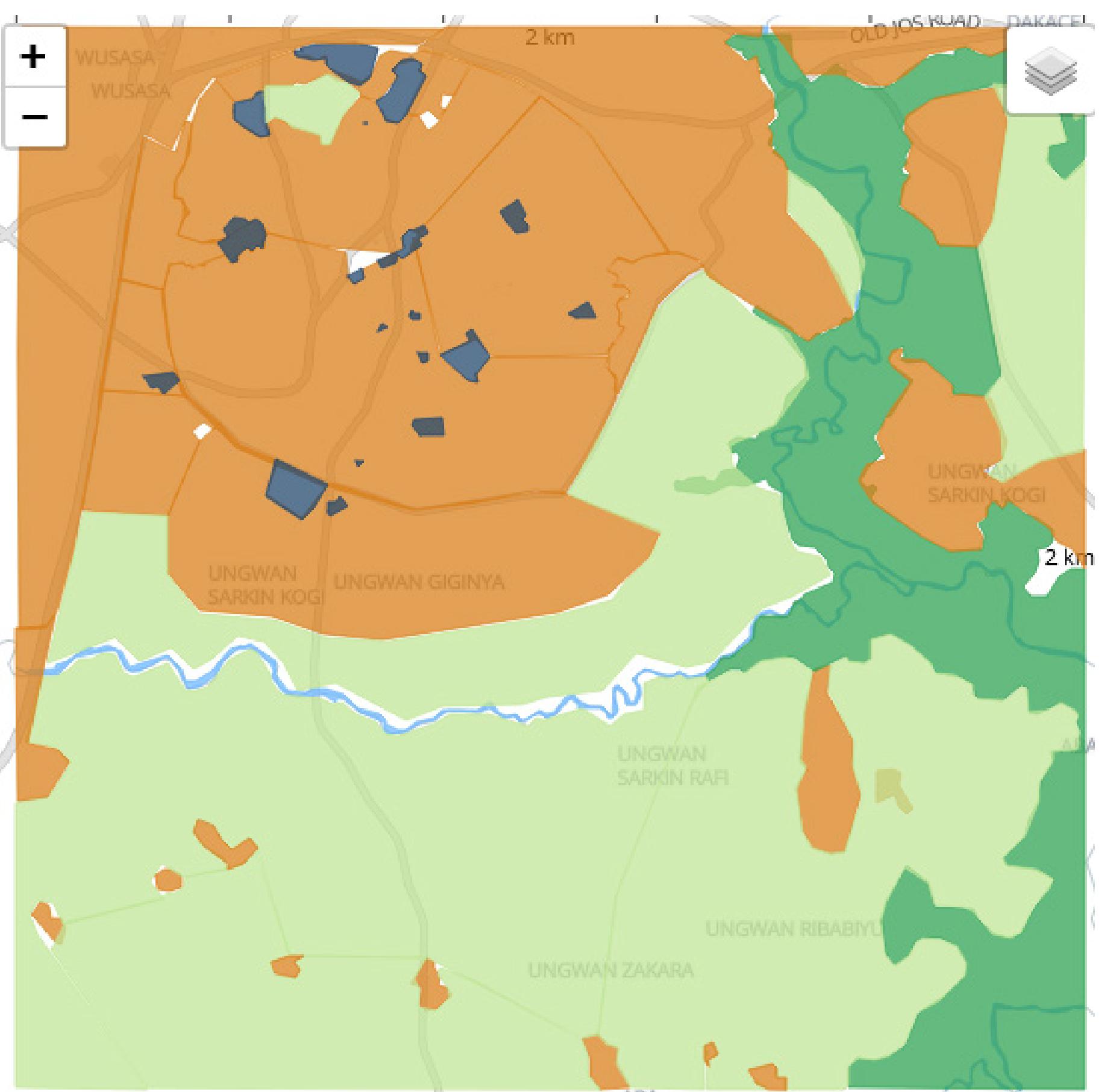
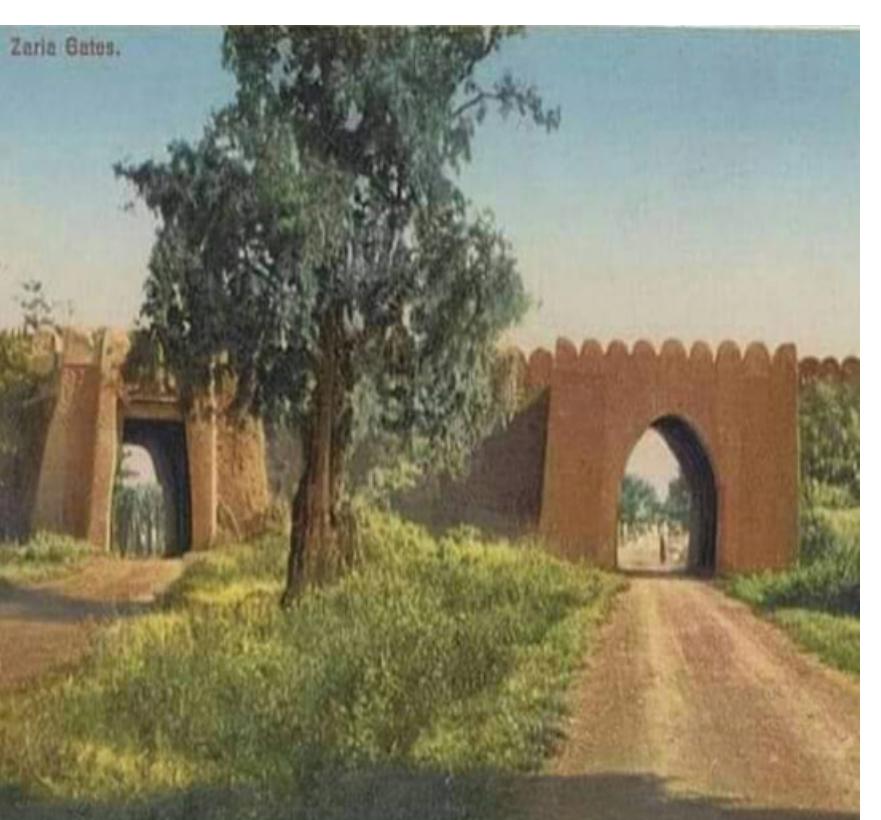


