

MODULE 5

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| Unit 1 | Management Policies and Strategies for Urban Likeability |
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UNIT 1 MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR URBAN LIKEABILITY

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Several policies have been adopted by government to improve living conditions in the Nigerian urban centres. One of such policies is the National Urban Development Policy promulgated in 1992. The policy provides guidelines for urban development and management. An Urban Development Bank and an enabling law for the establishment of physical planning units at all levels of government were also achieved under the policy. To enable the construction sector to meet human settlement development goals while avoiding harmful side effects of human health, the Federal Government of Nigeria also established and commenced the enforcement of National Building Codes and Standards. In addition, a National Construction Policy was promulgated in 1994 to ensure and enhance the use of indigenous building materials and industries; adoption of standards and regulatory measures for increased use of energy-efficient designs; and use of labour-intensive construction and maintenance technologies for the generation of employment. Based on this background, we shall discuss the various Management Policies and Strategies for Urban likeability with particular reference to Nigeria.

2.0 A: OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- appraise the various urban management policies adopted by the Nigerian governments;
- analyse the implications of urban management policies on both the environment and inhabitants; and
- state the impacts of rural urban migration on both the source and the destination regions.

2.0 B: HOW TO STUDY THIS UNIT

1. You are expected to read carefully through this unit twice before attempting to answer the activity questions. Do not look at the solution or guides provided at the end of the unit until you are satisfied that you have done your best to get all the answers.
2. Share your difficulties in understanding the unit with your mates, facilitators and by consulting other relevant materials or internet.
3. Ensure that you only check correct answers to the activities as a way of confirming what you have done.
4. Note that if you follow these instructions strictly, you will feel fulfilled at the end that you have achieved your aim and could stimulate you to do more.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Nigeria's Urban Policy

A National Urban Development Policy was launched in 1997. Its stated goal is to develop a dynamic system of urban settlements that will foster sustainable economic growth, promote efficient urban and regional development and ensure improved standard of living and well being for all Nigerians. The 1992 Urban and Regional Planning Law of Nigeria provides the legal framework for the implementation of the policy. The law specifies the urban limit for any settlement and the planning and development parameters guiding such development. Thus, it holds a good promise for the protection of rural agricultural lands in peri-urban areas. Necessary institutional frameworks have been established to implement the policy. At the local level, Urban Planning Authorities are being set up to administer the policy, while Urban Planning Boards are located at the State level and a National Urban Development Commission has been set up at the Federal level. The decree setting up the Commission is now being reviewed.

In one of its recent publications, National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) highlight evidence that suggests that the rural sector has been facing “a relatively more serious poverty situation than the urban”.

NEEDS states further that:

- “with partly rural-fed increases in population putting pressures on limited resources in the urban areas, the latter centres continue to face serious problems of unemployment, under-employment, housing and other environment-related problems, which contribute to persistent seriousness of the urban poverty situation”.

Furthermore, constraints inhibiting private sector participation in the transformation of agricultural production highlighted by NEEDS include “the rapid shift of population from rural to urban areas and the perceptible shift in consumption patterns from local to imported food items” and “a land tenure system that inhibits the acquisition of land for mechanised farming”.

Policy thrusts in NEEDS that aim to address these issues include the “creation of more agricultural and rural employment opportunities to increase the income of farmers and urban dwellers through the modernisation of production and creation of an agricultural sector that is responsive to the demands and realities of the Nigerian economy” and the “promotion of integrated rural development involving agricultural and non-agricultural activities including the provision of physical infrastructure such as feeder roads, rural water supply and rural communications”.

3.1.1 Policy Implications

- Since rural-urban interactions are a significant part of livelihood strategies, they should always be taken into account by development policy makers in designing interventions for policy alleviation in both urban and rural development – rural and urban areas should be seen as two ends of a continuum of the urbanisation process.
- As agriculture is shown to be the engine of growth in the rural economy, prioritisation of agricultural development is an important rural development and poverty reduction strategy, despite the declining importance of agriculture in livelihoods and GDP.
- The government faces immense challenges in improving urban infrastructure and related public services. Continued privatisation

of public utilities and policies that promote private funding of some ventures, such as urban water and electricity supply, refuse collection, and housing is one way in which service provision can be improved.

