Aligning Urban Renewal Initiatives with Security Priorities for Sustainable Development in North-West, Nigeria.

By

Dr. Ugba Dajo[1] Prof. Linus Akor[2] & Dr. Helen Anthony-Ekpe[3]
Department of Sociology,
Federal University Gusau,
Zamfara State, Nigeria
Email : dajougba@fugusau.edu.ng[1] linus.akoryusuf@fugusau.edu.ng[1], & hekpe@fugusau.edu.ng[3]
Corresponding Author: Ugba Dajo, PhD (dajougba@gmail.com)

Abstract

As urban populations continue to expand globally, the challenges faced by their inhabitants become complex and widespread. In the case of Nigeria's Northwest region, urban residents continue to face significant security challenges such as kidnapping, terrorism, banditry, and violent crimes. However, available evidence suggests that the current approach of addressing insecurity in urban settings through coercive force and negotiations with criminal gangs has not been effective. This study questions the existing approach and argues that investment in infrastructure and social service provision contributes to crime prevention as well as improve the well-being of urban residents. The study relied on a 5-Likert-style questionnaire to collect data from 593 respondents. Data collected were analyzed using tables, percentages, mean and standard deviation. The hypotheses were tested using chi-square. The analysis of survey data found that the most pressing security threat facing urban residents in Northwest Nigeria is kidnapping for ransom and banditry. Similarly, stakeholders perceived a disconnect between efforts to address insecurity and the implementation of urban renewal projects in the study area. Furthermore, findings indicated that the failure to integrate security considerations into urban renewal initiatives impedes sustainable development in Northwest Nigeria. The paper recommends government agencies and urban planners should integrate security measures into urban renewal projects through safer designs, effective planning, and stakeholder participation. Collaboration with security institutions, adequate funding, and socio-economic programmes such as youth empowerment and employment opportunities are necessary to promote sustainable, secure, and resilient urban communities.

Keywords: Banditry, cities, insecurity, sustainable development, urban renewal

Introduction

Cities are recognized globally as magnets of economic growth and development. Hence, they serve as hotspots for employment opportunities, helping to mitigate inequality gaps, and act as beacons of hope and prosperity (Colenbrander, 2016; UNHABITAT, 2022 & African Union, 2024). Global urbanization is witnessing rapid upward trend, with over 50% of the world's 8.1 billion people living in urban settings (World Bank, 2023). In Africa, more and more people are moving daily from rural communities to urban settings in search of a better life. The African Union (2024), has estimated that the percentage of Africans residing in cities will rise from 47% in 2000 to nearly 60% by 2050.Similarly, Nigeria is not left out of the large-scale

global urbanization trend. According to UNHABITAT (2023), as at 2023, 54.3% of the Nigerian population lived in urban settings compared to only 9.4 % in the 1950s.

The increase in urban population has made cities to become flash points of conflict and violence leading to persistent fear, loss of lives and property (Otu 2022, African Cities Research Consortium, 2023, World Bank, 2023). In the case of Nigeria, the Armed Conflict Location and Events Data Project (ACLED, 2024) stated that Nigeria is a major hotspot for abductions in West Africa, accounting for 52% of the 4,074 abductions linked to organized political violence between 2019 and 2023.

North-Western region of Nigeria in particular, has faced significant insecurity, characterized by widespread violence including kidnappings, sexual violence, and cattle rustling, primarily perpetrated by armed gangs known as "bandits" (Okoli, 2021; Human Rights Watch, 2023; International Review of the Red Cross, 2023). The region accounted for 48.1% of all kidnapping incidents in Nigeria from July 2023 to June 2024, with Zamfara, Kaduna, and Katsina being the worst affected states (SB Morgen, 2024).

One of the ways to address the issue of insecurity in urban settlements in Nigeria and other parts of the world is through urban renewal initiative. According to Hodson and Marvin (2009), increasing concerns over 'urban security' are now giving impetus to strategies to reconfigure cities and their infrastructure in ways that help to secure the resources necessary for their ecological and material well-being (Hodson & Marvin, 2009). Therefore, integrating urban renewal interventions with security concerns is essential for sustainable urban development.

