizens to join hands in promoting urban planning and development of our human settlements.

He appreciated the quick response and attention given to the incident by the Lagos State Government, First Responders, Security Agencies, Corporate organizations and well-meaning individuals to bring the situation to normalcy and providing succour to the affected.

However, NITP advised that the immediate and remote causes of the explosion be ascertained through a thorough investigation/inquiry.

“Government at all levels to ensure adherence to principles of urban planning and development of our neighborhoods, settlements and cities in order to enhance national development.”

Tpl. Ezutah assured that planners in the country, will continue to look forward to the enthronement of order on the development of human settlements in the nation and hopes that ultimately settlements where citizens can live, work and play without fear of personal or property safety are achieved.

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# Key messages

## COVID-19 and informal settlements

The COVID-19 pandemic will hit the world's most vulnerable people the hardest including the one billion people living in informal settlements and slums worldwide. These areas are densely populated with inadequate household water and sanitation, little or no waste management, overcrowded public transport and limited access to formal health care facilities. In addition, they suffer from a lack of basic services, secure tenure and adequate housing. Urgent preparations are needed now to enable residents to stay safe and healthy. Recommended measures to prevent COVID-19 transmission such as hand washing, physical distancing, self-quarantine, self-isolation or e community-wide lockdowns are often impossible in informal settlements. People do not have running water at home and must travel outside the home to collect water and use shared toilets. They live in crowded conditions and families often share just one or two rooms. In addition disinformation about the pandemic can spread rapidly in slums where residents often mistrust government messaging and policies due to experience with forced evictions, employment discrimination and public sector neglect. Many slum residents work outside the formal sector with unstable incomes and minimal savings. They will lose their livelihoods as cities shut down with no chance of any social benefits and will be unable to afford water, soap, food or medical treatment. Rapid, innovative deployment of an income guarantee, basic supplies and a social safety net are essential for communities to carry out the public health measures necessary to fight the spread of COVID-19 in their neighbourhoods. As the loss of income from lockdowns and stay-at-home orders threatens the ability of residents in informal settlements to pay for rental housing. In addition, those who are homeless or living in grossly inadequate housing often suffer serious health problems and must be immediately offered safe, adequate shelter that permits social distancing. In developed countries, national and local governments are acting swiftly to implement generous financial rescue packages in an effort to save jobs. These leaders have postponed mortgage payments, placed moratoriums on evictions and suspended municipal rents. However, challenges with informal settlements, migrants and the homeless remain in both developed and developing world cities. A similar effort will be needed by local, regional and national authorities in the global south to maintain livelihoods, prevent evictions and ensure everyone has adequate housing as enshrined in international human

rights law.

At the same time, communities in informal settlements and slums have a powerful asset: resilience. They have an immense capacity to self-organize, identify their needs and tailor innovative low-cost solutions. They need to be empowered immediately, as preparedness is key. Traditional and religious leaders along with youth and women organizers can effectively mobilize their communities, train volunteers, and lead awareness-raising efforts if given the right resources. Local governments need to ensure that community leaders have access to regular information updates, equipment and connectivity to engage with their constituencies. Measures should include the provision of nearby facilities for testing, self-isolation and health care.

The basic human right of access to affordable water and sanitation is now a matter of life and death. Safe hand washing is an inexpensive and highly effective way to slow the virus spread so access to affordable or free, water and soap is a minimum requirement. Hand-washing stations, connected to water tanks or via piped water expansion, combined with basic hygiene awareness, are essential. Ramping up the availability of such basic infrastructure is one of UN-Habitat's top priorities. COVID-19 has also been found in wastewater, so urgent attention must be paid to safe sanitation especially as slums mainly have onsite systems.

Now is the time to act. National, regional and local governments need to ensure that there is specific focus in their response plans to prepare for and respond to outbreaks in informal settlements and slums and that they mobilize partners and financing.

This is a wake-up call for all of us to join forces to build the resilience of informal settlements and slums to protect against the pandemic and mobilize global coalitions to find structural solutions to the very problems which render them so vulnerable.

