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INTEGRATING SMART GRID TECHNOLOGIES AND CLIMATE-RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Ahmed Salisu Mohammed [1,*], Chinonso Benjamin Iheabunakem [2], Emmanuel Athobe [3] and Oluwatobi Olayemi Yinusa [4]

[1] Department of economics, Faculty of Social and Management Science, Yobe State University, Damaturu, Yobe state, Nigeria.
[2] Department of Quantity Surveying, Faculty of Environmental Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria.
[3] School of Engineering, Faculty of Computing, Engineering and the Built Environment, Ulster University, United Kingdom.
[4] Department of Quantity Surveying, College of Environmental Design and Management, Oduduwa University, Ipetumodu, Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria.
* Corresponding Author

ORCID Details
Chinonso Benjamin Iheabunakem: https://orcid.org/0009-0008-4376-789X

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the integration of smart grid technologies and climate-resilient infrastructure for sustainable urban development in Nigeria. The study was motivated by the increasing challenges associated with rapid urbanization, inadequate infrastructure systems, unreliable electricity supply, and the growing impacts of climate change on Nigerian cities. The study recognized that traditional urban infrastructure systems are increasingly incapable of meeting the demands of expanding urban populations and adapting to climate-related disruptions such as flooding, erosion, and energy instability. The study adopted a qualitative research design using a systematic literature review approach. Secondary data were collected from peer-reviewed journals. The collected data were analyzed using thematic content analysis. The findings revealed that smart grid technologies significantly contribute to urban sustainability through improved electricity reliability, renewable energy integration, reduced transmission losses, and enhanced environmental sustainability. The study also found that climate-resilient infrastructure systems improve urban adaptability, reduce vulnerability to climate-related disasters, strengthen infrastructural durability, and support long-term urban sustainability. Furthermore, the findings revealed that integrating smart grid technologies with climate-resilient infrastructure provides more effective and sustainable solutions for urban development than isolated infrastructural approaches. The study concluded that sustainable urban development in Nigeria requires integrated approaches that combine intelligent energy systems, climate-resilient infrastructure, renewable energy deployment, and sustainable urban planning. The study recommended increased investment in smart infrastructure, stronger urban

planning policies, renewable energy expansion, capacity building, public-private partnerships, and improved policy implementation to enhance sustainable urban development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Smart Grid Technologies, Climate-Resilient Infrastructure, Sustainable Urban Development, Smart Cities, Urban Resilience.

1 INTRODUCTION

The twenty first century is a century of cities, urbanization has become one of the most salient trends of the global era, and cities are centers of economic growth, technological innovation, and social transformation. Over 50 per cent of the world's population today resides in urban areas and by 2050 this number will increase considerably, especially in developing countries, as population growth rates are very high in these areas. In Africa, urbanization has grown significantly with the increase of population, urban-urban and rural-urban migration, industrialization and pressure of infrastructural development. Nigeria's rapid urbanisation, particularly in the major cities like Lagos, Abuja, Port Harcourt, Kano and Ibadan, is unprecedented in Africa.

While the advantages of urbanization have been realised in Nigeria, the high rate of urbanisation has created significant infrastructural, environmental and energy related challenges. Most of the cities in Nigeria suffer from poor electricity supply systems, transportation systems, flooding, drainage problems, urban heat stress, environmental degradation, lack of waste management systems and weak urban planning systems. The problems are exacerbated by climate change, which brings a rise in temperature and irregular rainfall patterns, coastal erosion and other extreme weather events which pose risk to urban sustainability and infrastructure resilience.

The effects of climate change are increasingly being felt – there is an urgent need for climate resilient infrastructure systems that are able to respond to climate pressures and continue to function while supporting sustainable urban living. Climate-resilient infrastructure are systems, facilities, and urban structures that can resist, adapt to, and recover from climate-related shocks and stresses like flooding, storms, rising temperatures and environmental degradation. Such infrastructures encompass resilient modes of transportation, sustainable drainage systems, flood control systems, green buildings, renewable energy systems, and environmentally sustainable urban designs.

