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TECHNOLOGY
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2024
(SETIC 2024)**

22nd – 24th October, 2024

**Federal University of Technology, Minna,
Niger State, Nigeria**

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Conference (SETIC 2024)**

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PREFACE

The School of Environmental Technology International Conference (SETIC 2024), organized by the School of Environmental Technology, Federal University of Technology Minna, Nigeria, is a prestigious platform that brings together experts from diverse fields to exchange knowledge and drive innovation. This year, the conference is held in collaboration with notable institutions, including the School of Architecture and Design, Lovely Professional University, New Delhi, India; Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University (ATBU), Bauchi State, Nigeria; the Architectural Engineering Department, Najran University, Najran, Saudi Arabia; Perch Inc Development Consultancy Services, Zimbabwe; Faculty of Health Sciences, Graduate Education Institute, Istanbul Gelişim University, Istanbul, Turkey; Robotics & Additive Technologies Innovation Research Cluster, Transport & Communication Institute, Riga, Latvia; Architectural Engineering Department, College of Engineering, University of Hail, Hail, Saudi Arabia; New Gate University, Minna, Nigeria; and the University of Law Business School, Birmingham, United Kingdom, to mention a few.

This year's theme, "Global Economic Revolution and the Resilience of the Built Environment in an Emerging World," seeks to explore the dynamic relationship between global economic shifts and the adaptability of the built environment. The theme emphasizes the necessity for resilience, sustainability, and innovation in the face of unprecedented challenges and evolving economic landscapes. The sub-themes of the conference delve into crucial aspects such as sustainable design, technological integration, disaster management, and the role of policy in shaping future infrastructures.

The response to this year's conference has been both enthusiastic and far-reaching, with participants from a wide range of countries, including Latvia, India, Turkey, United Kingdom, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and beyond. The hybrid nature of the event offering both virtual and physical participation has enabled an even broader exchange of ideas and perspectives. The conference serves as a vibrant platform for professionals, academics, and researchers to engage with cutting-edge developments in the built environment and related fields, fostering collaborations that will shape the future of global practice.

A wide range of papers, spanning science, engineering, and the social sciences, have been presented at this year's event, highlighting the interdisciplinary nature of challenges we face and the solutions to these challenges.

We would like to express our deep gratitude to the SETIC 2024 Conference Organizing Committee (COC) for their unwavering dedication and hard work in making this conference a resounding success. We are confident that this event will inspire all participants and leave a lasting impact on the field

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The success of SETIC 2024 is built upon the foundation laid by the previous editions of the School of Environmental Technology International Conference held in 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022. We owe a great deal to the unwavering support and commitment of many, particularly the Vice-Chancellor of the Federal University of Technology, Minna, and the Dean of the School of Environmental Technology, alongside Dr Dodo Y. A., Dr Ajayi O. G., Dr Moveh S., Dr Kayode I. Adenuga and other esteemed colleagues whose efforts has been instrumental to this success.

It is my privilege, on behalf of the Conference Organizing Committee (COC), to extend a big thank you to all that attended the 5th Biennial SETIC, held between October 22nd to 24th, 2024. We are grateful for the opportunity to witness this grand event, now enhanced by the hybrid format, accommodating both physical and virtual participation—an innovation born from the challenges of the global pandemic.

This year's conference had serves as an international platform where scholars, professionals, and practitioners in the built environment and allied fields converge to tackle critical issues around the theme "Global Economic Revolution and the Resilience of the Built Environment in an Emerging World." The conference offered an opportunity to share best practices, theories, and concepts, fostering meaningful discussions that can shape future research and industry practices.

We were honored to have our distinguished keynote and guest speakers:

Prof. Kamuzhanje Joseph, Perch Inc. Development Consultancy Services, Zimbabwe.

Prof. Bldr. Sani Usman Kunya, Acting Vice Chancellor, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi State, Nigeria.

Prof. Arc. Rajendra Kumah, Director of the School of Architecture and Design, Lovely Professional University, New Delhi, India.

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Dr. Ahmed Osman Ibrahim, Associate Prof. Architectural Engineering Dept., College of Engineering, University of Hail, Hail, Saudi Arabia.

