



Data Article

Original dataset on urban infrastructure related displacements in Nigeria: Insights from national and sub-national levels



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ABSTRACT

The data presented here is related to the research article titled “Evicting the poor in the ‘overriding public interest’: Crisis of rights and interests, and contestations in Nigerian cities” [1]. This data brief presents relevant national and sub-national data on patterns, trends, and impacts of reported urban infrastructure-related displacements in Nigeria between 2010 and 2016. The data of reported cases of displacements in Nigeria are presented in tabular matrix. On the horizontal side are nested rows designated as the six geopolitical zones (South East, South South, South West, North Central, North East, and North West), 36 States of the country, and Abuja Federal Capital Territory. It was also necessary to identify particular local government areas where displacements occurred or were imminent (case locations). On the vertical side, 14 columns itemized diverse variables such as type of infrastructure project, as well as the mode/type, status, and mechanisms of displacement. Other columns include reasons given for displacement, project funder/initiator, number of project affected persons (PAPs), reported social characteris-

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tics of PAPs, response of PAPs, actions/outcomes, information sources and link, date(s) of reported displacement in addition to a section for notes. Besides chronicling urban infrastructure-related displacement cases in the period under review, this brief might equally serve as a benchmark for a prospective national displacement register. It will also function as a useful information resource not only for facilitating advocacy and research in built environment disciplines and civil rights campaigns, but also serve to conscientize policy makers and development practitioners on the cumulative cost implications of displacement. Further interpretive insights could be achieved through data mining and cross-tabulation.

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Specifications Table

Subject	Development; Geography, Planning and Development; Social Sciences (General)
Specific subject area	Infrastructure-related displacement
Type of data	Table Chart Graph Figure Text Excel File
How data was acquired	National scanning, involving desktop research collected through multiple sources – newspapers (hardcopies complemented with online editions), electronic reports from international development agencies, CSOs, Federal and State governments of Nigeria (grey materials), as well as online law reports (Law Pavilion®). In addition to trawling the hardcopy library databases, we equally searched specific websites of the above-mentioned print media (<i>Daily Times, Daily Trust, Guardian, Punch, Sun, This Day and Vanguard</i>), international/local organizations, and government. Seven keywords that aided the interactive search are: 'displacement', 'eviction', 'demolition', 'land dispossession', 'government acquisition', 'resettlement', and 'land acquisition'.
Data format	Raw Analyzed Filtered
Parameters for data collection	Investigation of the patterns and trends in reported cases of development-related displacements in urban Nigeria.
Description of data collection	First-order analyses reveal, among other things, that overall, reported development-related displacements or evictions, and/ or threats of displacement or eviction are on the rise in Nigeria, increasing at an annual rate of around 30%. Another feature of the analyses shows that cities in northern Nigeria have lower reported displacement densities than their counterparts in southern Nigeria. However, this apparent geographical bias requires further exploration
Data source location	Country: Nigeria Latitude and longitude: 9.0820° N and 8.6753° E
Data accessibility	Repository name: Mendeley Data Data identification number: 10.17632/657nd64ry5.1 Direct URL to data: https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/657nd64ry5/draft?a=2729a709-47b1-442c-bfd4-f825d0af57d2
Related research article	Onyebueke, V. U., Walker, J., Lipietz, B., Ujah, O. and Ibezim-Ohaeri, V. (2020) Evicting the poor in the 'overriding public interest': Crisis of rights and interests, and contestations in Nigerian cities, <i>Cities</i> , 101, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2020.102675

Value of the Data

- The dataset contributes to bridging the inherent information gaps in infrastructure-related displacement, and to a better understanding of its nature and dynamics in urban Nigeria.
- In highlighting the paucity of 'official' reports vis-à-vis media or civil society reports on infrastructure-related displacement, the data alludes to the complicity of government in this logics of displacement.
- This data will hopefully serve as a benchmark for a prospective national displacement register. It is also possible not only to function as a useful information resource for displacement research and civil rights advocacy, but also serve to conscientize policy makers and development practitioners on people-centred approaches to infrastructure development.
- Information provided in this study will make it possible to understand the links between benefits and costs (economic, physical, and social) of infrastructure development, among other inferable or speculative causal and explanatory associations.

