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Review Article

## **Leveraging Big data Analytics for Predictive Maintenance of Critical Urban infrastructure in Nigeria. A Smart City Approach**

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**Abstract:** Urban infrastructure in Nigeria is increasingly under pressure due to rapid urbanization, inadequate maintenance practices, and weak adoption of digital technologies. This study examines the potential of Big Data Analytics in enhancing predictive maintenance of critical urban infrastructure within the context of smart city development. Using a systematic literature review approach, the study synthesizes global, African, and Nigerian evidence on infrastructure maintenance challenges, Big Data applications, and smart city frameworks. Findings reveal that while predictive maintenance systems are well established in developed economies, Nigeria still relies heavily on reactive maintenance approaches. The study identifies key barriers, including weak digital infrastructure, limited technical capacity, and fragmented data systems. It concludes that Big Data Analytics offers a transformative pathway for improving infrastructure reliability, reducing maintenance costs, and enhancing urban sustainability in Nigeria. A smart city-based predictive maintenance framework is proposed to guide future implementation.

**Keywords:** Big Data Analytics, Predictive Maintenance, Smart Cities, Urban Infrastructure, Nigeria, IoT, Artificial Intelligence

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### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Urban infrastructure remains a critical component of economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability in both developed and developing nations. Infrastructure systems such as roads, bridges, drainage networks, electricity distribution facilities, water supply systems, and public transportation networks constitute the backbone of urban functionality and productivity. However, the rapid rate of urbanization across many developing countries, particularly Nigeria, has intensified pressure on existing infrastructure systems, leading to accelerated deterioration, frequent failures, and increasing

maintenance challenges. According to recent estimates, Nigeria is experiencing one of the fastest urbanization rates in Africa, with major cities such as Lagos, Abuja, Port Harcourt, Kano, and Ibadan witnessing unprecedented population growth and rising demand for public infrastructure and urban services. The inability of existing infrastructure systems to adequately cope with this growing demand has contributed to traffic congestion, flooding, power outages, structural failures, and inefficient service delivery.

One of the major factors responsible for infrastructure deterioration in Nigeria is the persistent reliance on traditional maintenance approaches. Infrastructure management in many Nigerian cities is predominantly reactive rather than proactive, meaning maintenance activities are often conducted only after failures occur. This approach has resulted in increased maintenance costs, reduced infrastructure lifespan, disruptions to economic activities, and significant public safety concerns. The collapse of roads, bridges, drainage systems, and electricity infrastructure across several Nigerian urban centers highlights the urgent need for innovative and technology-driven maintenance strategies capable of improving infrastructure reliability and sustainability.

The emergence of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0) has introduced advanced digital technologies capable of transforming infrastructure management practices worldwide. Technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), Machine Learning (ML), Cloud Computing, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and Big Data Analytics are increasingly being integrated into urban systems to enhance monitoring, decision-making, and operational efficiency. Among these technologies, Big Data Analytics has gained significant attention due to its ability to process large volumes of structured and unstructured data generated from urban infrastructure systems, sensors, mobile devices, surveillance systems, and public service platforms. According to Eugenio Cesario (2023), urban environments continuously generate massive amounts of data that can be analyzed to support predictive and data-driven smart city applications. The study emphasized that big data analytics and machine learning algorithms play a fundamental role in addressing urban challenges by providing descriptive, diagnostic, and predictive insights for city management and infrastructure planning.

The concept of predictive maintenance has emerged as one of the most valuable applications of big data analytics in modern infrastructure management. Predictive maintenance refers to the use of real-time data, sensor technologies, historical records, and advanced analytical models to predict infrastructure failures before they occur. Unlike

corrective maintenance, which responds to infrastructure breakdowns after they happen, predictive maintenance enables infrastructure managers to detect anomalies, identify deterioration patterns, and schedule maintenance activities proactively. This approach reduces operational costs, minimizes downtime, improves asset utilization, and extends infrastructure lifespan. In developed smart cities, predictive maintenance systems have been successfully applied in transportation networks, energy systems, water infrastructure, and public facilities to enhance urban resilience and service delivery.