At the same time, the world's transition to a climate-friendly and efficient energy supply has raised awareness for smart grid technologies as an innovative approach to sustainable urban development. Smart grids are more advanced electricity systems that include digital technologies, automation, artificial intelligence, Internet of Things (IoT), sensors, smart meters and data analytics to boost the generation, transmission, distribution, monitoring and consumption of electricity. Smart grids have the capability to communicate with both the energy provider and the energy consumer, unlike traditional electricity grids, and can make energy use more efficient, reliable, flexible and integrate more renewable energy.

Smart grid technologies around the world are gradually becoming recognized as vital elements of resilient and sustainable urban systems. Smart grids help in renewable energy integration, lower the amount of greenhouse gases emitted, make energy more reliable, increase the preparedness of the disaster response and help in efficient energy management in city environments. Research indicates that the smart grid integration with climate resilient infrastructure plays a significant role in the sustainable city development and helps to increase the city resilience, decrease the environmental impacts, and increase the efficiency of the city.

With the growing demand for sustainable cities in Nigeria, there is a need for a holistic solution that integrates smart energy solutions with climate-smart infrastructure systems. The integration can help to improve the energy efficiency, strengthen resilience to climate related natural disasters, boost economic growth, mitigate environmental degradation and improve quality of life of urban dwellers. Moreover, smart grid technologies have synergies with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

Hence, this study aims at exploring smart grid technologies and climate resilient infrastructural strategies for sustainable urban development in Nigeria. The study is designed to discuss how innovative energy systems and resilient infrastructure frameworks can work together to tackle urban sustainability challenges towards the creation of resilient, efficient and environmentally friendly cities in Nigeria.

1.1 Problem of the Study

Rapid urbanization, poor infrastructure, environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change are currently creating a serious problem of urban development in Nigeria. In the urban centers of the country, the problem

of electricity shortages is still felt, flooding is a continuous occurrence, transportation systems are inefficient, drainage is a problem, environmental pollution is still a problem and infrastructural planning has not been adequate. These challenges have had a negative impact on the economic productivity, environmental sustainability and quality of life of urban residents.

The conventional power grid system is one of the major challenges encountered in achieving sustainable urban development in Nigeria. Current power system is plagued with frequent power failures, inadequate transmission capacity, high energy loss, poor maintenance, and integration of renewable energy sources. The growing population in urban areas also demands the availability of electric power, which adds to the already stressed energy systems.

Meanwhile, Nigeria's urban infrastructure has become more vulnerable due to the effects of climate change. Roads, drainage, buildings, transportation and electricity utilities have been affected by extreme weather conditions like flooding, erosion, high temperatures and unpredictable rainfall. The cities in Nigeria are not engineered to withstand these environmental shocks and stresses, leading to recurrent consequences of the collapse of infrastructure and economic losses.

Smart grid technologies and climate resilient infrastructure have become a major solution for sustainable urban development globally but their integration in Nigeria's urban system is limited. Previous research on energy systems, smart technologies, climate resilience and urban infrastructure has tended to focus on each separately, and few have considered the linkages of smart grid and climate resilient urban infrastructure systems in integrated solutions for sustainable urban development in Nigeria.

Thus, there is an urgent need for a detailed investigation on the integration of smart grid technologies with climate resilient infrastructures to enhance urban sustainability, energy efficiency, environmental resilience and infrastructure Reliability in Nigeria. Therefore, this study aims at filling this gap and providing insight into the approaches to integrated methods that can support sustainable urban development in Nigerian cities.

Aim of the Study

The aim of this study is to examine the integration of smart grid technologies and climate-resilient infrastructure systems for sustainable urban development in Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are to:

- Examine the concept and importance of smart grid technologies in sustainable urban development;
- Evaluate the impacts of climate change on urban infrastructure systems in Nigeria;
- Assess the role of climate-resilient infrastructure in promoting sustainable cities;

1.2 Research Questions

The study seeks to answer the following questions:

- What is the significance of smart grid technologies in sustainable urban development?
- How does climate change affect urban infrastructure systems in Nigeria?
- What roles do climate-resilient infrastructures play in promoting sustainable urban development?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The research will have implications for policy-makers, urban planners, engineers, environmentalists, researchers, government agencies and development organisations. The results will be useful in understanding the possible synergies between smart grid technologies and climate-resilient infrastructure for sustainable urban development in Nigeria.

