

**ENVIRONMENT AND THE
CHALLENGE OF SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**



ADEBISI ADEDAYO



**ENVIRONMENT AND THE
CHALLENGE OF SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

Adebisi Adedayo

Edited by
Adebisi Adedayo

© 2018

All rights reserved:

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording or any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior permission in writing from the author or publisher

ISBN: 978-978-56815-6-7

Produced by
Unilorin Press

Dedication

This book is dedicated to the cause of environmental justice and social equity

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

1. **Abu H. O.**; Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Kogi State University, Anyigba.
Email: firstadeiza@gmail.com
2. **AdedayoAdebisi**; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: getdebsi@yahoo.co.uk
3. **Adedayo Vide**; Department of Geography, University of Lagos, Akoka, Nigeria. E-mail: vide3q@yahoo.com
4. **Adeleke E. A.**; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: adelekeelisha@yahoo.com
5. **Adefila, J. O.**; Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
E-mail: olufila59@gmail.com
6. **Adeniyi, E. E.**; Department of Geography and Environmental Management, University of Ilorin.
unilorin.edu.ng
7. **Aduloju, O. T.**; Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Environmental Science, University of Ilorin, Nigeria. E-mail:
8. **Afolayan, O. S.**; Department of Geography and Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria. E-mail: afosam84@gmail.com
9. **Afolayan, G. P.**; Department of Geography and Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: drafolayan@yahoo.com
10. **Agaja, T.M.**; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: specialgel@yahoo.com

11. **Ajibade, Lanre. T.**; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: edabijalt2001@yahoo.com
12. **Ajewole, Davis. O.**; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: dradaveajewole@gmail.com
13. **Aluko, Opeyemi I.**; Political Science Department University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: opealukoheavenprogress@gmail.com
14. **Aremu, F. A.**; Political Science Department University of Ilorin, Nigeria. E-mail: opealukoheavenprogress@gmail.com
15. **Atiyong, B. R.**; Department of Geography, Kaduna State University, Nigeria. E-mail: atiyongbonet@yahoo.com
16. **Audu, L. T.**; Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. E-mail:
17. **Ayo Babalola**; Department of Surveying and Geo-informatics, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: babalola.ayo@unilorin.edu.ng
18. **Bako, A. I.**; Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Environmental Science, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: alibbako@yahoo.com
19. **Fashagba, I.**; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria. E-mail: worldrewol@gmail.com
20. **Fasona, A.**; Department of Geography, University of Lagos, Akoka-Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria. E-mail: mfasona@unilag.edu.ng
21. **Ibrahim, I.**; Kwara Field Office, National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: shakvan2002@yahoo.com
22. **Ifabiyi. I. P.**; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria. E-mail: tokunifabiyi@gmail.com

23. Iroye, K. A.; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: iroyekayode@gmail.com
24. Ismail, N. A.; Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Kogi State University, Anyigba.
Email: firstadeiza@gmail.com
25. Isiaq, A. A.; Political Science Department University of Ilorin, Nigeria. E-mail: opealukoheavenprogress@gmail.com
26. Malik, N. A.; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: today_2009@yahoo.com
27. Odunuga, S.; Department of Geography, University of Lagos, Nigeria: E-mail: odushak@gmail.com
28. Olawepo, R. A.; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: ralfabbey@yahoo.com
29. Olorunfemi, J. F.; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: funshofem@gmail.com
30. Omojola, A.; Department of Geography, University of Lagos, Akoka-Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria. E-mail:
31. Oriola, E. O.; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: lolaoriola@gmail.com
32. Orire, I. O.; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: isorire@yahoo.com
33. Oyebande, L.; Department of Geography, University of Lagos, Nigeria: E-mail: lekanoye@gmail.com
34. Raheem, W. M.; Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Environmental Science, University of Ilorin, Nigeria. E-mail: alibbako@yahoo.com
35. Raji, S. A.; Department of Environmental Management and Toxicology, Federal University of Petroleum Resources, Nigeria. Email: rsaseun@yahoo.co.uk