Recent scholarly contributions have further highlighted the growing importance of integrating big data technologies into sustainable urban development frameworks. In a comprehensive review, Simon Elias Bibri, Alahi Alexandre, Ayyoob Sharifi, and John Krogstie (2023) argued that the convergence of Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things technologies, and Big Data Analytics is transforming smart cities by improving environmental sustainability, operational efficiency, and urban resilience. Their findings revealed that data-driven technologies have become essential tools for addressing contemporary urban challenges associated with infrastructure management, resource utilization, climate change, and sustainable development.

A recent study by Vivian Ndidiamaka Egba, Ikechukwu Ogeze Ukeje, Musa Adekunle Ayanwale, Divine Favour Robinson, Regina Suzana Ojogbane, and Joseph Enyioma Akonye (2026) observed that Nigeria's rapidly urbanizing environment continues to face severe governance, infrastructure, and energy-related challenges that hinder sustainable city development. Their study revealed that inadequate digital infrastructure, limited technological capacity, inconsistent policy implementation, and poor energy systems significantly constrain the effective adoption of smart city solutions in Nigeria. The authors concluded that integrating AI, digitalization, and advanced technologies into urban governance systems can improve public service delivery, infrastructure management, and sustainable development outcomes.

Therefore, this study seeks to investigate how Big Data Analytics can be leveraged for predictive maintenance of critical urban infrastructure in Nigeria through a smart city approach. Specifically, the study aims to examine the role of data-driven technologies in improving infrastructure monitoring, reducing maintenance failures, enhancing urban resilience, and supporting sustainable urban development.

### 1.1 Statement of the Problem

Nigeria's urban infrastructure, including transportation networks, electricity systems, water supply facilities, and drainage systems, continues to face significant maintenance challenges arising from rapid urbanization, aging assets, inadequate monitoring mechanisms, and inefficient maintenance practices. Most infrastructure maintenance activities remain largely reactive, with interventions occurring only after failures have been detected. This approach often results in increased operational costs, service disruptions, reduced infrastructure lifespan, and adverse socioeconomic impacts. Globally, the integration of Big Data Analytics into infrastructure management has transformed maintenance practices by enabling predictive maintenance through real-time monitoring, data-driven decision-making, and early fault detection. Predictive maintenance leverages large volumes of data generated from sensors, operational records, and digital systems to forecast infrastructure failures before they occur, thereby improving reliability, efficiency, and sustainability. Despite the growing adoption of smart city technologies worldwide, the application of Big Data Analytics for predictive maintenance of urban infrastructure remains limited in Nigeria. Existing studies have primarily focused on smart cities, digital transformation, and infrastructure development, with relatively little attention given to how big data-driven predictive maintenance can address infrastructure management challenges within the Nigerian context. Consequently, there is insufficient understanding of the opportunities, challenges, and implementation pathways associated with leveraging Big Data Analytics to improve urban infrastructure maintenance in Nigeria. This gap necessitates an investigation into the potential of Big Data Analytics as a tool for enhancing predictive maintenance and supporting smart city development in Nigerian urban centers.

## **1.2 Aim of the Study**

This paper aims to examine the potential of Big Data Analytics in enhancing predictive maintenance of critical urban infrastructure in Nigeria within the framework of smart city development.

Objectives of the Study:

1. Examine the maintenance challenges affecting critical urban infrastructure in Nigeria.
2. Explore the role of Big Data Analytics in supporting predictive maintenance of urban infrastructure.

3. Assess the opportunities and challenges associated with the adoption of Big Data Analytics for infrastructure management in Nigeria.
4. Propose a smart city-based framework for leveraging Big Data Analytics to improve predictive maintenance and infrastructure sustainability in Nigerian cities.

## **2.0 Literature Review**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The management of urban infrastructure has become increasingly complex due to rapid urbanization, population growth, and rising demand for efficient public services. In both developed and developing countries, governments are under pressure to improve the reliability and sustainability of critical infrastructure systems such as transportation networks, energy grids, water supply systems, and drainage facilities. However, traditional maintenance approaches, which are largely reactive in nature, have proven inadequate in addressing recurring infrastructure failures.

Globally, there is a growing shift toward data-driven infrastructure management systems supported by Big Data Analytics, Internet of Things (IoT), and Artificial Intelligence (AI). These technologies enable real-time monitoring, predictive analysis, and proactive maintenance of infrastructure assets. In smart cities such as Singapore and Barcelona, predictive maintenance systems have significantly improved infrastructure efficiency and reduced operational costs.

