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RESEARCH ARTICLE

URBAN TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS IN OWERRI, IMO STATE

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ABSTRACT

Owerri urban is one of the historical cities in Imo state and has seen a tremendous growth in the last few years. It has become the educational hub, and also the industrial and tourism developments during this period has increased. Due to a burst in population, the city is facing severe urban transport problem like traffic congestion, traffic fatalities, air pollution, poor traffic management etc. These traffic problems are mainly due to limited transport infrastructure, rapid development of suburban areas all around owerri, growing traffic volume in major road networks, rapid increase in motor vehicle ownership, poor public transport services etc. This paper analyzes the extent and cause of most severe urban transport problems faced by the city and recommends some ways for improvement that would help to mitigate the problems.

Key words: Public Transport, Traffic Management, Urban Transport.

INTRODUCTION

Owerri (Owèrè) is an important regional centre and the capital of Imo State in Nigeria, set in the heart of the Igbo land. The city is located on coordinates 5.485°N, 7.035°E. Owerri consists of three Local Government Areas (LGAs) including Owerri Municipal (176,334), Owerri North (101,754) and Owerri West (125,337), it has a population of about 403,425 as of 2008 and is approximately 40 square miles (100 km²) in area. Owerri is bordered by the Otamiri River to the east and the Nworie River to the south. The city encompasses other smaller towns and villages like Orji, Nekede, Mbieri, Egbu, Amakohia, Akwakuma etc. The city's history can be traced to its growth during the Nigerian civil war which made Owerri the capital of the Republic of Biafra in 1969. The capital of the secessionist state was continuously being moved as Nigerian troops captured the older capitals. Owerri has grown at an average rate being the major city in the state and its stake as the seat of government and higher education.

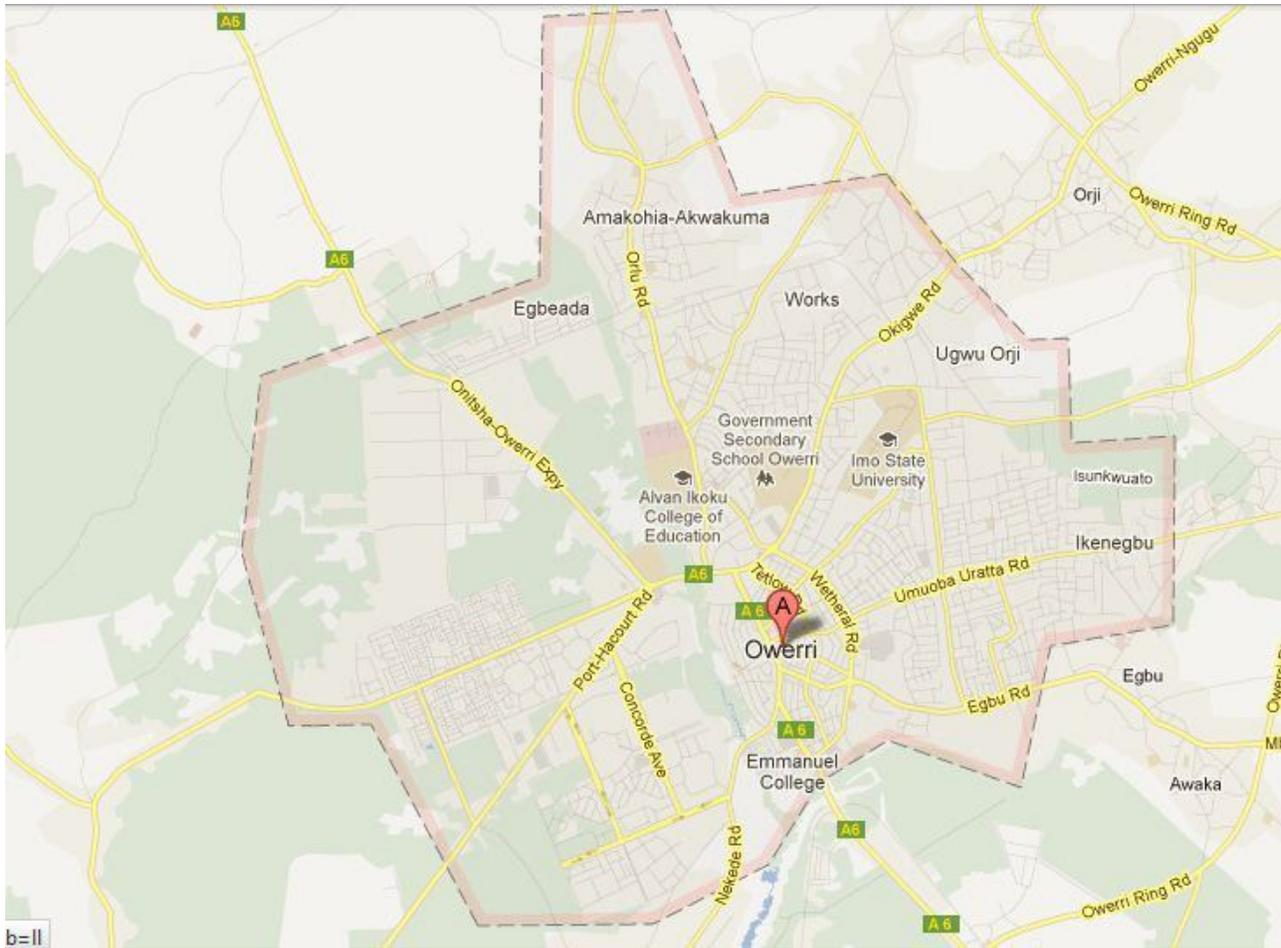
The major activity centres in the city are government public buildings like the state secretariat and medical health centres and centres of higher education like Imo State University (IMSU), Alvan Ikoku Federal College of Education (AIFCE), Federal University Of Technology (FUTO), Federal Polytechnic, Nekede (FEDNEK), School of Nursing and Midwifery, Imo State Polytechnic etc. For years now, Owerri metropolis as the capital of the state is usually locked up in traffic especially any time it rains heavily, as the traffic grinds to a complete halt with vehicles and passengers trapped for up to 4 hours in the unprecedented chaotic traffic jams. In such cases no vehicle can neither enter nor leave the city, the consequence being that workers, traders and others get to their

