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ASSESSMENT OF HOUSING QUALITY IN REFLECTION OF NIGERIAN MILITARY HOUSING STANDARDS: AN EXAMPLE OF MOGADISHU CANTONMENT, ASOKORO, ABUJA

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Abstract

Housing plays a critical role in the welfare and operational readiness of military personnel, yet there are significant shortfalls in meeting established benchmarks. The objective of the study is to assess the housing quality of Mogadishu cantonment, Asokoro, Abuja, in reflection of Nigerian Military housing Standards. Relevant published and unpublished literature on housing themes was extensively reviewed to establish the theoretical base and existing knowledge on housing quality. A sample size of 203 houses was drawn from a population of 1,230 housing units. A stratified random sampling technique was used to administer structured questionnaires to acquire information on residents' demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, and indicators of housing quality in the study area. An inventory of housing amenities and facilities was also done via a checklist, simultaneously with the aforementioned technique. Residents' responses and Field observations were statistically computed frequency and percentage descriptive summaries of data collected using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23. The results are presented in maps, tables, and charts, and further discussed in prose. The study ascertained the following: most (65%) residents indicated living in overcrowded spaces, 72% complained of insufficient kitchen and bathroom facilities, and 78% identified unreliable utilities. The study recommends a review of military housing policy and provision towards meeting the needs of service personnel, even in a regimental setting and an immediate upgrade of housing infrastructure, facilities, and services with the sole aim of achieving sustainable living quarters that will promote liveability, healthiness, and productivity of military service personnel.

Keywords: housing quality, military housing policy, Mogadishu cantonment, infrastructure, resident satisfaction.

1.0 Introduction

Housing quality is a fundamental determinant of human well-being, societal stability, and economic productivity (Smith, 2021; Brown, 2022). For military personnel, housing is more than a physical shelter; it plays a crucial role in operational readiness, morale, and overall effectiveness (Chen, 2022). In Nigeria, military housing policies aim to provide adequate living spaces, essential amenities, and reliable services to all ranks (Sani, 2024). However, the reality in barracks like Mogadishu Cantonment, Asokoro, Abuja, often falls short of these aspirations, with significant gaps between policy provisions and actual conditions (Jiboye, 2012; Federal Ministry of Works & Housing, 2021). Military housing is affected by these issues, with many barracks characterized by overcrowded living spaces, substandard facilities, and unreliable utilities. These conditions impact the well-being of military personnel and their families, as well as the value of Nigeria's armed forces.

Mogadishu Cantonment presents a stratified environment where housing quality is closely tied to military rank and status. Higher-ranking officers typically have access to better-designed accommodations, spacious quarters, and exclusive facilities, whereas lower-ranking soldiers endure overcrowded living conditions, shared amenities, and unreliable services. This division highlights systemic disparities rooted in institutional hierarchy and resource distribution, creating conditions that may hinder social cohesion and sustainable living.

The Cantonment's layout reflects its dual role as a residential area and military base. In addition, the Cantonment's housing is multifaceted. Overcrowding is a significant issue, driven by the rapid expansion of the Nigerian armed forces, leading to cramped living conditions. Shows these challenges, established as a residential facility for military officers and soldiers, the cantonment is expected to meet military housing standards, which constitute adequate living spaces, reliable utilities, and essential amenities. However, preliminary

observations show significant deviations from these standards. Therefore, with increasing density and occupational ratio, Overcrowded housing, insufficient kitchen and bathroom facilities, and unreliable utilities, unfavourable living conditions become imminent. It is crucial to investigate these issues to adequately address military personnel's holistic housing needs that promote health, security, and well-being, which are essential for fulfilling their duties effectively. Furthermore, housing quality affects social and economic stability within military communities. Poor housing can undermine morale, increase stress, and lead to poor health outcomes, impacting the productivity and readiness of the armed forces (Aina & Adeyemi, 2023).

From the perspective of inclusion and diversity, this unequal access to quality housing presents a challenge to the ideals of a sustainable society. A truly inclusive military housing policy must ensure equitable access to safe, healthy, and dignified housing for all personnel, regardless of rank. Promoting fairness in housing provision strengthens community trust, improves morale, and contributes to a more cohesive and effective force.