In contrast, many developing countries, including Nigeria, continue to face persistent infrastructure maintenance challenges due to weak technological integration, inadequate funding, and fragmented governance structures. Studies indicate that infrastructure management in Nigeria remains largely manual and reactive, resulting in frequent system failures and service disruptions. This gap between advanced digital infrastructure systems and Nigeria's current reality underscores the need for innovative, data-driven solutions such as Big Data Analytics-based predictive maintenance.

Against this background, this section reviews existing literature on Big Data Analytics and predictive maintenance of urban infrastructure, structured around conceptual, theoretical, and empirical perspectives.

### **2.2 Conceptual Framework Development**

The conceptual framework for this study is grounded in the integration of Smart City Theory and Systems Theory, combined with Big Data Analytics as the central enabling technology for predictive infrastructure maintenance.

The framework conceptualizes urban infrastructure as an interconnected system comprising transportation networks, energy systems, water supply facilities, and drainage infrastructure. These systems continuously generate data through sensors, monitoring devices, maintenance logs, and operational records. Within a smart city environment, these data streams are captured and processed through Big Data Analytics platforms.

At the core of the framework is the Big Data Analytics Engine, which processes structured and unstructured data using machine learning algorithms, predictive models, and real-time analytics tools. The output of this analytical process is used to generate predictive insights regarding infrastructure performance, potential failures, and maintenance needs.

The framework further integrates IoT sensor networks, which serve as the primary data collection layer. These sensors continuously monitor infrastructure conditions such as vibration, temperature, pressure, load stress, and environmental conditions. The data is transmitted to cloud-based platforms where it is stored, processed, and analyzed.

The predictive maintenance layer uses analytical outputs to identify early warning signals of infrastructure deterioration. This enables infrastructure managers to schedule maintenance activities proactively, thereby reducing downtime, minimizing costs, and improving system reliability.

At the governance level, the framework incorporates urban infrastructure management authorities, which use dashboards and decision-support systems to implement maintenance strategies based on predictive insights. This ensures that infrastructure decisions are data-driven rather than reactive.

In the Nigerian context, the framework emphasizes gradual implementation through smart city pilot projects in major urban centers such as Lagos, Abuja, and Port Harcourt. It also highlights the need for capacity building, digital infrastructure development, and policy reforms to support full-scale adoption.

### **2.3 Maintenance Challenges Affecting Critical Urban Infrastructure in Nigeria**

Empirical evidence consistently shows that infrastructure maintenance remains one of the weakest components of urban management in Nigeria. Adebayo and Ojo (2023) observed that most urban infrastructure systems in Nigerian cities operate under a reactive maintenance regime, where repairs are initiated only after system failure. This approach has contributed to recurring road collapses, drainage failure, and frequent disruption of electricity distribution networks, particularly in Lagos and Port Harcourt.

Similarly, the World Bank (2022) reports that Nigeria's infrastructure maintenance deficit is exacerbated by inadequate lifecycle asset management systems and insufficient integration of digital monitoring tools. The report emphasizes that infrastructure inefficiency in Sub-Saharan Africa is largely driven by weak institutional coordination and underinvestment in preventive maintenance systems.

At the African level, the African Development Bank (Afdb, 2024) highlights that over 40% of urban infrastructure failures in African cities are linked to poor maintenance culture and absence of predictive monitoring systems. Cities such as Nairobi and Accra show similar patterns of infrastructure stress, although Kenya has begun integrating GIS-based infrastructure monitoring for road maintenance.

Globally, developed economies have significantly reduced infrastructure failure rates through predictive maintenance systems. For example, the European Commission (2021) notes that smart infrastructure monitoring in Germany and the Netherlands has reduced road maintenance costs by up to 30% through early fault detection systems.

In Nigeria, however, the literature shows a major gap: infrastructure maintenance systems remain largely manual, fragmented, and non-data-driven, limiting the ability of authorities to anticipate failures before they occur.

#### **2.4 Big Data Analytics and Predictive Maintenance of Urban Infrastructure**

Globally, Big Data Analytics has become central to modern predictive maintenance systems. According to Zheng et al. (2022), predictive maintenance leverages machine learning algorithms and sensor-generated data to forecast infrastructure degradation patterns before failure occurs. Their study demonstrates that cities using big data-enabled infrastructure systems achieve higher operational efficiency and reduced downtime.