- Although highly controversial in Nigeria, reform of the 1978 Land Use Act has the potential to significantly improve the efficiency of land use in both rural and urban areas.

3.1.2 Consequences of the Policy

In rural areas, the vast increase in food demand generated by the growth of cities and expansion of transport capacity were among the major driving forces of agricultural production and modernisation through the 1990s. Urbanisation has played an important role in reducing pressures on scarce land and rural environmental resources and allowing the remaining rural population to develop viable production. Unless there is a considerable increase in the country's dependence on food imports, farm output per worker will need to grow by two-thirds and farm surplus per worker will need to double by 2020 in order to feed Nigeria's growing urban population (Club du Sahel, 2000). If this growth does occur, it has the potential to provide for a significant increase in the standard of living of farmers.

Migration between rural and urban areas in Nigeria has had a significant impact on both rural and urban areas because of the number of people involved and the fact that most migrants have been the young, often male; most productive members of the rural population. This has meant that the rural areas from which they came have often been left with a demographically unbalanced population of women, younger children, and older people. This process has affected the rural economy in the areas of migration by creating marked changes in the gender division of labour.

Agricultural labour was traditionally specified by gender: men had certain tasks and women had others, although the specific divisions varied by culture and ethnic group. As working-age men have left the rural areas, the resulting labour gap has normally been met by others, usually wives or children, or by hired labour. In other cases, the tasks have been modified or not performed.

The departure of men has helped to generate a lively market for rural wage labour. In many areas, male and female labourers are commonly hired to perform agricultural tasks such as land preparation, weeding, and harvesting, which in the past were done either by household labour or traditional work parties. In turn, the growth in demand for hired

labour has fostered an increase of seasonal and longer term intra-rural migration.

In more remote areas, however, finding hired workers is often difficult. The absence of men has led to neglect of such tasks as land clearing and heavy soil conservation work, which they generally performed. Thus, in forest areas from which there has been much male migration, thickly overgrown land that has been left as fallow for extended periods is often not cleared for cultivation; instead, the same areas of land are used repeatedly, leading to rapid declines in soil fertility and yields. As a result, land degradation has occurred in these low density areas. Intra-rural migration has led to increasing land disputes. Migrants can be allocated land but they lack security of tenure and the host community can in theory reclaim land at will. Many long running conflicts in Nigeria are rooted in the disputes over the property rights of migrants (such as the Tiv/Jukun and Ife/Modakeke conflicts).

The rapid growth of urban populations has created the following challenges in Nigeria's largest cities:

- congestion leading to urban squalor, housing shortages, invasion of urban open spaces and green belts with low quality housing
- a rapid accumulation of urban waste and a breakdown of urban infrastructure (including transport, water, and electricity)
- atmospheric and groundwater pollution
- lack of adequate infrastructure for housing, sanitation, water, and open space amenities. Much of this is due to the absence of land planning statutes that encompass the evolving functions and responsibilities of urban areas.

SELF ASSESSEMENT

What are the implication of urban management policies on both environment and inhabitants?

4.0 CONCLUSION

So far, we have been discussing the policy issues relating to the Nigerian urban centres. To this end it is therefore safe to conclude that the migration of the (educated) workforce to the urban areas is the main factor responsible for low rural productivity. Other factors are as a result of limited access to credit, extension services, and modern technology for agricultural production, processing and preservation. Also, there is sharp seasonality in the flow of production, income and employment opportunities in the rural sector. There are a large number of policies that if formulated and implemented properly would not only improve the living conditions in our urban centres but will as well improve the

quality of the cities. Among such policies are those related to urban management, environmental issues, service maintenance and sources of finance. Some of these would be discussed in the subsequent units; however it should be borne in mind that Nigeria is yet to develop any meaningful policy that will guide the development processes in our urban centres.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt that:

- there is urban limit and development parameters for any settlement
- the rural agricultural lands in peri-urban areas should be protected
- rural and urban areas are not equally catered for in terms of social and economic infrastructure
- there is continuous exodus of the workforce to the urban areas as the ageing population is left in the rural areas
- since rural-urban interactions are significant parts of livelihood strategies, they should always be taken into account by development policy makers
- the government faces immense challenges in improving urban infrastructure and related public services
- urbanisation has played an important role in reducing pressures on scarce land and rural environmental resources and allowing the remaining rural population to develop viable production.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Critically examine the nature and failure of urban development policies in Nigeria.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

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UNIT 2 URBAN WASTE MANAGEMENT

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Waste management is the collection, transport, processing, recycling or disposal of wasted materials. They usually relate to materials produced by human activity, and are generally undertaken to reduce their effect on health, aesthetics or amenity. Waste management is carried out to reduce the harmful effect on the environment and to recover resources from them. Waste management can involve solid, liquid or gaseous substances, with different methods and fields of expertise for each.

The problems of poor waste management have provided a window of opportunity for cities to find solutions involving the community and the private sector involving innovative technologies and disposal methods and involving behavioural changes and awareness raising. These issues have been amply demonstrated by good practices from many cities around the world. There is a need, therefore, for a complete rethinking of "waste" - to analyse if waste is indeed a 'waste'. When this has been properly analysed, the subsequent recommendations can be achieved.

2.0 A: OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- explain the meaning of waste management;
- highlight government efforts towards waste disposal management in urban areas;
- assess the impact of poor waste disposal management on the environment; and

- Proffer solutions to waste management problems in Nigerian cities.

2.0 B: HOW TO STUDY THIS UNIT

1. You are expected to read carefully through this unit twice before attempting to answer the activity questions. Do not look at the solution or guides provided at the end of the unit until you are satisfied that you have done your best to get all the answers.
2. Share your difficulties in understanding the unit with your mates, facilitators and by consulting other relevant materials or internet.
3. Ensure that you only check correct answers to the activities as a way of confirming what you have done.
4. Note that if you follow these instructions strictly, you will feel fulfilled at the end that you have achieved your aim and could stimulate you to do more.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Policy Issues towards Waste Management

Waste management practices differ for developed and developing nations, for urban and rural areas, and for residential and industrial producers. Management for non-hazardous residential and institutional waste in metropolitan areas is usually the responsibility of Local Government Authorities, while management for non-hazardous commercial and industrial waste is usually the responsibility of the generator.

Most local governments and urban agencies have, time and again, identified waste management as a major problem that has reached proportions requiring drastic measures. We can observe three key trends with respect to solid waste - increase in sheer volume of waste generated by urban residents; change in the quality or make-up of waste generated; and the disposal method of waste collected by land-fill, incineration, etc.

Problem of waste disposal management is very critical in Nigerian cities. For example, the metropolitan city of Lagos has been grappling with the problem over the years. Balogun (2001) observed that Lagos seriously lacks an efficient waste disposal method, and this inadequacy makes it one of the dirtiest capitals in the world. Municipal waste and sewage disposal problems are specifically serious in Lagos, Ibadan, Enugu, Kaduna, Aba, Port-Harcourt, Owerri and Warri. The reason for this is not farfetched. The large influx of people into these areas is fast compounding their problems of waste management. They suffer most

because of over population and congestion. They are also the industrial cities of Nigeria.

3.2 Problems of Waste Disposal Management

The following have been identified to be the problems of waste disposal management in urban areas:

1. There is too much emphasis on waste disposal that is focused on municipalities and use of high energy/high technology. Another is lack of holistic waste management system - disposal, processing, recycling and minimisation, which is capable of helping in understanding the actions to be taken, and in building a comprehensive waste management strategy for local governments in cities, particularly in the developing countries.
2. The implementation strategy of waste minimisation aim is usually very poor, since the defining criteria for waste minimisation programmes often lack deeper community participation, understanding economic benefits of waste, and other vital ingredients and the idea of waste disposal and pollution control as matters of efficient resource utilisation seems unfamiliar in light of contemporary concerns over environmental protection and ecological integrity.
3. Lack of holistic waste management system - disposal, processing, recycling and minimisation, which is capable of helping in understanding the actions to be taken, and in building a comprehensive waste management strategy for local governments in cities, particularly in the developing countries;
4. Several historians have recently pointed out that utilitarian attitude towards water resources have long extended to their use as sinks for domestic and industrial wastes.