However, the current approach adopted by different levels of governance in tackling urban insecurity in North-west Nigeria emphasizes state's monopoly of violence and negotiation with criminal groups have not yielded the desired result. This is because treating urban insecurity in Northwest Nigeria solely as a security problem to be addressed by intensifying the response of military and police, does not treat the country's disease but only its symptoms (Verjee & Kwaja, 2021). This paper argues that urban renewal programs have the potential to control public spaces by integrating security-focused planning and interventions to address security issues, reflecting the growing presence and influence of security-related dimensions in urban policy (Gosselin, 2016). In other words, improving infrastructures such as road and transport systems, housing, culverts, drainage systems, sanitation and waste management, street lights can help in addressing insecurity in urban settings. This study suggests that investing and improving infrastructure and social service provision can not only combat crime but also enhance the well-being of urban residents in North-West Nigeria.

Research Objectives

i. Examine the major security challenges affecting urban residents in Northwest Nigeria
ii. Assess stakeholders perception on aligning urban renewal with security priorities to promote sustainable development in Northwest Nigeria
iii. Examine the effect of aligning urban renewal initiatives with security priorities on the sustainable development in Northwest Nigeria

Research Hypotheses

i. Major security challenges do not affect urban residents in Northwest Nigeria.
ii. Aligning urban renewal with security priorities does not affect stakeholders' perception of sustainable development in Northwest Nigeria.
iii. Aligning urban renewal with security priorities has no effect on sustainable development in Northwest Nigeria.

Literature Review

The Concept of Urban Renewal

The phrase "urban renewal" is an approach used in sociology and urban planning to refer to efforts by government or private entities to improve or revitalize disorderly aspects of urban settings. Urban regeneration focuses on revitalizing distressed urban areas through various actions, including: rehabilitating historic sites, enhancing living conditions in residential neighborhoods, redeveloping public spaces such as squares and parks, and modernizing urban infrastructure like water, gas, electricity, and transportation systems (Alpopia & Manolea, 2013). Urban renewal refers to an interventionist effort aimed at transforming an urban area by upgrading its built environment and infrastructure, which in turn enhances the quality of life and the availability of social services (Maculan & Dal Moro, 2020). The above definitions emphasize the importance of improving urban settings through the revitalization of physical infrastructure and social service provision.

Major Security Challenges affecting Urban Residents

One of the major challenges confronting urban areas globally is insecurity. According Khaliji and Jafarpour (2024), urban settings are facing serious issues as a result of the fast urban population increase, especially in the global south. Similarly, Nobili (2022) stated that the fear of crime is a major source of concern in most cities globally. Insecurity, crime, and violence impact residents of African cities, instilling fear and distress (Adzande, Meth & Commins, 2024). Also, Samuel (2024) submitted that urban violence imperils the safety and welfare of individuals, communities, and societies globally. Urban insecurity highlights deficiencies in city governance and national leadership, affecting violence patterns and responses.

Brown, Dike & Wocha (2015) noted that Nigerian cities are currently experiencing issues of insecurity. The common forms of insecurity facing Nigerian cities include kidnapping for ransom, banditry, sexual violence, cultism, armed robbery, and attacks by Boko Haram, as well as sectarian secessionist groups like the Independent People of Biafra (IPOB) and environmental justice groups such as the Niger Delta Avengers. The rising wave of insecurity has made residents believe the city has become unsafe due to perceived insufficient actions to address insecurity and reduce crime occurrences (Nwokaeze, Ikiriko & JohnBull, 2022).

Stakeholders Perception on Aligning Urban Renewal with Security Priorities

The involvement of stakeholders in the integration of urban renewal projects with security concerns is critical in ensuring urban safety. Stakeholders denote the individuals or groups that can impact or be impacted by the urban renewal process (Li, & Skitmore, 2012). Freeman, Harrison and Wicks (2007) advocated for the inclusion of all categories of stakeholders in decision-making to foster long-term value and sustainability. Studies have shown that collaborative governance among stakeholders is key to addressing security issues in urban

renovation (Li et al. 2020, Liu et al. 2021). Active participation and cooperation among stakeholders promote transparency, trust, effective decision-making, and the successful implementation of security-focused urban renewal projects (Wang et al., 2021; Xie et al., 2021). Similarly, community participation enables residents to contribute local knowledge on security challenges, thereby increasing public support and improving project outcomes (Kim et al., 2023).