Bibri et al. (2023) further emphasize that smart cities rely on the convergence of IoT, AI, and Big Data Analytics to transform urban infrastructure management from reactive to predictive models. In cities such as Singapore and Barcelona, predictive analytics is already integrated into transport and energy infrastructure systems. In Asia, Zhang and Wang (2021) show that China's smart infrastructure programs utilize real-time data streams from sensors embedded in transport and energy systems to optimize maintenance scheduling and reduce operational risks. In Africa, however, adoption remains limited. A study by Mutula and Wamukoya (2022) found that although South Africa has advanced data infrastructure, its application in predictive maintenance of urban systems is still emerging and largely confined to pilot smart city projects. In Nigeria, empirical studies

remain scarce. Iroanya and Nwokolo (2023) highlight that big data adoption in infrastructure management is still at a nascent stage, with most applications concentrated in banking and telecommunications rather than urban systems. This indicates a significant gap in the application of predictive analytics for infrastructure sustainability.

## **2.5 Opportunities and Challenges of Big Data Analytics Adoption in Nigeria**

Globally, Big Data Analytics has been widely recognized for its ability to improve infrastructure efficiency, reduce costs, and enhance decision-making. Kitchin (2020) argues that data-driven urban governance enables cities to transition toward more adaptive and responsive infrastructure systems. In Europe, smart city initiatives such as Amsterdam Smart City and Copenhagen Smart Infrastructure Program demonstrate how data integration improves energy efficiency and infrastructure resilience. These cities rely heavily on interoperable data platforms and predictive analytics systems. In Africa, the African Union (2020) Digital Transformation Strategy identifies Big Data Analytics as a key enabler of sustainable urban development. However, it also notes challenges such as poor digital infrastructure, limited data governance frameworks, and inadequate technical capacity. In Nigeria, Egba et al. (2026) report that infrastructural deficits, unreliable power supply, limited broadband penetration, and weak institutional frameworks significantly constrain the adoption of smart infrastructure systems. Similarly, Adeyemi and Akinola (2022) found that cybersecurity concerns and lack of skilled data professionals are major barriers to big data adoption in public infrastructure management.

Despite these challenges, opportunities exist. Nigeria's expanding digital economy, increased mobile penetration, and ongoing smart city initiatives in Lagos and Abuja present strong potential for big data integration into infrastructure systems.

## **2.6 Smart City-Based Frameworks for Predictive Maintenance**

Globally, smart city frameworks increasingly integrate Big Data Analytics into infrastructure governance. Caragliu and Del Bo (2021) define smart cities as systems where ICT infrastructure and data analytics are embedded into urban governance structures to enhance efficiency and sustainability. Singapore remains one of the most advanced examples, where predictive maintenance is integrated into transport, water, and energy systems using real-time analytics dashboards. Similarly, Barcelona uses sensor-based monitoring systems to manage urban infrastructure performance. In Africa, Kigali Smart City in Rwanda represents a leading example of digital urban transformation. According to Rukundo et al. (2022), Rwanda is gradually adopting data-driven governance models,

although predictive infrastructure maintenance is still in early development stages. In Nigeria, smart city frameworks are still evolving. Lagos State's Smart City Initiative focuses primarily on digital governance, surveillance systems, and transport digitization rather than predictive infrastructure maintenance. Ojo and Akinyemi (2023) argue that Nigeria lacks a unified data architecture capable of supporting integrated infrastructure analytics. This indicates a gap in the development of structured frameworks that integrate Big Data Analytics, IoT, and AI specifically for predictive maintenance of infrastructure systems in Nigerian cities.

### **3.0 Methodology**

This study adopts a qualitative and exploratory research design anchored on a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach. The methodology is appropriate because the study seeks to synthesize existing knowledge on Big Data Analytics and predictive maintenance of urban infrastructure rather than collecting primary data from respondents.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The research design is based on a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) guided by the PRISMA framework. This involves a structured process of identifying, screening, and synthesizing scholarly publications on Big Data Analytics, predictive maintenance, smart cities, and urban infrastructure management.

Recent studies emphasize that SLR is highly suitable for emerging technological fields such as smart cities and predictive maintenance because it enables the integration of fragmented global evidence into coherent analytical insights (Zheng et al., 2020; Bibri et al., 2023).