36. Saka, L.; Political Science Department University of Ilorin, Nigeria. E-mail: opealukoheavenprogress@gmail.com
37. Tilakasiri, S. L.; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: sitilak@gmail.com
38. Tunde, A. M.; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: folamoni70@yahoo.com
39. Usman, B. A.; Department of Geography & Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
E-mail: bolicon2004@yahoo.co.uk
40. Yahaya, O. Y.; Department of Geography and Regional Planning, Federal University Dutsinma, Katsina State, Nigeria.
E-mail: yahayauseful@gmail.com
41. Yusuf, R. O.; Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
E-mail: olufila59@gmail.com

ould be encouraged.

an its total demolition should
o urban planning and policy.
Renewal Authority (LASURA),
Governance Project (LMDGP)
ch the responsibility for the
ogrammes. Public-private
g implemented should be
urban renewal programmes.

ms in Nigerian Cities. *Town*
3

(1996). Framework for
Development Process into
ment Bank.

er, Citizen: Perspectives of
ion. *Sida Studies*, 11.

ms forever? Globalisation
European Journal of
75-283.

(JICA), 1995. Participatory
nce report of the Aid Study

it as New Paradigm: The
essionalism. Prepared for
tion and Rehabilitation in
Washington, DC.

s: Global report on human
ublications Ltd.

of the World's Cities,
ondon: EarthScan.

CHAPTER 27

Urban Violence and Sustainable Development Challenges in Developing Countries: Perspective on Environmental Politics

F. A. Aremu, L. Saka, A. A. Isiaq and O. I. Aluko

Introduction

Human beings are rational and always seek for the best environment to grow and attain the maximum potential. The environment is a vital place for economic, political and social interactions for humankind. The economic environment gives a lee way for financial and capital transaction which gives space for individual to breakeven. The social environment is the interaction point which gives the people either a physical contact or an imaginary contact place. It is so important because it contributes to the either the peaceful coexistence or an acrimonious existence. The political environment sets the terms, conditions and policies of the interactions of the social and economic environment. The most unique of the environment is the geographical location which houses all other environments in the confined region. It also serves as a key factor for the level of development which a country can attain. A politically healthy environment will determine the kind of environmental politics which will ensue and affects the socioeconomic stability and sustainable development process because the political terrain determines the policy to be formulated and implemented in the geographical milieu.

Environmental politics perspective is a thought that focuses on the

state as a platform which may disallow or allow ungoverned spaces to exist consciously and unconsciously within the geographical environment. The ungoverned spaces are the geographical locations which urban violence or invisible violence takes place. It includes areas that are not easily accessible by the security personnel due to the geographical terrain such as the swamps, creeks, mountainous and forest zones. The social and the economic environment of the ungoverned space is a breeding spot for urban violence such as ethnic militias, separatist groups, religious extremists and other forms of hoodlums which is characterised with hit and run guerrilla warfare. This allowance permits unwittingly characters to rend havoc on the polity thereby delimiting sustainable development (You, Hug and Anthony 2014).

The environmental politics in developing countries have a long way for the rapid growth of urban violence, patron client politics, patrimonial politics and many other socioeconomic melees. The compromised judiciary as well exists in the constitutional environment of the wider sphere of environmental politics. The compromised constitutional environment makes way for the judiciary (lawyers and judges) to create an escape niche for offenders against the community's progress. This therefore makes the proceeds of crime to be attractive and violence space to be lucrative in most developing countries (Escriba-Folch, and Wright 2010). This to a large extent poses severe challenges on the process of sustainable development within such environment.

The theoretical construct of the Tyre Burning Theory depicts the scenario of environmental rancour and acrimony. The disharmony is a typical reflection of the incompatibility of the social, economic and political environment with the individuals living within the geographical environment (Aluko 2016a). Tyre Burning theory is employed to explain the aftermath of urban violence on the environment while the process tracing research method is used to link and establish urban violence as a challenge to sustainable

development in any environment.

This chapter discusses issues involving ungoverned spaces in the environment which are the soft spot for urban violence. The challenges that the urban violence also infers on the environment are also discussed. Conclusions are premised on the notion that the larger the ungoverned environments in the polity, the greater the tendency for urban violence occurrence in the country and invariably the lower the extent of sustainable development.