Effect of Aligning Urban Renewal with Security Priorities on Sustainable Development

Safe neighborhoods promote greater community participation in environmental conservation and urban maintenance, thereby strengthening urban resilience (Kim et al., 2023). In addition, the adoption of smart technologies, including Geographic Information Systems (GIS), smart street lighting, and intelligent surveillance systems, has enhanced the effectiveness of security-oriented urban renewal programmes while supporting sustainable city management (United Nations Human Settlements Programme, 2022). Integrating security priorities into urban renewal positively influences sustainable development by creating safer, more inclusive, economically vibrant, and environmentally resilient cities. Achieving these outcomes depends on effective governance, stakeholder collaboration, and inclusive planning processes that balance redevelopment objectives with the security and well-being of urban residents.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical foundation of this work is built on crime prevention through environmental design. The theory was developed by C. Ray Jeffery in 1971 (Mihinjac & Saville, 2019). The theory asserts that sensible design and effective utilization of physical spaces can reduce criminal behavior and The Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Theory provides a strong theoretical basis for explaining the effect of aligning urban renewal with security priorities on sustainable development. The theory maintains that proper planning, design, and management of the physical environment can reduce crime, improve public safety, and enhance residents' quality of life (Mihinjac & Saville, 2019). The theory further suggests that secure urban environments promote economic growth, social cohesion, environmental sustainability, and community resilience, all of which are essential components of sustainable development. In Summary, CPTED supports the view that integrating security priorities into urban renewal contributes significantly to achieving sustainable and resilient urban communities.

Method and Materials

Research Design: Cross-sectional research design was used for the study. The primary advantage of cross-sectional studies is their ease of execution and low cost. It also helps to investigate the relationships between various exposures and outcomes and is the most effective method of determining prevalence (Wang & Cheng, 2020).

Population of Study: The population of this study comprises of three major cities in North West of Nigeria that have suffered most from insecurity. The cities studied were Kaduna, Katsina and Gusau. The population of urban residents in these three cities based on the World Population Review (2025) is: Kaduna, 1, 582, 102, Katsina, 432, 149, Gusau-226, 857. Therefore, the total population of this study is 2,241,108. The Yamane (1967) sample size determination formula technique was used to determine the sample size for the study area with a 4% margin

of error. The sample size of the study is therefore was 625 urban residents in North-west Nigeria.

Sampling Procedure: A multi-stage sampling technique comprising of cluster, purposive and simple random sampling techniques were utilized. Since North-West is large and geographically diverse, the region was divided into seven (7) clusters or states: Jigawa, Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara In the second stage, purposive sampling was used to select three (3) states of Kaduna, Katsina and Zamfara. The choice of these three states is because they are the hotbeds of insecurity in North-West Nigeria. In addition, the three states share boundaries together and shared boundary means security challenges in one state can affect the others. Lastly, simple random sampling will be used to select respondents from three major urban centres in three selected states namely; Kaduna, Katsina and Gusau.

Method of Data Collection

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire based on a five-point Likert scale. The instrument contained closed-ended items measuring respondents' perceptions of security challenges, urban renewal, and sustainable development in Northwest Nigeria. Responses were rated on a scale of **5 = Strongly Agree** to **1 = Strongly Disagree**, and the questionnaire was administered to the sampled respondents for analysis.

Techniques of Data Analysis

Data collected from the questionnaire was analyzed quantitatively with the aid of descriptive statistical tools such as tables, percentages, mean and standard deviation. The hypotheses were tested using Chi-square goodness of fit test to check whether responses are significantly skewed toward agreement

Result

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Data on socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents were collected and presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Socio -Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Sex	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Male	439	74
Female	154	26
Total	**593**	**100**
Marital Status		
Married	328	55
Single	265	45
Total	**593**	**100**
Educational Attainment		
Primary	11	2
Secondary	366	62
Tertiary	216	36
Total	**593**	**100**
Occupation	**Frequency**	**Percent**