#### **3.2 Data Sources**

Data for this study were obtained exclusively from secondary sources, including:

- Scopus-indexed journals
- Web of Science databases
- ScienceDirect (Elsevier)
- SpringerLink
- IEEE Xplore
- Frontiers in Big Data and Sustainable Cities
- Google Scholar (for supplementary literature)

These databases are widely recognized for hosting peer-reviewed research in smart infrastructure systems and data-driven urban governance (Kitchin, 2020; Caragliu & Del Bo, 2021).

### **3.2.1 Search Strategy**

The literature search was conducted using keywords such as:

- “Big Data Analytics AND predictive maintenance”
- “Smart cities AND infrastructure management”
- “IoT AND urban infrastructure monitoring”
- “Nigeria AND smart infrastructure”
- “AI AND infrastructure failure prediction”

The search was limited to publications between 2020 and 2026 to ensure contemporary relevance.

### **3.2.2 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria**

#### **3.2.3 Inclusion Criteria:**

- Peer-reviewed journal articles
- Conference proceedings from reputable publishers
- Reports from recognized institutions (World Bank, AfDB, UN-Habitat)
- Studies focusing on smart cities, Big Data Analytics, or infrastructure systems

#### **3.2.4 Exclusion Criteria:**

- Non-peer-reviewed blogs or opinion articles
- Studies outside the 2020–2026 timeframe
- Articles unrelated to infrastructure or data analytics

### **3.4 Data Analysis Technique**

The study employs thematic content analysis, where literature is coded and grouped into themes corresponding to the four research objectives:

1. Infrastructure maintenance challenges
2. Big Data Analytics and predictive maintenance
3. Opportunities and challenges in Nigeria
4. Smart city frameworks for predictive maintenance

This aligns with methodologies used in recent smart city research such as Egba et al. (2026), who applied thematic synthesis in analyzing AI-driven governance systems in Nigeria .

#### 4.0 Discussion of Findings

The synthesis of literature across global, African, and Nigerian contexts reveals a consistent pattern: urban infrastructure systems are increasingly under pressure due to rapid urbanization, aging assets, and inadequate maintenance strategies, while advanced economies are transitioning toward data-driven predictive maintenance models powered by Big Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence (AI), and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies.

Globally, evidence shows that infrastructure maintenance has evolved from reactive and preventive approaches toward predictive systems that leverage real-time data analytics. Zheng et al. (2020) demonstrate that predictive maintenance systems significantly improve infrastructure reliability by utilizing machine learning algorithms to forecast failures before they occur. Similarly, Bibri et al. (2023) emphasize that smart cities such as Singapore and Barcelona have successfully integrated Big Data Analytics into infrastructure governance, enabling real-time monitoring and automated maintenance scheduling. These developments indicate a strong global shift toward intelligent infrastructure systems capable of self-diagnosis and predictive optimization.

In contrast, African urban systems remain largely in transitional stages. The African Development Bank (2024) reports that infrastructure failures across African cities are primarily driven by weak maintenance culture, inadequate funding, and limited technological integration. While countries such as South Africa, Kenya, and Rwanda have initiated smart city projects, these remain largely experimental and unevenly implemented. The Kigali Smart City initiative in Rwanda represents a notable advancement, yet predictive maintenance applications are still emerging and not fully integrated into national infrastructure systems.

In Nigeria, the literature consistently highlights structural inefficiencies in infrastructure maintenance systems. Studies by Adeniran-Bakare et al. (2025) confirm that most infrastructure management practices remain manual and reactive, with limited adoption of IoT-enabled monitoring systems. Egba et al. (2026) further argue that Nigeria's smart city development is constrained by weak digital infrastructure, fragmented data systems, and inadequate institutional coordination. As a result, infrastructure failures such as road collapses, drainage blockages, and power outages remain frequent across major cities including Lagos, Abuja, and Port Harcourt.

With respect to Big Data Analytics and predictive maintenance, global studies confirm its transformative potential. Zheng et al. (2020) and Kitchin (2020) demonstrate

that data-driven systems enable cities to shift from reactive to predictive infrastructure management. However, in Africa, adoption remains limited due to poor digital infrastructure and low technical capacity. In Nigeria, research remains largely conceptual, with minimal empirical deployment of predictive maintenance systems in real urban environments. This indicates a clear implementation gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application.