homes as late as 11pm, although ordinarily they would have been home before 7pm. The growth rate of population in our urban areas and the influx of rural residents to the urban area(s) means that there is need to look into the urban transportation problems in Owerri and so improve movement of people and goods which will in future reduce pollution/noise, congestion and mostly parking problems which is common with the present transport system. It is on this background that this study is carried out to look into urban transportation problems in Owerri. The primary objective of this research is to study the problems encountered by commuters in Owerri, look into the growth rate of vehicles and to recommend strategies/measures that will meet the growing need of the people of Imo State in general. It is expected that this study will make a practical contribution to the study area and to Nigeria in general. The study is vital in creating awareness of the effect of indiscriminate parking, poor traffic management, congestion etc on the economy of the people of owerri. Not with standing, it is important for one to make trips for various reasons and on time too.

Urban Development

The total urban population of Owerri has been rising continuously over the last few years. Population of the city in the year 2006 was around 403,425 (NPC 2005). Over the years, there has been increasing ownership of vehicle/cars by individuals whereby one family has more than one car; the number of tricycles (Keke Napep) has also increased. There is inadequate transport infrastructure to serve the new suburban developments and residences and this has caused enormous pressure on public transport system. Most of the streets in Owerri are currently suffering from traffic congestion, various parking problems, poor public transport system etc. The operators and passengers have converted most of the road junctions to motor parks and bus stops and most of this road

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Source: Google maps.