Globally, military housing policies differ significantly, reflecting national priorities, resources, and governance structures. Developed countries like the United States and the United Kingdom have well-funded military housing programs that combine government-provided units and allowances for private rentals (U.S. Department of Defense, 2022). These programs ensure high-quality housing for military personnel regardless of deployment. In contrast, many developing countries, including Nigeria, face underfunded and poorly managed military housing, resulting in inadequate conditions (Bamigboye, 2021). Research on housing quality in Nigeria mainly focuses on urban and rural deficits, affordability issues, and informal settlements (Ogu, 2002; Ibem & Amole, 2012). While these studies provide useful insights, there's a clear gap in the literature regarding military housing. Existing studies

emphasize policy frameworks and infrastructural deficits but often overlook residents' lived experiences and housing satisfaction factors. This gap calls for research that integrates policy analysis with housing quality assessments in military contexts. Housing quality is inherently multidimensional, involving physical, social, and environmental dimensions. Physical dimensions include structural integrity, adequacy of living spaces, and essential facilities (Turner, 1976). Social dimensions involve fostering community cohesion and supporting social needs. Environmental dimensions cover infrastructure quality and access to utilities (Marans & Rodgers, 1975). These dimensions are interconnected, and deficiencies in one area can impact overall housing quality.

Mogadishu Cantonment offers an interesting case study for examining these aforementioned dimensions, driven by the rapid expansion of the Nigerian armed forces, which probably leads to poor living conditions. Therefore, this study assesses the housing conditions in Mogadishu Cantonment. The objectives of this study include reviewing general housing concepts and policies, identifying the types of housing available in Mogadishu Cantonment, assessing compliance with military housing standards, and proposing practical recommendations for improvement. The study contributes to the broader discourse on housing justice, inclusion, and sustainability. By addressing these objectives, the research aims to bridge the gap between policy and practice, providing actionable insights for policymakers and stakeholders.

1.1 Literature review

Housing can be broadly defined as any structure designed to accommodate people, providing safety, privacy, and protection from the environment (United Nations Human Settlements Programme [UN-Habitat], 2021). Housing is generally referred to as a shelter or lodging for human habitation. It is a structure designed as a body for one or more persons. The

contemporary understanding of housing transcends mere physical structures, encompassing interior design, amenities, and its interconnectedness with the surrounding neighborhood or community. (Smith, 2023). The definition goes beyond the physical aspect of housing to encompass elements of social inclusion, community integration, and access to basic services like water, electricity, and sanitation (Adelekan & Alade, 2022). Scholars such as Turner (1976) have further elaborated on the idea of “housing as a verb,” implying that housing is not just a product but a process involving ongoing interactions between residents and their environment. Housing, according to contemporary perspectives on urban development, is the foundational physical environment where families, the basic units of society, thrive. Smith & Johnson (2023) add that Housing encompasses not only shelter and household facilities but also a diverse array of amenities, services, and utilities that foster connections between individuals, families, and their evolving communities. In essence, housing is viewed as a multi-dimensional entity, extending beyond mere shelter to encompass a comprehensive package of goods and services.

Globally, military housing is considered a unique category of housing due to the specific needs of military personnel, such as proximity to military bases, security, and frequent relocation. In many countries, the state takes direct responsibility for providing or subsidizing housing for its armed forces. The United States, for example, has a well-developed military housing system that includes both government-owned housing units and housing allowances for personnel to secure private accommodation (U.S. Department of Defense, 2022).

In Nigeria, military housing is primarily the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence, and the provision of adequate housing for armed forces personnel has been a longstanding issue. Military housing is supposed to be provided either on military bases or in designated

barracks, with some personnel receiving housing allowances in place of physical accommodation. However, the availability and quality of this housing have been inconsistent, with reports of overcrowding, poor maintenance, and inadequate infrastructure in many military barracks (Bamigboye, 2021). This has contributed to low morale and dissatisfaction among Nigerian military personnel, as housing is a critical factor in their overall welfare (Aina & Adeyemi, 2023).