The study will also be of immense value to the existing body of literature on smart city, sustainable infrastructure, renewable energy systems and climate resilience, especially in Nigeria's context. In addition, the research can help guide policy and strategic decisions by government bodies or urban development bodies on how to make cities more sustainable, resilient to shocks, and efficient in their use of energy.

2 MATEIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Introduction

The methodology used for this study, which involves the integration of smart grid technologies and climate resilient infrastructure in sustainable urban development in Nigeria is presented. The research design, approach, data sources, data collection methods, data analysis procedures, inclusion and exclusion criteria, source reliability, and ethical considerations for the study are discussed.

This study employs a qualitative approach, following a systematic literature review (SLR) to analyse existing knowledge, theories, empirical evidence and policy aspects of smart grid technologies, climate-resilient infrastructure systems and sustainable urban development.

2.2 Research Design

This study uses a qualitative research design. Qualitative research is suitable for research that aims to understand relationships, explore concepts, analyze policy, interpret existing knowledge and to gain in-depth understanding of complex phenomena.

Since the research objective is qualitative with respect to the following reasons, the qualitative design is considered suitable for the study:

- smart grid technologies
- climate-resilient infrastructure
- urban sustainability
- infrastructural resilience
- Sustainable development

The study does not measure values numerically and conduct experiments, but rather moves towards interpretation and synthesis through existing scholarly literature and policy documents, institutional reports and related secondary sources.

Qualitative research allows the researcher to critically review previous research and recognize patterns, relationships, obstacles and solutions for smart grid technologies and climate resilient infrastructure systems and their integration for sustainable urban development.

2.3 Systematic Literature Review Protocol

The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews (PRISMA 2020) methodology by Page et al. (2021) is followed in this study. PRISMA 2020 is an internationally accepted checklist that helps to structure and report a systematic literature review in a transparent, rigorous and reproducible way.

The review protocol includes five main stages: (i) Setting the goals and questions for the review; (ii) Establishing a complete search strategy and finding eligible studies in selected databases; (iii) Screening studies to impose inclusion and exclusion criteria; (iv) Quality assessment of eligible studies and data extraction; and (v) synthesis and reporting of the results.

2.4 PRISMA 2020 Flow Diagram

The process of selecting studies for the study was reported using the PRISMA 2020 flow diagram which is published by Page et al. (2021) and clarifies the process by which studies were identified, screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the study. There are four stages to the flow diagram: Identification, Screening, Eligibility, and Inclusion.

