

URN URBANISATION
RESEARCH
NIGERIA

URBANISATION RESEARCH
NIGERIA (URN) CONFERENCE
**HOW CAN NIGERIA
BENEFIT FROM
URBANISATION?**

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12 - 13 March 2018

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Abuja

URBANISATION AND EMERGING URBAN FORMS IN CONTEMPORARY NIGERIA



Photo: Mark Lewis

THE URN PROGRAMME

- Urbanisation Research Nigeria (URN) is a five year (2013-18) research programme, funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID).
- URN also supplied evaluation services directly to DFID on the Nigeria Infrastructure Advisory Facility (NIAF II) programme, a £98 million technical assistance (TA) programme to the Nigerian government to support more effective infrastructure investment.
- Two periods were covered: strong economic growth through 2015; and recessionary conditions 2016 onwards.

THE POINT OF DEPARTURE FOR URN

- The research programme is “theoretically-informed, empirically-grounded and policy relevant” in addressing the key social, economic and political concerns in the urban sector in Nigeria.
- Findings have also been intended to contribute to the knowledge and evidence base for better urbanisation strategy, urban policy, and urban programming and management in Nigeria.
- Nigeria has a long-run and world-renowned tradition of urban sector research.
- But resource constraints, both human and financial, have meant a diminishment in research capacity – just as urban challenges have become of greater significance for society, polity and citizenry.
- Contributing to the reinvigoration of this tradition has emerged as an important ancillary goal of the programme.

URBAN CHANGE PROCESSES

Developing a better understanding of the urbanisation process.

- Urbanisation and Urban Development in the Benue Basin
- Urban Change in a Northern Nigerian City – Kaduna 1967-2014
- Agriculture, Markets and the Urban System in Katsina State
- Examining the Potential for Metropolitan Governance in Nigeria

URBAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Examining Nigeria's diverse urban economies and the opportunities they provide.

- Agglomeration, Industrial Development and Business-Civic Leadership: A Case Study of Lagos, Kano and Port-Harcourt
- A Framework for Informing Industrial Development Programming in the South-East of Nigeria
- Design of a City Infrastructure Quality Index (CIQI)
- Economic Knowledge and the Urban Informal Economy in Zaria

WELL-BEING OF URBAN CITIZENS

Exploring the material, relational and subjective dimensions of well-being.

- Transport, Poverty and Well-being in Urban Nigeria
- Pathways Out of Urban Water Poverty
- Urban Infrastructure Projects and Displacement: How Do the Poor Mobilise Around their Interests?
- Urban Crime in Nigeria: Trends, Costs and Policy Implications

URBAN LAND, PLANNING, AND GOVERNANCE

Uncovering the process of urban development based on land resources and their management.