Additionally, we extend our appreciation to the esteemed panelists that participated in the Round Table Talk on "Role of the Built Environment in Promoting Security Food Security (The Role of Building Integrated Agriculture [BIA]) in persons of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Habiba Atta (Nigeria), Assoc. Prof. Dr. Samuel Moveh (Latvia), LAr. Ts. Dr. Nurzuliza B. Jamirsah (Malaysia), Arch. Abdulmalik Aminu (Nigeria) and our amiable moderator, Asst Prof. Yakubu Aminu Dodo. The session with them on innovative architectural and urban design solutions for food security was insightful as it addresses pressing needs in the built environment.

With over 150 papers covering the twelve subthemes of the conference, SETIC 2024 was engaging and enriching experience. Through parallel sessions and poster presentations, participants had the chance to delve into key issues surrounding Global Economic Revolution and the Resilience of the Built Environment in an Emerging World. All attendees were believed to have made use of most of the discussions, collaborations, and networking opportunities available to them.

In closing, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Dean of the School of Environmental Technology, the Conference Organizing Committee (COC), and the entire School for their trust and support. To our reviewers and committee members, thank you for your dedication and hard work in making this event possible.

Wishing everyone the best and memorable experience as SETIC 2024 lives on in our heart.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Assoc. Prof. Ogunbode E. B.
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SETIC 2024

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This is to confirm that all papers included in the SETIC 2024 Conference Proceedings have undergone a rigorous peer review process. This process entailed an initial abstract review, followed by a blind review of the full papers by at least two independent referees. The reviewers' feedback was then communicated to the authors for revisions, after which the revised papers were thoroughly evaluated by the Scientific Committee to ensure they meet the highest standards of scholarly quality.

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Selected papers from the conference proceedings will also be considered for publication in reputable academic journals.

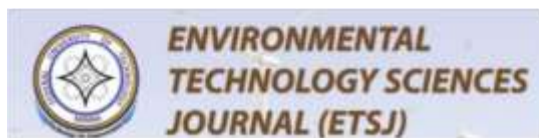
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Factors Contributing to Residential Segregation in Nigerian Cities: A Review of Emerging Issues

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Abstract

Residential segregation in Nigerian cities is a complex and multifaceted issue influenced by various socio-economic, political, and cultural factors. This review paper delves into the underlying causes of residential segregation, examining how historical contexts, economic disparities, and urban planning policies contribute to the spatial division of communities. The study adopted an archival approach of data collection from published articles available on Google Scholar, Elsevier, Scencedirect, and Scopus databases. The selection criteria were thus the research focus, methodology, findings and conclusion alongside the year of publication (2010 – 2023). The main causes of segregation are identified in the study as being income inequality, variety in racial and religious backgrounds, land use regulations, and the legacy of colonial urban planning. It also looks at how rapid rate of urbanisation and population expansion affect housing demand and affordability, emphasising how segregation is worsened by poor infrastructure and inadequate access to affordable housing. Through a comprehensive analysis of existing literature, census data, and case studies from major Nigerian cities, the paper discusses the social and economic consequences of residential segregation, including unequal access to services, educational disparities, and heightened intergroup tensions. The review concludes with strategic recommendations for promoting inclusive urban development, emphasizing the need for equitable housing policies, improved socio-economic opportunities, and community-based approaches to urban planning.

Keywords: Residential Segregation, Spatial Division, Urbanization, Urban Planning

1. Introduction

Concern about building and housing segregation, which have an impact on metropolitan areas' socio-spatial patterns and growth, is on the rise globally (Lan *et al.*, 2020). Segregation has a detrimental effect on people's well-being, economic development, and overall social cohesion (Idjakpo, 2022). Concerning affordable housing in particular, the selective emigration of the mobile middle class may offset the negative effects of poverty, which is why the increasing spatial concentration of poverty in urban areas is concerning (Adedire & Adegbile, 2018; Adedire, 2020). The concentration of socioeconomic, ethnic, or national groups in particular parts of a city or metropolitan region is known as segregation, on the other hand (Timberlake, 2015; Gatawa, 2017). Urban segregation, according to Muhammad *et al.* (2015), is "the spatial separation between demographic sub-groups across a particular geographic region, such as a large city." Technically speaking, these subgroups can be characterised according to age, profession, wealth, and geographic location of birth, ethnicity, or other criteria. They can also be categorised as social minority, distinct from the main categories of power variations (Oladosu & Ludn, 2018; Livsey, 2022).