Conceptual Clarification

Urban Violence has been widely perceived by various scholars as different things as it appeals to them due to their familiarity with the phenomenon, their personal idiosyncrasies and the environment which they are operating from. The compendium of their opinions gives us three perception of urban violence. These perceptions include the process of occurrence, a deliberate action and as an organised abandonment by the state. Fourchard and Segatti (2015) opined that urban violence is a process of occurrence which involves the labels such as autochthony, nativism, indigeneity, ethnicity, and in some cases xenophobia which is the term generally referred to discourses and practices that are discriminatory towards foreign nationals. This implies that urban violence occurs in a multidimensional manner which transcends the immediate environment to other communities and countries. It may involve an inter group or intra group occurrence.

Akinwale and Aderinto (2013), Oyeleye (2013) and Aluko (2016b) perceived urban violence as a situation that emanates from rapid population increase and uncontrolled migration from the rural to the urban areas in a country, which imposes a greater pressure on the limited available resources and thus leading to undue competition for social, economic or political space and further leading to crises or violence. By implication, urbanization process

coupled with government policy of neglecting to tidy up that area will lead to a form of urban violence which ensues by an organised abandonment by the state. The opinion that urban violence is not restricted to a single system of governance is suggested by Singh (2014). He opined that urban violence is the bloodbath which characterises democratic elections and electoral process especially for countries that are just consolidating their democracy from a nascent stage. This opinion is also agrees with Aremu and Aluko (2016) who argue that electioneering period are susceptible to violence if the electorates perceived gross injustice to their rights and if the scenario is not properly managed and monitored by both state officials and international observers.

Aluko (2017) as well posited that urban violence is a deliberate action of killing, destruction of properties, farm land and produce destruction by erring animals (cattle) by the known perpetrators who wish to achieve some desired end usually detrimental to the growth and progress of the community. This audacity by the perpetrators is earned from the usual poor response of the state security officials to past acts of violence and a back door escape route usually available to the culprits. Such deliberate violence is provoked by weak state and policy paucity. These in most cases give rise to reprisal attacks by the initial victims and thus escalate to guerrilla warfare, ethnic cleansing, religious cleansing, genocide, civil war or chemical warfare. The impact of such violence at any stage is usually very colossal for the individual, groups, the environment and the country at large. Therefore, the genesis of such violence is a product of environmental politics and the quenching of such violence is at the interplay of environmental politics.

Environmental politics on the other hand is the whole gamut of issues that occur in the environment. It is the leeway given to the people of a community or locality to operate within a certain confinement. The leeway is the provisions of the constitution, policies, bye laws and other legal documents which an individual can

cite as basis of actions. The world environmental politics is guided by the united nation general assembly provisions. This gives provisions to all countries of the world to collectively relate in a mutual way and form other channels of interactions. This provision is duplicated in all continental organizations of the world, down to the regional organizations and finally domestic interaction within a country (UNHCR 2015).

Environmental politics at all levels is usually to the advantage of some continents, regions, countries and individuals and at the same time to the disadvantage of the others. Sometimes, the trend of favour of the policies formulated to guide countries or individual may change over that the initial beneficial of the trends and tides of environmental politics will be at the losing end (Martinez-Fernandez, Kubo, Noya and Weyman 2012). This is much more prominent at the domestic levels where by the policy to curtail a form of behaviour or marginalization will be used against the government by some groups.

By the way of amplifying environmental politics, it is a tool for creating a niche for a group who are domiciled in such an area. The new set of people, policy or government official who want to gain access to such area will have to pay compliments to such indigenous and domicile groups in such areas. Due to the environmental arrangements and politics in such area, once the domiciled groups are left out of the policy discussion, the policy will eventually fail and thereby creating an ungoverned space and loophole for violence perpetrators to thrive. Usual ungoverned spaces in developing countries include the creeks, jungle routes, rivers and other marine routes and the forest routes. Environmental politics in such areas has to some extent promoted urban violence and imposed more challenges on sustainable development goals and strategies of such a country.