ZARIA WALLED CITY



Existing 2020

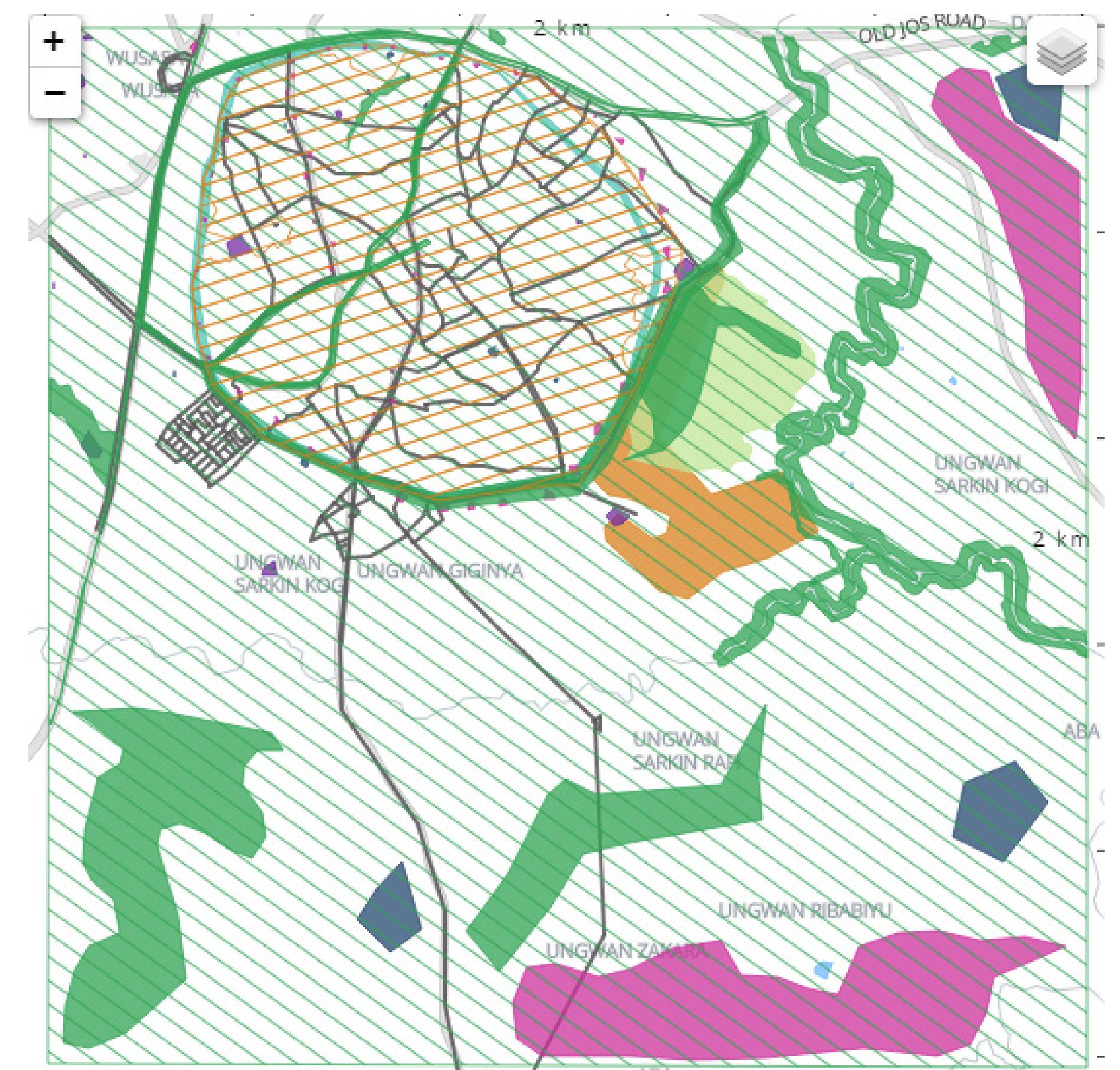
The ancient walled city of Zazzau was one of the original seven Hausa City-states. In the late 1450s Islam entered Zaria through its Sister Habes cities, trade flourished between the cities. Zazzau became a tributary of the Songhai Empire between the 15th and 16th Century. It was ruled by a woman known as the warrior queen Amina in the turn of the 16th and 17th Century and was captured by the Fulani in 1805 and ruled by the Fulani Jihadists led by Danfodio. The British forces lead by Frederick Lugard took the city in 1901. After the Jihad, the Fulani and Hausas being culturally similar intermarried and were hence generally known as Hausa-Fulani. The old walled city, Birnin Zazzau is ruled by Sarkin Zazzau or Sarkin Zaria to date.