Fig. 1.1 shows the satellite map of Owerri municipal

Table 1: Number of Vehicles Registered by Type and Year in Imo State(2000-2011)

Type of vehicle	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	total
Motor cycle	3,229	1,601	21,594	28,074	7,501	8,736	3,078	3,383	1,389	1,067	3,900	4,019	87,571
Cars	1,638	899	16,612	21,207	1,733	1,432	392	522	59	77	890	954	46,415
Buses	269	581	6,658	8,661	608	532	111	169	34	21	300	212	18,156
Pickup	15	272	884	166	47	50	24	18	3	1	25	11	1,516
Lorry/tipper	45	20	164	0	34	45	21	14	0	0	21	51	415
Jeep/land rover	0	43	463	346	13	18	2	5	4	1	25	31	951
Trucks/tractors	0	64	126	0	27	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	220
Keke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	76	295

Source: Board of internal Revenue Owerri (2012)

Table 2. below previews the accident rate in Imo State 2000-2011

YEAR	FATAL	SERIOUS	MINOR CASES	TOTAL CASES	KILLED	INJURED	TOTAL CASUALTY
2000	66	75	13	154	100	81	181
2001	73	92	7	172	103	104	207
2002	199	235	50	484	291	916	1207
2003	80	199	19	298	183	705	888
2004	74	138	30	242	87	437	524
2005	39	38	38	115	70	320	390
2006	78	122	25	225	187	364	551
2007	47	201	42	290	73	321	394
2008	29	122	47	198	129	662	791
2009	37	50	34	122	50	361	411
2010	38	42	33	113	54	325	379
2011	35	60	7	102	63	303	366

Source: Federal road safety commission (2012)

side motor parks like the Mbaise road, school road by Douglas park, wetheral by Douglas road park in front of Emmanuel College and Ama J.K have all given rise to traffic congestion. Many states of the federation introduced bus transit as a means of alleviating the transport needs of the public. The Table 1 shows the number of registered motor vehicles in Owerri urban. In the last few years, government invested a lot in public transport, Buses and more recently the Tricycles (keke Napep) are the main contributors to the public transport system in Owerri. According to statistics of Owerri urban the number of registered private cars is far more than the public vehicles. The total number of private vehicles between 2000-2012 is quite more than the public vehicles. The growth rate of population in our urban areas and the influx of rural residents to urban areas means that there is need to provide for a better means of transport which will in future help reduce pollution, congestion and mostly parking problems which is mainly common with the present transport system in Owerri Imo state.

Urban Transport Problems

Most prevalent traffic problems faced by the city are highlighted below

Traffic Accidents and Injuries

In Nigeria today, the highway has become a very popular mode of transporting goods and people and also a mode for regional and inter-regional goods movement. the road mode also constitute a risk problem to all road users with its negative effects including noise, environmental pollution, delays congestion, accidents etc. Road accidents claim several thousands of precious human life annually. Unfortunately, road mishaps are majority of the people that die in such road mishap snare in their productive years (Ogunsanya, 2002) for those who survive, the do so with injuries and other accident related psychological disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), acute stress disorder (ASD) and post-shock daze (Alvord 2000) there seem to be a direct relationship between increase in motor vehicles and road traffic accidents in the country. The economic cost of traffic accidents in Nigeria which is estimated by Arosanyin (2001) at N1.9 billion in 2001 is really enormous. The Federal Road Safety Commission and the Nigerian Police traffic department in Owerri compiles and analyzes the accidents taking place in Owerri. Most traffic accident occurs because of failure of commuters to obey traffic rules and regulations; other reasons for accidents in Owerri include:

- Congestion
- Inadequate road network.
- Inadequate or non-existent traffic signals, signage.
- Encroachments on the road by street vendors.
- Broken down vehicles on the Road.
- Overcrowding of buses, auto rickshaws and other private vehicles.
- On street parking at various locations on the city roads.

Traffic Congestion

Traffic Congestion can be said to be a queue of lines, jam, and hold up, go-slow etc. It is the slow movement of vehicles or an instant stoppage of the movement of vehicles as a result of physical obstacles created by material or artificial objects

thereby affecting the movement of vehicles. Traffic congestion is probably the most vital problem, which the city is facing today, it is the level at which a transportation system performance is no longer acceptable due to traffic (Ibe and Ejem 2009). The cause of the congestion can be categorised as either incident or recurrent. (Schruck *et al.*, 1993; Strickland and Berman 1994). Recurrent congestion is the predictable delay caused by high volumes of vehicles using the road way during the same daily periods and at critical location such as intersections and interchanges. While incident congestion, on the other hand is unpredictable delay usually caused by spontaneous unplanned occurrences such as accidents, emergency maintenance etc. The main reason for congestion is the rapid increase in vehicular ownership in Owerri. The growth in population in Owerri Urban and without Adequate and effective urban transport system has resulted in traffic congestion in the city. It has become so common that some streets and roads look more like parking lots than roads during rush hours.