Regarding opportunities and challenges, the literature reveals that Nigeria possesses significant potential for Big Data adoption due to its expanding digital economy, increasing mobile penetration, and ongoing smart city initiatives. However, structural barriers such as unreliable electricity supply, cybersecurity risks, weak data governance frameworks, and limited skilled manpower continue to hinder progress. These constraints align with broader African challenges identified by the African Union (2020) Digital Transformation Strategy, which emphasizes infrastructure and capacity limitations as key barriers to data-driven development.

Finally, smart city-based frameworks for predictive maintenance remain underdeveloped in Nigeria. While global cities such as Singapore and Copenhagen have fully integrated IoT and Big Data systems into infrastructure management, Nigerian smart city initiatives remain focused on digital governance and surveillance rather than predictive infrastructure maintenance. Studies by Nwandu et al. (2026) and Ojo and Akinyemi (2023) highlight the absence of a unified data architecture capable of supporting integrated infrastructure monitoring and predictive analytics. This represents a critical gap in the Nigerian urban development landscape.

Overall, the discussion reveals a clear disparity between global advancements and Nigeria's current infrastructure management practices. While predictive maintenance powered by Big Data Analytics is well established in advanced economies, its application in Nigeria remains limited, fragmented, and largely theoretical. This underscores the need for a structured, context-specific framework capable of integrating digital technologies into urban infrastructure maintenance systems.

## **5.0 Conclusion and Policy Recommendations**

### **5.1 Conclusion**

This study examined the role of Big Data Analytics in enhancing predictive maintenance of critical urban infrastructure in Nigeria within the framework of smart city development. The findings from the literature reveal a significant disparity between

advanced economies and Nigeria in the adoption of data-driven infrastructure management systems.

Globally, cities have successfully transitioned from reactive and preventive maintenance approaches to predictive maintenance systems powered by Big Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence, and Internet of Things technologies. These systems have demonstrated substantial improvements in infrastructure reliability, cost efficiency, and service delivery. In contrast, Nigeria continues to rely predominantly on reactive maintenance practices, resulting in frequent infrastructure failures, increased economic losses, and reduced urban resilience.

The study further established that although Nigeria is experiencing rapid digital transformation and increasing interest in smart city initiatives, the application of Big Data Analytics in infrastructure maintenance remains largely conceptual and underdeveloped. Critical barriers such as weak digital infrastructure, fragmented data systems, limited technical expertise, poor funding, and inadequate policy frameworks continue to constrain adoption.

However, the study also identified significant opportunities. Nigeria's expanding digital economy, increasing mobile penetration, and government-led smart city initiatives provide a strong foundation for the integration of predictive maintenance systems. If effectively implemented, Big Data Analytics can transform infrastructure management by enabling real-time monitoring, early fault detection, and data-driven decision-making.

Overall, the study concludes that Big Data Analytics presents a viable and transformative solution for addressing Nigeria's infrastructure maintenance challenges, but its success depends on institutional reforms, technological investment, and capacity development.

## **5.0 Policy Recommendations**

Based on the findings of the study, the following policy recommendations are proposed:

1. **Development of National Smart Infrastructure Policy:** The Nigerian government should establish a comprehensive smart infrastructure policy that integrates Big Data Analytics, IoT, and AI into urban infrastructure management systems. This will provide a structured roadmap for predictive maintenance adoption.

## 2. Investment in Digital Infrastructure

There is a need for significant investment in broadband connectivity, cloud computing infrastructure, and sensor-based monitoring systems to support real-time data collection and analytics.

## 3. Capacity Building and Technical Training

Government agencies should invest in training programs for engineers, urban planners, and data scientists to build local expertise in Big Data Analytics and predictive maintenance technologies.

## 4. Public–Private Partnerships (PPP)

The government should encourage collaboration with private technology firms to develop and deploy smart infrastructure monitoring systems in major cities such as Lagos, Abuja, and Port Harcourt.

## 5. Data Governance and Security Framework

A robust data governance framework should be established to regulate data collection, storage, and usage while ensuring cybersecurity and privacy protection.

## 6. Pilot Smart City Projects

Nigeria should implement pilot predictive maintenance projects in selected urban centers to test and scale Big Data-driven infrastructure management systems before nationwide deployment

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