By joining forces, the world can emerge stronger from this crisis and move closer to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by enabling inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and communities to thrive and prosper.

**Note**

**UN-Habitat collaborated with the Social Science in Humanitarian Action platform to produce the brief related to *Key considerations: COVID-19 in informal urban settlements***



# LAGOS' SIZE AND SLUMS WILL MAKE STOPPING THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 A TOUGH TASK

*By Taibat Lawanson, University of Lagos, April 1, 2020.*

Lagos has several slum settlements. Human vulnerability has come to the fore with the Corona virus practically bringing the world to its knees.

National and city governments are taking bold steps for mitigation and containment.

In Nigeria, the Federal government has announced some measures including restrictions of movement in Abuja, the Federal Capital and Lagos, the current epicentre of the virus. Prior to this, the Lagos State government has set in motion a series of activities including shutting down large markets, disinfection of public places, and restrictions on gatherings of more than 25 persons.

What does this mean for a city like Lagos, with over 26 million people? Lagos poses a set of particular challenges when it comes to making these interventions work. These ranges from the sheer size of the city – its built up area stretches over 82,684 hectares, with a density of 209 people per hectare. This is gargantuan when compared to bustling New York which has 25 people per hectare in its built up area of 951,103 hectares. The peri-urban space extends to the neighbouring Ogun State which is also in total lock down because of its proximity to Lagos.

Economic inequalities have consequences for access to health and health seeking behaviour. Over 60% of the residents of Lagos are poor and live in the over 100 slums and informal settlements scattered across the city. They lack water, sanitation and other basic services. This makes them particularly vulnerable during a health crisis. And as most residents rely on the informal economy, they are open to deprivation in the face of an economic shutdown. The actions the Government has called for are impossible to meet under these conditions.

Infrastructure deficit.

**Take self-isolation:** how can Nigerians self-isolate in a typical slum setting where one house of ten rooms accommodates over 80 inhabitants sharing two toilets and baths?

**Hand-washing:** How can the inhabitants of Lagos maintain prescribed hand washing protocols when they have to buy water by the bucket? Only 44% of the State is covered by public water supply and this serves less than 16% of the population.

**Access to health care:** Nigeria has a fragile health system. The country has 0.8 beds per thousand populations. Lagos itself has only one hospital for the treatment of infectious

diseases, and is scampering to build makeshift isolation centres for the treatment of Corona virus.

There are 288 primary health centres in Lagos and these would ordinarily have been an important line of first defense and information sharing. But many of them lack the capacity to provide essential health-care services due to poor staffing, inadequate equipment, poor distribution of health workers, poor quality of health-care services, poor condition of infrastructure, and lack of essential drugs.

**Livelihoods and survival:** the imminent lock down of the city poses a challenge to the 68% of Lagosians who earn a living in the informal sector. How do they stock up on food and other essentials when there is no money?

Most people living in informal settlements are more concerned about survival than what's been described as a “foreign” disease attacking the rich and the elderly – as most of the cases, so far, have been international travellers and their contacts.

**Communication:** So far, the major means of communicating COVID-19 related information has been via social media, particularly twitter. The result is that people living in informal settlements are cut off from accurate information flow. Where there is communication through radio and television, poor power supply means that sectors of the city are without cover for many hours.

**Transport:** keeping a safe distance from people is also a pipe dream given Lagos's chaotic public transport system. Over 20 million trips are made daily on the Bus Rapid Transit system which have carrying capacity of between 40 and 85 people, and danfo (mini-buses) which are usually 14-18-seaters. This effectively puts those who patronize public transportation (67% of all commuters) at risk of infection. How feasible is it to maintain the 2 meters social distancing recommended in the danfo buses? The Lagos State government asks bus drivers to operate at 60%. This is unrealistic given that the current system is already overstretched.

An opportunity?