From Table 1, the people in Owerri use more of Private vehicles than buses and taxis. This problem is aggravated because of limited road network in the city. The population of the city keeps increasing over the years as well as the number of vehicles and ownership of both private and public. Apart from some very few roads in the city which are double lane, most of the roads are narrow with only one lane. Buses and Taxis usually cause obstruction on the roads; especially broken down buses. Majority of the roads do not have sidewalks or footpath for pedestrians thereby forcing them to walk on the roadway itself thereby causing congestion. Street vendors also cause congestion by selling to people in moving vehicles; these vehicles usually slow down thereby causing congestion. Illegal parking on the streets especially these one lane road increases traffic congestion. Use of multi-transport modes on the same road with slow non-motorised modes such as cycles, handpulled carts and trucks, buses etc. Also as noted by Ogunsanya (2002), in Britain, drivers lose about 1.5 billion man-hours a year to traffic congestion. According to Engwirth (1992), the forecast of global traffic volume is that it will double between 1990 and 2020 and again 2050.

Traffic Congestion Areas in Owerri is shown in the Table 3

Table 3: Traffic Congestion Areas in Owerri

Areas prone to traffic jam	Length of queue	Period taken to pass the queue
(Hold-up)		
Douglas Road	0.83km	15mins
Wetheral road	0.72km	12mins
Okigwe road	0.81km	13mins
Assumpta Avenue	0.23km	4mins
F.M.C./A.I.C.E	0.66km	5mins
Control post/Owerri girls	0.91km	12mins
Total	4.16km	61mins

Source; Nigeria police traffic department (State C.I.D. Owerri) (2007)

Suggestions for Urban Transport Crisis

Some proposed solutions to these urban transport problem includes Road construction with improved right of way for pedestrians and non- motorized travellers, Even then the local and state governments have largely ignored the needs of non-

motorized travellers. Hence, wherever feasible, it is very much essential to design and construct roads for non-motorized vehicles like cycles and pedestrians. There should be enough paths for pedestrians and cyclists on the road. This will reduce traffic congestion as well as provide safety for non-motorized travellers. Improved Public Transport Services: Buses should be the major mode of public transport in Owerri. Thus, the main focus of public transport policy must be on improved bus transport. This can be easily done by replacing some old buses with new ones. Old buses are vulnerable for breakdowns causing inconvenience to passengers as well as lead to traffic congestion. If these buses are replaced, then such problem May not occur. The road public means of transport can carry a large number of passengers at a time based on the vehicle involved. Most buses are quite long and seats about 80-120 passengers including the standees. But in terms of train as a means of land public transport, it can carry about 500 (five hundred) passengers or more at ago

Parking: A park is a piece of land or terminal where public passenger vehicles or other vehicles may be parked. Faulks (1980) defines parking lot as outdoor lot for parking automobiles. But in the study area, parking is mostly along the roads or streets, of the study area. It has been observed that lack of proper parking facilities could lead to congestion; it is one of the many problems confronting a lot of people in the urban areas, as vehicle owners require space to park their vehicles but when this space is not available, they seem to park any how or anywhere. This causes obstruction and congestion which leads to delays in journey movement. People who go into shops or supermarkets are asked to park their vehicles on nearby lanes. Most office buildings or premises do not allow parking of vehicles in their buildings except one has an office there, all these result in on-street parking. Most times, drivers are asked to park on one side of the road, but the Table 5 shows location of public parks in Owerri

Table 4: Comparison of performance of buses and private Cars

Factors	Private car	Public transport
Capacity	5 passengers	60-120 passengers
Road Space	1 passenger unit(pcu)	3 pcu
Productivity	Spend more time and money For parki ng vehicle, intensive Use of vehicle is not made	No spending of time and money for parking, journey is continuous and more passenger kilometre is achieved
Fuel Consumption	40-50 kilometre per gallon (kmpgs)	10-20-kmpg
Fossil fuel type	Mainly petrol	Most uses diesel while some uses Fuel

Source: Horst R.Weight, *et al* City Traffic a system Digest.