Housing as a concept is multifaceted, encompassing social, economic, and legal dimensions. In Nigeria, these dimensions intersect with significant challenges, particularly in providing adequate housing for its growing population and the unique needs of military personnel. While international frameworks recognize housing as a fundamental human right, the Nigerian context reveals a complex and often under-resourced housing sector, where policies frequently fail to meet the practical needs of citizens and military personnel alike.

Housing for military personnel is a crucial aspect of their overall welfare and operational readiness. Adequate housing ensures stability for service members and their families, fostering morale and contributing to the effective functioning of the armed forces. However, the provision of adequate military housing in Nigeria has faced significant challenges over the years, including insufficient housing units, poor maintenance, and bureaucratic inefficiencies.

Historically, the government has sought to provide housing for service members through the construction of military barracks. These barracks are intended to serve as both permanent and temporary accommodations, depending on the deployment status of the personnel. However, the rapid expansion of the armed forces, coupled with insufficient investment in infrastructure, has led to overcrowding in many barracks and a shortage of available housing units (Global Firepower, 2023).

The Nigerian Defence Policy outlines the need for improving the living conditions of military personnel, including the provision of adequate housing. The policy recognizes that the welfare of military personnel, including housing, is directly tied to the operational readiness and effectiveness of the armed forces. Despite this recognition, there has been a gap between policy and implementation, with many housing projects either incomplete or stalled due to a lack of funding and administrative inefficiencies (Aina & Adeyemi, 2023).

In addition, Military personnel who are not housed within the barracks are provided with housing allowance by the Federal Government of Nigeria. This allowance is intended to cover rental costs for those who live outside the barracks. However, the housing allowance is often insufficient to meet the rising cost of housing, particularly in urban areas where rents are high (Onyebuchi, 2021). Military personnel stationed in cities like Abuja or Lagos often find out that their housing allowances do not cover the full cost of decent accommodation, forcing them to live in substandard housing or distant suburbs, far from their places of work.

The housing allowance is typically calculated based on the rank and service length of the personnel, with higher-ranking officers receiving larger allowances (Aina & Adeyemi, 2023). Despite this, the amount allocated is often outpaced by inflation and rising rental costs, leading to dissatisfaction among service members. Moreover, delays in disbursing housing allowances have been reported, further complicating the situation for personnel seeking accommodation outside the barracks.

However, the major challenge facing military housing in Nigeria is the lack of proper maintenance. Many of the barracks in Nigeria were built decades ago and have not been adequately maintained. As a result, these barracks are in various states of disrepair, with

reports of leaking roofs, broken plumbing, and insufficient electricity and water supply (Bamigboye, 2021). Another significant challenge is the shortage of housing units. With the Nigerian military expanding its operations to address internal security challenges, such as the Boko Haram insurgency and communal conflicts, the demand for housing has increased. However, the construction of new barracks has not kept pace with the growing number of personnel, leading to overcrowded conditions in existing facilities (Global Firepower, 2023). Interestingly, the Ministry of Defence plays a key role in addressing these housing challenges, but its efforts have been limited by a lack of funding and the slow pace of policy implementation. While there have been efforts to attract private investment through PPPs, these initiatives have not been sufficient to meet the growing demand for military housing.

2.0 Materials and Methods

The Study Area

Mogadishu Cantonment is located in Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC), Federal Capital City, Abuja, Nigeria (see Figures 1 & 2). Mogadishu Cantonment is situated on latitude 9.0500°N and longitude 7.5396°E (See Figure 3), placing it within a region known for its favorable geographical and climatic conditions. As a strategic residential and military facility, it houses both officers and soldiers along with their families. The cantonment's location in Abuja provides access to national resources and infrastructure; however, it also faces unique challenges associated with rapid urbanization and the expanding population of military personnel. The study area includes officers' quarters, soldiers' quarters, and communal facilities such as markets, schools, and recreational spaces. The built environment reflects disparities in housing quality, infrastructure provision, and maintenance, making it a suitable case study for assessing military housing conditions in Nigeria.

