

## Spatial Exclusion in the Slums of Ibadan

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**ABSTRACT:** *Slum explosion remains one of the most visible forms of spatial exclusion in underdeveloped countries of Africa. This study investigated the factors liable for the development and expansion of slums in western Nigeria. Focus of this study is Ibadan, one of Nigeria's largest cities. The case study area is the district of Sango in Ibadan. Using the quantitative method of field survey, questionnaires were distributed to a total of 47 residents to field responses to questions relating to public perception of the environment, level of participation in urban discourse and quality of urban space. Findings revealed that factors such as: inequality in wealth distribution, unequal access to resources, deficiency in urban infrastructures, poor planning, lack of education and the exclusionary approach to governance by various Nigerian administrations contributed immensely to the proliferation of slums. Suggestions were made for a more inclusive and participatory approach by government and other stakeholders to solving the problem. This approach will involve the participation of slum dwellers in decision making, increase in economic activities and empowerment through educational training and skills development. The role and duties of government and its agent was also reviewed. It was observed that most housing provision and legislation remained exclusive function of federal and state government. This study suggests devolution of more housing provision and responsibilities to local authority rather than abdicating total responsibility to private sector, as they remain the closest form of government to the slum dweller. Findings from this study conclude that the federal and state government has not devolved enough resources to local government areas, leading to the later inability to meet up with its social responsibility. While government could sort implementation of private investment drive in subsidized housing provision, literature of previous attempts indicate failure in policy because regulations were poorly managed. This study therefore suggests a proper legislative framework protecting both the private investor and slum dweller right before implementation of her private initiative policy.*

**Keywords:** *Spatial Exclusion, Slums, Ibadan, Nigeria, Marginalization, capital, civil society*

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### I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid population growth of Nigerian cities without public infrastructures to cope with it has led to poor living conditions within their cities. People have to compete for limited urban infrastructures such as housing units, road infrastructures, health facilities, and economic opportunities. Due to vicious competition as a result of population growth, spatial exclusion becomes inevitable. Living in poorly maintained neighborhoods and dingy environments becomes a norm for the city's destitute. Poverty proportions increase and significant high rates of insecurity become rampant. This paper intends to elaborate on the best approach through which the "Right to the City" as advocated by David Harvey can be achieved in urban settlements of Nigeria. The foremost method by which the poor can be given a sense of belonging, spatial justice and equality in accessing urban resources remains cardinal to this research. This paper gave a detailed analysis of prevailing conditions of slum-dwellers' plight in urban settlements, the factors that have come to shape their living conditions and status of urban poor.

Any discourse on the fate of accessibility and its key part in urban life must incorporate ways of ensuring that the vital and diverse functions of urban spaces are accessible to all (James, 2002). Fundamental reason of urban planning is to layout spaces such as comfort, security and quality assurance, essential needs and satisfaction of users. The study area is Ibadan town, Ibadan is a south-western city located in Nigeria and administrative headquarters of Oyo State, Nigeria. It is one of the most urbanized cities in Nigeria. Ibadan is the single largest city in terms of land mass in West Africa. The city was once, in pre-independence era, the administrative centre of the Old Western Region in Nigeria. Located about 125.5 km inland from Lagos, it links some coastal parts of the country to the arid north. The city still boasts of its ancient walls which have served for protection and with a population of 3.8 million as at 2006, with the Yorubas being the dominant tribe (Fouchad, 2003). The various local administrative areas within Oyo State are classified under Oyo Southern, Northern and Central Senatorial Districts respectively (Figure 1), and the geographical location of Oyo State within Nigeria (Figure 2) are as shown.



**Figure 1:** Map of Oyo state and the Constituent Local Government Area (Fourchad, 2003).



**Fig. 2.** showing the Oyo state geographical location on the Map of Nigeria (Fourchad, 2003).

On the one hand, the ecological nature and quality of urban space is said to have a critical impact on the social and health condition of all urban-dwellers. While on the other, these dwellers experience sub-standard ecological conditions with the poor being the most vulnerable. These occur due to ill-protection offered them by their physical environment. Their plight is further heightened because they don't have sufficient resources to put in place basic needs (Gbadegesin, 2010). According to (Hutton, et al., 2007), the provision of sanitary tools and infrastructures are overwhelmingly deficient as most residents do not have access to a hygienic toilet. The faecal wastes and other solid wastes are discharged to the environment without adequate treatment while there is no

centralized sewage to treat liquid wastes before being released into rivers and ponds; this Hutton, et al. (2007) noted is likely to impact significantly on the spread of infectious disease and quality of life. Houses in the urban-blighted zones lack toilet provisions and structures, resulting in indiscriminate littering of streams with human faecal materials and other wastes. This agrees with Fouchard (2007) on the ineffectiveness of wastes' collection in a crowded arrangement. This more than often result in primary wastes disposals in drainages and streams. To understand this environmental problem, Ibidun (2009) classified them into three categories, forest and building degradation, water problem and solid waste management Ibidun (2009).

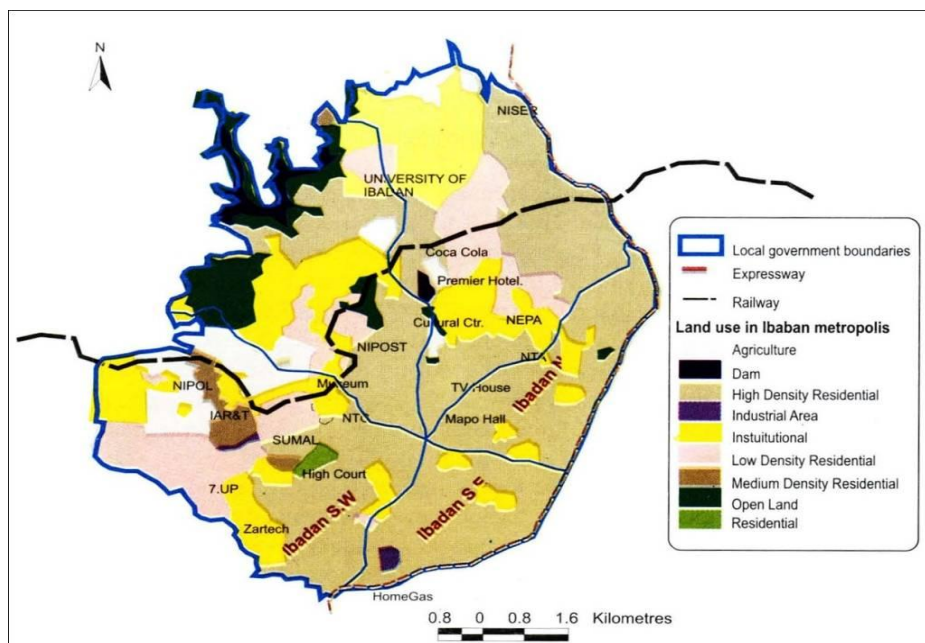
**Economy And Historical Development Of Ibadan**

Ibadan city functions as commercial, administrative and education purpose among others, this can be adduce for it rapid growth rate and overall net positive migration factor. In just the same physical nature of most old urban communities in Nigeria, Ibadan like some other customary Yoruba towns grew and developed without an urban master plan. The consequence of this unplanned growth is the present undefined land use characteried by urban space of the city. Ibadan has experience an haphzard mixed land uses such as residential, educational, administrative, agriculture and recreation (Toyin, 1984).

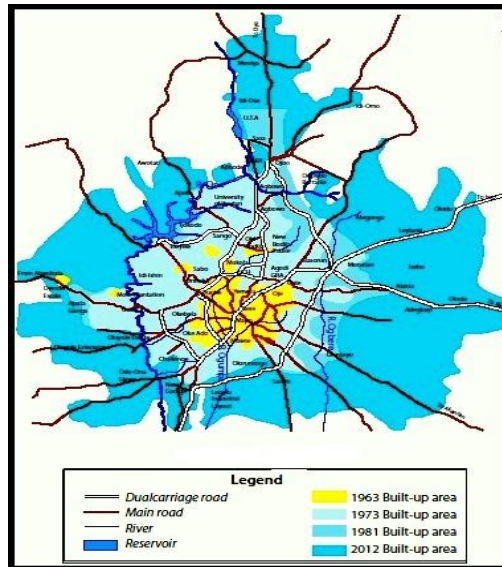
In terms of it economy, agriculture remain the mainstay of economics activities of ibadan two to three decades prior, especially in the rural areas; while commercial (trading), legislatives activities and politics (regulatory and governmental issues) and small and medium scale industries have since gained commanding influence on the urban economy. Today, ibadan is the "center" of commerce in oyo state. For over forty years have been the capital city of Oyo state, and connected to all parts of Oyo State and Nigeria by and large through street, rail and air transport networks.