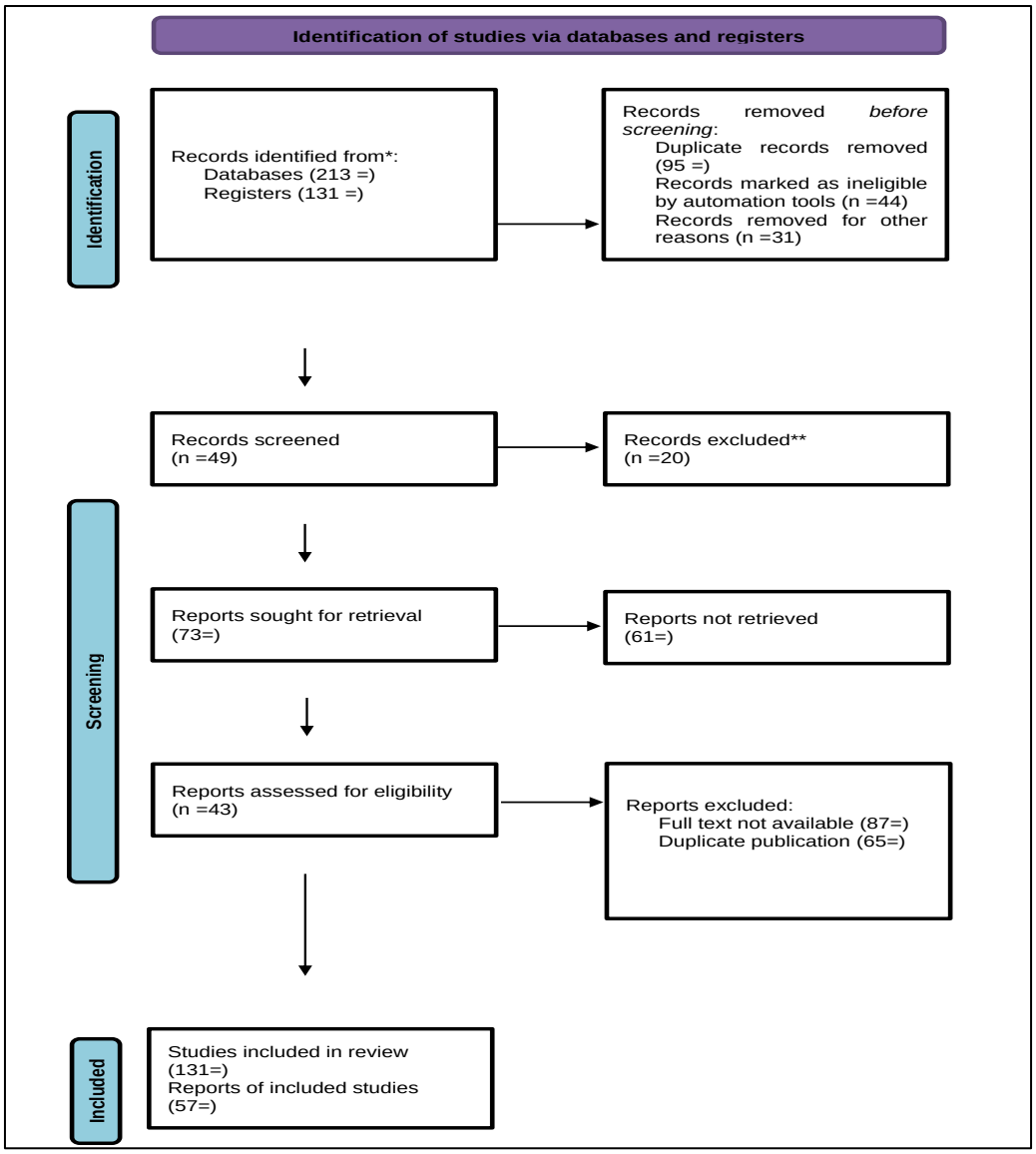

Figure 1: PRISMA 2020 flow diagram for new systematic reviews which included searches of databases and registers only

In the identification phase, the relevant studies were retrieved from selected electronic databases. The remaining studies were screened by title and abstract, with duplicate records removed prior to this screening. Articles that met the inclusion criteria were subsequently reviewed for eligibility, with only studies that were relevant to Digital Compliance Automation, Regulatory Technology and UK micro-enterprises included in the final review. This process is presented in the PRISMA 2020 flow diagram (see Figure 3.1).

2.5 Search Strategy

A wide-ranging search process was used to uncover relevant studies into the adoption of Digital Compliance Automation (DCA) and Regulatory Technology (RegTech) within micro-enterprises in the UK. Electronic literature search was carried out in the major academic search engines such as Scopus, Web of Science, ScienceDirect, IEEE Xplore, SpringerLink, and Google Scholar.

The search included using the following words: climate-resilient infrastructure, smart grid technologies OR smart cities, sustainable urban development, renewable energy systems, and urban resilience. Only studies published in English, and in scope to the aims of the review, were searched. The retrieved records were then filtered with the specified inclusion and exclusion criteria.

2.6 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

In order to make it relevant and of good quality, inclusion/exclusion criteria were then set when literature was selected.

2.6.1 Inclusion Criteria

The literature studied was literature that:

- smart grid technologies focused ii. addressed climate resilient infrastructure systems
- explored sustainable urban development problems v. covered integration of renewable energies

Examined urban resilience and climate adaptation:

- connected to the topic of Nigeria or developing countries
- were published in academic research journals
- were published in English language
- applied to the study aims

2.6.2 Exclusion Criteria

Literature was excluded that:

- was not relevant to the research goals
- The methodology lacked a high level of credibility to the author and reader.
- Non-academic publications that are not institutionally reliable.
- duplicated previously selected studies

The following criteria were used to ensure the quality, reliability, and academic validity of literature reviewed:

2.7 Method of Data Collection

The data collection technique in this research was documentary research.