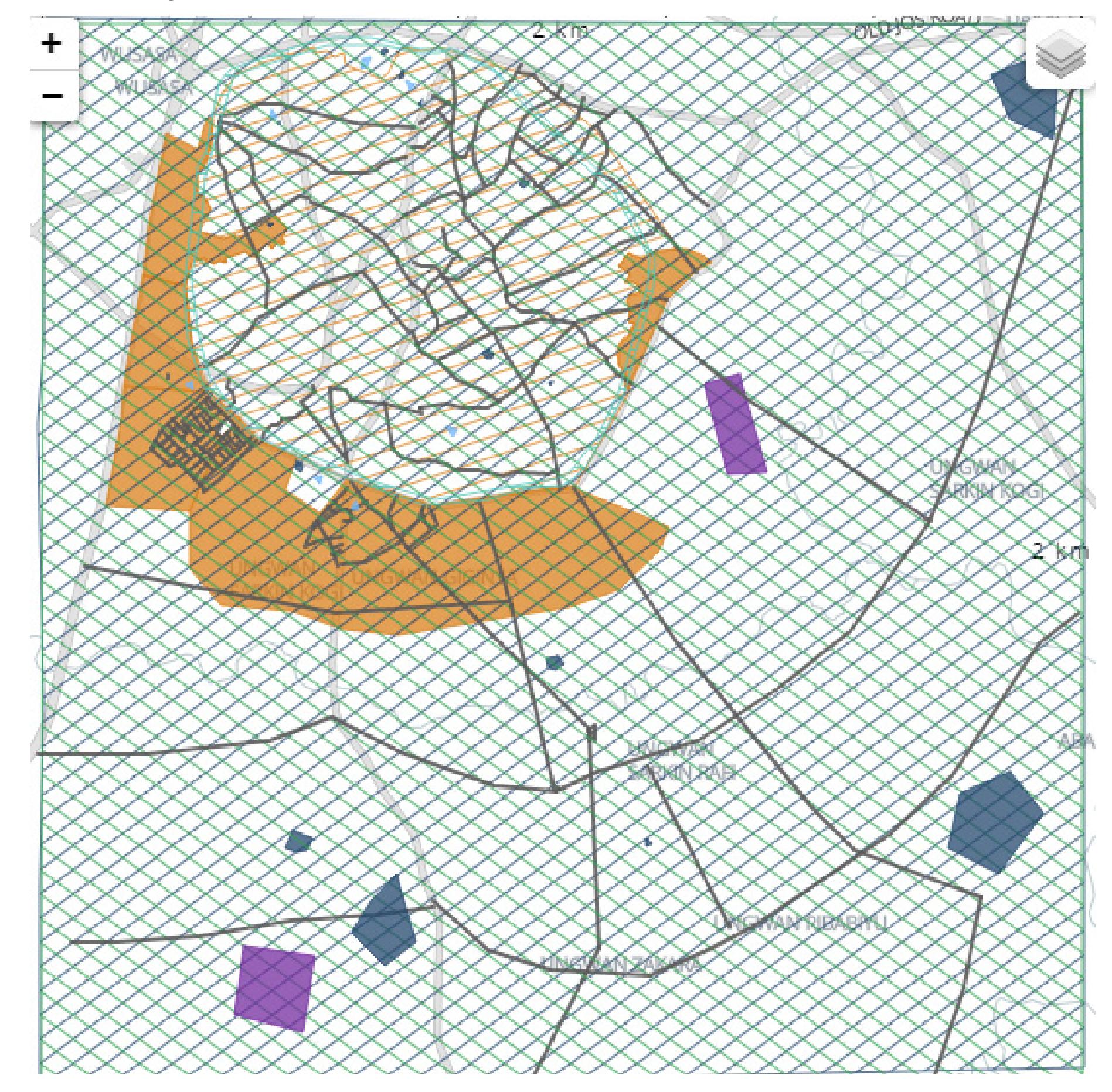
ALTERNATIVE FUTURES FOR ZARIA CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Zaria formerly known as Zazzau is the second major city in Kaduna State, within the North Central Guinea Savannah ecological zone of Nigeria. Zaria at present has four main areas; the old walled city, the residential areas of Tudun Wada, Sabon Gari and the township for the non-African Community now known as the Government Reserve Area (GRA). The historic walled city also called Zaria City is the headquarters of Zaria Local Government. It forms part of the project area and is the seat of tradition and culture of the Zaria people known as the Zagge-Zaggi. The actual population of the study area is 955,522 covering 100km² with 95% of the population in the Zaria walled city in an area of 17.3km². The old walled city is surrounded by walls and fortresses most of which is now lost. The main features of the Zaria historic vernacular landscape are six. These are the walls (Ganuwa), the city gates (Kofa), the palace (Gidan Bakwa or Fada), the Juma'a Mosque, the market (Kasuwani Zaria) and the Wards (Anguwan). The wards are some form of structural spatial patterns for administration around the palace. The wards evolved from the gradual