**Case Study Area**

Sango district as the study area is located in Ibadan North council area. This local government is used for the purpose of this study as a reference for the other local government area within Ibadan to which this study can be replicated. The local government was created in September 1991 by the military government of General Ibrahim Babagida. It is located between longitude 3\*51' and 3\*56' East GMT and latitude 7\*24' and 7\*30'N. Ibadan north covers an approximately 145.70 kilometer square in land mass. To the south of the local government area is south-west local government of Ibadan, on the northern axis is Akinyele local government. Other adjoined local government area includes Ido, Oluyole, and Ibadan south East. According to 2006 National population data, the local government has an estimated population of 306,795 inhabitants and a growth rate of 3.2% per annum. Figure 4 below shows the urban spatial growth of Ibadan.

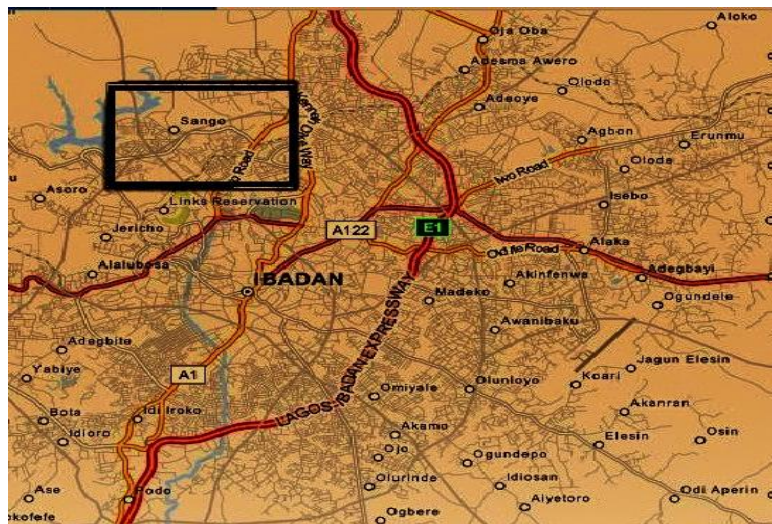


**Fig. 3:** Map of Ibadan North LGA showing the major roads and railway lines (Fourchad, 2003).

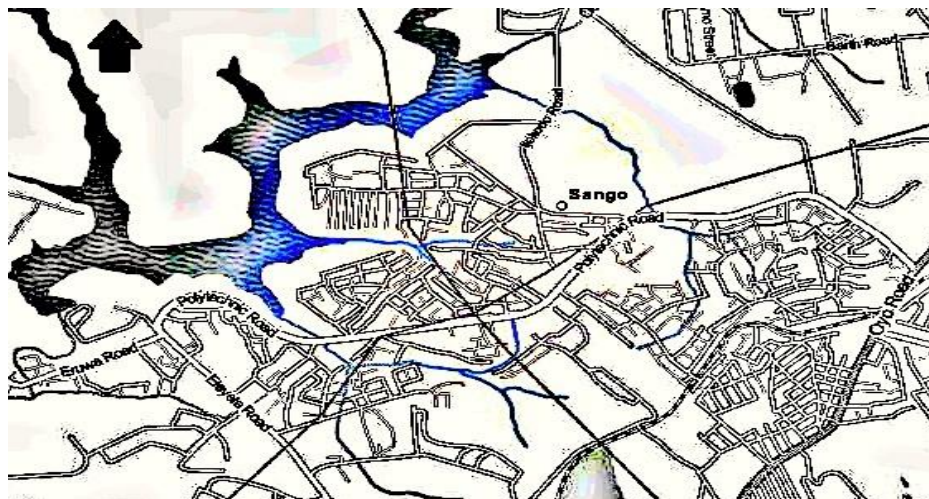


**Figure .4:** showing spatial growth of Ibadan (Fourchad, 2003).

Figure 5 gives a detail map of Ibadan and location of case study area within the city urban space. Figure 5.1a show spatial layout of study area (Sango) while A blow out map of case study area was shown 5.1b



**Figure 5:** showing case study area on Ibadan city map (source: adapted from Fabiyi 1999)



**Figure 5.1a:** showing urban layout of case study area (Sango) map (Source: Adapted from Fabiyi S 2001).



**Figure 5.1b:** showing case study area (Sango) and adjoining streets map (Source: adapted from Google earth map 2015)

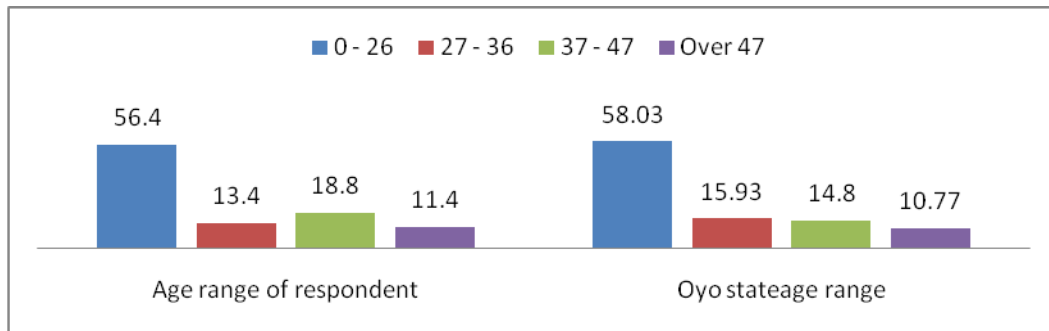
## II. FINDING AND ANALYSIS

As shown in table 1, over 46.9% of slum residence in study area were of age range between zero to twenty six years (0 – 25). The age range 26 – 35 accounted for 12.8%; this simply means one of every seven individual falls within this age group. Age group 36 – 45 and over 46 years accounted for 12.8 and 21.4 percent of the sample range respectively. This gives a median age of 20 years for residence of study area. The male/female sex ratio shows that there are more men among the respondent from slum area than their female counterpart. Over 61% of respondent are male while female are 38.8% of sample population. Most men of Islamic faith would not allow their wives to grant audience to correspondent. Also during the administration of questionnaire, most wives and singled women are always too pre-occupied with household chores and would not attend to correspondent. This meant have contributed to their low percent of total respondent.

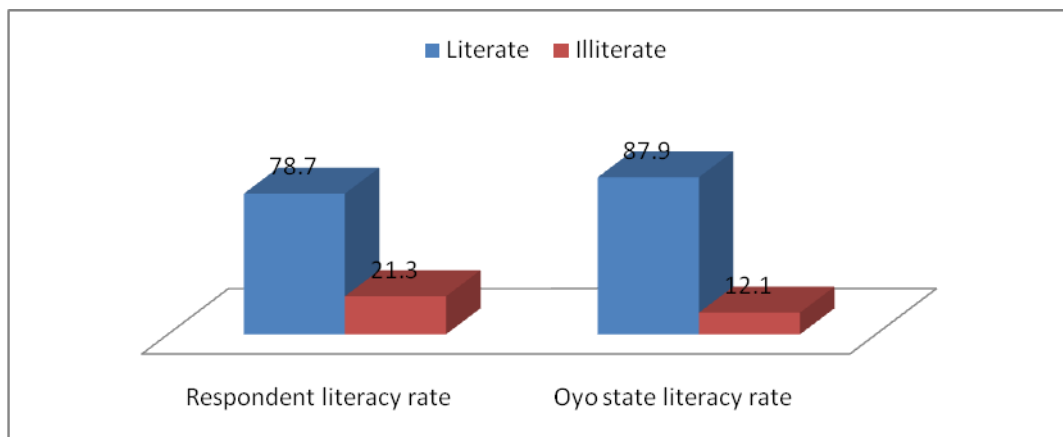
**Table 1:** showing the Socio demographic distribution of case study area (Sango, Ibadan North local government Nigeria).