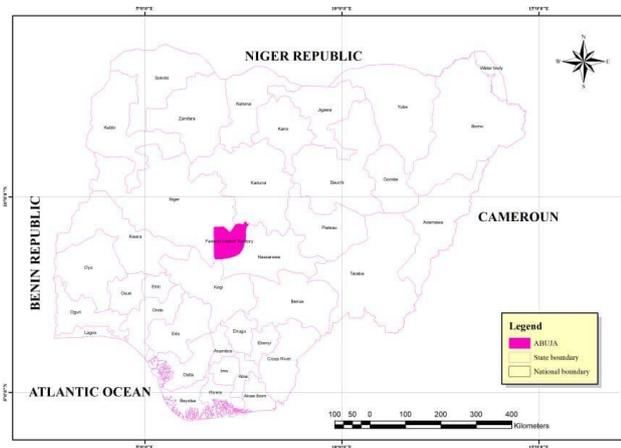


Figure 1: Nigeria showing Abuja

Source: Google Earth, QGIS, 2024

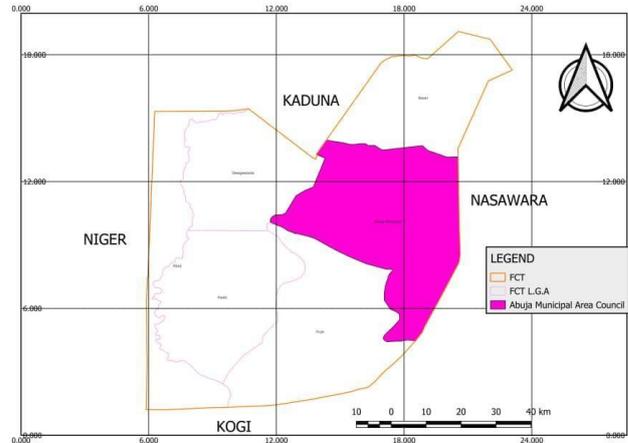


Figure 2: Abuja Municipal Area Council

Source: Google Earth, QGIS, 2024



Figure 3: Mogadishu Cantonment

Source: Google Earth modified using QGIS, 2024

Data collection technique & Analysis

Data were obtained through quantitative and qualitative methods (mixed approach). Military housing policy document and other housing literature were extensively reviewed and

provided the study pathway and basis for assessing existing housing conditions. Quantitative data on internal housing conditions were obtained via questionnaires. Qualitative data on external housing conditions, infrastructure, and services were synthesized via the filling of structured checklists and observation; interviews were also conducted with block leaders and housing administrative officers to establish the generic housing types, challenges, and historical information. The data collected were analyzed with SPSS version 23, and results were presented in descriptive summaries of tables, frequency, and percentages of responses. Pictures were also used to provide additional information on the housing types and conditions uncovered by the study investigation. All results were interpreted and discussed in prose to establish the housing quality in the study and perhaps recommendations for improvement.

Sample size and sampling technique

A stratified random sampling technique was used in this study to ensure proportional representation of the different housing categories in Mogadishu Cantonment. A sample size of 203 houses was drawn from a sample frame of 1,230 housing units using Cochran's formula for finite population, ensuring statistically significant results with a 95% confidence level and $\pm 5\%$ margin of error. The strata included Senior Officers' Quarters, Married Officers' Quarters, Bachelor Officers' Quarters, and Soldiers' Quarters. Each stratum was sampled in proportion to its size within the total population to ensure balanced representation.

3.0 Results and Discussion

3.1 Housing Typology in Mogadishu Cantonment

Table 1 shows that the cantonment houses a total of 1,230 units across various categories of staff, consisting of Senior Officers' Quarters, Married Officers' Quarters, Bachelor Officers' Quarters, and Soldiers' Quarters typology. Figures 4-7 further reveal the contrasting housing

categories in terms of design and type, for instance, the Senior officers are in a floor type and Soldiers on one floor. Physical observation suggests that the Senior Officer's quarters seem better equipped with ancillary components, and activity spaces, e.g., parking spaces, than those of the soldiers' quarters. Senior officers' quarters typically include semi-detached and detached structures, whereas soldiers' quarters primarily consist of barrack-style blocks.

This could mean that the higher the personnel rank, the better the housing conditions and prestige reflect superiority, perhaps.