The bus-stops and bus depots are inadequate. Majority of the bus- stops are crowded, I ll-planned and wrongly located as a result of which buses are made to stop on the roads covering a majority of the width of the road. This causes inconvenience to the passengers waiting at the bus-stop and also affects the traffic moving on the road. To avoid these situation bus depots must be properly located at some important locations and these places made attractive to an extent. Such proposals can be implemented by private participation by leasing these places for adverts. Also at certain bus-stops stalls including bank ATMs may be installed there and commuters can make good use of the waiting time. At present majority of the bus-stops are surrounded by hawkers and people who are mentally unstable thereby blocking the easy movement of buses from bus depots, resulting in a very slow movement. Owerri city has keke Napep running between many of its routes and these bring a lot of passengers to places like Douglas road, Tetlow, Wetheral, Bank road etc.

These areas require Strong support of public transport services. Privatization of some bus services is an option that has helped to improve public transport services at less cost and its being used efficiently. Their destinations. Hence, near such areas strong support of public transport services is required. Privatization of bus services may be one more option to improve public transport services at less cost. All these vehicles both public and private cause pollution .The toxic gases emanating from these vehicles are harmful to the public. Urban travellers are only mindful of themselves at the cost of others' convenience. Thus they cause trouble to the health of the inhabitants of the city. Such pollution can be controlled by reducing the use of private vehicles and increasing the use of public transport. This will reduce congestion on the roads and avoid pollution.

Table 5: Location of Public Parks in Owerri

Name	Location	Capacity range
New market motor park	Douglas road	50-80 Vehicles
Ogugba park	Royce road	45-50 vehicles
Arugo motor park	Onitsha road	50-60 vehicles
Rotobi park	Royce road	25-30 vehicles
Okigwe motor park	Okigwe road	50-65 vehicles
Mbaise road motor park	Mbaise road	30-35 vehicles
Aba motor park	Aba/Owerri road	N/A

Source: Field survey 2012

provision of parking space is still not enough considering the increase in private vehicles and the three wheelers (Keke Napep). The parking problem in Owerri is because too many people (illegal bodies) enforce different rules and the inability of the civic body to enforce these basic parking areas for business purposes and force customers or visitors to park their vehicles on the roads. e.g Douglas road on-street parking reduces speed of traffic and also cause traffic flow congestion. To make the traffic flow smoother and faster, car parking at main roads like Tetlow road, Old Nekede road, Douglas road must be removed or owners of these cars must be charged heavily. The land owned by the public authorities like the municipalities, State government etc are owned by the public and is supposed to be used in the interest of the society at large. In this case, only few people are utilizing such lands which create inequitable use of public properties. Hence, such cars must be charged heavily for parking on such congested roads. The money realised from this should be used for creating more parking spaces or for improvement in public transport.

Redesigning the Route Structure: Buses and the three wheelers (Keke Napep) contribute more to the public transport in Owerri. At present many of the bus routes are selected in such a way that they pass through congested parts of the city and this is usually places with heavy traffic like Douglas road, Royce road, Mbaise road etc. All these routes definitely serve the commuters, but as they have to pass through congested areas, they require more time to complete one trip. This also reduces their frequency and number of trips per day. In the present situation, if somebody wants to travel from Orji to Douglas, which is approximately 5 km, it takes almost 30-45 mins in the peak time. To avoid this route, restructuring must be done. For example, constructing the road which is expected to link Owerri recreational club with Orji will reduce traffic along Okigwe road. Some people are of the opinion that construction of a road from Agbala to Wetheral road with a bridge across the Otamiri River would help decongest Owerri-Aba road. Also rehabilitation of road by pass from MCC Uratta to Egbu to ease traffic flow on the Umuahia/Mbaise road, while it is suggested that the situation along Orlu/Amakohia road would improve once the ongoing work on shoe industry at Ihitte Mberi Ubomiri road is completed. By doing this traffic along Wetheral, Assumpta Avenue, etc will be greatly decongested. Obviously buses travelling on congested routes usually travel at a slow speed; in order to reduce congestion in such areas, very nominal fare is charged. Also we can ban entry of private vehicles in such areas at peak hours. To test the efficiency of such a system, this route structure must be operated on a trial for one week to judge the reactions of the commuters.