Demographics attributes of respondent	Options	%
Age range of respondent	0 – 26	56.4
	27 – 36	13.4
	37 – 47	18.8
	Over 47	11.4
Sex	Female	38.8
	Male	61.2
Highest educational qualification of respondent	Illiterate	21.3
	Primary	47.9
	Secondary	22.3
	Higher education certificate	8.5
Work status	Unemployed	19.3
	Employed	27.6
	Under employed	19.0
	Student	34.1
Family size per house unit	1 – 2members	13.1
	3 – 5 members	19.3
	5 – 8 members	50.6
	Over 8members	17.0
Marital status of respondent	Single	15.2
	Married	51.6
	Divorced/separated	25.1
	widow	8.1
Religion status	Muslim	45.9
	Christian	50.1
	Traditionalist	2.8
	Other	1.2
Tribe	Hausa	2.1
	Igbos	20.2
	Yoruba	64.6
	Other	13.1

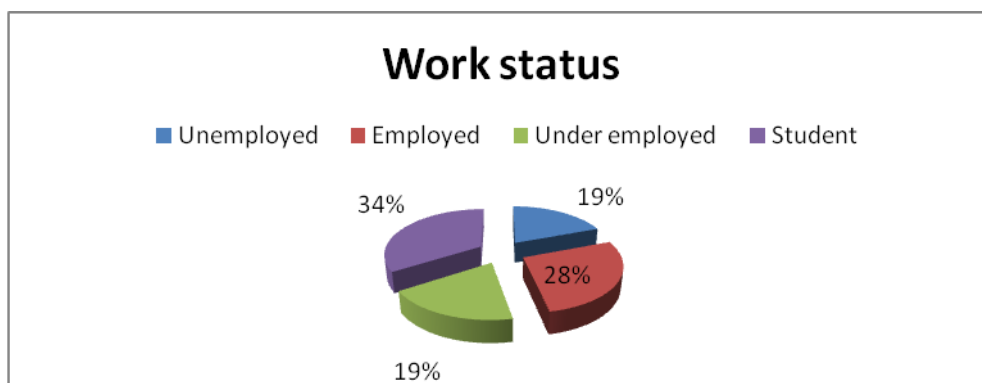
A graphical representation of Socio demographic distribution of case study area as presented in figure 6.0 – figure 6.7 indicates a comparative analysis graph of case study area and Oyo state, Nigeria.



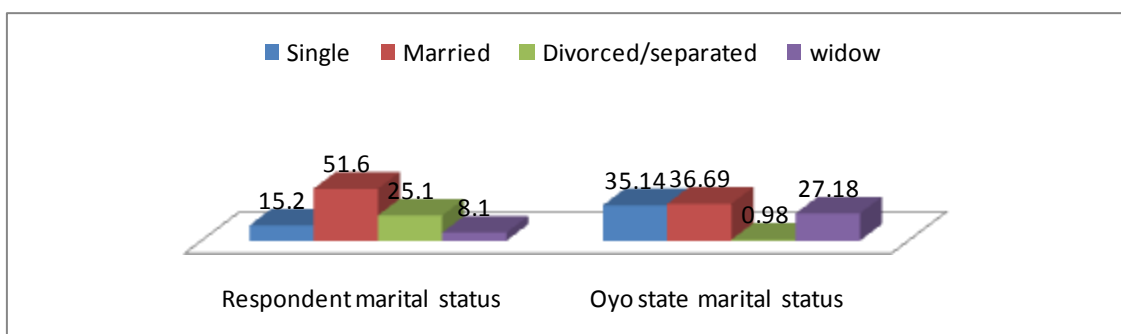
**Figure 6.0:** showing comparative analysis between Oyo state age range and respondent age range



**Figure 6.1:** showing comparative graph between Oyo state literacy rate and respondent literacy rate



**Figure 6.2:** showing respondent work statuses



**Figure 6.3:** showing comparative graph between Oyo state marital status and respondent marital status

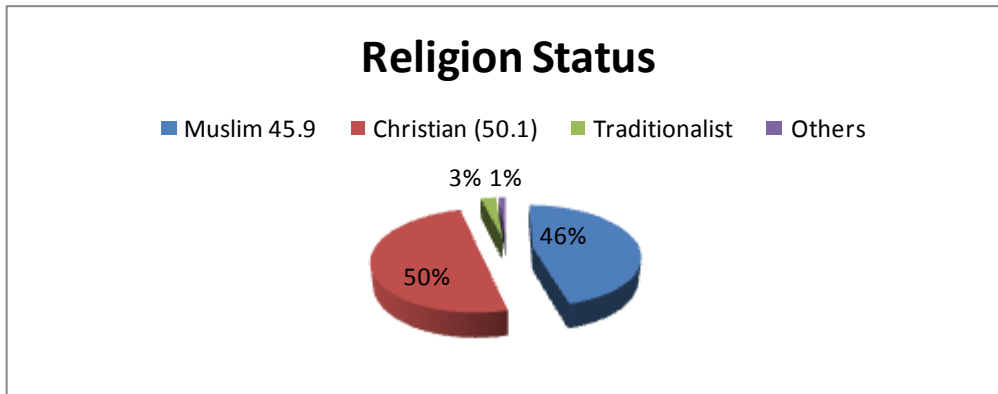


Figure 6.4: showing religion status of respondent

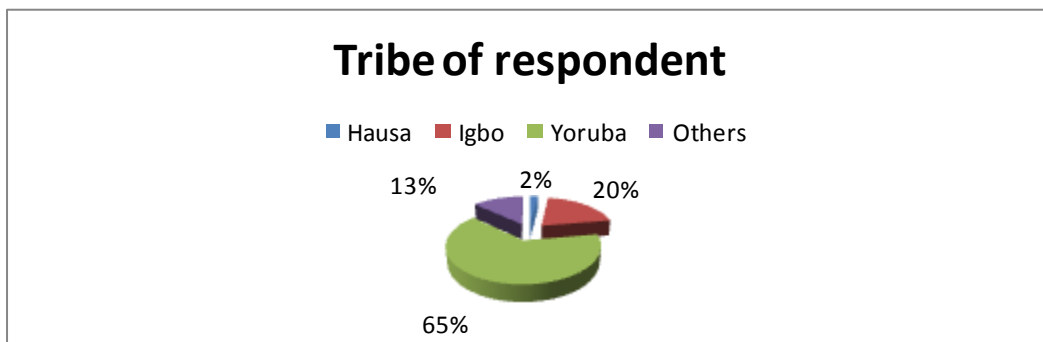


Figure 6.5: showing tribe of respondent

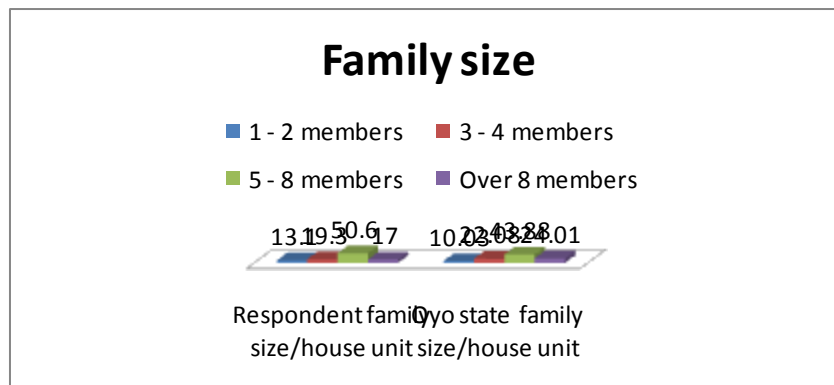


Figure 6.6: showing a comparative family size between Oyo state and study area (Sango)

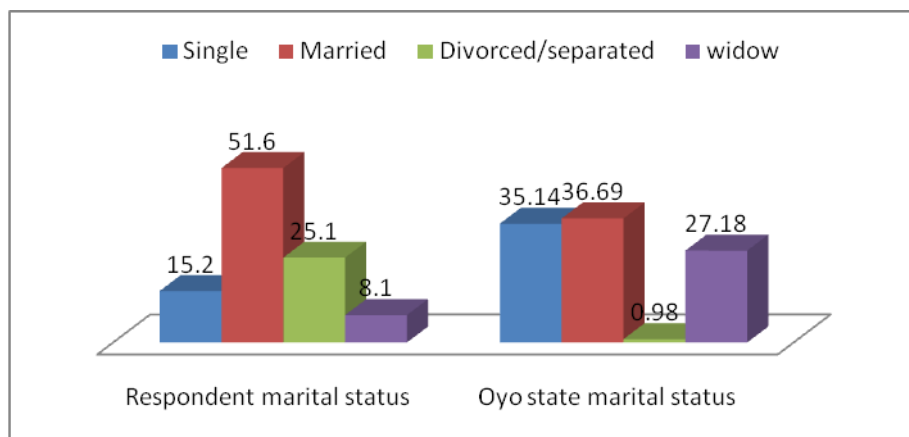
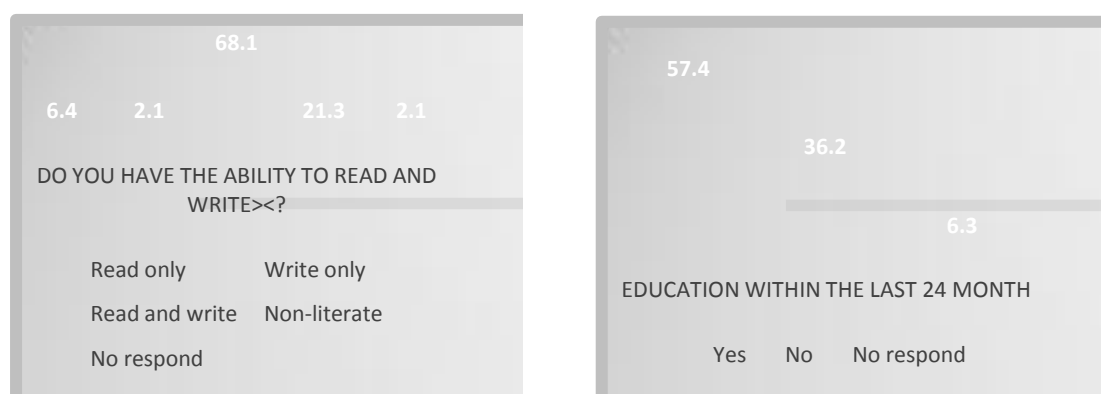