3.3 Reasons for Poor Waste Management

Waste management is a critical issue in environmental quality in both developed and developing countries.

- a. **Inadequate Funds:** Funds to ministry of environment most of the time is always inadequate. Local governments hardly supplement the efforts of other tiers of government.
- b. **Insufficient Personnel:** This requires high level trained personnel knowledge in environmental issues. Large unskilled labour may be available but we need trained personnel to develop ideas and utilise the facilities provided.
- c. Insufficient equipment for waste disposal.

- d. Low awareness of proper waste disposal methods by the majority of the populace.

3.4 Solutions and Recommendations

The current emphasis on waste disposal that is focused on municipalities and use of high energy/high technology, needs to move more towards waste processing and waste recycling that involves public-private partnerships, aiming at eventually waste minimisation driven at the community level and using low energy/low technology resources. Some of the defining criteria for future waste minimisation programmes should include deeper community participation, understanding economic benefits/recovery of waste, focusing on product life cycles (rather than end-of-pipe solutions), and decentralised administration of waste, minimising environmental impacts, and reconciling investment costs with long-term goals. Through minimising the waste volume disposal to dump site and conditioning of its disposal to near settlement areas, usage of plain and fuel as well as the emissions depending on it can be decreased.

Gender differences and inequalities should be put into proper consideration in the design and implementation of waste disposal programmes: who to target, who to involve and who to listen to regarding preferences; since they can affect various aspects of waste disposal. In addition to, gender differences, other factors such as age, class, race, or religion that are capable of influencing people's responses to waste and their ability to participate in initiatives should not be neglected either.

More importantly, the third party such as environmental NGOs would be expected to bridge the gaps between administrative officers and inhabitants who live in any sites where the projects are planned. The idea of waste disposal and pollution control as matters of efficient resource utilisation, which seems unfamiliar in light of contemporary concerns over environmental protection and ecological integrity can be changed positively. This can be achieved through the third party medium, such that utilitarian attitudes towards water resources, which have long extended to their use as sinks for domestic and industrial wastes, will be corrected. Thus, canals and other drainage systems will be assisted to perform their origin function.

Hagerstrand (2001) argues in favour of functional specialisation, an indication that each group of the actors at each level should be provided with “own set of rights, responsibilities and expertise”. Thus, the actors can participate actively in its planning and implementation at different special domain. The domains are presented in a hierarchical order in

which actors are divided into several levels and each level is held by the domains acting above it, e.g. the local government works below the provincial government; the provincial government works below the state government. The spatial domain system can clearly illustrate how each upper level can influence the level below. It also allows the actors from the lowest level to influence the upper levels e.g. in the form of trade union or Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) so as to ensure the realisation of a dynamic two-way flow of information between the upper and the lower.

This nested spatial domain system can be adopted for analyzing and improving stakeholder partnership in Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) management system both vertically and horizontally. This will assist the efficiency of stakeholder partnership, a necessary precondition for the implementation of "waste disposal fee" to control MSW over-generation in urban areas. This strategy is already in use in some urban areas in Nigeria and China, although both pros and risks can exist with the adoption of "waste disposal fee".

Moreover, the state government should operate indirectly through setting goals, legal limits or creating incentives and introduction of waste disposal fee while the ultimate operations to decrease Municipal Solid Waste generation should be located in the actor level in accordance with Hagerstrand's nested spatial domain system. The adoption of a waste disposal fee can result in a number of positive impacts, such as to mobilise households' enthusiasm for minimising waste over-generation in a cost-efficient way, to increase consolidate revenue and to reflect the Polluter-Pays-Principle, etc. The major advantage of imposing waste disposal fee is that it can force all stakeholders to take environmental concerns into account to minimise the negative impacts it has on their activities as much as possible.