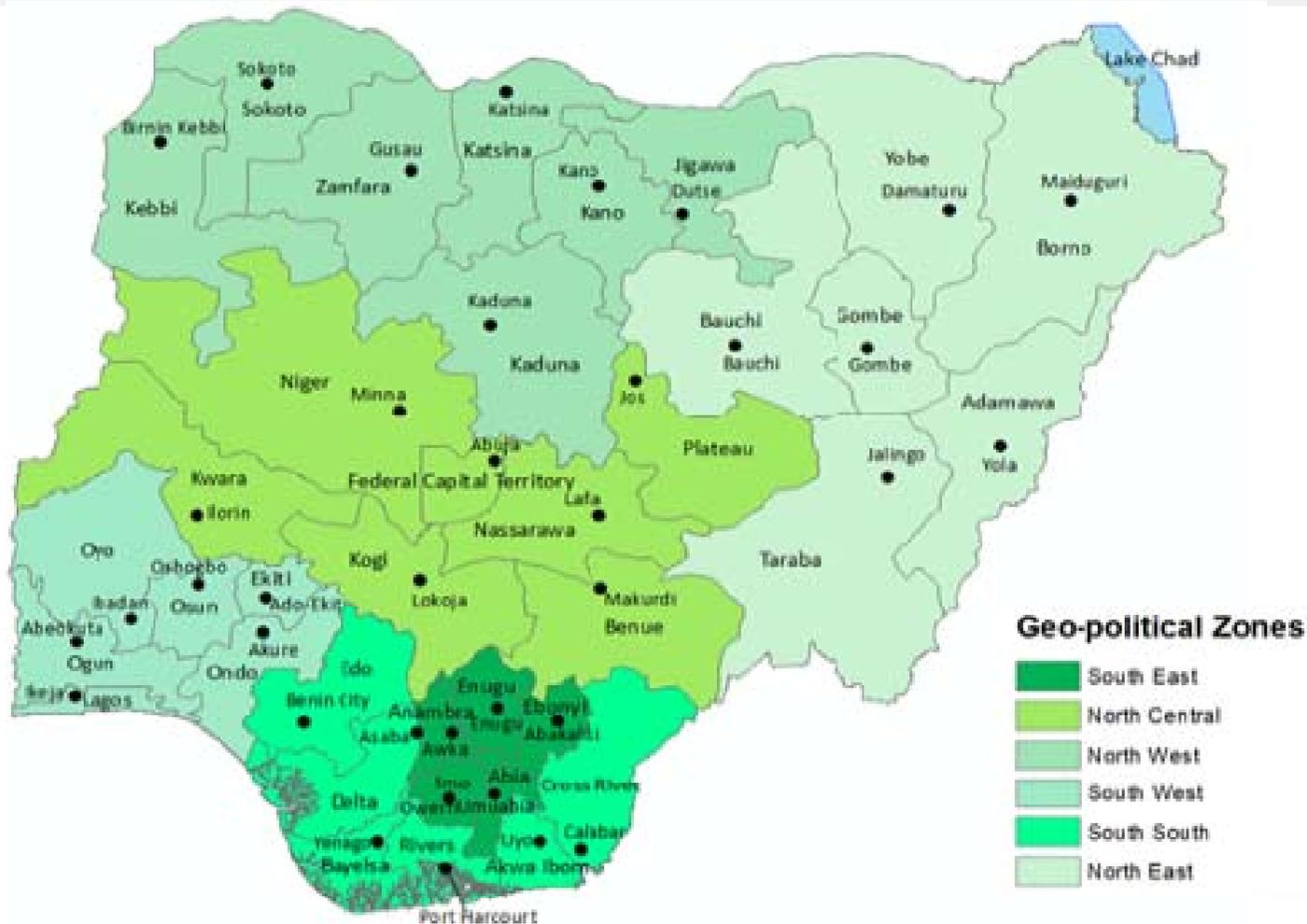
- Planning and Governance of Informal Urban Developments
- Adaptation of Urban Infrastructure to Enhance Climate Resilience in Nigeria
- Delivering Municipal Services through Effective Procurement of Local Infrastructure
- Municipal Infrastructure and Services, Institutional Frameworks and Financing Arrangements in Nigerian Cities

URN COLLABORATORS

We worked with urban studies researchers in the UK and Nigeria, with other international researchers, and with institutions in government, the community and business that are directly involved in urban development:

- Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Zaria
- Benue State University (BSU), Makurdi
- Federal University of Technology (FUT), Minna
- University of Calabar
- University of Ibadan
- University of Lagos
- University of Nigeria, Nsukka
- Kogi State University, Anyigba
- The Foundation for Development and Environmental Initiatives (FDI), Ibadan
- CLEEN Foundation, Abuja
- University of Pretoria
- University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg
- The Development Planning Unit (DPU) at University College London
- University of the West of England (UWE), Bristol
- The Max Lock Centre at the University of Westminster
- University of Bristol
- University of Sheffield
- University of Lincoln
- Polytechnic University, Valencia
- University of Miami
- Michigan State University (MSU)

NIGERIA: GEO-POLITICAL ZONES, STATES AND CAPITALS



RESEARCH UPTAKE AND DISSEMINATION

We reached many audiences in Nigeria, the UK and internationally. Relevant activities included:

- Published academic papers
- Submission of abstracts for inclusion in academic peer reviewed journals and edited collections
- Organisation of technical workshops organised around the research themes and projects
- Presentations at academic and professional conferences and meetings where decision-makers are present
- This end-of-programme Conference focuses on URN research results and their urban policy and programming implications
- A number of publications that will follow through 2018 and 2019

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE WORLD BANK

Building on initial findings from the URN programme, we supported the World Bank in 2014-17:

- To prepare the **Nigeria Urbanization Review (“From Oil to Cities: Nigeria's Next Transformation,” 2016)**, which identifies key urban policy reforms.
- To research and formulate a **Development Framework for Northern Nigeria** and a report on **Spatial Development Strategies and Economic Corridors (2015-17)**.
- To conduct a **Deep-Dive Analysis on the Economic Competitiveness of the Lagos-Ibadan Economic Corridor (2016-17)**, which included value chain analysis of key sectors, and identified appropriate spatial development strategies that could increase competitiveness and productivity.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE UK FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

Building on findings from the URN programme, we also supported the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO):

- To design a multi-year global **Prosperity Fund Global Future Cities Programme** (planned to commence later in 2018), which will provide technical assistance covering transportation, urban planning and resilience interventions in key target countries, including Nigeria.
- To carry out **Scoping Studies** of cities in six states in Nigeria, namely Lagos, Ogun (Abeokuta), Oyo (Ibadan), Anambra (Onitsha), Abuja/FCT, and Kaduna. These studies identified opportunities to better plan and manage cities in order to improve city-level growth and prosperity, reduce poverty, and decrease barriers to UK trade and investment – which provided an evidence base for city-level interventions for the FCO's Prosperity Fund Global Future Cities Programme.