Figure 6.7: showing a comparative marital status between Oyo state and study area (Sango)

**Table 2** showing the education access and characteristics of study area

Education characteristics/access characteristics	Categories /options	Aggregate Percentage	Aggregate number
1 Do you have the ability to read and write?	Read only	6.4	3
	Write only	2.1	1
	Read and write	68.1	32
	Non-literate	21.3	10
	No respond	2.1	1
2 Any form of education within the last 24month? (adult education, empowerment program, seminars etc)	Yes	57.4	27
	No	36.2	17
	No respond	6.3	3
	total	100	47
3 How much expenditure was incurred on education of household member in the last one month?	Less than 10,000	22.34	10
	10 – 50,000	48.9	23
	Over 50,000	10.64	5
	Not sure	17.02	8
4 What is the condition of school infrastructures within this community?	Good	19.15	9
	Bad	61.70	29
	In between	17.02	8
	Not sure	2.12	1
5 The school attended by household, is it public or private?	Public	83.33	35
	Private	16.67	7
	Total	100	42
6 How far is the school attended by household member at any point in time to your home (in km)?	0 – 1km	40.47	17
	2 – 3km	48.78	20
	Over 3km	9.75	4
	Total	100	41
7 How long (in minutes) would it take to get there by your prefer means of transport	0 – 10minutes	39.3	17
	10 – 15 minutes	56.38	20
	15 – 30munites	4.26	2
	Not sure	4.26	2
8 What means of transport covey household member to school	Public bus/taxi	36.17	17
	Motorcycle (okada)	59.57	23
	Private car/taxi	2.12	1

Answer to questions on school infrastructures reveals that they are in bad conditions as only 19.5% believed the infrastructures are good enough for learning as indicated in table 2. The proximity of school to study area also shows fewer schools are located within this community. Twenty respondents claimed their household member attended a school located 2 – 3km away from their home. Figure 7.0 – 7.3 shows a graphical analysis of data collated for sampled questionnaires from respondent.



**Figure 7.0** showing respondent statistic on literacy level and education enrolment in the last 24month



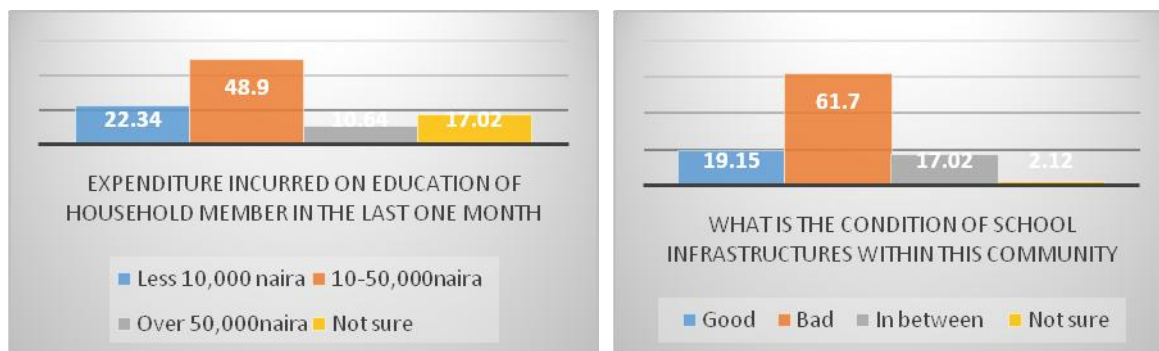


Figure 7.1 showing respondent statistic on education expenditure and school infrastructures

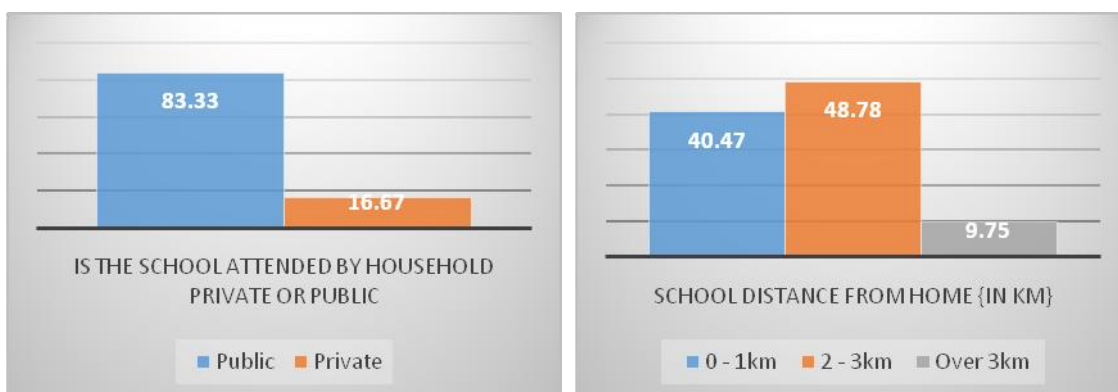


Figure 7.2 showing respondent statistic on type of school enrolment and distance (km) of school to home

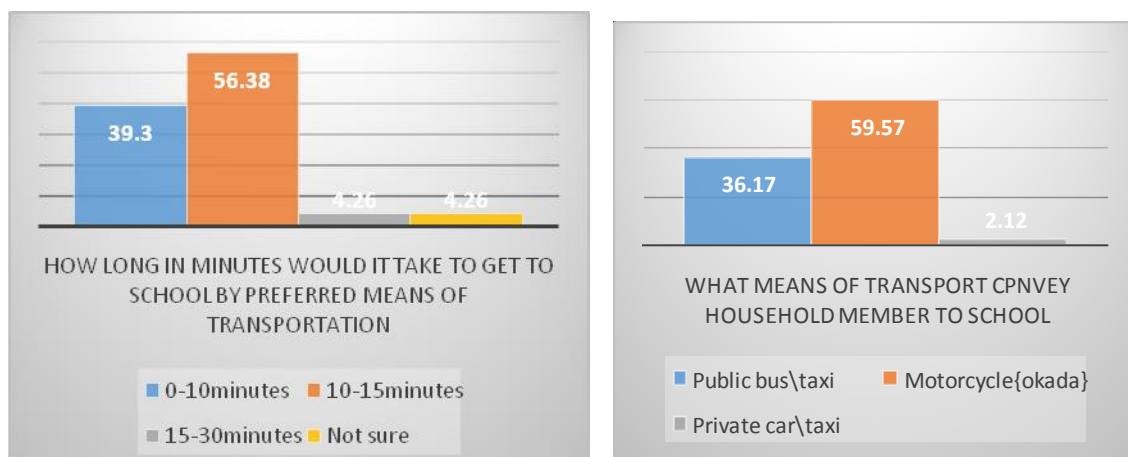


Figure 7.3 showing respondent statistic on distance (minutes) and transportation medium to school

Health determinant of urban exclusion of slum dwellers in Sango area of Ibadan north local government of Ibadan, Oyo state as summarized in table 3. This section put into retrospective the health/housing characteristics of household of slum dwellers. Health establishment are inadequate in slum areas. Due to this factor an attempt has been put into place to know the health risk faced by slum dwellers by identifying the percentage of residence falling sick, the nature of the ailment and the period of ailment. From result of questionnaire received, in the past six month one out of every two slum resident fell sick. Figure 8.0, 8.1 and 8.2 show graphical representation of data gotten for sample on health infrastructures and accessibility.