Business	136	23
Civil servant	292	49
Farming	88	15
Student	77	13
Total	**593**	**100**
Location	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Kaduna	145	24
Kastina	184	31
Gusau	264	45
Total	**593**	**100**
Religion	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Christianity	174	29
Islam	419	71
Total	**593**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The result in Table 1 indicated that a significant majority of the respondents, comprising 74%, were male, whereas 26% were female. The high number of males in the sample is attributed to the religious beliefs in the region, where females, especially the married ones, are not supposed to be seen in public spaces. In terms of marital status, 55% of the respondents were married, while 45% were single. The educational status of respondents indicated that the majority of the respondents, representing 98%, had the education that empowers them to assess the topic under investigation, while 2% lacked the basic education to understand how aligning urban renewal with security priorities can foster sustainable development. The major occupation as shown in the survey result is civil service (49%), followed by business (23%), farming (15%), and students (13%). In terms of location, respondents in Gusau constituted the highest with 45%, followed by Katsina (31%) and Kaduna (24%). The religious affiliations indicated that Muslims constituted the highest proportion with 71% of the sampled population, while Christians made up of only 29%.

Table 2: Major Security Challenges Confronting Urban Residents in North-West

S/N	Item	Strongly Agree (SA)	Agree (A)	Neutral (N)	Disagree (D)	Strongly Disagree (SD)	Mean	Std. Dev.
1.	Urban residents in North west Nigeria face significant security challenges	279 (47%)	239 (40%)	16 (3%)	26 (4%)	33 (6%)	4.19	1.07

2.	Banditry has become a major security challenge in urban areas of north west Nigeria recent years	272 (46%)	229 (37%)	20 (3%)	29 (5%)	43 (7%)	4.11	1.15
3.	Kidnaping for ransom is a major security concern affecting urban residents in north west Nigeria.	262 (44%)	259 (44%)	13 (2%)	13 (2%)	46 (8%)	4.14	1.11
4.	Cattle rustling contribute significantly to insecurity in urban areas in north-west	170 (29%)	256 (43%)	82 (14%)	56 (9%)	29 (5%)	3.81	1.10
5.	Communal conflicts are a major security issues for urban residents in north west Nigeria	63 (11%)	249 (42%)	124 (21%)	128 (22%)	29 (5%)	3.32	1.08

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The result in Table 2 findings indicates that insecurity is the primary concern of urban residents in Northwest Nigeria, with 87% of respondents affirming this perception and a high mean score ($\bar{x}$ = 4.19), exceeding the benchmark of 3.50. Among the identified security threats, kidnapping for ransom emerged as the most prominent, as indicated by 88% agreement and a mean score of $\bar{x}$ = 4.14. Banditry ranked second, with 83% agreement and a mean score of $\bar{x}$ = 4.11. Although 72% of respondents agreed that cattle rustling contributes to insecurity, its mean score ($\bar{x}$ = 3.81) suggests it is perceived as less severe than kidnapping and banditry. In contrast, communal conflict was not considered a major security concern, with a mean score ($\bar{x}$ = 3.32) below the benchmark despite 53% agreement.

Table 3: Stakeholders perception on the Integration of Security Priorities into Urban Renewal Projects

S/N	Item	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Std. Dev.
1.	Security consideration should be a primary focus when planning urban renewal projects in North-west Nigeria	246 (41%)	262 (44%)	10 (2%)	23 (4%)	52 (9%)	4.06	1.17
2.	Local communities or community leaders are adequately consulted on security issues in urban renewal program in north-west	59 (10%)	144 (24%)	82 (14%)	233 (39%)	75 (13%)	2.80	1.22
3.	Integrating security priorities into urban renewal projects improves their overall effectiveness	174 (29%)	301 (51%)	69 (12%)	26 (4%)	23 (4%)	3.97	0.97
4.	Coordination between security agencies and urban renewal project planers is insufficient in north-west	134 (23%)	288 (49%)	88 (15%)	56 (9%)	26 (4%)	3.76	1.04
5.	the success of urban renewal projects in north-west Nigeria depends largely on addressing security challenges	229 (39%)	252 (43%)	46 (8%)	36 (6%)	29 (5%)	4.04	1.07