1. Data Description

Infrastructure-related displacements facilitated, ordered and/or enforced by state and non-state actors are on the rise in both the Global North and South [2,3,4]. Tens of millions of people, in particular vulnerable groups and the urban poor, are threatened/uprooted from their homes, lands, and trading places due to routine infrastructure projects or occasional ones associated with hosting of major cultural and sporting events.

The material (ruined houses, places of work, and belongings) and human cost consequences (rupture of community ties, physical and psychological injuries and fatalities) are often staggering [3,5]. Dearth of official records on displacement cases, detailing project affected persons and impacts, has been linked to the prevalence of 'culture of silence', erosion of public confidence in the justice system, lack of public rights awareness, as well as to the persistence of the phenomena per se [6]. Consequently, the need for more accurate data on such displacements has become paramount in order to better understand the nature and dynamics of the phenomena [7,8,9]. Hopefully, this new information regime can mitigate their diverse negative consequences and bring about people-centred approaches to development.

The dataset comprises of multiple data arrays, gathered over the period 2010–2016. It is organized according to the six geo-political or sub-national zones and the 36 states of Nigeria plus Abuja FCT, and the information collected on 14 thematic headings [1,10]. The categories are: infrastructure type; sector-based area of intervention; rationale for displacement; mode of displacement; status of displacement; mechanism(s) of displacement; specific reason(s) for displacement; and initiator/project funder. Others are: type(s) of displacement; impact (number of project affected persons (PAPs); social characteristics of PAPs; responses of PAPs; post-displacement action/outcome(s); sources of information and links; as well as notes.

In this data brief, we show the key data highlights in graphical charts (previously not presented in the related research article). For more elaborate details, refer to the online dataset on urban infrastructure-related in Nigeria [10]. First, Fig. 1 shows a pie chart identifying the sources of data on related displacement cases across the country. Regarding secondary data sources for the infrastructure-related displacement study, the constituent materials are arranged in descending order of proportion, viz.: print media, civil society organizations (CSOs) reports, multilateral finance institutions (e.g. World Bank) publications, law/legal reports, and government booklets. Second, Figs. 2 to 4 are schematic maps of Nigeria showing in succession highpoints displacement patterns and trends in the study period: (a) numbers of reported cases of displacement by States; (b) reported justifications for displacement by States; and (c) estimated numbers of affected properties by States. Third, Figs. 5 and 6 are bar charts that attempt to visualize respectively in the same period: (a) the extent of displacement cases based on types of infrastructure

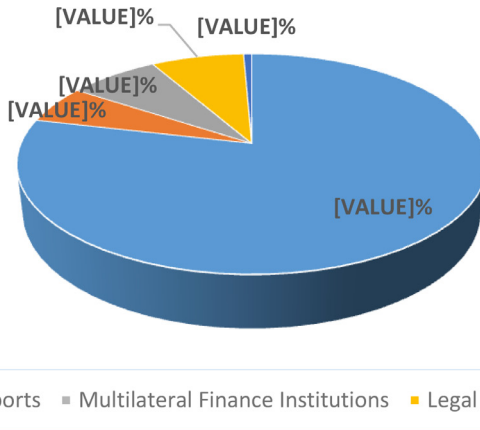


Fig. 1. Proportion of reports on infrastructure displacement in Nigeria by source (2010–2016).

projects and the perceived ways in which displacements impact on PAPs in the country (loss of livelihoods, land, shelter, and cultural/religious artifacts).

Having described the nature (patterns and trends) and inherent dynamics of urban infrastructure-related displacements in the period under review in Nigeria, it is also imperative to summarize the post-displacement actions and outcomes of Infrastructure related displacement in Nigeria by States and Geo-political Zones in Table 1. Spatial and temporal variations in displacement cases at national and sub-national (South East, South South, South West, North Central North East, and North West) levels have already been highlighted [1]. Through data mining and cross-tabulation procedures, the data provided can aid information acquisition and further research on the costs and benefits of different infrastructure development approaches, among other inferable or speculative causal and explanatory associations. Further explorations into these national/sub-national parameters and trends on infrastructure-related displacement, and how they relate to/with other national contexts are however called for.