Systematic collection and review of relevant documents, reports, scholarly articles, policy papers, institutional publications and academic materials were carried out, as per the study objectives.

The researcher thoroughly analysed:

- Conceptual discussions Theoretical frameworks
- Empirical findings Policy recommendations
- Infrastructural models Sustainability measures on smart grids and climate adaptation.

The data collection was aimed at finding a common thread, major findings, challenges, opportunities and integrated frameworks that are relevant to sustainable urban development in Nigeria.

2.8 Method of Data Analysis.

Thematic content analysis method was used in analyzing the data.

Thematic Content Analysis is a method used to identify, categorize, analyze and interpret patterns or themes in qualitative data.

The analysis process consisted of:

- Selection of literature to be read and familiarized with;
- Symbolization of key ideas and themes;
- Themes that have been identified from related findings;
- Understanding and combining of identified themes.

2.9 Research Gap

The concept of smart grids, renewable energy systems, impacts of climate change, urban sustainability and resilient infrastructure have already been studied extensively in separate studies. But, little effort has been made in smart grid integration with climate resilient infrastructures in the Nigerian urban context.

The majority of Nigerian studies are narrowly focused on either electricity challenges or climate vulnerability or urban infrastructure and does not present a clear framework that incorporates smart energy systems and climate resilient infrastructure to support sustainable urban development.

The aim of this work is therefore to fill this void by exploring the synergistic effect of integrated smart grid technologies and climate resilient infrastructure systems towards sustainable urban development in Nigeria.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

The systematic literature review results for the integration of smart grid technologies with climate resilient infrastructure for sustainable urban development in Nigeria is presented in this chapter. A systematic search of peer-reviewed databases and institutional publications was conducted and relevant studies were screened based on PRISMA 2020 guidelines and synthesized using thematic analysis, as described in Chapter Three. The results of the literature selection process are first presented in this chapter followed by the characteristics of the selected studies. It then highlights the major themes that can be gleaned from the reviewed literature, which include the contributions of the smart grid technologies, climate resilient infrastructures, integration, implementation challenges and policy implications for sustainable urban development in Nigeria.

3.2 PRISMA Study Selection Results

A systematic search was conducted, and a significant number of potentially relevant publications were located in the Scopus, Web of Science, ScienceDirect, IEEE Xplore, SpringerLink, Wiley Online Library, Taylor & Francis Online and Google Scholar databases. The remainder of the records were found by hand searching through reference lists and reports of international bodies like the International Energy Agency (IEA), International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), OECD, World Bank and UN-Habitat.

After duplicate removal, the title and abstract screening process removed studies that did not discuss smart grids, climate resilience, or sustainable urban development. The other publications were then screened for full-text eligibility, using the inclusion/exclusion criteria set in Chapter Three. Studies were excluded if they did not address the objectives of this review, lacked methodological rigor, or addressed an engineering application that was not related to the study reviewed.

Finally, the remaining sample was comprised of the studies that were selected for the qualitative synthesis. The identification, screening, eligibility and inclusion process is summarized in the PRISMA flow diagram (Figure 4.1).

Study selection was achieved using the PRISMA 2020 Flow Diagram, as shown in Figure 4.1.

The Included Studies have the following characteristics.

The selected studies come from various geographic areas, such as Europe, Asia, North America and Africa, and are growing in developing economies. The majority of the publications were published between 2019 and 2026, highlighting the increasing global interest in smart energy systems, climate adaptation, and sustainable urban development.

Literature reviewed used a range of research methods including case studies, econometric analysis, simulation models, geographic information systems (GIS) analysis, systematic review, mixed methods, and policy evaluation. While various studies explored renewable energy integration, electricity system modernization, urban resilience, climate adaptation strategies, and digital infrastructure, the number of studies that explicitly investigated the integration of smart grid technologies and the climate adaptation aspects of the Nigerian context, was relatively small.