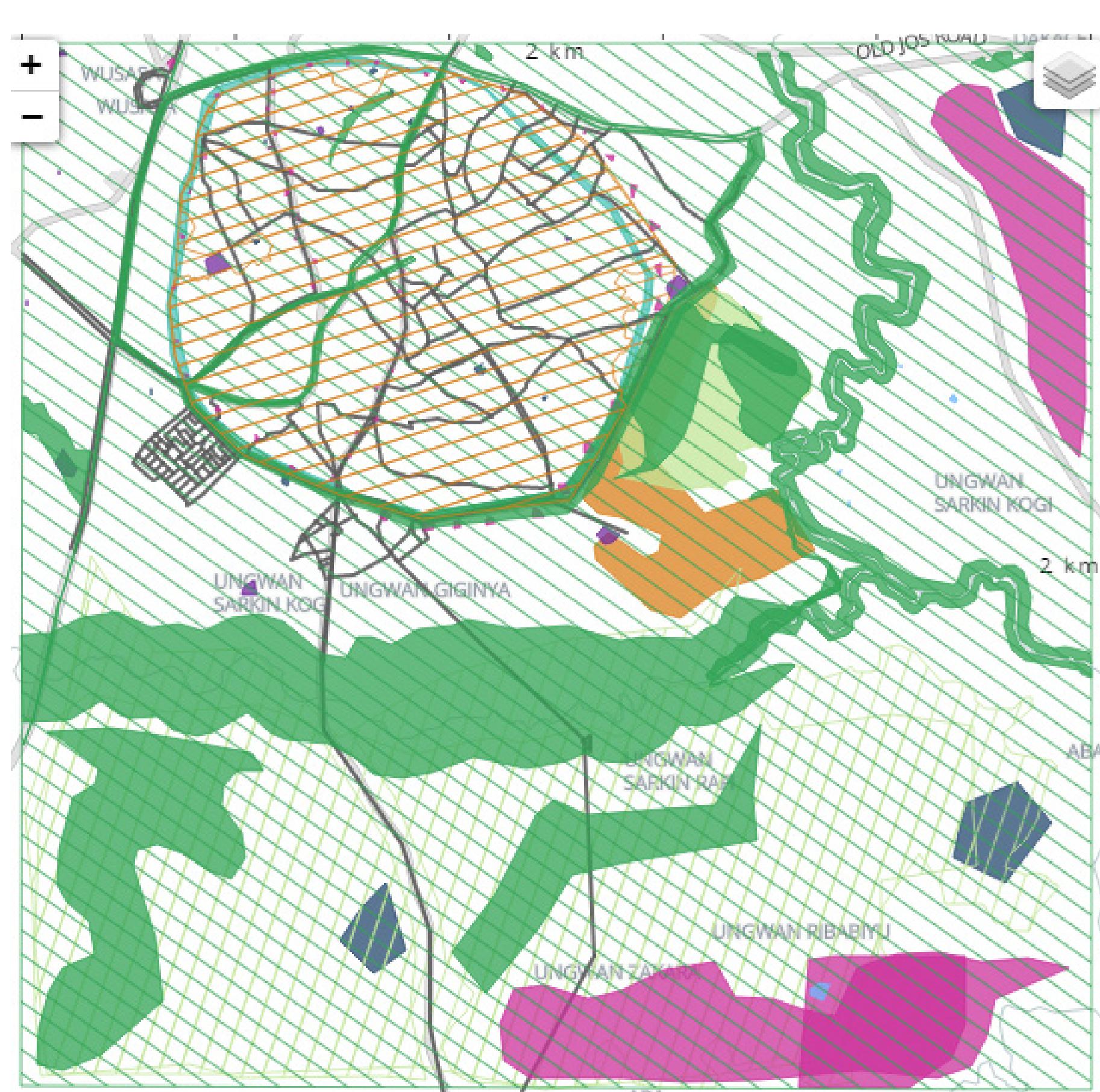
transformation of small clusters of compounds into larger ones. As culture is the primary driver of landscape change, the settlement growth is organic since majority of the people are said to be related and live in extended family compounds for communal living and support. This explains the alarming increase in built up areas over the decades, for example there is an increase of 219.5 Ha from 1999 to 2009 and of 295.4 from 2009 to 2019. The increase in land configuration of the wards affects the overall quality of life, livelihood and environment. It decreases green areas and traditional use of space at the individual household level. The general infrastructure here struggles to provide for the basic standard of living and therefore the impact of the uncontrolled development on the landscape is similar to that of an urban sprawl.



