

Abstract

Lagos, like most cities in developing countries, is experiencing a continuous decline in its built environment and urban fabric. This decline in the city, especially regarding human settlements implies an insufficiency of houses and overburdening of already limited infrastructure giving rise to urban sprawl, slum proliferation and informal settlements. These challenges have led to the formulation of housing and urban renewal policies and strategies towards revitalising the city. This research aims to explore how urban renewal can be used to achieve sustainable housing in line with the sustainable development goal for cities. The research assesses existing policies and legislative frameworks that govern urban renewal and implementation within the state. Also, this research examines the role of the government in providing houses for the populace, especially, the urban poor. The research adopts a qualitative approach to address the research questions. With the use of semi-structured interviews, the researcher collected data through a purposeful sampling of participants in the field of urban renewal and housing development in Lagos state. A case of Isale Gangan Towers and Gardens by Lagos State Urban Renewal Agency was examined as an intervention involving urban renewal and housing provision. This research gives an insight into the level of government's responsiveness to renewing slums and provision of housing. The research reveals that the task of housing delivery in Lagos is enormous and government cannot address the challenges alone and equally renew slums and informal settlements, hence, the need for solutions that are co-produced. The research also shows that the city of Lagos, like many cities in developing countries, partially caters for the urban poor, and a consequence of government's inaction in this regard is the proliferation of slums and informal settlements. Finally, that housing provision can be complemented with urban renewal of slums to achieve sustainable housing.