URBANISATION

- We define “urbanisation” technically, as an increase in the proportion of a country or region’s population residing in urban settlements (defined as 20,000 and above in Nigeria).
- Urbanisation is occurring rapidly in Nigeria and on a massive scale. Today slightly fewer than half of Nigeria’s population of 190-200 million live in cities – this is double the amount at the turn of **this** century, and estimated to rise to 67 percent by 2050.
- Nigeria’s urban population is growing rapidly in absolute terms – and will continue to increase as a relative share of the national population.

URBANISATION

- The underlying cause of rapid urbanisation (and urban expansion) in Nigeria is rapid population growth driven by declining mortality and persistently high fertility in both rural and urban areas.
- The resulting population boom has driven urbanisation (and expansion) directly through (a) natural population increase in existing urban centres, and (b) densification in rural areas, resulting in the re-classification of settlements from rural to urban.
- Rural-urban migration does contribute, and varies across Nigeria's regions
- But the significance of natural increase and reclassification have been widely underappreciated, while the role of rural-urban migration has likely been overstated in Nigeria, and indeed in sub-Saharan Africa more generally.

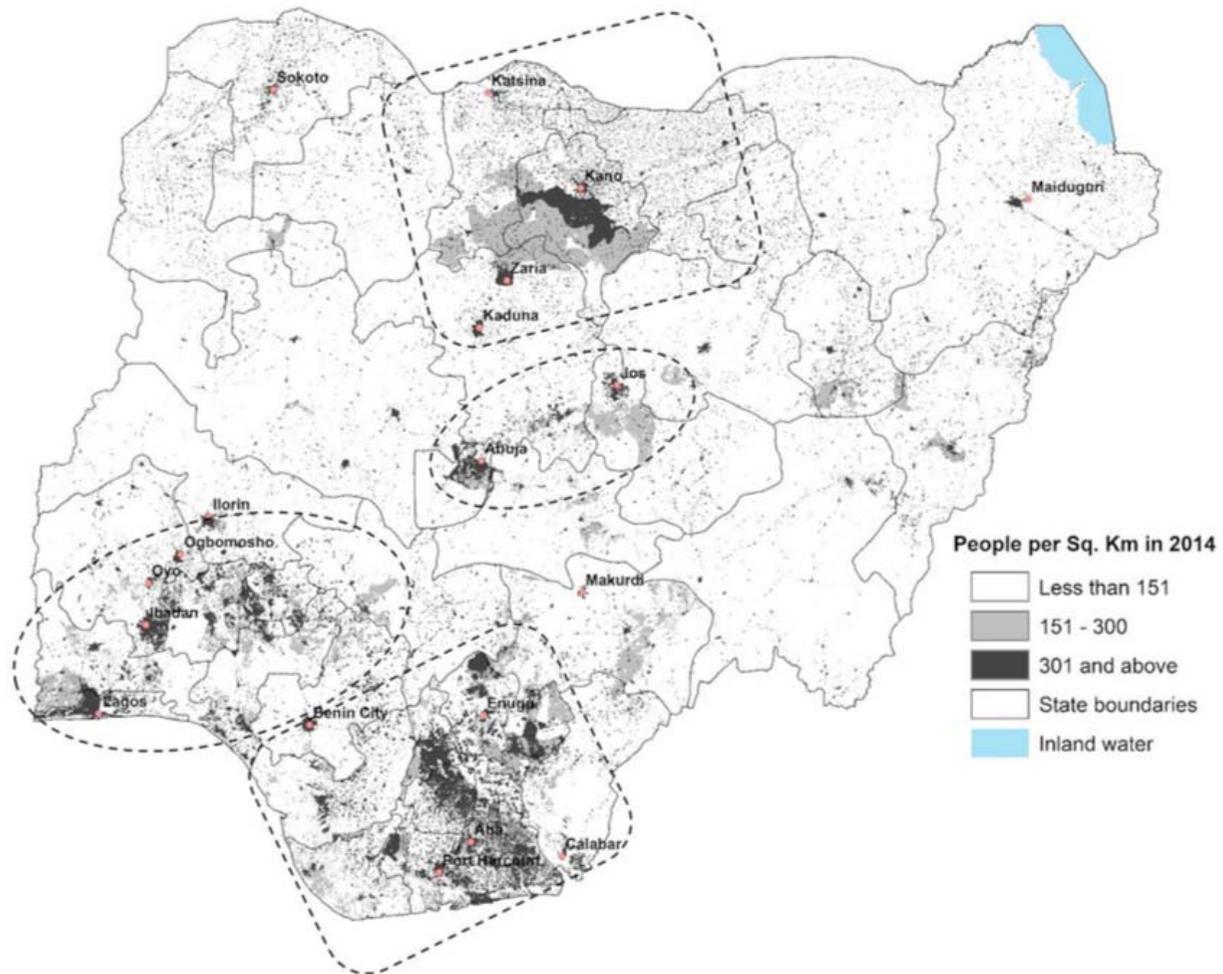
URBAN EXPANSION

- The growth of Nigeria's urban population in absolute and relative terms has been accompanied by the massive expansion of existing built-up areas (with land conversion and profit-making on former peripheries).
- This has led to the emergence of new, identifiably 'urban' settlements.
- There is a widely-held perception that Lagos is an over-bearing megacity within the urban system.
- But Nigeria's urban population is spread fairly evenly across four large urban fields/conurbations – as urbanised regions characterised by one or more metropolitan centres connected to secondary cities and towns, and interspersed with 'rural' settlements and activities.

URBAN EXPANSION

- The following can be identified:
 - Northern, centred around Kano and encompassing Kaduna in the south and Katsina in the north;
 - Central, running from Abuja in the southwest to Jos in the northeast;
 - Southwestern, stretching from Lagos in the south to Ilorin in the north;
 - South-eastern, within a roughly square zone encompassing Benin City, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Enugu.
- A variety of settlement types exist within these regionally-scaled agglomerations: city/metropolitan regions, corridors, small-city networks and clusters – and, not least, suburbanisation which co-exists with informalities of various kinds.
- There are significant but varying levels of density across the urbanised terrain, and the scale of development means it is difficult to follow the prescriptions of contemporary urban policy in terms of contained and coherent urban development.

VAST URBANISED REGIONS



POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