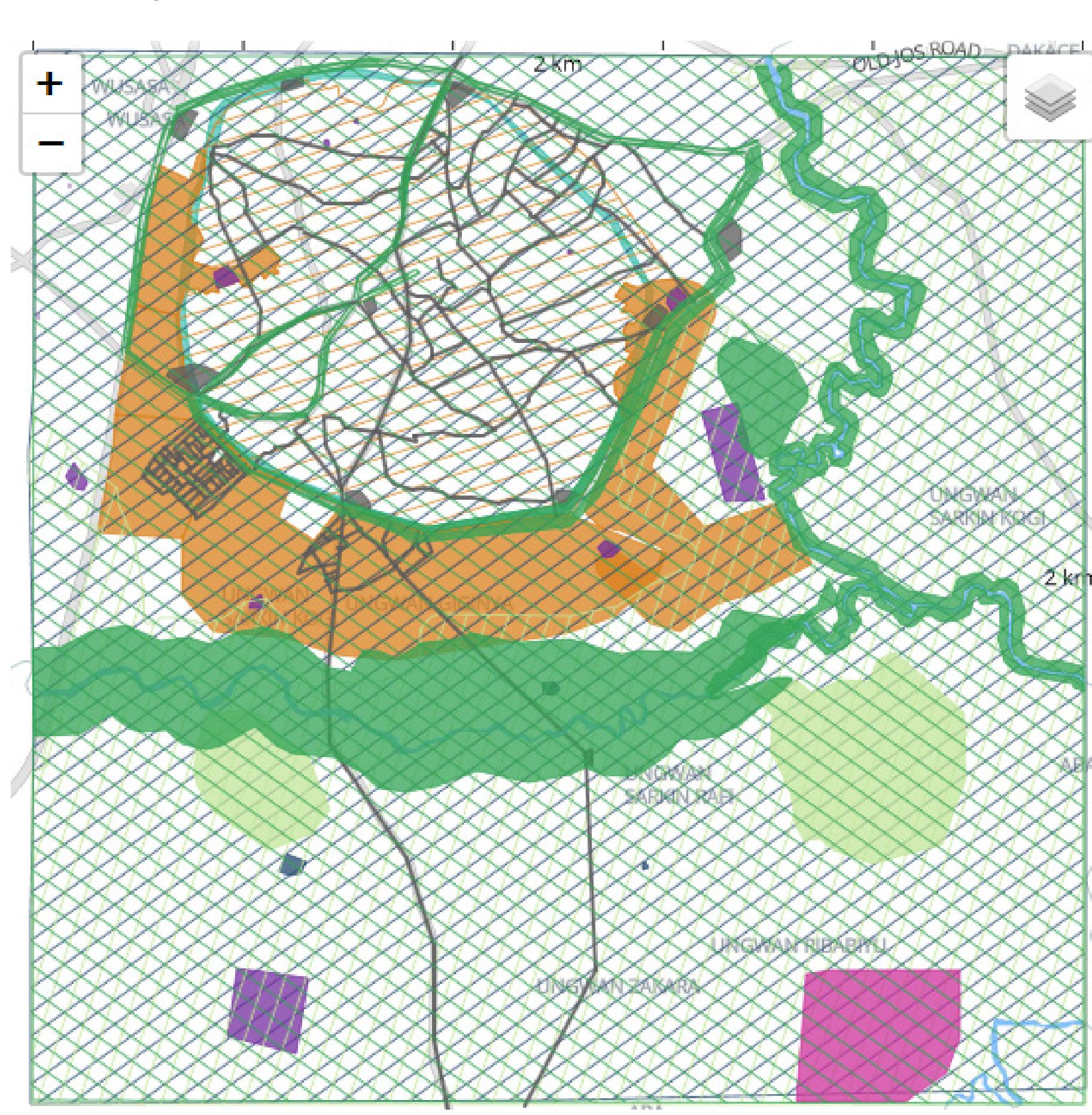
Early Adopter 2035



Non and Late Adopter 2035



Early Adopter 2050



Late Adopter 2050

Assumptions

- Population Growth Rate Will Increase
- Agricultural land will be loss to build up area
- Basic infrastructure continues to be overstretched