Going forward, Lagos must see the crisis as an opportunity to address glaring gaps in its Urban Planning – especially at local levels. For example, the links between public health and Urban Planning have been ignored up until now. These should be reconsidered, building on citizen led efforts. Though informal settlements are fraught with urban challenges, they also manifest immense agency, with the poor often harnessing resources, both tangible and



intangible, to mitigate the effects of obvious challenges. Community profiling programmes have resulted in street numbering and resident identification, while residents' associations have built local clinics, installed boreholes and street lights. Studies in 2013 and 2015 also show that in Lagos, community development efforts can be a huge contributor to better overall health outcomes. The Bubonic plague of the 1920s opened the pathways for Urban Planning in Lagos. The interventions at the time resemble the current approaches – the disinfection of public places, removal of patients to the Infectious Disease Hospital and a campaign for household hygiene. The establishment of the Lagos Executive Development Board also pioneered the development of new housing estates to resettle those affected by the Oko Awo clearance. In the

**NITP ISSUES PAPER**

**URBAN INFORMALITY IN NIGERIA: TOWN PLANNING PRIORITIES FOR ENGAGEMENT AND INCLUSION**

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**Urban Informality: The Nigerian Reality**

Across cities of the world, informality is increasingly being recognized for its significance and contribution to urban development. Informality pervades everyday life in most African cities, especially for the poor. These range from housing in informal settlements to employment in the informal economy, as well as urban adaptive practices embedded in informal social networks. Informality is essentially a reflection of self-help strategies by urban citizens to fill the gap, given the challenges of rapid urbanization and severely limited capacity of governments to respond.

That urban informality has fully grown into a permanent feature of the urban space and its substantial contribution to economies of cities is now undeniable. In fact, AbdouMalik Simone, one of the foremost thinkers on African urbanism states that roughly 75% of basic needs are provided informally in African cities, with processes of informalization expanding across discrete sectors and domains of urban life. The informal sector has contributed immensely to the Nigerian economy through employing over 57.9% and housing over 50% of the population. In fact, the informal sector is estimated to have accounted for approximately 65 percent of Nigeria's 2017 GDP.

However, the informal sector in Nigeria has been misunderstood, overlooked and excluded from the

same way, COVID-19 presents an opportunity for Lagos to rethink and redo Urban Planning and Development. To start with, three practical steps can be taken. The public health and planning interface can be strengthened. This can be done through slum upgrading and the provision of basic services such as waste management, sanitation facilities and water. The adoption of a humane and inclusive approach to urban (re)development. Authorities need to recognize the agency of the poor by adopting bottom up participatory planning approaches in which residents contribute fully in the development of their communities. Republished from The Conversation under a Creative Commons license. April 1, 2020.

development agenda of the country, causing a sideline of the sector and marginalization of people operating in it. The general institutional response to it is hostility, particularly in the land governance and urban planning sectors. However, urban informality is no longer just a survival mechanism of the urban poor, it is the new form of urbanism', hence, there is a need for planners to understand the patterns and modes of practice, in order to deploy planning theories, practices and models that will accommodate the dynamics of emerging urbanisms sustainably.

**The Urban Planning-Informality Interface in Nigeria**

Urban planning and informality interface severally in Nigerian cities, especially in areas of housing (informal settlements) and livelihoods (informal economy). However, urban planners are ill-equipped professionally to respond effectively.

Agbola and Wahab (2010) alluded to the underrepresentation of informality issues in the curriculum for planning education at Nigerian tertiary (universities and polytechnics) and professional practice (NITP and TOPREC) levels. A comparative study of undergraduate urban planning programmes of selected Nigerian universities revealed that informality is being taught in two major courses - the Urban Renewal Process and Urban Renewal Planning studio. Only University of Lagos offers a

course on Informality, though it is an elective at the final year. Emphasis across these universities was on urban design and development control – skills that are required for planning administration.