According to Livsey (2022), these subgroups can be formally classified according to characteristics like age, place of birth, wealth, occupation, ethnic origin, or other features. Alternatively, they can be described as social minorities that are isolated from the dominant groups due to power imbalances. In most cities and towns in the developing world, residential segregation has put residents in unfavourable situations that negatively impact their possibilities, prospects, and general well-being (Aliyu *et al.*, 2012; Muhammad *et al.*, 2015; Unah, 2017). However, limited attention has been paid to the peculiarity of factors influencing residential segregation in traditional towns with unique setting different from the inorganic cities of the world (Olayiwola & Olaitan, 2020; Kew & Kwaja, 2022). Urban segregation in Nigerian cities is thus shaped by both historical and emerging socio-economic factors (Aliyu *et al.*, 2012; Timberlake, 2015)

The aim of this research is to examine the elements that lead to residential segregation in Nigerian cities, with particular attention on recognising and evaluating the new problems that worsen this trend. The research intends to give a thorough knowledge of how socioeconomic inequalities, ethnic divides, cultural and governmental

structures alongside urban planning practices interact to produce residential segregation patterns by evaluating the body of literature and the most recent data. In the end, this research aims to provide guidance for urban development plans and policy actions that might support more equitable and inclusive living conditions in Nigerian cities.

2. Methodology

This study adopts a systematic review methodology to synthesize existing research on factors contributing to residential segregation in Nigerian cities. A systematic review approach ensures comprehensive and unbiased collection, evaluation, and synthesis of relevant studies. A comprehensive search was conducted in academic databases such as PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. Keywords include combinations of "residential segregation," "Nigerian cities," "socio-economic factors," "ethnic diversity," "housing policies," and "urban planning." Boolean operators were equally adopted to refine the search, and reference lists of relevant articles were manually screened for additional studies. The study adopted operators like "AND, OR, and NOT". For instance search strings include; Residential segregation AND Nigerian cities AND contributing factors, urban segregation OR residential segregation AND Nigeria housing, factors influencing segregation NOT rural areas AND Nigerian cities.

In order to appraise the quality of the selected article for this review, the PRISMA guideline was adopted. This was achieved by defining research questions, establishing eligibility criteria, and developing a comprehensive search strategy across relevant databases. It includes systematic study selection, data extraction, quality assessment, and synthesis of findings. The review culminates in reporting results transparently, discussing implications for policy, and identifying research gaps to enhance understanding of residential segregation in Nigeria. The study included articles published from 2010 – 2023, focusing on Nigerian cities, and utilizing empirical data collection methods. This was adopted in a bid to focus on contemporary research following the rapid urbanization in Nigerian cities. It also addresses variables related to residential segregation, such as socio-economic status, ethnic diversity, housing policies, urban planning practices, and demographic factors. The studies must be peer-reviewed to ensure the quality and credibility of the included studies. The focus is on contextual relevance and relevance of findings. However, articles that do not include original empirical data or rely solely on theoretical discussions were excluded. Additionally, studies not specifically addressing residential segregation or focusing on unrelated aspects of urban studies were excluded. To maintain the relevance of the findings, articles relying on data collected prior to 2010 were also excluded. A total of eighty three (83) studies were identified from literature search; thirty one (31) were screened out for not meeting the inclusion criteria relating to year of publication while another thirty three (33) were further screened out removed for inadequacy of methodology and collection of primary data while the remaining nineteen (19) were included for systematic appraisal.

3. Results and Findings

3.1 Housing Segregation Resulting from Socio-Economic Indices

The historical background of public housing policy in Nigeria and its socioeconomic ramifications were examined by Odo and Riekkinen (2022). The study demonstrates how residential segregation patterns have been impacted by socioeconomic differences, with low-income households frequently concentrating in undeveloped regions as a result of limited access to inexpensive housing. The study concludes that socio-economic indicators, such as income levels and work status, are important factors in defining residential segregation. It does this by analysing the success of various housing programs across time using secondary data from government papers and historical records. Additionally, Jagun *et al.* (2020) looked into the difficulties in delivering public housing in Nigeria and how they affect socioeconomic segregation. A mixed-method approach is used in the study, which includes surveys and interviews with citizens and officials. The results show that residential segregation is greatly influenced by socioeconomic factors such income disparity, employment opportunity, and educational attainment. According to the authors, inefficient public housing policies deepen socioeconomic gaps and result in segregated communities with unique socioeconomic traits.