- Within urban fields, urban-regional city systems are emerging such as corridors and clusters: there is need to consider what forms of governance are best for realising potentials at different scales.
- Understanding the relationships between the changing scales of urban challenges and the fit of scales of governance and planning in Nigeria, with a focus on urban and regional economic growth, development and poverty reduction.
- Exploring the opportunities for transformational change in the metropolitan governance of Nigeria's cities, and the institutional and deeper political economy challenges that need to be overcome to achieve this.
- New forms of governance are particularly needed to deliver strategic infrastructure and service needs – we need to ask how urban planning and urban infrastructure and service delivery be best managed across the emerging metropolitan areas/city regions?

THE URBAN-REGIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

- Nigeria's Federal system has always and indeed increasingly foregrounds 36 State Governments and their powerful Governors at the fulcrum of urban politics.
- Urban planning, the financing of infrastructure and services and the facilitation of economic development are key derivative functions.
- City governments as such do not exist, and 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs) are functionally-limited and depend on Federal and State Governments for revenue.
- The Federal government role in urban development is vital: the Ministry of Works, Power and Housing has key policymaking, convening and programme implementation roles.

THE URBAN-REGIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

- Space for experimentation and reform can and does exist at state government level, particularly if the opportunity for creating “Internally Generated Revenue” (IGR) is taken by administrations (Lagos State as the best example, also Kaduna, Edo, Ogun states, amongst others)
- The broader spatial dimension is re-emerging, as are new spatially-scaled institutions: e.g., DAWN Commission, Southeast Region Economic Development Company (SEREDEC).
- Plans and interventions are increasingly aware of the scale and pace of urbanisation and urban expansion, and particularly incorporate economic development priorities.

THE URBAN-REGIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

- More specifically, a new discourse and practice (or paradigm) is emerging for spatial/economic planning in Nigeria (as elsewhere),
- This is premised on improving urban productivity through infrastructural investment (energy, transportation), spatial planning, and regulatory reform
- Understanding and reckoning with the political economy, and with the new forms of planning and investment, is critical for urban policy and programming.

THANK YOU

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Visit our Urbanisation Research
Nigeria (URN) website at:
urn.icfwebservices.com



This programme has been funded by UK aid from the UK government; however the views expressed do not necessarily reflect the UK government's official policies.