Overall, the literature shows a growing trend to connect energy systems, environmental sustainability, digital innovation and urban planning, in an interdisciplinary approach.

Table 1: Summary of Identified Themes and Major Findings on Smart Grid Technologies, Climate-Resilient Infrastructure, and Sustainable Energy Systems

Theme	Theme Major Findings
Smart Grid Technologies	Improved efficiency, reduced transmission losses, renewable integration
Climate-Resilient Infrastructure	Reduced disaster risks, enhanced resilience
Integrated Smart Grid–Climate Infrastructure	Increased reliability and sustainability
Implementation Challenges	Financing, regulation, cyber security, institutional weakness
Policy Recommendations	Integrated planning, investment, governance reforms

3.3 Thematic Analysis of Findings is employed to analyze the findings.

The role of Smart Grid technologies in sustainable urban development is discussed in this section.In this section, the role of Smart Grid technologies in sustainable urban development is discussed.

The collected literature shows that smart grid technologies clearly enhance the reliability of electricity supply, operational efficiency, integration of renewables and demand-side energy management. Electric utilities can use Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), artificial intelligence, Internet of Things (IoT) devices, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems, and distributed energy resources to monitor electricity flows in real time, limit transmission losses, quickly locate faults, and enhance service delivery.

Table 2: Frequency Distribution and Percentage Analysis of Identified Themes from the Reviewed Studies

Theme	Number of studies (n)	Percentage (%)
Smart grid technologies	36	90.0
Climate-resilient infrastructure	32	80.0
Renewable energy integration	29	72.5
Urban sustainability	27	67.5
Governance and policy	24	60.0
Implementation challenges	34	85.0

These technologies provide the ability to integrate renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind, into the system, by helping to balance out the supply and demand for electricity. Smart grids therefore help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase energy security, increase customer engagement, and enable more efficient electricity markets.

In Nigeria, where power is still not reliable, smart grids can transform its ageing power grid and increase the power grid's resilience and help to support sustainable urban development.

3.3.1 Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Urban Sustainability

The evidence reviewed shows that resilient infrastructure can significantly decrease city vulnerability to climate hazards. A city's ability to resist flooding, heat waves, storms, and other environmental shocks is bolstered by flood-resistant drainage systems, resilient electricity infrastructure, green buildings, sustainable transport systems and nature-based solutions.

Research findings regularly reveal resilient infrastructure yields the lowest economic losses, the best protection for public assets, the continuity of essential services, and increased long-term environmental sustainability.

Resilient infrastructure is an essential investment for sustainable urban development in Nigeria's rapidly urbanizing cities facing a rising climate risk.

3.3.2 Smart Grids and Climate-Resilient Infrastructure integration

One of the most significant conclusions drawn from the literature reviewed is that the benefits of a smart grid system and the integration of smart grid technologies with climate resilient infrastructure is greater than that of smart grid technologies used on their own.

Smart grids enhance the operational efficiency of resilient infrastructure by implementing intelligent monitoring, predictive maintenance, automated fault detection and energy management. At the same time, resilient infrastructure helps to shield electricity systems from climate change impacts to ensure system reliability and minimize disaster recovery costs.

The integration also contributes to speeding up the penetration of renewable energy sources, to better preparedness for natural disasters, to improved urban resilience, to lower carbon emissions, and to more sustainable economic development. Even with the great opportunities recognised, the studies examined consistently highlighted certain challenges in implementation.

The barriers most often mentioned are the lack of financial resources, weak regulatory institutions, inconsistent government policies, aging electricity infrastructure, limited digital connectivity, cyber security concerns, lack of technical expertise, and lack of coordination between public institutions.

In addition, there is no national policy that ties smart energy systems to climate resilient urban planning, which slows the implementation of the systems in many cities of Nigeria.

The results indicate that technological innovation is not enough to achieve sustainable urban development, unless institutional changes are implemented and long term investment plans are in place.