2. Experimental Design, Materials and Methods

This research involved a national ‘scanning’ of urban infrastructure related displacement cases between 2010 and 2016 in Nigeria through a systematic search, retrieval/documentation, and analysis/synthesis (enumeration in absolute and percentage values) of secondary information from available sources in the public domain. This research identified 370 reported cases of this mode of urban displacement over the six years period, affecting over 3 million people. The trend analyses for the national and sub-national cases of infrastructure-related displacement were done using the least square method. The equation for the line is as follows:

For a range of x values:

$$y = bx + a$$

For multiple ranges of x values:

$$y = b1x1 + b2x2 + \dots + bnxn + a$$

Where: y=the dependent variable x=the independent variable a=the intercept b=the slope.

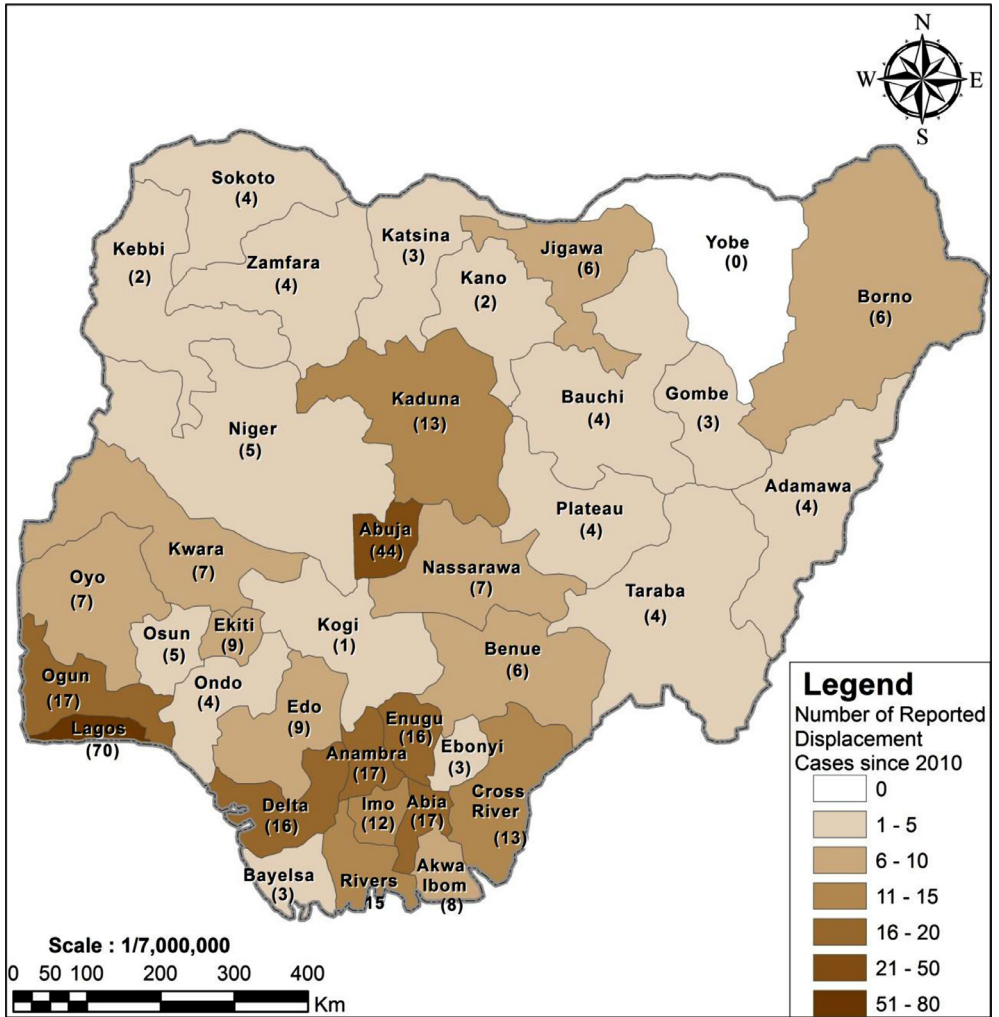


Fig. 2. Reported cases of displacement in Nigeria by States (2010–2016)