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The findings in Table 3 indicate strong support for prioritizing security in urban renewal planning in Northwest Nigeria. Most respondents (85%) agreed that security should be a primary consideration, with a mean score of $\bar{x}$ = 4.06, exceeding the benchmark of 3.50. In

contrast, 52% disagreed that local communities or community leaders were adequately consulted on security issues during urban renewal programmes, while only 34% agreed. The corresponding mean score ($\bar{x}$ = 2.80) falls below the benchmark, suggesting inadequate stakeholder consultation. Furthermore, 80% of respondents agreed that integrating security priorities into urban renewal projects enhances their effectiveness ($\bar{x}$ = 3.97), while 72% believed that coordination between security agencies and urban renewal planners is insufficient ($\bar{x}$ = 3.76). Finally, 82% agreed that the success of urban renewal projects in Northwest Nigeria largely depends on addressing security challenges, as reflected in the high mean score ($\bar{x}$ = 4.04).

Table 4: Impact of Aligning Urban Renewal with Security Priorities on Sustainable Development in North-West

S/N	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Std. Dev.
1.	Aligning urban renewal projects with security priories positively impacts the long-term development of north-west Nigeria	144 (24%)	321 (54%)	82 (14%)	33 (6%)	13 (2%)	3.93	0.89
2.	Prioritizing security during urban renewal projects contributes to economic growth in north-west Nigeria	200 (34%)	269 (45%)	56 (9%)	43 (7%)	26 (4%)	3.97	1.06
3.	Security is directly linked to the success of urban renewal projects in north-west Nigeria	190 (32%)	265 (45%)	82 (14%)	26 (4%)	29 (5%)	3.95	1.04

4.	Sustainable development in urban areas of North – west Nigeria can only be achieved if security concerns are addressed in Urban renewal plans	190 (32%)	308 (52%)	49 (8%)	20 (3%)	26 (4%)	4.04	0.97
5.	The lack of security integration in urban renewal initiatives hinder progress towards sustainable development in North west Nigeria	177 (30%)	308 (52%)	49 (8%)	23 (4%)	36 (6%)	3.96	1.04

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The findings in Table 4 show broad agreement that integrating security into urban renewal projects supports sustainable development in Northwest Nigeria. A majority of respondents (78%) agreed that aligning urban renewal projects with security priorities positively influences long-term development, with a mean score of $\bar{x}$ = 3.93. Similarly, 79% agreed that prioritizing security during urban renewal contributes to economic growth ($\bar{x}$ = 3.96), while 77% affirmed that security is directly linked to the success of urban renewal projects ($\bar{x}$ = 3.95). Furthermore, 74% agreed that sustainable urban development can only be achieved when security concerns are incorporated into urban renewal plans, as reflected in the highest mean score ($\bar{x}$ = 4.04). Finally, 82% agreed that the failure to integrate security into urban renewal initiatives hinders progress toward sustainable development, with a mean score of $\bar{x}$ = 3.96.

Test of Hypotheses

The hypotheses were tested using Chi-square goodness of fit test to check whether responses are significantly skewed toward agreement.

Table 5: Summary of Chi-Square Test Results

Hypothesis	Test	Value	df	Sig. (p-value)
1	Chi-Square	562.1	4	0.000

From table 5, the decision rule is to reject null hypothesis if the chi-square value is statistically significant at 5% level of significance. Therefore, since the value for the hypothesis in Table 5 was statistically significant (X^2 = 562.1), the study rejected the respective null hypothesis and

concluded that aligning urban renewal with security priorities affect stakeholders' perception of sustainable development in Northwest Nigeria.

Table 6: Summary of Chi-Square Test Results

Hypothesis	Test	Value	df	Sig. (p-value)
2	Chi-Square	567.3	4	0.000

From table 6, since the value of the hypothesis was statistically significant (X^2 = 567.3), the study rejected the respective null hypotheses and concluded that aligning urban renewal with security priorities affect stakeholders' perception on sustainable development.

Table 7: Summary of Chi-Square Test Results

Hypothesis	Test	Value	df	Sig. (p-value)
3	Chi-Square	450.8	4	0.000

From table 7, since the value for each of the hypotheses were statistically significant, (X^2 = 450.8), the study rejected the null hypothesis and concluded that aligning urban renewal with security priorities has effect on sustainable development in North-West Nigeria.