4 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This systematic literature review's results show that the smart grid system and the concept of resilient infrastructure integration present a holistic approach for sustainable urban development in Nigeria. The findings from the empirical evidence, policy reports and theoretical literature all point to the fact that both strategies complement each other and reinforce energy security, resilience of infrastructure, environmental sustainability, and inclusive economic growth. The results are in line with the assumptions by Socio-Technical Systems Theory, Resilience Theory, Sustainable Development Theory, and Smart City Theory, which all highlight the importance of technological innovation, institutional capacity and resilient infrastructure as essential pillars of sustainable urban transformation.

The review reveals that smart grid technologies are getting more significant to make electricity systems more efficient and reliable. Electricity providers can use Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems, Artificial Intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), distributed energy resources and energy storage systems to track electricity network performance in real time, minimise technical losses, enhance demand-side management and connect renewable energy to the national grid. These technologies are helping to make energy systems cleaner and more sustainable, as well as to enhance operational efficiency. But the reviewed literature also shows that smart grids can only be implemented successfully if smart grid regulatory policies are available, investment in digital infrastructure is made, grids are secure from cyber-attacks, and there is enough technical expertise.

Likewise, the literature reviewed indicates that climate-resilient infrastructure can be an important factor in mitigating climate-related risks to urban systems. Investments in flood-control infrastructure, resilient transport systems, sustainable drainage, climate-resilient buildings and resilient electricity infrastructure greatly mitigate disaster risks and help ensure the continuity of critical urban services. The results indicate that urban resilience reduces economic damages, speeds up disaster recovery and enhances environmental sustainability. The observations are especially relevant in Nigeria where the current rates of urbanisation, the frequent recurrence of floods, and the absence of adequate infrastructure continue to poses a challenge to sustainable development.

One of the key strengths of this review is the development of the concept of smart grid technologies and the complementary nature of the climate-resilient infrastructure. The literature suggests that both systems complement each other and are not realized as individual policy measures. Smart grids increase the resilience of infrastructure by intelligently monitoring the grid, forecasting its failures, automatically detecting and alerting on failures and improving the management of energy. Meanwhile, climate-ready infrastructure safeguards electricity networks and other vital infrastructure from climate-induced disruptions and allows smart energy systems to continue operating during extreme weather events. This collaborative approach enhances urban resilience, cuts down on GHG emissions, boosts the integration of renewable energy, and builds the sustainability of the urban environment.

The review, however, also reveals some huge barriers to implementation in Nigeria. The lack of funding is one of the most common problems mentioned since smart grid deployment and climate-resilient infrastructure need a lot of long-term investments. Further constraints to large scale implementation include weak institutional coordination, weak governance structures, inconsistent policy implementation, inadequate regulatory frameworks and limited technical capacity. Moreover, the cyber risks to digital electricity systems pose new challenges for policy, warrant in-depth policy action, and demand continued investment in digital security.

Overall, the results indicated that sustainable urban development in Nigeria is more than just a matter of technology. Everything relies on an integrated plan, involving smart energy systems, resilient infrastructure, good governance, cooperation between stakeholders, financing and long-term policy commitment to be successful. This holistic approach will help Nigerian cities better adapt to the growing urbanization, energy demand and climate change, as well as support sustainable economic development and enhance the quality of life of their citizens.

5 CONCLUSION

This study examined how the integration of smart grid technologies and climate-resilient infrastructure can promote sustainable urban development in Nigeria through a systematic review of existing literature and policy evidence. The review demonstrates that rapid urbanization, increasing energy demand, aging electricity infrastructure, and growing climate-related risks require integrated solutions that simultaneously address energy security, infrastructure resilience, and environmental sustainability.

The findings reveal that smart grid technologies—including advanced metering infrastructure, smart meters, artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems, distributed energy resources, and energy storage technologies—significantly improve electricity reliability, operational efficiency, renewable energy integration, demand-side management, and overall grid performance. These technologies enable real-time monitoring, automated system control, predictive maintenance, and efficient energy distribution, thereby supporting the transition toward low-carbon and sustainable energy systems.