In sum, the following suggestions may improve the already worse situation:

- a. solid Waste Recycling is a method that can be adopted to reduce the need for landfills and incinerators
- b. street trading and unauthorised trading in non-market places should be discouraged
- c. collection bins should be provided in strategic and public places such as markets, taxi parks, and stadia. In addition, residential houses should make adequate provision for efficient waste disposal system
- d. public enlighten programmes to educate city dwellers on the appropriate methods of disposing their wastes. This can be done through handbills, radio, television jingles

- e. engage more personnel and equipment in the disposal of solid waste, especially in the unplanned section of the cities.

SELF ASSESSEMENT

What are the challenges of water disposal management?

4.0 CONCLUSION

As the definition of "waste" differs from place to place, so the waste disposal system adopted. In most developing parts of the world, particularly in Nigeria, open dump site system of waste disposal is predominant. The so called incineration methods claimed are mere dumping in disguise. Waste disposal system as it is now, particularly in Nigeria, deserves special attention from the government. It is only Abuja, the metropolitan city that one can use as a model with excellent waste management arrangement. However, one or a combination of the recommendations provided, if properly annexed, has the potential to drastically reduce the current threat posed by the consequences of Municipal Solid Waste over-generation in urban areas against the survival of man and his environment.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt that:

- urban Planning Authorities are set up to administer the policy
- there is rapid accumulation of waste and a breakdown of infrastructure in the Nigerian cities
- waste management is the collection, transport, processing, recycling or disposal of wasted materials;
- waste management practices in developed countries differ from those in developing nations
- there are three key trends with respect to solid waste: volume of wastes generated change in the quality or make-up of wastes; and the disposal method of wastes collected
- waste management is a critical issue in environmental quality in both developed and developing countries
- there is lack of holistic approach to waste management system in Nigerian urban centres
- there is insufficient equipment for waste disposal;
- there is low awareness of proper waste disposal methods by the majority of the populace

- a necessary precondition for waste management is the implementation of waste disposal fee to control Municipal Solid Waste over-generation in urban areas.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Attempt an appraisal of the implications of urban management policies on both the environment and the urban dwellers.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

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UNIT 3 POLICY ISSUES TOWARDS URBAN RENEWAL

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The sporadic application of slum clearance programmes served only to exacerbate the already intransigent problem of urban housing shortage, as the example of Lagos and Port Harcourt have demonstrated. The continued application of western assumptions in urban development (whereas they have since been modified in those countries) has inhibited a reassessment of issues in the Nigerian context.

2.0 A: OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- explain the concept of urban renewal;
- highlight government efforts towards urban renewal in Nigeria; and
- itemise the procedure for urban renewal in any community.

2.0 B: HOW TO STUDY THIS UNIT

1. You are expected to read carefully through this unit twice before attempting to answer the activity questions. Do not look at the solution or guides provided at the end of the unit until you are satisfied that you have done your best to get all the answers.
2. Share your difficulties in understanding the unit with your mates, facilitators and by consulting other relevant materials or internet.
3. Ensure that you only check correct answers to the activities as a way of confirming what you have done.
4. Note that if you follow these instructions strictly, you will feel fulfilled at the end that you have achieved your aim and could stimulate you to do more.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 The Urban Renewal Programmes

In recognition of the problems of sporadic development of slums and other illegal structures in the Nigerian urban centres, the Federal Government of Nigeria has been making efforts to combat the issues of squatter settlements (i.e. slums) through their policies and programmes. One of these was the Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Law promulgated in 1992 to regulate and guide spatial planning at all levels of government. A fall-out of the policy is the establishment of the Housing Policy Council to monitor activities in the housing sector and evaluate the policy impact on the sector. The council regularly collects data and publishes information on the state of the housing sector.

The second is the National Housing Fund and an Infrastructural Development Fund, which were put in place to facilitate the attainment of the goals of sustainable human settlement in the country since 1990s.

The Urban Renewal Programme by the Federal Government was directed at improving existing neighbourhoods in core areas. It has been implemented in 18 cities across the nation. The Federal Government has provided through the National Sites and Services Programme over 15,000 plots at subsidised rate to the public.