Discussion

The study findings indicate that insecurity, particularly kidnapping for ransom and banditry, constitute a major security challenge for urban residents in Northwest Nigeria. The study brings to the limelight the growing threats of the activities of bandits in the region which is manifested in the form of kidnapping, looting, sexual violence, markets raids and burning of communities have resulted in the death of hundreds of people, destruction of property, payment of billions of naira in ransoms, forced migration of people and the disruption of the economic development and social stability across the region. The findings of the study agree with those of Ojo etal (2023) and UNCEF (2025) which emphasize that the North-west Nigeria has witnessed an upsurge in the wave of *kidnappings, maiming, killings, population displacements*, cattle rustling, and disruption of socio-economic activities due to the rise of armed bandits in the region.

The study also showed that stakeholders were not adequately consulted on security issues in urban renewal programmes in Northwest Nigeria. The implication here is that if communities who are expected to benefit from a program or project are not consulted, there is the likelihood that no matter how noble the idea might be, it could suffer from a setback due to poor engagement. The study also highlights the absence of inclusive approach in urban governance in most developing countries. Previous studies such as Simonofski et al. (2019) also emphasized that cities fail to meet their core goals due to inadequate involvement of various stakeholders, suggesting that it's important to understand the perspectives of stakeholders in urban development (Kummitha & Crutzen, 2017).

Lastly, the study found that the lack of security integration into urban renewal projects impedes progress towards sustainable development. This finding highlights the importance of incorporating security measures into urban planning, as neglecting this aspect can hinder

efforts to create environmentally and socially sustainable communities. Urban renewal can more effectively contribute to long-term development goals by prioritizing safety.

Conclusion

The study concludes that insecurity, particularly banditry and kidnapping, remains a major obstacle to effective urban renewal and sustainable development in Northwest Nigeria. It further establishes that inadequate stakeholder participation and the poor integration of security considerations into urban renewal programmes limit the success and sustainability of urban development initiatives. Therefore, adopting inclusive governance approaches and embedding security priorities into urban planning are essential for creating safer, more resilient, and sustainable urban communities.

Recommendations

In light of the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

i. Government agencies and urban planners should adopt security-sensitive designs such as improved street lighting, open visibility, controlled access points, surveillance systems, safe public spaces, and effective land-use planning.

ii. All levels of governments in Nigeria should establish inclusive consultation mechanisms that involve residents, traditional institutions, security agencies, community-based organizations, civil society groups, and private-sector actors before and during the implementation of urban renewal projects.

iii. Urban development authorities should work closely with police, civil defense organizations, intelligence agencies, and other security institutions during the design and implementation of renewal projects. Security impact assessments should become a requirement for major urban renewal initiatives to identify potential vulnerabilities and develop appropriate mitigation strategies.

iv. Federal, state, and local governments should provide adequate financial resources, technical expertise, and institutional support for integrating security measures into urban renewal programmes. Partnerships with development organizations and private-sector stakeholders can also help, urban renewal policies should include livelihood programmes, skills development, youth empowerment, and employment opportunities. Addressing these underlying socio-economic vulnerabilities can reduce the mobilize resources for sustainable and secure urban transformation.

References

Agbaje, E. B. A. (2013). Modernization, urban renewal and the social cost of development. Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences, 4(10), 318. https://www.richtmann.org/journal/index.php/mjss/article/view/1193

Akanu, O. O. (2022). Urbanization and insecurity in Africa: Issues, problems, and prospects. ESCET Journal of Educational Research and Policy Studies, 3(2). Retrieved from http://www.rspublication.com/ajscs/ajsas.htm

Armed Conflict Location & Event Data (ACLED). (2024). What does the recent escalation of mass abductions in Nigeria tell us? https://acleddata.com/2024/03/15/joint-brief-what-does-the-recent-escalation-of-mass-abductions-in-nigeria-tell-us/

African Cities Research Consortium (2023) African megacities and insecurity: Preparing for a complex future. https://www.african-cities.org/african-megacities-and-insecurity-preparing-for-a-complex-future/

African Cities Research Consortium (2022) Safety and security: Domain report. https://www.african-cities.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/ACRC_Working-Paper-7_February-2024.pdf

African Union (2024) Africa urban forum: Interested in hosting a side-event? Book your spot now. https://au.int/en/pressreleases/20240625/africa-urban-forum-interested-hosting-side-event-book-your-spot-now.