Table 1: Housing Design Typology and Number of Units in Mogadishu Cantonment

S/N	Quarters	Category of Staff	Nos. of Housing Units	Type of Housing Design
1.	Seniors Officers Quarters	Officers	66	Block of Rooms & Flats
2.	Married Officers Quarters	Officers	24	Semi-detached
3.	Bachelor Officers Quarters	Officers	46	Semi-detached
4.	Soldiers Quarters (SNCOs & NCOs)	Soldiers	1094	Block of Flats & Block of Rooms
	TOTAL		1230	

Source: Field Survey, 2024.



Figure 4. Soldiers Quarters (SNCO&NCOs)
Source: Field survey, 2024



Figure 5: Soldiers Quarters (SNCO&NCOs)
Source: Field survey, 2024



Figure 6: Bachelor Officers Quarters
Source: Field survey, 2024.



Figure 7: Married Officers Quarters
Source: Field survey, 2024.

3.2 Situation of Housing Components, Facilities, and Utilities

3.2.1 Living Spaces

Table 2 results reveal that the provision of living spaces for the three categories of staffing, viz, Senior, Married, and Bachelor Officers, are in shortfall supply with the Military housing requirement. The Senior Officer quarters have 2 rooms, Married Officers, 2 rooms, and Bachelor Officers, 1 room, against 4, 3, and 2 rooms respectively, military housing standards. This means a shortfall between the military policy mandate on room numbers and the Mogadishu cantonment provision on staff housing. By extension, the senior officers' accommodations often fail to meet the four-room standard, with many units providing only

two rooms. Soldiers' quarters, limited to single rooms in most cases, pose challenges for families in terms of functionality and privacy.

Quarters	Policy Requirement	Actual Provision
Senior Officers Quarters	4 Rooms	2 Rooms
Married Officers Quarters	3 Rooms	2 Rooms
Bachelor Officers Quarters	2 Rooms	1 Room

Table 2: Number of Rooms

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

3.2.2 Sanitary Facilities

The availability and adequacy of toilets, bathrooms, and provision of laundry areas, as shown in Table 3, reveal that the senior officers' quarters are equipped with en-suite facilities, while soldiers' accommodations rely on shared amenities, creating hygiene and convenience issues. Table 4 underscores the lack of dedicated laundry spaces, which significantly affects household sanitation practices. By implication, residents are exposed to infringement of privacy and social hazards that are associated with shared facilities. The absence of laundry areas would promote inappropriate disposal of wastewater, thereby deteriorating environmental aesthetics and breeding media for pests and insects of public health importance.

Table 3: Number of Toilets/Bathrooms

Quarters	Military Housing Policy Requirement	Actual Provision (On Ground)
Senior Officers Quarters	4 Toilets/Bathrooms	2 Toilets/Bathrooms

Married Officers Quarters	3 Toilets/Bathrooms	2 Toilets/Bathrooms
Bachelor Officers Quarters	2 Toilets/Bathrooms	1 Toilet/Bathroom
Soldiers/ NCOs Quarters	1 Toilet/Bathroom per SNCO	1 Toilet/Bathroom (Shared)
Soldiers/ NCOs Quarters	1 Toilet/Bathroom per NCO	1 Toilet/Bathroom (Shared)

Source: Field Survey, July 2024.

Table 4: Laundry Facilities (Officers' Quarters)

Quarters	Policy Requirement	Actual Provision (On Ground)
Senior Officers Quarters	1 Laundry	-
Married Officers Quarters	1 Laundry	-
Bachelor Officers Quarters	-	-

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

3.2.3 Kitchen Facilities

Table 5 shows that the Kitchen provisions are substandard (shared) for all the housing types. Senior officers' quarters lack essential features such as stores and storage cabinets/pantries, while soldiers' accommodations are predominantly limited to shared cooking spaces, which are often overcrowded and poorly ventilated. The comfort and safety of shared cooking areas may necessitate some occupants to cook in their living rooms, which may pose risks of fire outbreaks in the housing units.

Table 5: Kitchen Facilities

Quarters	Policy Requirement	Actual Provision (On Ground)
Senior Officers Quarters	1 Kitchen & Store	1 Kitchen (No Store)
Married Officers Quarters	1 Kitchen & Store	1 Kitchen (No Store)
Bachelor Officers Quarters	1 Kitchen	1 Kitchen (Shared)

SNCOs Quarters	1 Kitchen per SNCO	1 Kitchen (Shared)
NCOs Quarters	1 Kitchen per NCO	1 Kitchen (Shared)

Source: Field Survey, July 2024.