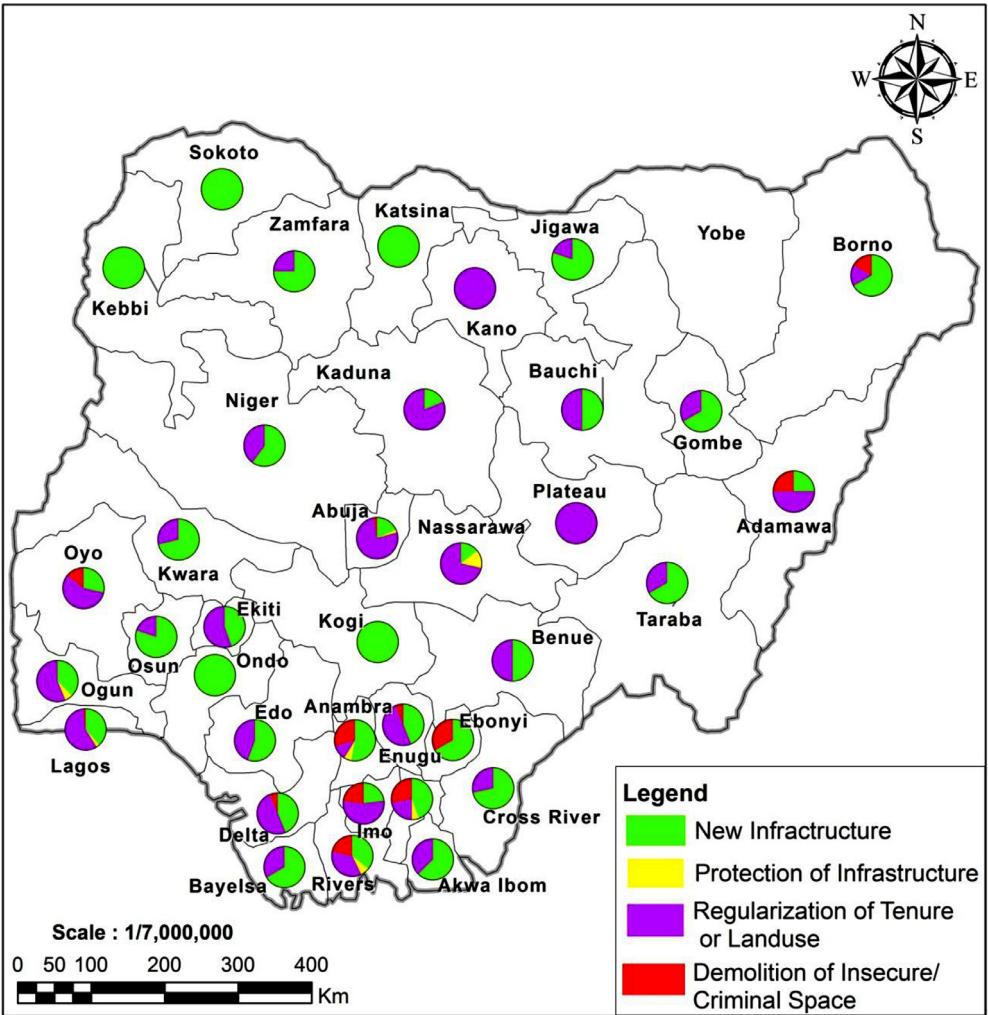


Fig. 3. Reported justifications for displacement in Nigeria by States (2010–2016).