Gaps also exist in the planning administrative framework as master plans are still the planning instrument of choice, with many of the provisions being at variance with the reality of urban development in cities. Reviews of the current master-plans as well as preparation of plans such as the Badagry Master plan (2010 - 2030) and Ikorodu sub-regional master plan (2015 – 2035) and the Kaduna master plan (2018 - 2050), scarcely consider peri-urban development and urban informality, despite these being the dominant features of the emerging urbanism.

Due to the high rate of urbanization and challenges with accessing land from the formal market across Nigerian cities, there is a deep contestation for land'. Construction of housing units commences before the layout of infrastructure and basic services in many areas. This exacerbates urban sprawl and slum-like conditions of many communities. After the purchase of land (usually from the informal market), residents associations construct their own roads, provide water, electricity and other basic services on an incremental basis through pooled funds, in an unstructured manner. According to the Mortgage Banking Association of Nigeria, about 88% of existing housing units in Nigeria are developed using this approach, often in gross violation of extant urban planning regulations. In response, many planning agencies resort to forceful eviction of residents in informal communities, to be replaced with modernist housing estates often priced out of the financial reach of both poor and middle-class families. In Abuja alone 800,000 homes have been destroyed since 2003 to make way for prestigious and luxurious developments, with similar scenario playing out in Port Harcourt and Lagos'.

Local markets and other informal economic centers have also suffered forced evictions in recent times, many of which are being replaced with strip malls and 'ultra-modern shopping centres' as had been witnessed in Lagos and Owerri. For example, Sandgrouse market, one of the oldest indigenous markets in Lagos was demolished in 2015, to make way for its redevelopment as an ultra-modern shopping mall via PPP project. It is currently an empty 19,600square metre plot, fenced with rusty iron sheets. Hundreds of legal occupiers of the former market

are now reduced to street trading – a condition prohibited by Lagos state law. Even though completed, the redeveloped Tejuosho market, also via PPP, remains a shadow of itself having become unaffordable.

The regulatory system is also deployed to prevent informal economic operators from selling during some hours or at some parts of the country, and this approach comes with inhumane implementation often by the country's task forces in various cities.

In many cases, task forces rely on obsolete legislations, which do not fit today's development reality that seeks to foster integration and inclusion of the informal sector into the economy'.

**Integrating Informality into Urban Planning and Management**

There is an urgent need for redress and reform of the institutionalized planning systems in Nigeria to address the planning-informality gap, especially now that the informal sector is not just a safety net for the marginalized and cannot be regarded as transient. Town planners and the municipal local authorities need to expand their priorities to embrace informality as a reality of the Nigerian city system so that social inclusion and sustainability can be enhanced'.

The New Urban Agenda mandates cities to better recognise the contribution of the informal economy by improving the livelihoods of the working poor in the informal economy, by increasing their access to productive resources and services as well as by enhancing their voice and representation (clause #59) and regulating access to public spaces and streets by informal local markets and commerce (clause #100). The New Urban Agenda also commits to encouraging the development of policies to improve the supply of low-income housing, prevent segregation and arbitrary forced evictions and displacements with special attention to slum and informal settlements upgrading (clause #107). It is therefore necessary for urban planners and managers to recognize informality as the determination of urban Africans to find their own ways, and to leverage on the resilience and innovative enterprise of informal actors, as had been done in many cities. The integration of informal waste workers in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, the National street trading policy in India, and the Warwick Junction Urban Renewal Project Durban, South Africa are key examples'.

In Nigerian cities, some of the areas of priority town



planners could tap into include:

- I. Recognition of the Formal-Informal continuum in institutional planning frameworks:** This can be done by allocating specific land uses for informal activities in physical development plans, and developing guideline for urban upgrading and resettlement, as well as ensuring that urban planning and development activities are co-produced with local communities. Furthermore, the recognition of the continuum of land rights as well as the right to the city for all residents should inform land use and spatial planning decision making.
- ii. Mapping the typologies of informal sector:** In order to establish the patterns, models and operations, and other specific requirements e.g. location, space use, activities and environment and social impact. This will be done through survey and data capture. This will provide the evidence-base for designing an integration policy and framework, as well as fit-for-purpose interventions in redesigning informal settlements and economic spaces
- iii. Decriminalization of Informal economic activities.** This can be done through the repeal of anti-informal economy legislations such as the Lagos State Street Trading and Illegal Market Prohibition Law 2003 which prescribes a fine or imprisonment to both buyers and sellers involved in street trading. Decriminalization of the sector will also require the expansion of existing markets to accommodate petty traders, infrastructure upgrade in local 'informal' markets as well as the development of a set of guidelines to accommodate informal activities lawfully, such as designation of pedestrianized zones, especially in places with significant pedestrian footfall to accommodate street trading activities.
- iv. Urban Renewal and Settlement Upgrading activities:** Rather than resort to spatial displacement and forced evictions, community led urban upgrading should be encouraged. The scope of upgrading may vary from phased *in situ* upgrading requiring minor improvements (such as community taps, paved roads and street lighting) to comprehensive regeneration (involving partial

clearance of existing structures to rationalize layouts, reconstruction of some houses and the provision of extensive public infrastructure and services including schools and healthcare centres)'. The rationale is to improve the living and working environments of lower income citizens, as well as integrate their communities into the broader urban system – physically, economically and socially, thus providing an enabling environment for extended housing investment and economic growth. A key advantage of this model is that it is sustainable in that leverages on local strengths and scalable practices. Communities are able to participate in such projects as co-creators of the housing solution. In places where market-driven approaches are inevitable, urban planning administrators must regulate the operations of developers to ensure that adequate safety nets are provided for resettlement of affected residents

**v. Professional Training in Urban Informality:** There is need for a paradigm shift in how planners are trained. The shift is required particularly in how planning is perceived and practiced as a tool of control rather than a mechanism for achieving functional urban societies. Curriculum revision to include courses on informality and other emerging phenomena such as climate change, disaster risk management, international development etc. should be done. Furthermore, planning tools and techniques should be reviewed to accommodate the dynamics of changing urbanisms. For example, integration of mixed-use planning to replace strict zoning regulations, strategic planning rather than master planning, pro-poor planning rather than slum demolition.

There is need to rethink the urban planner – city relationship. Adopting these strategies will enable planners estimate and respond effectively to the changing realities of Nigerian urbanization and provide for protocols which mainstream informality into planning policy and practice, thus achieving safe, sustainable, inclusive and resilient cities as outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals .

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See Sustainable Development Goals – especially Goal 11

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## 2020 NITP PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION NOTICE

NITP Examination would be conducted at **THREE (3)** centres nationwide, between Monday 24<sup>th</sup> August to Saturday 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2020. The Centres are;

- **IBADAN:** The Polytechnic, Ibadan
- **KADUNA:** Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna
- **OWERRI:** IMSU Owerri

**EXAMINATION TIME: MORNING:** 9:00am-12:00noon  
**AFTERNOON:** 2:00pm-5:00pm

### MODE OF REGISTRATION:

Candidates are to pay and register on line at the NITP website: [www.nitp.org.ng](http://www.nitp.org.ng)

### REGISTRATION FEE:

S/No	Stage/Level	Registration	Exam Fee	Service Charge	Total
1	Intermediate (500 level only)	7,000.00	N35,000.00	N3,000.00	<b>N45,000.00</b>
2	Final Part (700-900)	N7,000.00	N50,000.00	N3,000.00	<b>N60,000.00</b>
3	Planning Dissertation (URP)⊕	N7,000.00	N50,000.00	N3,000.00	<b>N60,000.00</b>
4	Resit 1 or 2 papers (400)	N7,000.00	N25,000.00	N3,000.00	<b>N35,000.00</b>
5	Resit of 1 or 2 papers (700-800)	N7,000.00	N25,000.00	N3,000.00	<b>N35,000.00</b>
6	Resit 900 Level	N7,000.00	N50,000.00	N3,000.00	<b>N60,000.00</b>

⊕ Those for two years outstanding should pay additional N50, 000.00

**Registration period:** Between Monday, 8<sup>th</sup> April and Friday 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2020. No late submission of application shall be entertained.