3.2.4 Parking and Garage Facilities

Inadequate parking facilities are a major concern, as indicated in Table 6. Officers' quarters lack designated garages, leading to on-street parking (see Figure 8), which contributes to congestion due to on-street parking and poses security risks. However, the military base should be secured on matters regarding the theft of property. Yet, properties of individual households such as cars, in this case, would require some space for territoriality and maintenance culture.

Table 6: Parking Facilities

Quarters	Policy Requirement	Actual Provision (On Ground)
Senior Officers Quarters	1 Garage	-
Married Officers Quarters	-	-
Bachelor Officers Quarters	-	-
SNCOs Quarters	-	-
NCOs Quarters	-	-

Source: Field Survey, July 2024.



Figure 8: On-street parking at the Soldiers' quarters

Source: Field survey, 2024

3.3 Infrastructure and Services

3.3.1 Road Networks and Drainage

Physical Observations revealed a poorly maintained cantonment's road network, with significant portions remaining unpaved and prone to erosion. The drainage system is largely ineffective, leading to frequent flooding during the rainy season. These conditions severely hinder accessibility and pose environmental health risks.

3.3.2 Water and Electricity Supply

The interview session conducted with the Block Leaders revealed that Water supply inconsistencies were reported, with water only available at certain times or in limited quantities, which fall short of the required continuous 24/7 water supply. Although Electricity supply averages 20 hours daily, but falls short of the 24-hour benchmark, affecting routine household activities.

3.3.4 Recreational and Green Spaces

Recreational facilities and green spaces are conspicuously absent, as highlighted in Tables 7 & 8. The absence of playgrounds and parks deprives residents, particularly children, of essential spaces for physical activity and social interaction.

Table 7: Playground for Children

Quarters	Policy Requirement	Actual Provision (On Ground)
Senior Officers Quarters	Provision of a playground for children	None
Married Officers Quarters	Provision of a playground for children	None
Bachelor Officers Quarters	-	None

Source: Field Survey, July 2024.

Table 8: Open/Green spaces (Officers' Quarters)

Quarters	Policy Requirement	Actual Provision (On Ground)
Senior Officers Quarters	Provision of open/green spaces	-
Married Officers Quarters	Provision of open/green spaces	-
Bachelor Officers Quarters	-	-

Source: Field Survey, July 2024.

3.3.5 Sanitation and Maintenance Services

As represented in Table 9, when it comes to sanitation issues on waste management, it has been upheld, but there are significant challenges, such as limited or inadequate disposal facilities, such as waste bins, which frequently overflow due to inconsistent collection services. Of course, military bases are known for the maintenance of their environment with little or no litter around their environment.

Table 9: Waste Management (Officers' Quarters)

Quarters	Policy Requirement	Actual Provision (On Ground)
Senior Officers Quarters	Regular collection, proper disposal	Regular collection, proper disposal
Married Officers Quarters	Regular collection, proper disposal	Regular collection, proper disposal
Bachelor Officers Quarters	Regular collection, proper disposal	Regular collection, proper disposal
SNCOs Quarters	Regular collection, proper disposal	Irregular collection, proper disposal
NCOs Quarters	Regular collection, proper disposal	Irregular collection, proper disposal

Source: Field Survey, July 2024.

4.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The housing conditions within Mogadishu Cantonment reveal critical shortcomings that significantly undermine the living standards of military personnel and their families. The findings underscore systemic inadequacies in housing provisions, infrastructure, and services within Mogadishu Cantonment. Key challenges identified include severe overcrowding in soldiers' quarters, insufficient amenities such as bathrooms and kitchens, and poorly maintained infrastructure, including road networks and drainage systems. The housing conditions contravene military housing policies and standards. These, in turn, negatively lead to low living and housing quality standards. By extension, it raises serious public health concerns for Military personnel and their families. Manifestations of infectious and

respiratory diseases such as asthma and allergies, mental stress, anxiety, and cardiovascular diseases, and the creation of pest and rodent abodes are likely to influence low morale towards productivity.