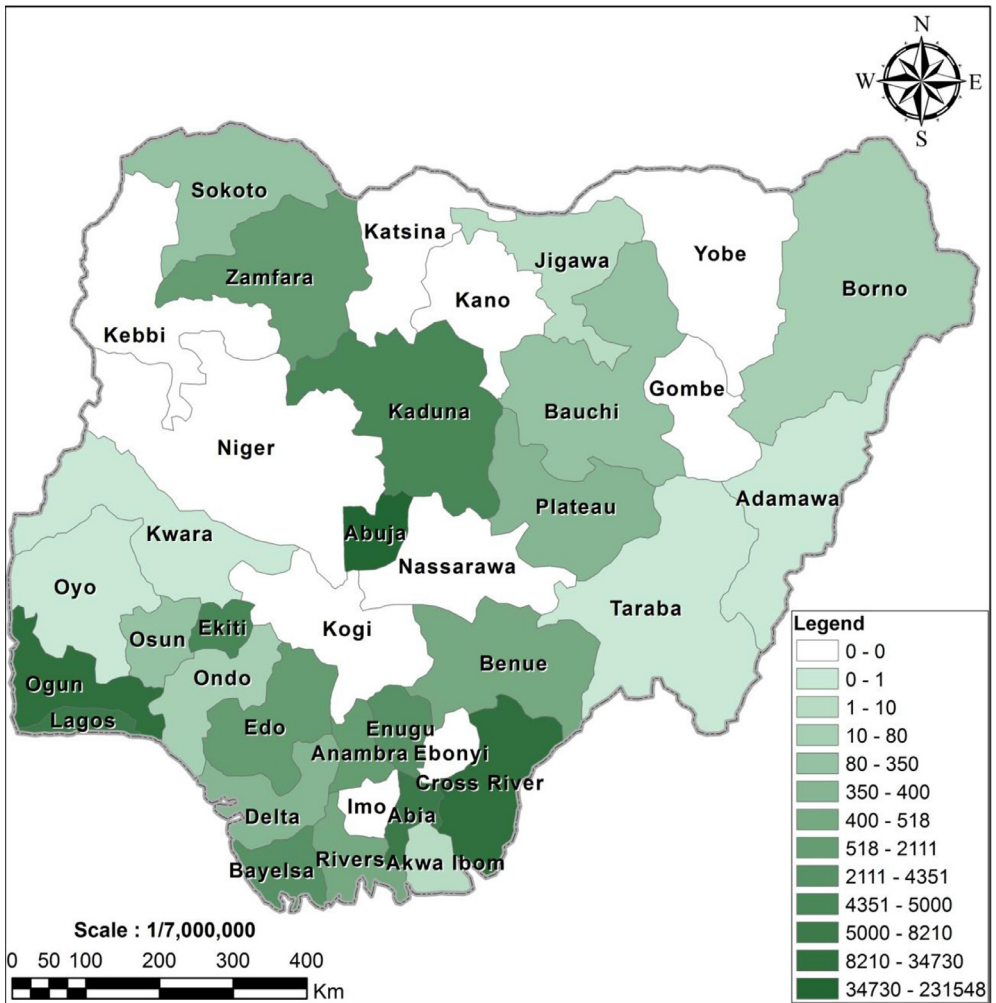


Fig. 4. Number of properties affected by displacement by State (2010–2016)

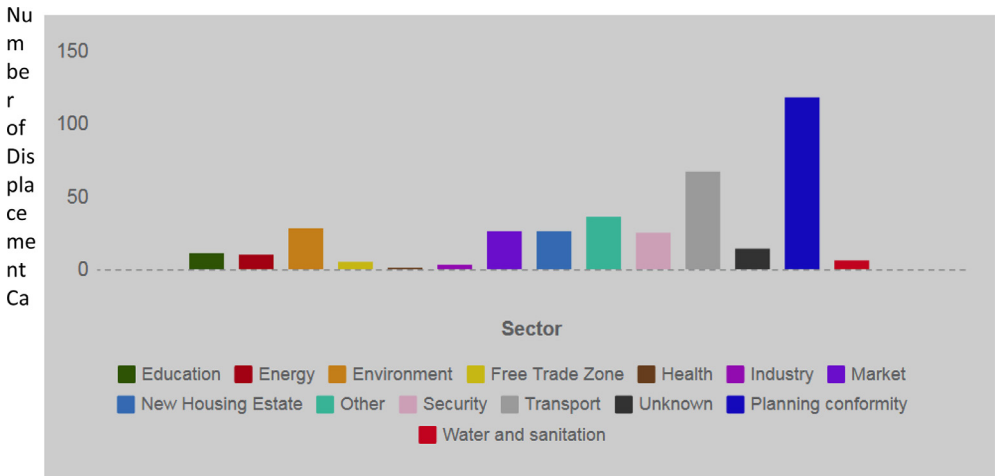


Fig. 5. Reported cases of displacement by Infrastructure Type (2010–2016)