**Examination timetable:** It shall be released 3 weeks before the Examination

**Payment Process and Submission of Application Form:** All fees **MUST** be paid online with ATM card. Log in to [www.nitp.org.ng](http://www.nitp.org.ng) and fill in the form by your right-hand side (EXAM PAYMENT) and follow the payment instructions carefully and pay with your ATM card. On successful completion of payment, the registration form will automatically open for you to fill in and upload all credentials and submit online, NOT LATER THAN 5:00PM FRIDAY, 5<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2019.

On successful payment and registration, LOG in the email used in payment to retrieve your evidence of payment. **All applications should be accompanied with scanned academic credentials such as O/Level, ND/HND, BSc, MSc and PhD and other relevant certificates (including Technologist Certificates obtained from TOPREC for HND Graduates)**

### IMPORTANT NOTES TO ALL CANDIDATES

1. Candidates are enjoined to make full payment before the closing date as the Board will not entertain part-payment.
2. Registration and examination fee once paid is **non-refundable**
3. Candidates are warned in their own interest not to bring **MOBILE PHONE OR SUCH OTHER DEVICES** into the examination Hall as anyone caught violating this instruction will be stopped from continuing with the examination and the paper will be **CANCELLED**

4. Candidates must use their examination numbers during their examination. **CANDIDATES WITH WRONG OR NO EXAMINATION NUMBERS ON THEIR SCRIPTS WILL HAVE NO RESULTS**
5. No change of examination centre shall be entertained from candidates after submission of application form
6. All Final stage Candidates must complete and pass all courses including Dissertation in that stage within 5 years, failure to do so will result in the **TERMINATION** of the candidacy and starting the stage afresh.
7. Candidates are to adhere to all conditions governing conduct of examination
8. Candidates are enjoined to study using the new syllabus.

### ENTRY POINTS FOR THE EXAMINATION

1. HND (URP) Graduates from NBTE and TOPREC accredited schools should start from 800 Level, but must register with TOPREC as technologist.
2. HND/B. SC/MSC URP Graduates from non NBTE/NUC & TOPREC accredited Schools are to start from 700 Level
3. Graduates (BSc) of all other disciplines in the Built Environment (including Geography; Geography and Regional Planning) shall be allowed to start the Examination from Final part (500 Level) and must possess the relevant O' Level Certificates.
4. All fresh candidates for final stage must possess 5 credit passes in WASSCE/NECO/GCE O' level in English language, Mathematics, Geography and/or Economics and any one science and one Social Science subject at not more than two sittings.

SIGNED:

**Tpl SANI DANIEL**

**National Public Relations Secretary**

RE: CALL FOR PAPERS

The NITP 2020 Conference Planning Committee notes that submission of Abstracts closed on Friday, 27th March, 2020. The Committee acknowledges all submissions already made, and hereby advises that further submissions would no longer be received. The Committee

appreciates all authors who made their submissions as required, and looks forward to the submission of their full papers by close of business on Friday, 22nd May, 2020.

**Tpl. Patrick Nyam, FNITP**

Secretary, Conference Planning Committee

## NEWS FROM STATE CHAPTERS

**COVID-19: BAUCHI STATE MOVES TO REFORM URBAN PLANNING, REDISTRIBUTE SOCIAL SERVICES.**

By [authenticnewsdaily](#), April 6, 2020.

Kato P. Ladan, Kaduna.

Worried about the ravaging Corona Virus pandemic and the threats that crowded and unplanned environments pose to its easy spread, the Bauchi State Government is speeding up plans to reform its Urban Planning to provide for redistribution of social services. Bauchi State Commissioner of Lands & Survey, Tpl. Professor Ahmed Adamu FNITP disclosed this on Monday April 6, 2020 in a statement he personally signed and made available to our correspondent. He said that the State is completing an ambitious reform of its Urban Planning institutions to more effectively deal with public health issues and pandemics. He explained that this has also been an important window at repositioning the State for sustainable development.