Perhaps, the root causes of these deficiencies include limited funding, weak enforcement of standards, and a lack of proactive maintenance. Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach. Based on the findings, the following actionable recommendations are proposed to enhance housing quality in Mogadishu Cantonment and similar military settings across Nigeria:

i. Private Public Partnerships (PPPs) Models

The Federal Ministry of Defence, in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing, should initiate PPP frameworks to finance, construct, and manage military housing. Private developers can be incentivized through tax waivers, land grants, or long-term lease agreements to ensure sustainability.

ii. Institutional Reforms and Monitoring

A housing oversight unit within the Ministry of Defence should be created to monitor the condition of military housing. This unit would conduct regular audits, ensure policy compliance, and oversee maintenance standards in collaboration with the Barracks/Cantonment Maintenance Groups (BMGs/CMGs).

iii. Military Cooperative Housing

The Federal Ministry of Defence should encourage the establishment of housing cooperatives within the armed forces, allowing personnel to pool resources to develop affordable and better-managed housing. These cooperatives can access low-interest mortgages from institutions like the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN) or the Nigerian Army Post-Service Housing Development Limited.

iv. Reforming the Housing Allowance Structure

The housing allowance structure should be indexed to inflation and local rent trends, ensuring it remains realistic and adequate for urban centers like Abuja and Lagos. Additionally, allowances should be disbursed timely and directly manner to beneficiaries.

v. Adoption of Smart Barracks Policy

The Federal Ministry of Defence can adopt from the global best practices (e.g., U.S. and UK military housing policies), by ensuring that the Nigerian Armed Forces pursue the smart barracks initiative, emphasizing: Modular and prefabricated housing technologies, Energy-efficient infrastructure, Integration of green spaces and recreational areas and Digital platforms for housing allocation and maintenance requests.

Investments in green spaces and recreational facilities are particularly critical. These initiatives would not only enhance the aesthetic appeal of the cantonment but also serve as venues for relaxation, physical exercise, and social interaction. Furthermore, they would play a pivotal role in fostering community cohesion and improving the overall quality of life for residents. By prioritizing such developments, the cantonment can create a more balanced and healthier living environment for its occupants.

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Appendix:

INTRODUCTION:

This checklist aims to assess the level of conformity with the military housing policies in Mogadishu Cantonment, Asokoro. (All information acquired is to be treated as confidential and will be used strictly for academic purposes.) You may wish to decline responses; however, your responses would mean acceptance to participate in the survey. Thank you.

Part A: Senior Officers' Quarters

Criteria	Policy Requirement	On-ground Condition	In Conformity	
			Yes	No
Number of rooms				
Toilet facilities				
Bathroom facilities				
Kitchen facilities				
Laundry facilities				
Garage facilities				
Parking space				
Boys quarters				
Children playground				
Water supply				
Power supply				

Part B: Married Officers' Quarters

Criteria	Policy Requirement	On-ground Condition	In Conformity	
			Yes	No
Number of rooms				
Toilet facilities				
Bathroom facilities				
Kitchen facilities				
Laundry facilities				
Garage facilities				
Parking space				
Boys quarters				
Children playground				
Water supply				
Power supply				

Part C: Bachelor Officers Quarters

Criteria	Policy Requirement	On-ground Condition	In Conformity	
			Yes	No
Number of rooms				
Toilet facilities				
Bathroom facilities				
Kitchen facilities				

Laundry facilities				
Garage facilities				
Parking space				
Boys quarters				
Children playground				
Water supply				
Power supply				

Part D: Senior Non-Commissioned Quarters

Criteria	Policy Requirement	On-ground Condition	In Conformity	
			Yes	No
Number of rooms				
Toilet facilities				
Bathroom facilities				
Kitchen facilities				
Laundry facilities				
Garage facilities				
Parking space				
Boys quarters				
Children playground				

Water supply				
Power supply				

Part E: Non-Commissioned Quarters

Criteria	Policy Requirement	On-ground Condition	In Conformity	
			Yes	No
Number of rooms				
Toilet facilities				
Bathroom facilities				
Kitchen facilities				
Laundry facilities				
Garage facilities				
Parking space				
Boys quarters				
Children playground				
Water supply				
Power supply				