Comparably, Onosemuode (2020) investigates the connection between urbanisation, socioeconomic segregation, and population distribution in Nigerian cities. The research examines the ways that unequal economic development and fast urbanisation lead to residential segregation using data from demographic surveys and the census. According to the report, low-income people live in peri-urban areas and informal settlements, whereas high-income earners are concentrated in developed urban centres. The study comes to the conclusion that one of the main causes of residential segregation is socioeconomic indicators like income inequality and work chances. The socioeconomic effects of urban development on residential segregation in North Central Nigeria are examined by Junaid (2020). The research examines the geographical distribution of various income categories throughout the city using socioeconomic surveys and GIS mapping. The findings show that residence patterns are highly influenced by

socioeconomic indices, including income, employment position, and availability to facilities. The authors point out that low-income communities experience neglect and subpar living conditions, which exacerbates socioeconomic segregation, whereas wealthy neighbourhoods are distinguished by superior infrastructure and services. The findings from various studies provide crucial insights into the dynamics of housing segregation in Nigeria, emphasizing the role of socioeconomic factors. Odooy and Riekkinen (2022) highlight how historical public housing policies have contributed to residential segregation, with low-income households pushed into underdeveloped areas due to limited access to affordable housing. Jagun *et al.* (2020) identify income disparity and employment opportunities as key drivers of segregation, exacerbated by inefficient housing policies. Onosemuode (2020) connects urbanization and socioeconomic inequality, showing that low-income groups are relegated to peri-urban and informal settlements, while wealthier populations occupy developed urban centers. Similarly, Junaid (2020) illustrates how socioeconomic indices shape living conditions, with affluent neighborhoods benefiting from better infrastructure, while low-income areas suffer neglect. Together, these studies underscore the profound impact of socioeconomic disparities on residential segregation in Nigeria.

3.2 Housing Segregation Resulting from Ethno-Religious Indices

The influence of ethno-religious conflicts in Nigeria on housing segregation is examined in the Adamu (2024) through qualitative data gathered from case studies and interviews, indicated how religious disparities fuel residential segregation. According to the study, religious disputes and tensions cause homogeneous neighbourhoods to emerge because people seek safety and social coherence from living in regions where their own religion group predominates. Cities like Jos and Kaduna have seen severe religious segregation as a result of this. Furthermore, Demarest *et al.* (2020) investigate the relationship between national security and acts of religious violence in Nigeria, emphasising how these relationships affect residential patterns. The study examines media stories on religious violence and analyses secondary data. The results show that religious violence causes division and relocation, with victims moving to places where their religious group is more prevalent. This has led to the creation of religiously divided communities, especially in northern Nigeria. In order to lessen religious isolation, the necessity of interfaith communication and conflict resolution techniques was stressed.

Moreover, Madueke and Vermeulen (2020) looked at how politics and religion interact to create urban segregation in Nigeria. With a mixed-methods approach that includes interviews and questionnaires, the study examines the ways in which political identities and religious affiliations impact residence decisions. According to the report, divided communities result from the frequent distribution of housing resources based on political favouritism and religious affiliations. Cities like Abuja and Lagos are particularly notable for this segregation. It was suggested that in order to alleviate religious segregation, policy initiatives that support fair resource allocation and inclusive urban design should be developed. Additionally, Thaut Vinson (2020) evaluated how Nigerian security and residential patterns are affected by ethnic and religious conflict. The study uses qualitative information gathered via interviews with local authorities and people who live in high-conflict regions. Findings indicated that people often relocate to join their religious relatives; religious violence causes forced migrations and the creation of segregated enclaves. Cities like Kano and Zaria have severe religious segregation as a result of this. To lessen segregation, the authors advocate for extensive security measures and community-building programs.

Nonetheless, in the Nigerian city of Jos, Rikko *et al.* (2022) investigated how religious identification influenced residential segregation. The research examines the geographical distribution of religious groups in major cities using GIS mapping and census data. The results show that residence decisions are strongly influenced by religious identity, with different religious neighbourhoods developing over time. The study emphasises how religious organisations, which frequently offer social services and support networks that draw in other believers, have a significant role in perpetuating these tendencies. In order to combat segregation, the report recommends legislative actions that support religious concord and inclusive urban development.