Theoretical Framework

Tyre Burning Theory

The final signature to be left on the major roads and pedestrian pathway at the end of the violence is incombustible tyres carbon which is the remains of the burnt tyres. Tyre burning is the hallmark of violent protest in a community which to a large extent indicates a breach in law and order that the state security agencies could not nip in the bud before its onslaught (Aluko 2016a). This theory was propounded by Aluko Opeyemi (2016) and the theory has been used to substantiate and justify the indelible aftermath of violence in any environment.

The underlying assumption is that the indicator of chaotic demonstration or violent outlook in any society is burning of substances, breaking of windows, smashing of cars and burning of tyres on the major roads or the sphere of the violent occurrence. The most rampant of the indicators of urban violence and violence in the community is tyre burning. The quick sign of chaotic violence demonstration is burning of tyre on the road by the commuters and the aggrieved protesters.

Tyre Burning Theory claims that a signature which the violent protest movement, group of aggrieved persons and civil dissent do leave behind to show a minimum violence which had taken place in the time not far away is prominently tyre burning among other destruction with different scale of effect on the environment (Aluko 2016). This also implies that there is a little and miniature line of separation between peaceful protest and a chaotic protest both within the governed environments and the ungoverned spaces created by environmental politics. Violence may not actually lead to destruction of lives and properties but when it gets out of hand, tyre burning is its simplest signature to be left behind.

The tyre burning model further eulogises crime-violence incidence as a scenario where the commuters got invoked by perceived negligence of the government and law enforcement agencies. They get themselves together and move in cluster chanting offensively but agitating peacefully at the initial stage, suddenly they get infuriated by either law enforcement interception, psychological over-stimulation and or a planned work of the protesters. At that moment, the ply cards and banners turn to sticks and stones and the hallmark of the protest and violence is burning and destruction of properties such as vehicles, window smashing, shops, motorcycles and houses vandalism and even injury to human life. The final signature to be left on the environment, the major roads, pedestrian crossway and highways at the end of the violence is carbons of incombustible tyres which are the remains of the burnt tyres. Tyre burning is the hallmark of violent protest in an environment which indicates a breach in law and order that the state security agencies could not nip in the bud before its onslaught.

Urban Violence Issues in Developing Environments

There are different environmental terrains in different countries. This makes each country to have different environmental developmental issues. The issues of urban violence in many developing countries are environment oriented. The environmental areas which pose such challenges range from ungoverned spaces in the creeks, river, forest, jungles to judicial and constitutional environments which are porous and make a way for undue advantage of a group over the others and yet it transcends this to the political organised violence against the environmental peace so as to cover a track by in-house government officials. All of these issues are point of divergence to sustainable development in a country and it will be treated one after the other.

The creeks are strategic environmental locations in swampy areas in mangrove forest and some other salt waters. They are pathways

which are specially and secretly covered from the general layouts by group of people for covered up events. These cover up activities are usually antithetical to the state welfare and progress. They are susceptible to many deviant urban violence practices such as kidnapping den, illegal mining of crude oil, crude oil bunker, illegal refinery and escape route for criminals from the state security personnel to a cover up safe haven. This geographical space is an ungoverned environment of the state which has the potential of ruining the attempt of sustaining the little development achieved by the government if it is not effectively managed and mapped out by the security agents of the government.

Another germane issue in the developing environment which delimits the extent of democratic sustenance is the constitutional and judicial environment. The constitutional environments of developing countries are usually porous route accessed by lawyers to perpetuate urban violence in developing countries. The loopholes in the constitution and other legal amendments made by the legislatures are usually capitalised on so as to create a niche for political and economic saboteurs. The loophole capitalization process encourages individual who could afford the charges of the legal luminaries to defraud the government and indeed the entire country of socioeconomic and political resources which are central to the development and the process of its sustainability.