Health table 3

Health indices indicator	Category	%
Do you have an health insurance/ are you benefitting from any health insurance package	Yes	8.5
	No	89.4
What is the distance (in km) to the nearest public health center?	0 – 1km	0
	2 – 3km	95.7
	Over 3km	4.3
What is the distance (in km) to the nearest private health center?	0 – 1km	29.8

	2 – 3km	68.1
	Over 3km	2.1
Was there any incidence of falling sick in the last six month	Yes	46.8
	No	53.2
Type of illness	Typhoid	13.8
	Malaria/fever	47.3
	Dysentery	4.1
	Diarrhea	6.8
	Infections	1.3
Duration of such illness	Air/water borne disease	9.6
	Others	17.1
	Less than a week	55.4
	1-2weeks	23.4
Was the ailment treated by any of the following/was treatment seeks at?	Over 2weeks	21.2
	Government hospital	23.4
	Traditional healer	21.3
	Private clinics	19.1
Is the government/public hospital readily accessible to your household?	Self medication	38.3
	Yes	36.2
Why is the public hospital not accessible it?	No	63.8
	Cost factor	6.7
	Transportation factor	13.3
	Poor infrastructures	3.3
	Over crowding	26.7
	Delay in getting attended to	30.0
	Others	20.0

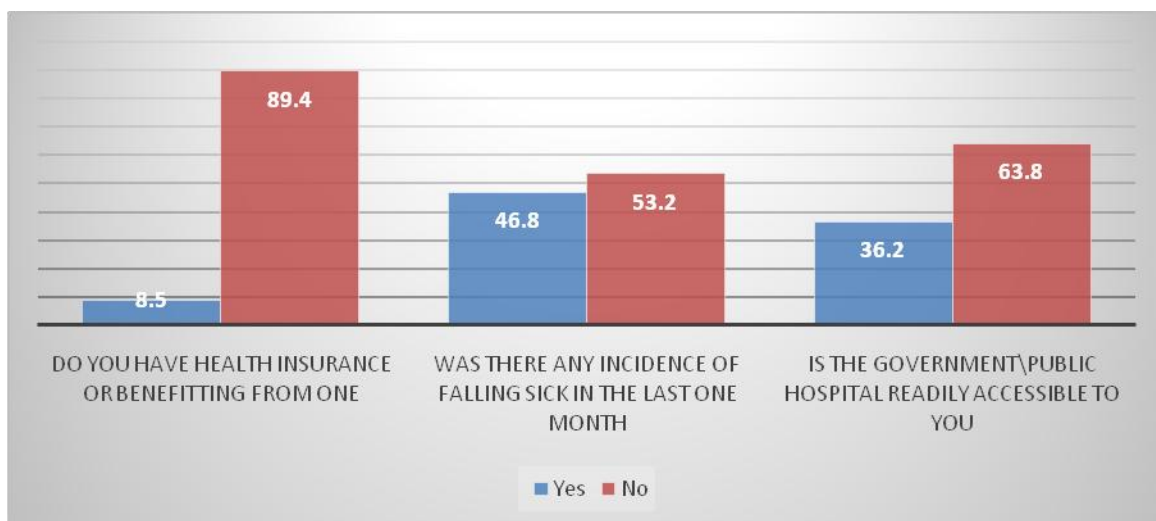


Figure 8.0 showing graphical analysis of respondent data on health insurance, incidence of falling sick and accessibility of government health institution.

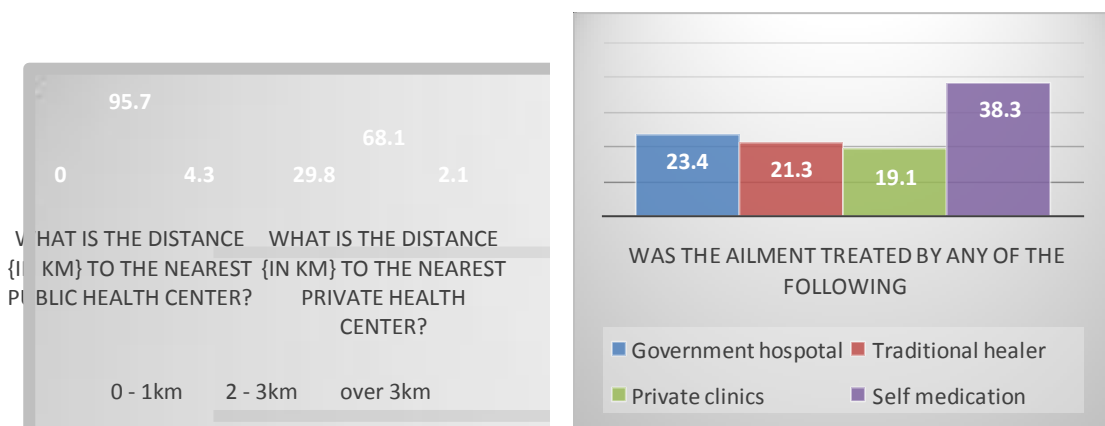


Figure 8.1 showing graphical analysis of respondent data on distance to the nearest health institution and nature of health service they enjoy.

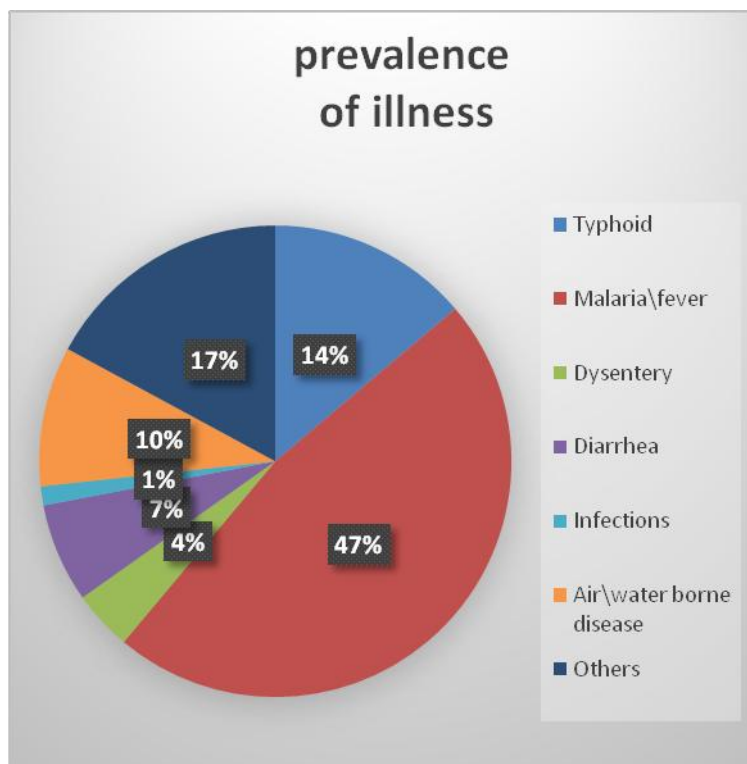


Figure 8.2 showing graphical analysis of respondent data on prevalence of illness

It can be infer from the above table 3 and the data collated that slum dweller accessibility to public health facility was limited as most opted for private clinics, traditionalist and self medication and diagnose. Table 4 also shows data on waste disposal, water supply, and toilet and kitchen habit within study area. Subsequently a graphical representation of this data was presented in figure 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 as shown below.

Table 4 showing method of waste disposal, water supply, toilet and kitchen usage within study area

House condition and amenities	Options	%	Number
The toilet facility used by household is of what type?	Water closet	25.5	12
	Pit latrine	68.1	32
	Bucket or nylon	6.4	3
	Total	100	47
Type of toilet used by house hold?	Shared toilet	95.7	45
	Private toilet	4.2	2
	Total	100	47
Toilet design type? If located within apartment or outside	Outside	91.5	43
	Inside	4.3	2
	No respond	4.3	2
	Total	100	47
Kitchen type used by household?	Shared	91.5	43
	Accessible to household only	6.4	3
	No respond	2.1	1
	Total.	100	47
Location of the kitchen if outside or inside?	Outside.	93.6	44
	Inside	6.4	3
	Total	100	47
Solid waste disposal used by household?	Collected by public or private agent	29.8	14
	Buried	0	0
	Approved dump site	0	0
	Unapproved dumpsite (streams, pond, road sides)	63.8	30
	No respond	6.4	3
	Others	0	0
	Total	100	47

What is the source of household drinking water?	Piped water into apartment	0	0
	Public tap	0	0
	Private tap	0	0
	Dug well	65.9	31
	Borehole	19.1	9
	Surface water or rainwater	0	0
	Tanker truck or cart with small truck	6.4	3
	No respond	8.5	4
	Total	100	47
Do you pay bills for water?	Yes	6.4	3
	No	87.2	41
	No respond	6.4	3
	Total	100	47
who is the water supplier	Private body	6.4	3
	Public supply	19.1	9
	No respond	80.1	38
	Total	100	47