3.3 Housing Segregation Resulting from Government Policies

The ongoing housing crisis in Lagos Metropolis and the contribution of governmental policies to the worsening of residential segregation were examined by Akinmoladun and Oluwoye (2011) while evaluating the effects of different housing policies that have been put into place over time utilising secondary data and policy analysis. The authors found that the creation of exclusive residential communities is frequently the result of government initiatives that benefit wealthy individuals. Low-income populations have been forced into informal settlements devoid of basic utilities, leading to substantial segregation as a result of this. In order to overcome these gaps, the report recommends more inclusive and fair housing policy. In the same vein, Ibem and Amole (2013) investigate the impact of government policies on housing segregation as well as residential satisfaction in Lagos public housing complexes. To collect information on the experiences and satisfaction levels of the inhabitants of public housing estates, the study uses questionnaires and interviews. The results show that low-income populations have mostly

lived in poorly designed and maintained housing estates as a result of government policy. Because these measures have divided the city into various socio-economic zones, they have unintentionally promoted residential segregation. The writers support changing laws to improve public housing's inclusion and quality.

Furthermore, Aluko (2012) investigated how urbanisation affected Lagos's housing market and how laws shaped residential segregation. The research illustrates how urban development plans have prioritised high-income residential and commercial districts, resulting in the marginalisation of low-income neighbourhoods. It does this by combining policy analysis with field surveys. According to the study, low-income inhabitants are concentrated in places with limited infrastructure and services, which has led to the geographic segregation of various socioeconomic categories. In order to lessen segregation, the report suggests implementing more inclusive urban development plans. Additionally, Jegede *et al.* (2021) examine how residents' comfort with security in Lagos public housing estates is influenced by planning, architectural elements, and location. Using policy papers and secondary data, the research examines different government housing policies and initiatives that have been put into place throughout the years. The authors conclude that numerous policies, which frequently benefit the middle and upper classes, have been badly conceived and executed. Because of this, low-income populations have fewer alternatives for cheap housing, which has intensified residential segregation. In order to provide more fair housing possibilities for all socioeconomic levels, the report recommends broad legislative reforms.

Equally, Ajayi *et al.* (2023) assessed how public-private partnerships contributed to housing supply in Akure, Ondo state, and the effect these partnerships had on residential segregation. Surveys, interviews, and policy analysis are some of the mixed-methods techniques used in the study to evaluate the effects of different housing initiatives. The results show that low-income households have been segregated into subpar housing regions as a result of government initiatives that have frequently been insufficient and poorly targeted. The authors contend that in order to fulfil the housing requirements of all socioeconomic levels and lessen segregation, more focused and inclusive policies are required.

Oladosu and Ludin (2018) focused on two distinct period of pre and post segregation report to explore the distribution of ethnic groups in the city of Jos by adopting purposive sampling to select key stakeholders across fourteen political wards of the city. Findings revealed an almost uniformly spread structure in the distribution of the five main ethnic groups before segregation but homogenously concentrated groups in different parts of the city thereafter with larger Hausa ethnicity in relation to the natives. It was concluded that, residents are susceptible to risk of experiencing socio-cultural consequences of residential segregation especially weak interethnic social contacts and its probable consequence post reporting of segregation due to governments' negligence. Idjakpo (2022) investigated the dynamics and processes of segregation and polarization of the Muslim minority in the city of Calabar, Nigeria. The study observed that neighbourhood locations by design significantly influences the levels of access to services, the critical element in bridging the gaps in the strength of urban governance institutions while negligence on governments' part in the face of the urbanization offers little opportunity for the inclusion of marginalised populations in Nigeria thus making it hard for minority population in Calabar to climb up the social ladder as a result of non-implementation of various inclusionary policy making frameworks with controversial affirmative actions for the minority Muslim population.