Better Traffic Management: Traffic management involves the professional techniques administered in a systematic manner in order to solve problems generated by the interaction of land uses and transportation in urban cities. These problems include poor road network, inadequate traffic signal/signs at intersections, neglect of pedestrian walk-way, park noise and air pollution accidents and congestions. Every trip has origin and destination, origin generate the traffic while the destination attracts it. It is this process of generation and attraction of traffic that produces traffic problems (Ibe and Ejem (2009)). Traffic management has the essence of ensuring its general tasks in making sure that all facilities are used to the best advantage and should involve the following:

- Enact laws and regulation
- Keep highways clean and in good conditions
- Organise adequate bodies of traffic officers who are equipped with modern tools and devices
- Above all encourage mass transit buses.

Traffic management in Owerri can be increased by using advanced technologies of signalling and enforcing stricter traffic regulations. There is an urgent need to install intelligent traffic management system in Owerri. Traffic signs, signals and road markings must be improved. Installation of electronic surveillance and synchronized traffic signals will go a long way in helping to improve traffic situation in Owerri. With this system, police and traffic authorities will be able to monitor the movement of traffic at various locations on TV screens. Also videos can be stored for a very long time. Main junctions and locations of Owerri city can be covered by this system. On the other hand, there is insufficient number of

trained traffic personnel and there is an inadequate mass transit bus. It is poor traffic management and traffic education that is responsible for greater traffic congestion in Owerri.

Broken down vehicles: All vehicles broken down or involved in accidents are a major cause of traffic congestion. These vehicles that often spoil on the road block the roads thereby causing delays that disrupt traffic. Motorists in the city are helpless in dealing with the phenomenon of broken down vehicles on the major highways in the city (metropolis). Drivers and passengers commuting the major roads have had contend with heavy vehicular traffic as a result of persistent break down of vehicles. The maximum five to ten minutes journey now take over an hour to drive through and the condition usually worsen during Monday rush hour when vehicular movement increases. A road hazard is also created as other articulated trucks attempt to manoeuvre through any available route. Measures should be taken to address the challenge of removing broken down vehicles, which account for about 20percent of most cases of accidents in the country.

Traffic discipline: One of the major reasons for urban traffic problem in Owerri is that commuters do not have better traffic discipline. Self-discipline regarding traffic rules is very much required. It comes only by enforcing traffic rules. Though there are strict traffic rules in existence, they are rarely enforced by police due to corruption. After violating the traffic rules, commuters normally pay the money to police and get away. In such situations, instead of asking people to pay in terms of money, traffic violators should be asked to manage traffic at major chowks for one hour or a day. Money collected from such enforcements can be utilized for further improvement in traffic management system. Self discipline in traffic rules can be developed in commuters by talking to them and taking active participation in managing traffic related issues. This can be effectively done by forming a group of people of different categories. The group can meet periodically and discuss traffic problems and can come out with solutions that help the police and traffic authorities. Such proposals can be implemented effectively, without any trouble as they come from the grass roots level.

Conclusion

Owerri's vehicular traffic growth is multifold due to increased importance of the city in the area of education, industry and commercial activities. This over-burst of vehicle population in the city leads to urban transport problems. Some more measures are required to be implemented in the coming years. The recommendations suggested above are feasible to implement in Owerri. If these recommendations are implemented, air pollution and traffic congestion on major roads will be reduced. Hence, travel will be much safer and faster. In Owerri, these urban crises can also be partly resolved by providing better traffic infrastructure. Role of the private sector in the construction of better traffic infrastructure will be a good alternative for all new road and bridge constructions, rail services, bus services etc., in the interest of the society as a whole.

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