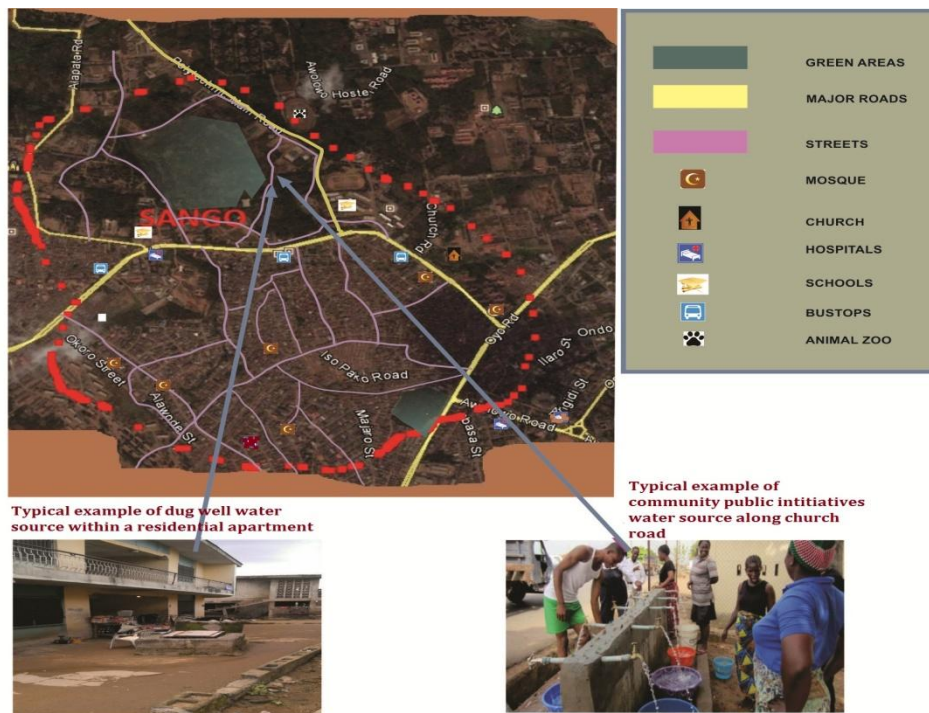


Figure 9.0: showing typical slum house with a dug well and community tap water supply initiatives (source: by Author)

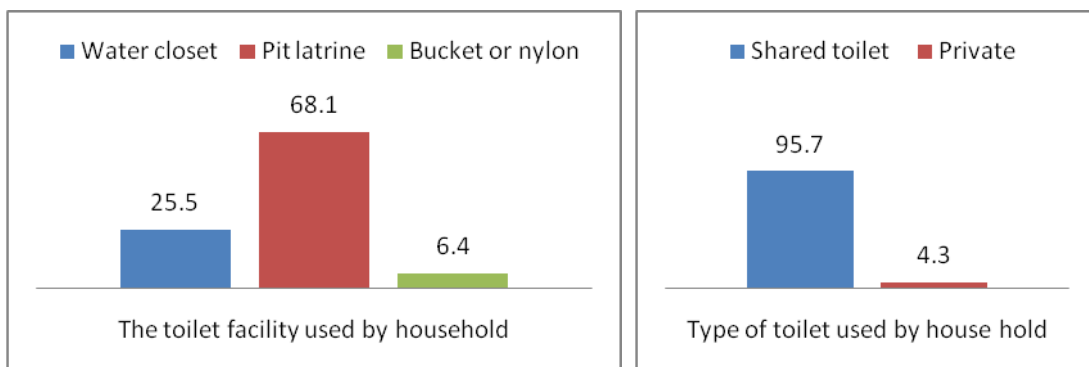
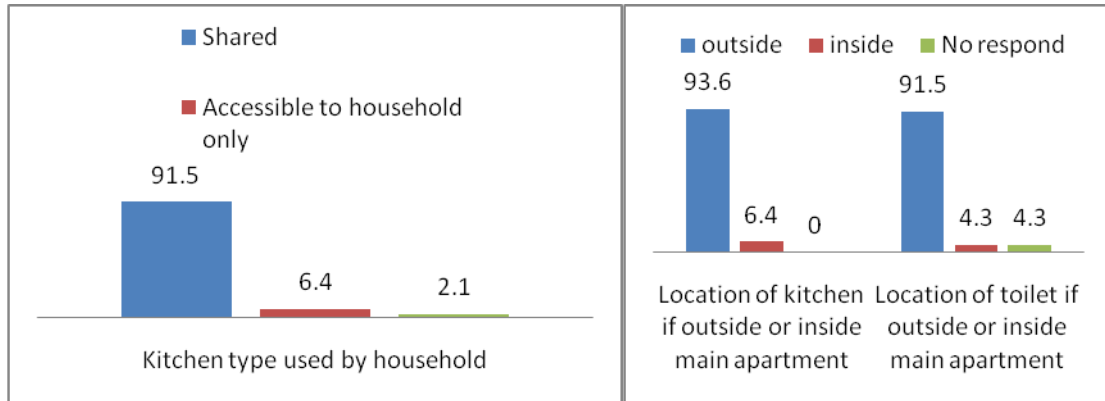
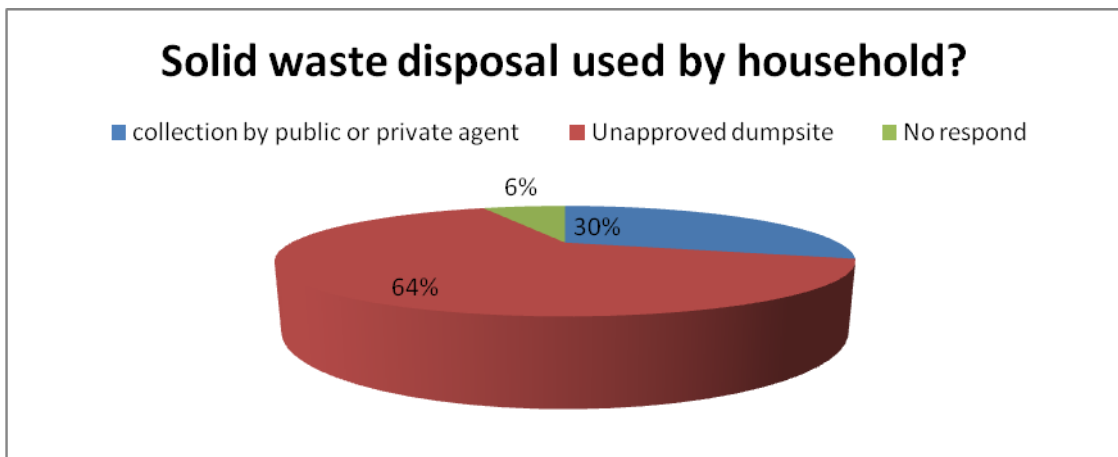


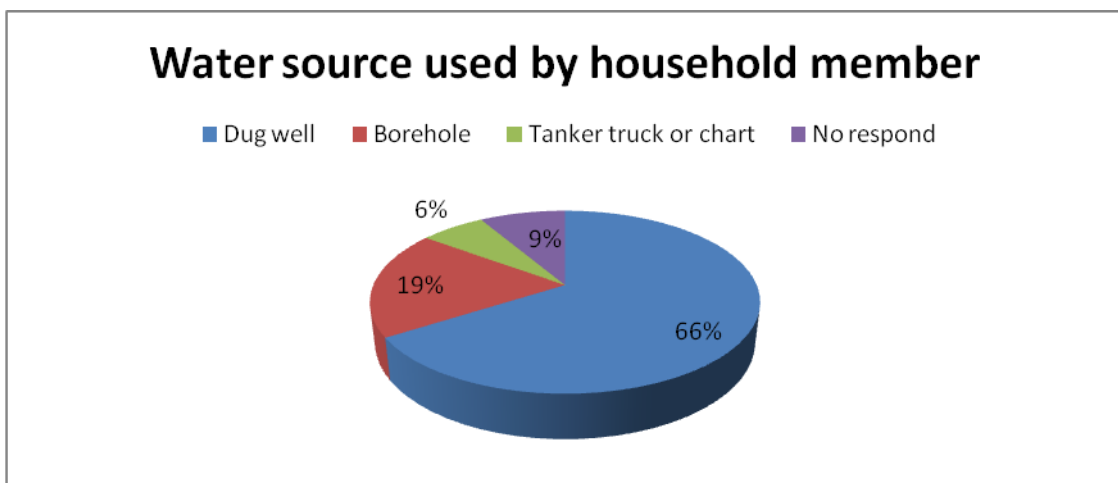
Figure 9.0 show graphical analysis of respondent data on toilet type and usage.



**Figure 9.1** showing graphical analysis of respondent data on kitchen type and location



**Figure 9.2:** showing graphical analysis of respondent data on waste disposal medium



**Figure 9.3:** showing graphical analysis of respondent data on water source

Water supply source is a very cogent variable that can be used in determining the standard of living of resident within a slum area. Access to quality water supply and its sources are paramount to good health quality of the people. Accessing clean and drinkable water within Sango area of Ibadan north local government varies from one location to the other, so also is the source. When some households do request for private supply of treated water by patronizing private water tanker, others rely on water from wells located within their compounds. Figure 9.0 and 9.4 show the water source within the studied neighborhood and the environmental conditions.