Requirements

- Governance
- Quality of Environment and Sanitation
- Facilities, utilities and services
- Agricultural and Industrial revitalisation
- Energy

MAJOR INNOVATIONS EMPLOYED

- RES 3 – good hygiene and storm water management
 RES 6- policy on environmental sanitation
 RES 4- residential layout (all basic infrastructure)
 TRANS 6- lanes for tricycle and motorcycle and pedestrian
 TRANS 5- provision of monorail for efficient transport
 GI 5- riparian line restoration
 GI 6- carbon trade off
 COMIND 6- Skills acquisition center
 COMIND 2- industrial development
 ENE 1- Renewable energy sources

EARLY ADOPTERS

The early adopters recognise the role played by culture and cultural practices and how unsupervised development had impacted on the walled City of Zaria and the community. The scenario therefore plans priorities for the alternative cultural landscape. It addresses the issues of clean environment and sanitation to promote health and well-being. It further recognises severe impact on Green and agriculture infrastructures. The monumental loss in these two have increased environmental degradation and poverty with serious effects on climate change and poor quality of life. The cherished cultural value attained through community support is strained. The interventions introduce include protection of the riparian zones, shelter belts to halt further expansion of built-up areas. Streetscapes are proposed to include covered drains and pedestrianised streets. Innovative agriculture such as multi-levered farms are placed to minimise effect of loss of land. Energy is introduced from solar farms to boost industries. Hydro power from the Galma river and biomass from household waste provide additional energy source. A planned layout is proposed outside the walled city with basic infrastructure as well as skill acquisition centres to expand the traditional trades. The scenario introduces the reconstruction of the loss city gates and some walls in phases.

LATE ADOPTERS

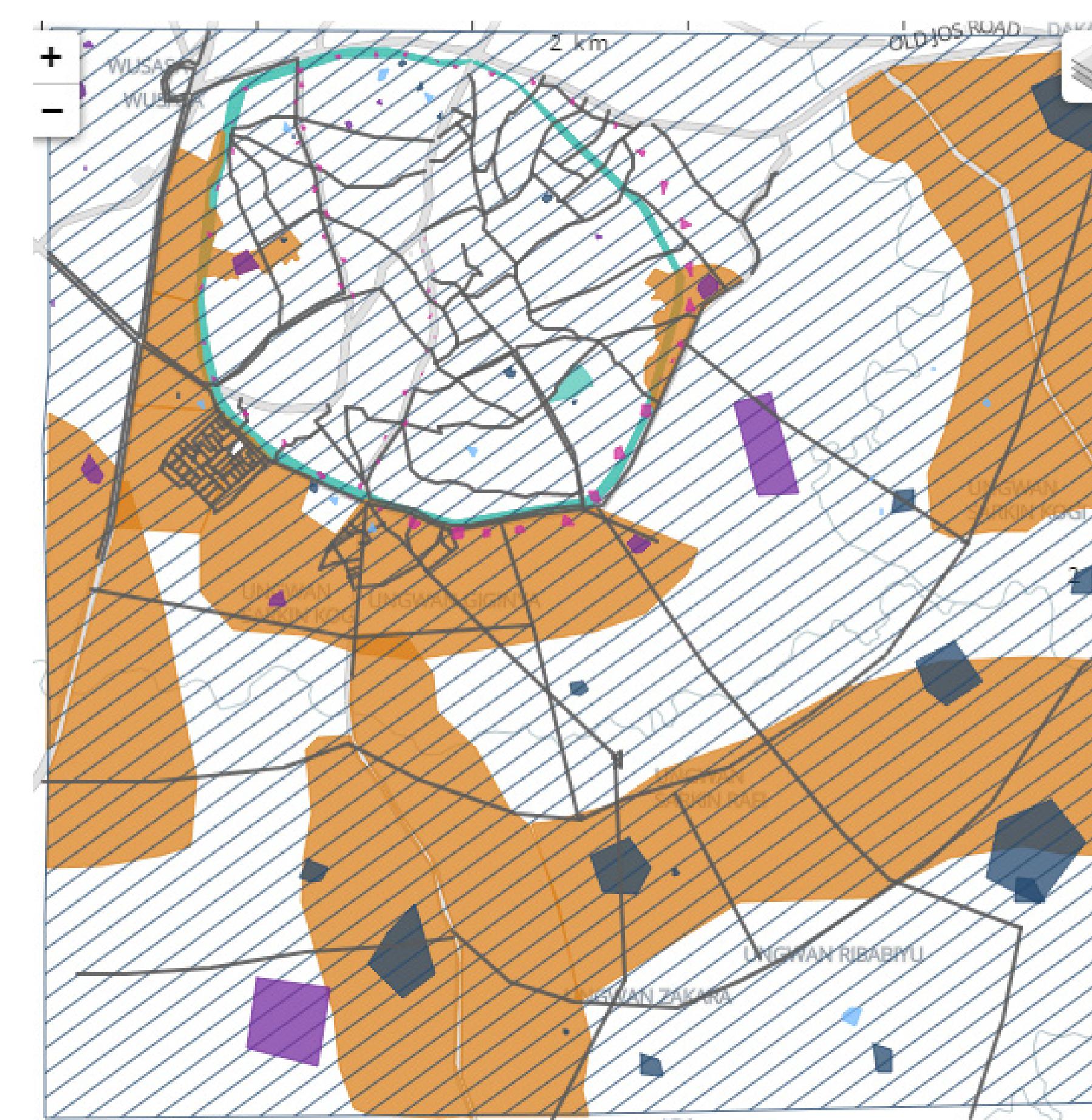
The late adopter's scenario plans for the revitalisation of the economy and environment having observed the negative and unsustainable impact of continuing with only improving basic infrastructure for living. The sustainability of the Zaria city community needs to be revived. The built-up areas need to be opened up and planned to introduce elements that improve on the liveability of the community and its environment. This scenario suggests policies and projects that enhance quality of life and environment. It introduces shelter belts, good sanitation, streetscapes, planned transportation such as tricycle lanes and monorails, carbon trade-off and storm water management. The economy is revitalised through three strong infrastructures; agriculture, energy and industries. This are to boost livelihood through skill acquisition. The sustainability of cottage industries and home enterprises is supported by solar farms projects and innovative agricultural. The decent work and economic growth will promote wellbeing. The community then begins to reclaim its cultural heritage in the form of restoration of the cultural features.