Furthermore, the country is participating in the Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP) under the urban management programme (UMP) of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (UNCHS)/World Bank /United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Under the programme, the Sustainable Ibadan Project (SIP) is being implemented. Through the initiative, Local Governments, NGOs, Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), and private individuals are encouraged to participate and contribute to urban improvement and management. The process of replicating the sustainable city programme has already begun. Two other cities, Kano and Enugu have commenced their projects. The sustainable Kano Project has already prepared Kano environment profile study; forming the basis for consultative actions on the management of Metropolitan Kano. The SCP emphasises the two-way relationship between development and environment which promotes awareness and understanding of the priority issues to be addressed in urban environment and development, better understanding of modern urban and environmental management approaches, and the most effective and lasting impact.

In addition to efforts of the government toward the achievement of the objectives of programmes under the Infrastructure Development Programme, the Urban Basic Services Programme (UBS) is being

undertaken in the country to promote the integrated provision of environmental infrastructure, water, sanitation, drainage and solid waste management. The project involved the identification of core areas in some Nigerian cities and the packaging of improvement programmes targeted at women and children. However, housing development policies are skewed in favour of those in the middle and upper income brackets. Proposed housing development for the poor are either not sufficient, or hijacked by the rich since most poor cannot afford the cost of acquisition. Not only have their past efforts been limited by ineffective programmes of action and the ineptitude of the appropriate institutions but also, most of the programmes have not met their target of decent and affordable accommodation for the urban poor. Meanwhile, governments who persist with the policy of wholesale clearance of what are judged blighted areas have made significantly worse, the housing problems of the poor. For example, in most cases where evacuees were given government assistance, its scale was inadequate and often misdirected. As a result, evacuees usually moved to another area that the government also considered a slum, thus reinforcing the cycle of slum development, government inaction and eventual clearance.

3.2 Procedure for Urban Renewal

In terms of planning, five procedural steps are necessary for the accomplishment of desirable urban renewal exercise for the community. They are:

1. to acquire land in accordance with the plan, consisting of purchase of land and the structures on it;
2. relocation of residents from the acquired buildings into satisfactory quarters. The relocation exercise must be made not only mandatory on the government (local and state) undertaking renewal but made a legal requirement;
3. the razing of the structures (site clearance) on the land may be carried out only after the qualities of such structures have been determined. The exercise also assumed that a process of data collection and analysis has been accomplished (social and physical);
4. site improvement and supporting facilities and services should be undertaken by the agency;
5. land may be built upon by agency or sold to original or sold to the original owners if compensations have been paid. They may also be given back to the owners with loans to rebuild either through self-help cooperative venture while amortisation and interest on such loans should be made generous for the poor and
6. the only way to avoid the problem of a reduced housing stock in any urban renewal project in order to curb the incidence of the

spiral process of slums among the poor, as the case of Maroko, in Lagos, is by building new dwelling units for relocation before demolishing their present homes. Such policy would merge with general attempt to relocate the poor in suburbs, seeking a reduction in the concentration of poverty in the city centres in Nigeria.

SELF ASSESSEMENT

Highlight government efforts towards urban renewal in Nigeria.

4.0 CONCLUSION

There is a fundamental fact that should be taken into consideration in proffering solution to third world problems. The remedies to be applied must be determined by local circumstances and the different background causes. Wholesale slum clearance might have succeeded in Britain; can the same be said of the central Lagos slum clearance in Nigeria? Sit and services might have succeeded in Singapore but that does not mean that it will succeed in Kenya with its problem of low per capita income. Core housing might have succeeded in Italy; the experience in Ghana is not the same story. System building might be the vogue in the United States of America: where machinery is cheap and labour is expensive; can that be the same in Nigeria where labour is cheap but machinery is very expensive?

5.0 SUMMARY

In recognition of the problems of sporadic development of slums and other illegal structures in the Nigerian urban centres, the Federal Government of Nigeria has been making efforts to combat the issues of squatter settlements (i.e. slums) through their policies and programmes. A fall-out of the policy is the establishment of the Housing Policy Council to monitor activities in the housing sector and evaluate policy impact on the sector. The Urban Renewal Programme by the Federal Government was directed at improving existing neighbourhoods in core areas. Furthermore, the country is participating in many international programmes in its efforts toward the promotion of the integrated provision of environmental infrastructure, water, sanitation, drainage and solid waste management.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Prepare an agenda for the renewal of a named city in Nigeria.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

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