Bello, A., & et al. (2022). Assessing the impact of urban renewal on the built environment in Nigeria. In Kardaslar & Faruk, M. (Eds.), International Korkut Ata Scientific Researches Conference

Brown, I., Dike, E., & Wocha, C. (2015). Physical planning: A panacea for urban security challenges in Port Harcourt Municipality. International Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research, 6(10).

Freeman, R. E., Harrison, J. S., & Wicks, A. C. (2007). Managing for stakeholders: Reputation, survival and success.

Hodson, M., & Marvin, S. (2009). Urban ecological security: A new urban paradigm? International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, 33, 193–215. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2427.2009.00832.x

Human Rights Watch. (2023). Events of 2023. https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/nigeria

International Review of the Red Cross. (2023). The question of definition: Armed banditry in Nigeria's North-West in the context of international humanitarian law. https://international-review.icrc.org/articles/the-question-of-definition-armed-banditry-in-nigeria-923

Jore, S. H. (2021). Ontological and epistemological challenges of measuring the effectiveness of urban counterterrorism measures. Secur J, 34, 231–246. https://doi.org/10.1057/s41284-019-00221-6

Johar, I. (2017). Re-making urban renewal. Dark Matters Laboratory. https://provocations.darkmatterlabs.org/re-making-urban-renewal-54adcba8d8dd

Li, T. H., Ng, S. T., & Skitmore, M. (2012). Conflict or consensus: Stakeholder concerns during participation processes. Habitat International, 36, 333–342.

Kaduna State Government. (2021). Kaduna State Development Plan, 2021-2025. https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/gravity_forms/24-6fb2e5a17f4b4b4e72048871008bb9f3/2021/10/KADUNA-SDP-2021-20251.pdf

Khaliji, M.A., Jafarpour Ghalehteimouri, K (2024)Urban security challenges in major cities, with a specific emphasis on privacy management in the metropolises. *Discov Environ* 2(74). https://doi.org/10.1007/s442

Kim, H., Kim, H., & Woosnam, K. M. (2023). Considering urban regeneration policy support: Perceived collaborative governance in cultural heritage-led regeneration projects of Korea. Habitat International, 140, 102921.

Kummitha, R. K. R., & Crutzen, N. (2017). How do we understand smart cities? An evolutionary perspective. Cities, 67, 43–52.

Maculan, L. S., & Dal Moro, L. (2020). Strategies for inclusive urban renewal. In W. Leal Filho,

A. Marisa Azul, L. Brandli, P. Gökçin Özuyar, & T. Wall (Eds.), Sustainable cities and communities: Encyclopedia of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (pp. 93). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95717-3_93

Mihinjac, M., & Saville, G. (2019). Third-generation Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). Social Sciences, 8(6), 182.

Nwokaeze, E. C., Ikiriko, T. D., & Johnbull, S. W. (2022). Urban security challenges: A review of crime prevention strategies adopted by residents in Greater Port Harcourt City. International Journal of Research and Review, 9(3).

Ojo, J. S., Oyewole, S., & Aina, F. (2023). Forces of terror: Armed banditry and insecurity in North-west Nigeria. Democracy and Security, 19(4), 319–346. https://doi.org/10.1080/17419166.2023.2164924

Otu, A. O (2022) Urbanization and insecurity I Africa: Issues, problems and prospects. ESCET J Journal of Educational Research and Policy Studies (ESCIEPS). 3(2),1-21

Simonofski, A., Asensio, E. S., De Smedt, J., & Snoeck, M. (2019). Hearing the voice of citizens in smart city design. Business & Information Systems Engineering, 61(6), 665–678.

Wang, X., & Cheng, Z. (2020). Cross-sectional studies: Strengths, weaknesses, and recommendations. *Chest*, *158*(1S), S65-S71. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chest.2020.03.012