Fig 9.4: Waste litters around living environment and road (source: by Author)

Only a few percent (29.8) disposed their solid waste through private and public agent. The low percent can be attributed to the fact that those using private/public agent pay for such services.

From table 5 below, 10% of slum resident dwell in their own apartment, 57% lived in housed built of unbaked clay mud. Only 30% of house within sample range were built of cement block. The majority of people residing here are tenant. The tenant population account for 63.8% of the total population. Houses within study range have poor wall finishes made of timber, baked brick, or aluminum iron sheet. The popular roof material in use is the corrugate iron sheet making up 100% of roof of this material. Most of the resident here lived in one of: family court yard type house interconnected building type or a room in a larger apartment as show in table 5. Over 61.7% have privacy concerns living in their present housing structure as toilet and kitchen facility are shared with other family unit. About 53.2% residents also reside within a two bedroom apart with an average of 3person to a room. Over 68.1% have their previous apartment located in an urban settlement. The decision to relocate or remained at present location was mostly influenced by relative low cost of living within this area. This was followed by closeness to work (19.1), access to economics activities (17%), marriage and family influence (12.8) and lastly good infrastructure (4.3%). Figure 10 and 10.1 showing setbacks between from roads and adjoining building poorly finished external walls and inadequate cross ventilation of houses.

Table 5: showing house type, ownership, materials and condition of house within the survey area

House condition and titles	Categories	Outcome	%
6.1. What construction material are the external walls of the house made of?	Aluminum iron sheets	0	0
	Unbaked clay mud	24	57.1
	Baked brick blocks	0	0
	Cement block wall	13	31.0
	Timber wall finishes	0	0
	Not sure	5	11.9
	Total	42	100
What roofing material was used?	Asbestos roofing sheets	0	0
	Long span Aluminum sheets	0	0
	Corrugated iron sheet	45	0
	Clay roof	0	0
	Others	0	0
	Total	45	100
What type of building design is your house apartment?	Detached house type	2	4.3
	Courtyard multi-family type	13	27.7
	Communal apartment	3	6.4
	A room in a larger housing unit	20	42.5
	Interconnected building	9	19.1
	apartment	0	0
	Improvised house apartment	47	100
Do you have privacy concerns with your house?	Yes	29	61.7
	No	11	23.4
	Not sure	7	14.9

	Total	47	100
Was your previous residence located in an urban or rural settlement?	Urban settlement	32	68.1
	Rural settlement	12	25.5
	Not sure	3	6.4
	Total	47	100
What informed your decision to relocate or remained at present location?	Access to economic opportunities	8	17.0
	Good infrastructures	2	4.3
	Closeness to work	9	19.1
	Relative low cost of living here	13	27.7
	Marriage /family interest	6	12.8
	Education	8	17.0
	Others	1	2.1
	Total	47	100
	Total number of rooms used by household?	1room	7
2 rooms		25	53.2
3rooms		12	25.5
Over 4 rooms		3	6.4
Total		47	100
How can you describe the present physical state of the building?	Needs repairs	26	55.3
	Good	4	8.5
	Not sure	17	36.2
	Total	47	100
Ownership of household apartment type?	Rented	30	63.8
	Inheritance	12	25.5
	Owned	5	10.6
Occupancy documentation type?	Registered title	2	4.3
	Unknown	30	63.8
	Common law	1	2.1
	No respond	14	29.8
Do you pay property tax on housing unit?	Yes	0	0
	No	38	80.9
	Not sure	9	19.1
	Total	47	100
Do government or her agent subsidized cost of rent?	Yes	0	0
	No	45	95.7
	No respond	2	4.3
	Total	47	100
Do you plan to relocate any time soon?	Yes	7	14.9
	No	3	6.4
	Not sure yet	21	44.7
	No respond	16	34.0
	Total	47	100
Where do you intend relocating?	Outside the city	2	28.6
	More developed area of the city	5	71.4
	Other low cost living area of the city	0	0
	No respond	0	0
	Total	7	100



**Figure 10:** showing setbacks between from roads and adjoining building poorly finished external walls and inadequate cross ventilation of houses (source by Author).



**Fig 10.1:** showing a typical general lobby    **Fig 10.2:** showing setbacks in between buildings

Tenant residing here all claimed they receive no payment subsidizing from government on house rent. 7 of the 47 respondents wish to move out of their present apartment soon. When 2 out of the 7 with intent of relocated are planning to move outside the city, 5 intend moving to other developed area of the city as shown in table 5. Still on table 5, tabulation reveals that people do not pay property tax on housing tax on housing unit. Also only 4.3% of houses within case study area have a registered title with government on their property while 63.8% do not know if the property they lived has proper documentation. The reason for people not having an idea if their residence has a proper titled right has to do with the fact that they are mostly tenants and cannot ascertain or give information on it.

A house does not exist in isolation of their environment. Likewise safety of this neighborhood enhances productive activities and attracts investor. To this end, inquiries were made to understand the security situation by posing questions to the resident within the study neighborhood. Table 6 shows tabulated details of respond to question asked. From table 6 When asked about crime reporting, 53.2% were of the opinion that crime committed in the community should be reported, while 29.8% see no reason to report crime. 14.9% are not sure of what to be done when a crime is been perpetrated. Out of the 25 people who felt crime should be reported, only 12 agree that such crime should be reported to the police while 7 believed that community leader are in best position to handle crime within the community. Only 3 out of the 25 people that want crime reported trusted the ability of civil society and other Ngo to give solution to such crime. 60% of case of crime reported in the past was acted on by the appropriated authority when only 32% was left unresolved. Confidence in the administration of justice(46.8%) and fear of perpetrators(29.8) remain the major reason why most crime are not reported as only 4 out of the 47 respondent considered crime committed as not serious enough. Jungle justices which involve people putting the law in their hold hand or administering justice by oneself also motivate people from not reporting crime. About 12.8% believed criminal must face jungle justices. Theft (57.4%) remains the major crime committed across the community and followed by drug related crime (14.9%). It was observed that there is high likelihood of a crime been committed at night than any other period of the day and these crimes becomes rampant between the months of October – December. Table 7 gives data on work status of Sango and the nature of economic engagement.

**Table 6:** Neighborhood safety according to crime incidence and respond by authority

Questions	Respond	Total	%
Do you think there is need for crime committed in neighborhood should be reported?	Yes	25	53.2
	No	14	29.8
	Not sure	7	14.9
	No respond	1	2.1
To whom should such crime be reported?	Police	12	48.0
	Community leaders	7	28.0
	Others representative, Ngo, civil society	3	12.0
	Not sure	3	12.0
	Total	25	100
Was any action taken to crime reported in the past?	Yes	15	60.0
	No	8	32.0
	Not sure	2	8.0
	Total	25	100



What is the main reason some crime in this community are not reported?	No confidence in administration of justice	22	46.8
	Afraid of perpetrators	14	29.8
	Not serious enough	4	8.5
	perpetrators are closed friends or relative	1	2.1
	jungle justice	6	12.8
	Total	47	100
What is the main crime in the community?	Arson	1	2.1
	Theft	27	57.4
	Drug related crime	7	14.9
	Robbery	8	17.0
	Kidnapping and rape	0	0
	Murder	0	0
	Not sure	4	8.5
Which period of the year has the highest crime rate?	January-march	13	27.7
	April – june	6	12.8
	July – September	1	2.1
	October – December	23	48.9
	Not sure	4	8.5
Time of day the crime was committed or time of day crime is likely going to be perpetrated?	Morning(6am – 12noon)	5	10.8
	Afternoon(12noon – 6pm)	13	27.7
	Night(6pm – 6am)	25	53.2
	Not sure	4	8.5
	Total	47	100
How safe do you feel in terms of your physical security in this community (crime and violence)?	Not safe	10	21.3
	Safe	27	57.4
	Not sure	3	6.4
	No respond	7	
	Total	47	14.9
			100

**Table 7:** Household characteristics according to their work status

Work profile	Options	%	Respondent
What is your present employment status?	Unemployed	19.3	
	Employed Daily wage	14.9	
	Employed Own business	4.3	
	Employed monthly salary	8.6	
	Student	34.1	
	Apprentice	12.9	
	Dependent	6.5	
How many month have you worked in total in the last 12month?	Less than 6month	36	17
	6 – 9month	23	11
	9 – 12month	21.3	10
	Over 12month	19.1	9
Why are you currently not working?	Private	34.5	5
	Public	61.5	8
What is the minimum amount the family do survived on monthly?	Less than 20,000Naira	40.4	19
	20 – 40,000 Naira	46.8	22
	40 – 60,000 Naira	10.6	5
	Over 60,000Naira	2.1	1
What is the major source of household monthly income?	employment source	27.8	13
	family and friends	44.7	21
	Community intervention	2.1	1
	Other sources(inheritance, investment etc)	25.5	12
What is your daily working duration whenever you go to work?	Less than 8 hours	10.6	5
	8-9 hours		11
	9-12 hours	29.8	14
	Over 12 hours		1
	Varies		16