Another environment issue which breeds violence in a developing environment is the forest zones and the Jungle routes. This are unfamiliar terrains to strangers be it government officials or international observers. This environment creates lacunae and challenges for sustainable development if hoodlums are using it as a hide out and security personnel find the environment in assessable. Forests and jungle environments becomes an ungoverned space and a breeding zone for terrorist and separatist groups in a state if the zone is neglected or abandoned by the government for a long period. Forest and jungle hideout are environments which naturally

looks dreadful to be assessed and if it is cohabited by militants and terrorist groups the urban violence which will ensue will further create harms against the environment by delimit the extent of its sustainable development. This is due to the fact that the economic and other resources which should be used for developmental purposes will be diverted to curative purposes.

A vital issue of note in the general environment which has a great deal of impact on the development of countries is the bureaucratic environment. This environment is very technical and has the potential to cripple all progressive and developmental process of a country. A compromised government bureaucratic environment will not be devoid of organising a political violence against the state by in-house state agents which will also successfully cover up their tracks. Ethicised violence and religious focused violence are other forms of violence which a compromised government bureaucratic environment can result into. Any country facing issues of ethnicity, religious violence and politically motivated violence will have a difficult time in sustaining its development, building a virile political super-structure, a buoyant economy and socially developed environment.

Challenges of Urban Violence on Sustainable Development

Urban violence manifestation as environmental degradation is a major challenge that has adverse effect on development of any country. Whenever there is urban violence in a place in form of exploitation of natural resources whereby the land had been polluted which is no longer fit for agricultural purposes or building of infrastructure or the destruction and cutting down of economic trees and natural habitat in a land, the extent of development will be halted for a time. Sustainable development cannot be attained in such urban violence situation because the future of such community and environment had been short changed and mortgaged for economic mishap and greediness. Before there will be recuperation

and sustainable development, there will be a return to natural habitat and environmental degradation of all forms is checkmated by best practices and futuristic preparation (OECD and LEED 2013).

Urban violence brings about socio-political and economic stagnancy in any environment. This is a huge challenge because the social activities in the environment will be on halt, the political activities will be in a comatose and the economic activities will be in stagnation. Urban violence will cripple the entire activities of an environment in such a way that robust socio-political and economic activities will gradually dwindle until it comes to a standstill. At this stage, the extent of destruction of the means of economic production of goods and services will fail to lubricate the wheel of political machinery of the community. This will also lead to a long term low development in such environment and the extent of sustenance of development will be in jeopardy. The time to recuperate for developed countries might be faster than that of developing countries due to the varying degree of political and economic will to find a way out of the violence occurrence.

Resources wastage on peace building is another challenge caused by urban violence in any environment. The actual resources which are meant for the rapid development of the environment in terms of socioeconomic infrastructure, employment creation, urbanization of slum and commercial areas will be diverted to cure violence residue in the environment. Money and other intelligent human resources are usurped on peace keeping and peace building processes. This is a strategic delay to the extent of progress and sustainable development which could have been achieved in the country.

No doubt, urban violence leads to destruction of long term developmental plans and processes. The age long, hard earned political economic and social developments within the space of the violence period will be raised down to ashes. The development

earlier achieved in such environment will be turned down to the scratch and a rebuilding process will be anticipated which might not be visible due to the hangover effect of violence. This challenge also impose a mental or psychological effect on the environment which makes the political landscape to be doubtful in regaining the lost development status.

Concluding Remarks

Urban violence is an impediment on the progress of any country. Many environments ravaged with violence do witness set back in the political landscape, economic structures and the social edifices. Although violence is not interesting to behold but the allowance permits unwittingly characters to rend havoc on the polity thereby delimiting sustainable development. The environmental politics in developing countries have a huge opportunity for the rapid growth of urban violence, patron client politics, corruptions and many other socioeconomic melees. This poses a severe challenge on the process of sustaining development within the environment.

A politically healthy environment will breed economic and social stability with sustainable development because the political terrain determines the policy to be formulated and implemented for the economic or social environment. Environmental politics perspective is a thought that focuses on the state as a platform which disallow or allows ungoverned spaces to exist perpetually constant or temporary in a conscious or unconscious within the environment. Environmental politics as used in this paper is the niche created by the provisions of the constitution, policies, bye laws and other legal documents which an individual can capitalise on as his basis of actions. It also compels the state to rely on the people or group of people domiciled in the locale to perform an action in such environment so as to penetrate such niche.