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Zaria city's historic vernacular landscape evolved from the tangible and intangible heritage from the ancient walled city established from the 14th century to date. The existing significant physical features of cultural landscapes are

1. Ganuwa – the city wall stretching about 16km pierced with eight gates.
 2. Kofa – the city gates are nine, the tenth one was blocked during the reign of an ancient king Makau in 1804 as it was through it that the Habe were said to have been driven southwards towards Abuja. The eight gates are kofar Kona, Gayan, Kuyambana, Kibo, Doka, Bai, Galadima, Jatau and Tukur-Tukur.
 3. Gidan Bakwa- the royal place of Zaria (fada) located at the middle of the city for strategic reasons as it places an important role in the day to day administration of the city.
 4. Zaria Juma'a Mosque
 5. Kasuwan Zaria- the Zaria Market (3rd important element)
 6. Anguwan (Wards) – these form some structural spatial patterns for administrative convenience and are under the administrative control of Mai Anguwa. The Anguwan evolved from the gradual transformation of small clusters of compounds into larger ones



NON-ADOPTERS

The landscape configuration in Zaria City is dictated by the cultural practices of communal living and support. The small clusters of houses have grown organically into big neighbourhoods with increase in population. There exist spatial structure of Wards (Anguwan) but they have closed-up with increase in built up areas and decrease in the green spaces. The absence of development control has made Zaria city to acquire the characteristics of Urban sprawl. Agricultural land, spaces for cultural features and activities as well as vegetation have been loss to housing. The existing settlement has an adverse effect on climate change, liveability and continuous sustainability of the community. The innovations here are interventions for improving the standard of living through basic infrastructure for basic living. Facilities, utilities and services are the major focus. Hence concentration is on providing pipe borne water, improving the existing transport network by expanding some of the roads, use of solar energy for streets electrification and pockets of common spaces. Individual households buy into any cheap technological innovation in solar energy for its electricity and other small business enterprises. Interventions are in institution such as expansion of basic education and existing healthcare centres.



Late adopter										Non-adopter										
SDG	WAT	AGR	GRN	ENE	TRAN	IND	INST	RES	CULT	sum	SDG	WAT	AGR	GRN	ENE	TRAN	IND	INST	RES	CULT
1	0	3	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	10	1	0	-1	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
2	0	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	9	2	0	-1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
3	3	3	3	1	1	0	3	1	0	15	3	3	-1	0	3	0	0	3	1	0
4											4									
5											5									
6	3	0	1	0	-1	0	0	1	0	4	6	3	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	-1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	3	1	3	1	3	1	0	0	12	8	0	-1	0	1	3	0	1	1	1
9	3	1	0	3	3	3	0	1	1	15	9	1	-1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
10											10									
11	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	21	11	-3	-1	0	3	0	0	1	-1	1
12	1	3	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	10	12	0	-1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0
13	3	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	11	13	-3	-1	0	3	-3	0	-1	-3	0
14	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	21	15	1	-3	0	3	1	0	3	1	3

HOW DO THE SCENARIOS ADDRESS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS?