4. Discussion of Findings

The reviewed studies from Nigeria consistently highlight how ethnic diversity and historical conflicts contribute to residential segregation. Rudloff and Vinson (2023), for instance, show that ethnic identity significantly influences residential choices in Jos, driven by historical conflicts and social mistrust. Residential segregation in Nigeria is largely influenced by socioeconomic variables, including income levels, work possibilities, and educational attainment, as noted by Odo and Riekkinen (2022) and Jagun *et al.* (2020). This is in line with previous research by Olayiwola and Olaitan (2020) and Sunday *et al.* (2021), which claimed that segregation of low-income households into less developed regions was mostly caused by income disparity and restricted access to inexpensive housing. Like Nchor (2022) and Aluko (2012), Onosemuode (2020) highlights that fast urbanisation and uneven economic development cause the geographical segregation of various socio-economic classes. Nchor (2022) specifically addressed how, in line with Onosemuode's findings, low-income communities have been marginalised by urban policies that encourage high-income residential growth, sending them into peri-urban regions and informal settlements. Another important finding in Aluko (2012) was the geographic concentration of wealthier people in developed urban centres and the ensuing socio-economic segregation, which further supported Junaid's (2020) findings about the geographic distribution of income groups in North Central Nigeria.

Furthermore, research by Adamu (2024) and Demarest *et al.* (2020) shown the substantial influence that ethno-religious conflicts have on residential patterns, resulting in communities that are homogenous as individuals seek social cohesion and safety within their own religious communities. Studies by Rudloff and Vinson (2023) and Timberlake (2015), which showed how religious violence in places like Jos and Kaduna has resulted in the

establishment of religiously separated communities, corroborate this conclusion. According to Madueke and Vermeulen (2020), political affiliations have an impact on residence choices. This is in line with previous research by Magni (2021) and Marcuse & Madden (2024). These studies pointed out how historically, the allocation of housing resources has been determined by political favouritism and religious connections, creating divided communities. In addition, research by Thaut Vinson (2020) and Rikko *et al.* (2022) supports these patterns by demonstrating how residential segregation is heavily influenced by religious identification and the violence that goes along with it. This is consistent with the results of the body of literature that already exists and emphasises how religious organisations contribute to the continuation of these patterns of segregation by offering social services and support networks that draw in other religious people (Menendian *et al.*, 2021; Sydes, 2022). Research by Akinmoladun and Oluwoye (2011) alongside Ibem and Amole (2013) concentrated on the ways in which high-income groups have been favoured by government policies, exacerbating residential segregation and forcing low-income households into informal settlements. This is consistent with research by Infranca (2020) alongside McArdle and Acevedo-Garcia (2022), which showed how government programs frequently overlook the demands of lower-class residents in favour of creating exclusive residential communities. Echoing Cortés' (2021) findings, Jegede *et al.* (2021) and Ajayi *et al.* (2023) concentrate on the shortcomings of public housing programs and public-private partnerships in meeting the housing requirements of low-income populations. All of these research point to the necessity of more equal and inclusive housing policy in order to lessen the negative impacts of socioeconomic segregation.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The comprehensive review of literature on housing segregation in Nigeria reveals a multifaceted and deeply ingrained issue driven by socio-economic indices, ethno-religious factors, and government policies. Residential segregation is significantly shaped by factors such as income levels, work position, and access to education, as demonstrated by socioeconomic differences. These studies repeatedly demonstrate how low-income households are disproportionately located in impoverished and neglected locations, which widens the socioeconomic gap. Ethno-religious variables show that, social distrust and disputes between various religious and ethnic groups result in homogeneous communities, which perpetuate segregation. Government policies demonstrate how historically, biased and inefficient policies have benefited high-income groups and worsened residential segregation. In order to address the underlying reasons of segregation and foster social cohesion in Nigerian cities, inclusive, egalitarian, and well-targeted housing policies are critically needed, as these studies together highlight. Residential segregation is a result of a number of factors, including persistent income disparity, fast urbanisation, ethno-religious tensions, and inefficient government policies. These factors highlight the necessity of comprehensive policy changes and inclusive urban design.

Based on the findings, it is recommended to develop and implement inclusive housing policies that prioritize affordable housing for low-income households through subsidies, low-interest loans, and incentives for developers. Through vocational training and assistance for SMEs, economic empowerment initiatives should be launched in order to decrease income disparity and expand job prospects. Fostering social cohesiveness requires promoting interfaith and interethnic discourse, which may be done through community projects and educational efforts. In order to integrate marginalized people and enhance infrastructure in impoverished regions, equitable urban development strategies are required. Robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be employed in conjunction with comprehensive security measures to handle ethno-religious conflicts and gauge the success of housing plans. Reducing housing segregation and advancing inclusive urban development in Nigeria also need supporting legislative changes to remove discriminatory practices and encourage equitable access to housing as well as encouraging public-private collaborations.

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