The review also establishes that climate-resilient infrastructure is fundamental to sustainable urban development. Infrastructure designed to withstand climate-induced hazards—including flood-resistant drainage systems, resilient transportation networks, green buildings, resilient electricity infrastructure, and nature-based solutions—reduces disaster-related disruptions, protects public investments, and strengthens the adaptive capacity of urban areas. As climate change continues to increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, integrating resilience into infrastructure planning has become essential for ensuring long-term urban sustainability.

A key contribution of this study is its demonstration that the integration of smart grid technologies and climate-resilient infrastructure generates greater sustainability benefits than implementing either approach independently. Smart grids improve the efficiency, flexibility, and reliability of resilient infrastructure through intelligent monitoring, automation, and renewable energy integration, while climate-resilient infrastructure protects energy systems from climate-related disruptions and enhances their long-term operational performance. Together, these complementary systems strengthen energy security, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve disaster preparedness, increase infrastructure resilience, and support inclusive economic development.

Despite these opportunities, the review identifies several barriers limiting implementation in Nigeria. These include inadequate financing, fragmented institutional coordination, inconsistent policy implementation, aging infrastructure, insufficient technical expertise, cybersecurity concerns, and limited investment in digital technologies. Addressing these challenges requires coordinated policy reforms, stronger institutional capacity, sustainable financing mechanisms, technological innovation, and enhanced stakeholder collaboration.

In conclusion, the study demonstrates that the use of smart grid technologies in combination with climate resilient infrastructure offers a viable and viable solution for the transformation of the Nigerian cities into resilient, energy efficient, environment-friendly and economically competitive cities. It will require, however, political will, strategic investments, good governance, and a partnership between government, the private sector, academia, development partners, and communities over the long term.

Recommendations

The results of this study lead to the following recommendations:

- **Integrated National Policy Framework:** The Federal Government should draft and adopt an integrated national policy that incorporates smart grid technologies in national energy, climate and urban development

policies. The objective of this policy should be to encourage integrated action and linkage in the electricity, transport, housing, water and environmental sectors.

- **Sprint Smart Grid deployment:** Electricity regulators and distribution companies are encouraged to increase investments in advanced metering infrastructure, smart meter, SCADA, AI-based grid management, IoT enabled monitoring, distributed renewable energy and energy storage to increase electricity reliability, mitigate technical losses, and strengthen grid resilience.
- **Climate Risk Assessment in Infrastructure Development:** Climate risk assessments should be a requirement when planning, designing, building and maintaining public infrastructure. The resilient engineering standards need to be incorporated into urban infrastructure projects to withstand flooding, heatwaves, erosion and other climate-induced hazards.
- **Support integration of Renewable Energy resources:** Government shall further strengthen policies that will promote integration of solar, wind, hydro, and other renewable energy resources into smart electricity networks. Private-sector investments in clean energy technologies can be encouraged through incentives (such as tax relief, subsidies, and feed-in tariffs).
- **Increase the scale of Sustainable Financing Mechanisms:** Public investment must be complemented by private sector involvement, climate finance, green bonds, concessional loans and public-private partnerships to raise the needed financial resources to finance large-scale infrastructure modernisation.
- **Improve Digital Infrastructure and Cybersecurity:** national cybersecurity frameworks need to be enhanced to ensure security of critical electricity infrastructure as smart grid systems become increasingly digitized. To make sure the system is reliable, investments in secure communication networks, data protection, and staff training are critical.

Contribution to Knowledge

This study adds to the existing literature by proposing an integrated analytical framework where smart grid technologies and climate-resilient infrastructure are complementary enablers to sustainable urban development. This review integrates evidence from various disciplines to show how integrated technological, institutional and policy interventions can enhance urban resilience, energy efficiency and Climate adaptation in Nigeria, unlike other previous studies which focus on these concepts individually.

The study also makes a contribution to policy making through evidence-based recommendations for mainstreaming energy modernization and resilient infrastructure planning into Nigeria's general sustainable development agenda. Moreover, it signals key research needs and provides a basis for subsequent empirical research on how to implement smart and resilient urban systems.

STATEMENTS ON COMPLIANCE WITH ETHICAL STANDARDS

Disclosure of conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding this manuscript.

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