The primary driver of landscape change is increased built-up areas as a result of increased housing needs. The land configuration is dictated by cultural values which encourage extended family living. Decrease in other open spaces impacted on the socio-economic and environmental well-being of the community. The scenarios propose innovations through the IGC systems and from the Kaduna State Infrastructure masterplan as well as other related documents. They also apply appropriate global trends and innovations across the nine infrastructures. Inadequate utilities for example in the non-adopters are addressed by the provision of water and sanitation. Therefore, capturing SDG goal Six. Environmental degradation through protection of the riparian zones and shelter belts to halt expansion of built-up areas into agricultural lands address SDG 13 on climate change, SDG 14 on life below water, SDG 15 on life on land and SDG 2 on zero hunger. Innovative agriculture and solar farms to boost industries cover SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth as well as SDG 7 on affordable and clean energy. These also lead to SDG 1 and 2 on no poverty and zero hunger. Providing streetscapes including pedestrianised streets and monorails in the city address SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities



One of the prominent cultural activities in Zaria city is the annual durbar festival marking the end of the Islamic month of Ramadan which is the Eid-el-Fitri celebration and another Eid-el-Kabir. The durbar is basically a procession on horses paying homage to the citizenry around the city by the Emir and chiefs with their entourage.



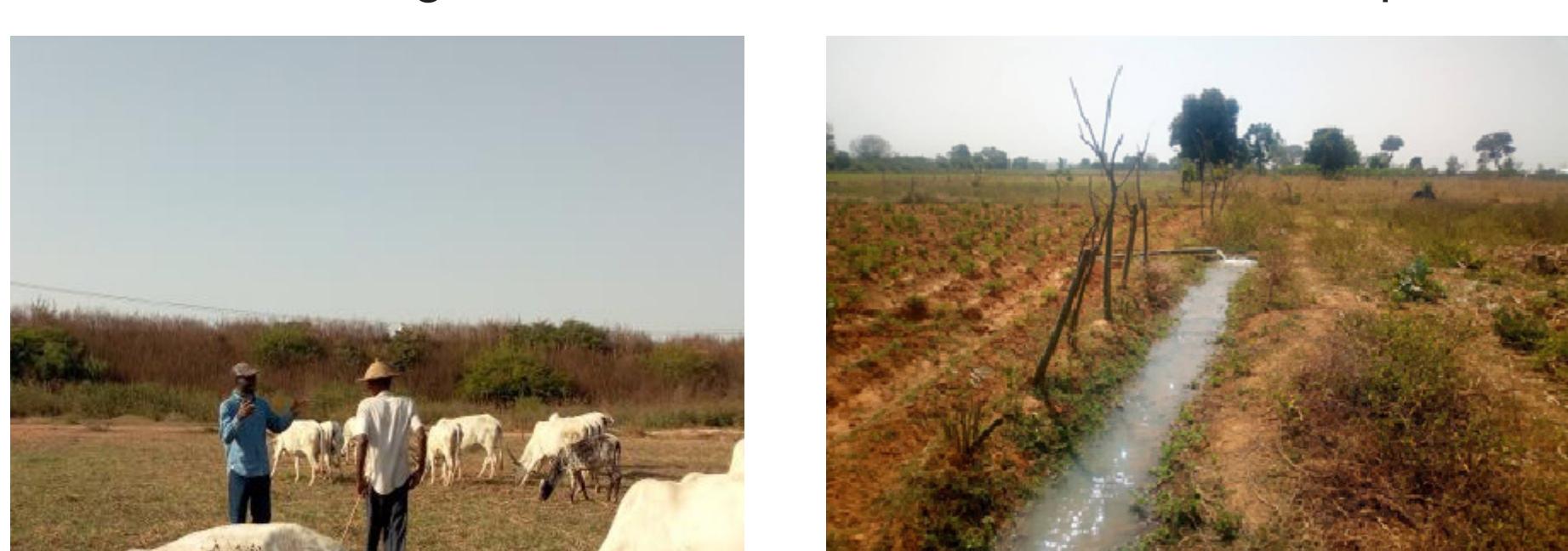
Most of the unbuilt spaces in this city is used for vegetable cropping, medicinal plant and poultry farming. Outside the city wall is where intensive farming activities takes place. The southern and western lands outside the city walls are used for intensive seasonal crop cultivation. Galma river is where irrigated fadama cropping is carried out. Water for irrigation and fish is sourced at the dammed portion.



Small-scale cottage industries are important source of employment, especially for farmers. Operating a cottage industry out of the home or even within the home to supplement the income raised from selling crops. It creates extra income for the traditional walled city, it also allows local residents to come together to produce crafts for sale in local markets or even for export to larger cities and other countries.



The three administrative wards have grown into larger ones hence losing individual physical boundaries. The settlement growth is organic. The road network within the wards is overstretched and not pedestrian friendly as drainage and sewage compete for the limited space



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Appreciation

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