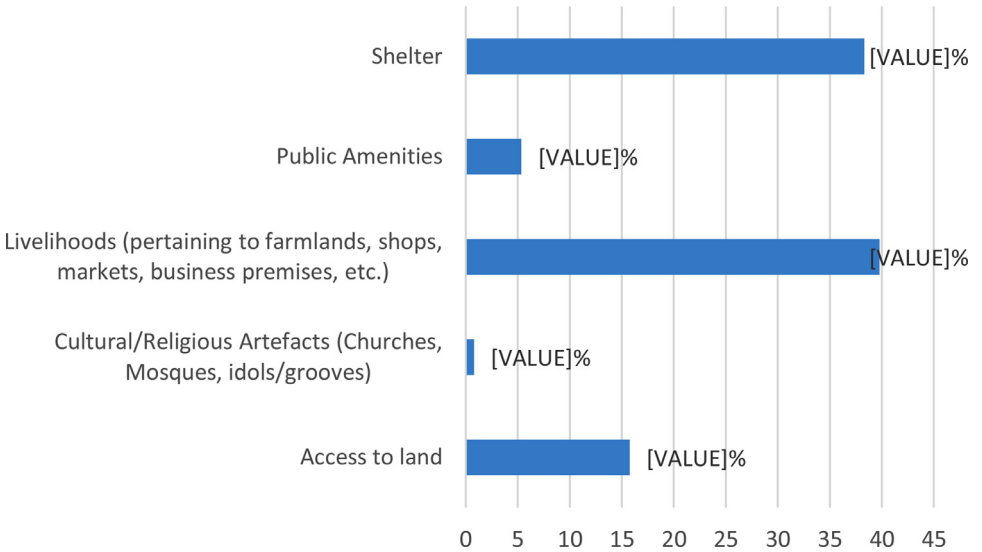


Fig. 6. Reported impact of displacement in Nigeria (2010–2016) [*Livelihoods refer to farmlands, shops, markets, business premises, etc.]

Table 1

Post-displacement Actions and Outcomes of Infrastructure related Displacement in Nigeria by States and Geo-political Zones (2010–2016).

Geo-political Zones	States	Categories of Compensation (C) and Resettlement (R)*							
		FC	FR	PC	PR	NC	NR	NOTR	OTHS
SOUTH EAST	Abia	1	1	1	-	7	6	7	3
	Anambra	-	-	1	-	4	3	12	-
	Ebonyi	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
	Enugu	-	-	-	-	2	4	13	-
	Imo	-	-	-	-	3	2	8	1
<i>Sub-Total</i>		1	1	2	0	16	16	43	4
SOUTH SOUTH	Akwa Ibom	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
	Bayelsa	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	Cross River	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	2
	Delta	-	-	1	-	3	3	11	1
	Edo	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	1
	Rivers	1	-	3	-	3	4	10	-
<i>Sub-Total</i>		1	0	5	0	9	10	50	4
SOUTH WEST	Ekiti	-	-	-	1	2	-	7	-
	Lagos	2	1	5	2	13	12	46	5
	Ogun	1	-	-	-	2	2	10	4
	Ondo	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
	Osun	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
	Oyo	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1
<i>Sub-Total</i>		5	1	5	3	20	16	72	11
SOUTH CENTRAL	Benue	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2
	Kogi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Kwara	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4
	Nasarawa	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	-
	Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
	Plateau	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Abuja FCT	3	-	-	3	5	2	17	20
<i>Sub-Total</i>		3	1	0	3	7	3	34	30
NORTH EAST	Adamawa	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
	Bauchi	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Borno	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
	Gombe	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Taraba	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
	Yobe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jigawa	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
<i>Sub-Total</i>		7	0	2	0	3	0	8	8
NORTH WEST	Kaduna	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	9
	Kano	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Katsina	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	Kebbi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Sokoto	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
	Zamfara	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
<i>Sub-Total</i>		2	0	0	0	4	2	8	15
GRAND TOTAL		19	3	14	6	59	47	195	72

* FC = fully compensated; FR = fully resettled; PC = Partially compensated, PC = Partially resettled; NC = Not compensated; NR = Not resettled; NOTR = Not reported; and OTHRS = Others (Outcomes involving pending/promised compensation/resettlement, halted displacement, and litigations).

CRedit Author Statement

Victor Onyebueke: Conceptualization, Methodology, Investigation, Visualization, Writing - original draft. **Oliver Ujah:** Data curation, Investigation, Validation, Writing - review & editing. **Barbara Lipietz:** Funding acquisition, Investigation, Project administration, Supervision, Validation, Writing - review & editing. **Julian Walker:** Data curation, Funding acquisition,

Investigation, Project administration, Supervision, Validation, Visualization, Writing - review & editing. **Victoria Ibezim-Ohaeri:** Investigation, Validation, Writing - original draft.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors hereby declare that there are no known conflicts of interests regarding financial interests or personal relationships which have, or could be perceived to have, influenced the work reported in this article.

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Supplementary Materials

Supplementary material associated with this article can be found in the online version at doi:[10.1016/j.dib.2020.106367](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2020.106367).

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