The Commissioner added that the origins of modern Planning has direct links to public health, and that social and physical distancing are integral parts of Urban Planning regulations and basis for development control which the reform will revisit. "The policy and institutional reform involve strengthening urban governance and land management, to allow the State, more effectively address informal growth and land speculation, and to redistribute social services and activity clusters across major cities.

"The State Capital is currently the leading recipient of internally displaced persons, many of whom live in poorly serviced outlying squatter settlements." The State recently signed a cooperation agreement with the UN-Habitat on urban reform and is completing new infrastructure networks to ease traffic congestion and reduce urban densification," he added.

On the historical significance of cities in shaping human destiny, Tpl. Professor Ahmed said that the time is more than ripe for national planning to accord special attention on the value and risks in Nigeria's urbanization landscape. "Not only are our major cities key to our economic survival, but they are also in the frontline of pandemics as the COVID-19 crisis has just shown". It would be recalled that the World Bank has variously advocated for a shift in Nigeria's development planning, from Oil to Cities.

Republished from [authenticnewsdaily](#) April 6, 2020.

**COVID-19: OYO TOWN PLANNERS CALL FOR PROPER PHYSICAL PLANNING, COMMEND GOVERNMENTS' EFFORTS.**

By [InsideOyo](#) April 15, 2020.

The Nigerian Institute of Town Planners (NITP), Oyo State Chapter identifies with Oyo State Government on the recent global outbreak of the novel Corona Virus, otherwise known as COVID-19. It has been observed that the deadly virus has ravaged more than 179 countries of the world with varying degrees of havoc wrecked across the affected countries. The Chairman of the State Chapter, Tpl. Adeyemo Olajide Kamoru MNITP, JP commends the efforts of Governments both at the Federal and State levels and the front-line Health workers at curtailing and containing further spread of the Virus in Nigeria coupled with other palliative measures put in place.

Tpl. Adeyemo commiserates with the Government and families of the victims of COVID-19 while wishing those under medical care a speedy recovery, prays God will give families of the deceased the fortitude to bear this irreparable loss.

"While applauding various precautionary measures put in place by the Government which include quarantine, physical distancing, travel ban, stay home order among others, we note that Government's immediate concern at tackling the spread of COVID-19 equally requires giving priority and prominent attention to Physical Planning of our towns and cities across the country".

Oyo State Chapter of Nigerian Institute of Town Planners notes that modern day Planning actually owes its origin to the Public Health Legislation following the outbreak of Bubonic Plague disease in the Country (1924 – 1931). Adequate physical distancing are integral parts of Urban and Town Planning Regulations and basis for development control. If there has ever been a time in human history that issues of Urban and Regional Planning will receive urgent attention in order to bring about the desired living environment, it is no other time than now when the Nation is faced with COVID-19 pandemic.

The Chapter however, urges the Government to embrace initiation, preparation and implementation of various strategic development plans as a step to fixing Urban Planning problems. For example, Urban Renewal strategy can be employed to address urban slums in the Country. Slum dwellers are more prone and vulnerable to any disease outbreak including the novel COVID-19 which is currently ravaging the whole world. It is apparent that physical distancing in slum areas becomes practically difficult, if not impossible, because of the way and manner the environment is structured manifesting congestion, overcrowding and unpleasantness.

Urban Renewal as a solution to urban decay lies in holistic mobilization of resources, demonstration of political will, socio economic intervention, Urban Planning as well as provision of adequate social services to improve living conditions of Nigerian people thereby repositioning their environment for sustainable development.

Oyo State Chapter of the Nigerian Institute of Town Planners advises the citizens of Oyo State to join hands with the State Government in tackling the deadly virus {COVID-19}, stay safe, keep and maintain physical distance, wash hands frequently and regularly. Above all abide by the Town Planning Laws/Regulations in the State.

Republished from [By InsideOyo](#) April 15, 2020.