**Table 8:** showing road infrastructures

Conditions of neighborhood transportation	Options	%	Number
What are the conditions of road in your neighborhood?	Paved and good conditions	0	0
	Paved and in bad condition	4.3	2
	Unpaved road network	95.7	45
	Total.	100	47
Which of the problem affect the road the most?	Poor or no drainage system	78.7	37
	Bad road surface	19.1	9
	Street light	2.1	1
What transport medium is most used by your household?	Bicycle	0	0
	Motorcycle (okada)	68.1	32
	Public bus/taxi	23.4	11

	Private car	4.3	2
	Train	0	0
	No respond	4.3	2
	Total	100	47

The road infrastructures are in poor conditions, there is no paved or asphalted road network in good condition within this neighborhood as indicated in table 8. The paved road in bad condition accounted for 4.3% of roads in this neighborhood while unpaved road makes up the remaining 95.7% of neighborhood road. This road are also been affected by poor or no drainage (78.7) and bad road surface (19.1%). Street light was also missing on this road can be seen in figure 11 below. The popular means transportation within this neighborhood is motorcycle known locally as “Okada”. The public taxi is also widely used.



**Figure 11:** showing roads with no drainage system within study area.

### III. OBSERVATION AND DISCUSSION

Study carried out among 47 household living in the slum area of Sango district Ibadan, Nigeria revealed that majority of slum dweller are between age ranges of zero to twenty six. Over fifty eight percent dwellers are under the age of thirty six. This can be attributed to the high rate of youth unemployment or under employment in developing country. Majority of the youth within this section are student, trainee or house help. Unemployment among the youth can also be linked to high theft and drug abuse rate which resident considered as major threat to community security. The education odds also favor the male population. Result indicates educated male within sample population is higher than female. To this end, the female needs to be given higher priority when educational policies are been formulated or implemented. Most girls are involved in doing household chores than boys during learning hours. Involvement of girls in street trading within this district are higher than boys. According to UNICEF report (1996) on child labor, it was reported that child labor are prevalent within informal segment of the society. This involves the use of the child as street vendors, beggars, bus conductor, apprentices and scavengers (UNICEF 1996)

The unwillingness of parent to invest on female child also affects their school enrolment rate. Priority is given to male child education is also another factor affecting school enrolment of female child within slum area. The government and other civil society should draw out framework stopping street trading by children of school age during school period. The cost of tuition and other educational accessories should also be discounted for girls up to university education so as to encourage their school enrolment. The government should fund the education sector by improving infrastructures in public schools. Public school account for 83% attendance of slum dweller in Sango community, therefore improved educational infrastructures to enhance the quality of education received by the student becomes paramount. Short term tutelage schemes should be encouraged among the educated adult to keep them updated. This could be in form of adult refresher courses or empowerment programs. Based on the researcher sampled opinion among resident and personal visitation to public and private secondary schools within the district, it was obvious that the private school had better infrastructures. People opted for public because of it relative affordability. The state should try and regulate cost of education through subsidizing the running cost of private schools by means of tax exemption/holiday during few years of take off.

According to UNICEF information sheet on Nigeria (2004), more than 8million children work part time and go to school. The part time work was needed to pay up education cost due to parent inability to do so. As a result of work demand and related stress, most of them eventually skip class. To break the cycle of poverty among slum dweller and give hope of a brighter and secure future for the younger generation, basic education must be made available for all. Exclusion is not limited to education infrastructures alone, health indices from Sango district indicates they also face neglect in term of health related infrastructures. Half the population Sango resident would most likely fall sick within the next few months. The most common of this sickness is malaria and cholera. They are closely followed by toiletries related bacterial diseases. Malaria is caused by mosquitoes which breed within dirty and bushing environment. Cleaning up the environment and periodic fumigation reduces the population size of mosquitoes thereby reducing malaria prevalence. Poor waste management among slum dweller shows a direct correlation with the high rate of disease such as cholera, dysentery and diarrhea can be ignored. Poor waste disposal can also affect the quality of underground water and other surface water. To reduce the risk burden of dirty environment, poor waste disposal and other unhygienic practices within this neighborhood, the civil society, NGO, community association and government must work on enlightenment campaign. The people must be made to understand the health effect of such practices. Also government need to create more designated dump site and other approved means of waste disposal. Also toilet should have a direct water source as people finds the distance between the toilet and water source as factor contributing to unsanitary toilet usage.

The main source of water to this neighborhood just like every other part of Ibadan is the "Dug well". Well dug account for 65.9% of water source for both drinking and other house usage. Well dug is prone to underground pollution and in most case consumed without treatment by it end user. Both public and private tap account for zero percent of water source to this area. More should be done by both the private and government to improve this statistical figure. As a result to low education level and unsanitary living condition of urban poor, availability of well equipped health institution to facilitate health care services is fundamental. More public health institution should be built and funded, as access to public health care within Sango district was poor. Only about 36.2% of respondent finds public health institution accessible. Over 50% considered overcrowding at public health institution and delay in getting health personnel attention as major factor impeding access. Public hospital should employ more staff so as to reduce the ratio of health personnel to patient. Likewise the cost of health care services should be subsidized by government. The physical state of this hospital should also be improved.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

Government should by all means discourage the use of radical slum clearance or pull-down syndromes as the result are inconsequential in solving slum problems. Various policy makers should take advantage of global information technology in obtaining information on slums. These help in identifying prioritizing and manage urban growth problems such as slum. It should also be know that there is no fixed or explicit solution to slum problem rather each slum required a distinct method. The peculiar proposition involves understanding the specific nature of every singly slum, circumstance initiating such slum formation and suggesting how to manage such consideration. From the case study it was observed that there was communication breakdown between the people and the government. Decentralization theory can be adopted in solving such communication impasse through devolution of more administrative power to local government authority. The local authority should also create a department liaise with district under it jurisdiction.

In view of past outcome of such slum theories, solution not well executed or design to meet the urgent needs of slum dweller and mitigate against factors responsible for it formation only aggravated the problem than solve it. A well executed enablement theory can be used to solve the problem of infrastructural deficiency within study area. The area to adapt enablement method includes means of waste disposal, drainage, water supply and road network. Cost of accessing these infrastructures can be subsidized and the slum dweller must not be forced to relocate as this would only lead to overcrowding elsewhere in the city or creation of new slum. Forced eviction and relocation leads to displacement of resident, upset existing business and inter-personal relationship/network, disrupts work schedule and access, increase the cost of rent and possible overall disruption of dweller living conditions. During the provision and upgrade of slum neighborhoods demolition of properties must be avoided as demolition without adequate provision for relocation increases the poverty. Increased poverty level among the resident in turn leads to spontaneous increase in crime rate. State and local government should prioritize physical improvement of slum neighborhood through evenly distributed of state projects as against the concentration in particular section of the city. The enablement approach might bring about improvement in housing and neighborhood facilities and yet fail to solve the problem of spatial inequalities experienced by slum dwellers. Neighborhood facing extreme poverty has a need that goes beyond housing or infrastructural problem. Needs of this class of poor people experiencing extreme poverty may not necessarily be accommodation but eating and access to clean water. As informal settlement necessity varies, policies and

programs targeting specific aspect of slum dweller lives becomes indispensable. This study suggest that rather than government taking a confrontational approach, enabling environment should be created through which individual can make a living for themselves. With the creation of vantage ground, slum dweller can use their knowledge to formulate solution for their housing needs.

Government at all level should work together on identifying area of need and put in place sustainable infrastructural development. This can be achieved by bring on board private partnership and community participation in decision making. The local government should also draw out a financial frame work on prioritized area of intervention based on suggestion from the community. Non-governmental organization, society clubs, civil organization, the media, and community association should create special communication that could help in passing information across to slum dwellers. Improved environmental awareness of the people enables them to make informed decisions about their living condition. Community organization should also go into alliance with international organization such as UNICEF, World health organization and African Development (UNCHS, 1997b).

Financial institution and government agency should empower community based association. Funds with community banks, organization and civil society are easy to access than those with traditional financial institutions. Based on findings in study area, loans for community based association form the major means of credit facilities for slum habitant. The community association can also serve as medium through which government and other financial institution disburse out loans and monitor. This would help achieve an all-encompassing spatial access, and improved slum community capital based and development (United Nation Habitat, 2003).

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