The issues surrounding urban violence in an environment as

discussed in this paper is centred on the different environmental terrains in different countries. This procured different environmental developmental issues to different countries. The environmental areas which poses issues of violence and challenges range from ungoverned spaces in the creeks, river, forest, jungles to judicial and constitutional environments which are porous and make a way for undue advantage of a group over the others and provoke political organised violence against the environmental peace. All of these issues are point of divergence to a sustainable development in a country.

The challenges of urban violence on the environment's sustainable development include environmental degradation, socio-political and economic stagnancy, destruction of long term developmental processes and gross resource wastage on peace building instead of conflict prevention models such as income redistribution, employment generation and equitable distribution of socio-economic and political largesse. The paper also portrays the tyre burning theory which was employed to explain the aftermath of urban violence on the environment such as destruction of properties and the burning of tyres on the road as a signature of violence.

This chapter uses the process tracing research method to link and establish urban violence as a challenge to sustainable development in any environment. It therefore concludes on the notion that the larger the ungoverned environments in the polity, the greater the tendency of urban violence the country will incur and invariably the extent of sustainable development will be lower. Thus the constitutional and legal alignments by government and other work in progress stakeholders should be strengthened so as to prevent urban violence outbreak and attain the desired sustainable development.

References

- Akinwale A. and Aderinto A. (2013) Crisis of Governance and Urban Violence in Nigeria
African Journal of Criminology and Justice Studies Vol. 5 No 1 & 2
- Aluko O.I. (2016a) Policing Election and Electoral Violence in Developing Democracies *Indian Philosophical Quarterly*, Vol. 37, No. 1-4
- Aluko O.I. (2016b) Refocusing The Focus, Metafocus And Profocus: Mopping Urban Violence In Developing Cities. *International Black Sea University Journal of Social Science* Vol 5 Issue 2
- Aluko O.I. (2016c) Security Agents Public Perception in Nigeria: A Study on the Police and the Vigilante (Neighborhood Watch) *Journal of Political Studies*, Vol. 23 Issue 2
- Aluko O. I. (2017) Urban Violence Dimension Urban Violence Dimension in Nigeria: Farmer and Herders Onslaught *University of Iasi Journal AGATHOS*, Volume 8, Issue 1
- Aremu F.A. and Aluko O. I. (2016) Nigeria's 2015 Elections: Permanent Voter's Cards, Smart Card Readers and Security Challenges *Journal of Africa Elections South Africa* Vol 15 No 2 Pp: 50-68
- Escriba-Folch, A. and Wright J. (2010) Dealing with Tyranny: International Sanctions and the Survival of Authoritarian Rulers *International Studies Quarterly* 54
- Fourchard L. and Segatti A. (2015) Introduction of Xenophobia and Citizenship: The Everyday Politics of Exclusion and Inclusion in Africa *Africa* 85 (1) 2015: 2-12
- Martinez-Fernandez, C., Kubo, N., Noya A. and Weyman T. (2012) *Demographic Change and Local Development: Shrinkage, Regeneration and Social Dynamics* OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs and Local Development
- OECD and LEED (2013) Demographic change in the Netherlands: Strategies for resilient labour markets an analysis of Groningen/Drenthe, Limburg and Zeeland Provinces *OECD*

- and Local Economic and Employment Development (LEED) Working Paper Series.* OECD and LEED, the Netherlands
- Oyeleye O. (2013) Challenges of Urbanization and Urban Growth in Nigeria. *American Journal of Sustainable Cities and Society* Issue 2, Vol. 1
- Śleszyński P. (2013) Demographic Changes in the Functional Urban Areas in Poland, 2000-2010 *Geographia Polonica* Vol 86, Issue 2
- United Nation High Commission on Refugee (UNHCR) (2015) *The Temporary Protection Guidelines* <http://www.refworld.org/publisher,UNHCR,COUNTRYPOS,,,0.html>
- You, D., Hug L., and Anthony D. (2014) *Generation 2030 Africa* UNICEF Division of Data, Research, and Policy