RN KADUNA, NIGERIA

THE NIGERIAN GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

New Series Volume 11 No. 1 (2016)



PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF NIGERIAN GEOGRAPHERS
FORMERLY NIGERIAN GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN 1957

Nigeria Geographical Journal, Volume 11(1)156-168 September, 2016 ISSN 1358-4319
© Association of Nigeria Geographers: All Right Reserved

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF UPGRADED SLUMS IN LAGOS METROPOLIS, NIGERIA

Malik, N.A.
Department of Geography and Environmental Management, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria (today_2009@yahoo.com)

ABSTRACT
This paper examines the features of the upgraded slums in Lagos metropolis. Features such as age of slum buildings, sewage facility, construction materials used for slum building, water and waste disposal facility, drainage facility and flooding rate among others were examined. The objectives of the study were to: (i) examine the environmental and housing characteristics of the slums and (ii) compare these characteristics with past studies. To achieve these objectives, 1,080 households were selected through systematic-random technique with 120 in each of the nine (9) upgraded slums. The data generated from households were analyzed through descriptive statistics including tables, percentages and visual presentation using photographs. The study revealed that 91.5% of the buildings were above 10years of age, 87.9% plastered and 71.1% painted respectively. In addition, 86.8% of households dispose refuse through Lagos State Waste Management Authority (LAWMA) while 54% of households claimed that their buildings were no longer affected by floods. Furthermore, the pail collection system of faeces disposal had been eradicated in most slums as well as reduction in the number of buildings without toilet facilities contrary to earlier studies on Lagos slums. The study therefore concludes that the policy of Lagos state government on the improvement of housing and environment especially in slums should be sustained. This will enhance improved living conditions of slum dwellers.

Keywords: Characteristics, upgraded slums, Lagos, Nigeria

INTRODUCTION
The slums of the world especially in developing countries are manifestations of spatial and environmental inequalities with features of deprivation, unemployment, social exclusion, disease, crime and insecurity. The UN-Habitat classified slums as neighbourhood suffering a process of degeneration and as settlements undergoing transformation and improvement. The growth of slums could be traced to two processes: urbanization and economic development. The spontaneous growth of urban population through rural-urban drift without adequate provision for housing to accommodate the rising population accounts for the proliferation of slums required by the people to shelter themselves. The findings of United Nations (2003) revealed that the world's population will increase by some 2 billion people by 2030 with about 1.9 billion absorbed in major cities of developing countries in Africa, Asia and

ISSN 1358-4319

Latin America. Increasing urbanization has resulted in a faster growth of slum dwellers.

Presently, the number of slums in Lagos is over fourty. This confirms UN-Habitat (2006) research that 327 million people live in slums of commonwealth countries, that is one out of six commonwealth citizens and a quarter of commonwealth countries including 11 Africans; 2 Asians and 1 pacific. Dwyer (1975) established diagrammatically the movement of these slum dwellers (low income population) in cities of developing countries. The diagram explains the sequence of displacement of the low income population from the inner city to the periphery due to high rents and continually displaced into worsening environments in terms of water access and site conditions.

Nigeria is currently overwhelmed by rapid urbanization, poor infrastructure and increasing number of urban slums across the country. The urban infrastructural decay such as poor road network, lack of portable water, bad drainage and canals, poor housing, poor waste management system have increased the environmental threat within urban populace (Gbadegesin et al, 2010). Presently, Nigeria is witnessing unprecedented growth of cities in recent decades. This is obvious from the estimated rate of urbanization, currently put at 3.6% per annum with higher figure of over 6% recorded in cities such as Lagos, Ibadan, Kaduna, Warri, Portharcourt among others (Falade, 1998). Therefore, this study attempt to analyze the characteristics of upgraded slums in Lagos metropolis based on the following objectives:

(i) examine the environmental and housing characteristics of the slums; and

(ii) compare these characteristics with past studies

STUDY AREA

Lagos State lies approximately between longitudes 2^0 42' E and 3^0 42' E and latitudes $6^0$22' N and $6^0$52' N. The state northern and southern boundaries are shared with Ogun state while the western boundary is shared with the Republic of Benin. The nine upgraded slums include: Iwaya, Makoko, Ilaje and Itire-Ijeshatedo among others (see figure 1)

Nigeria Geographical Journal, Volume 11(1)156-168 September, 2016 ISSN 1358-4319
© Association of Nigeria Geographers: All Right Reserved

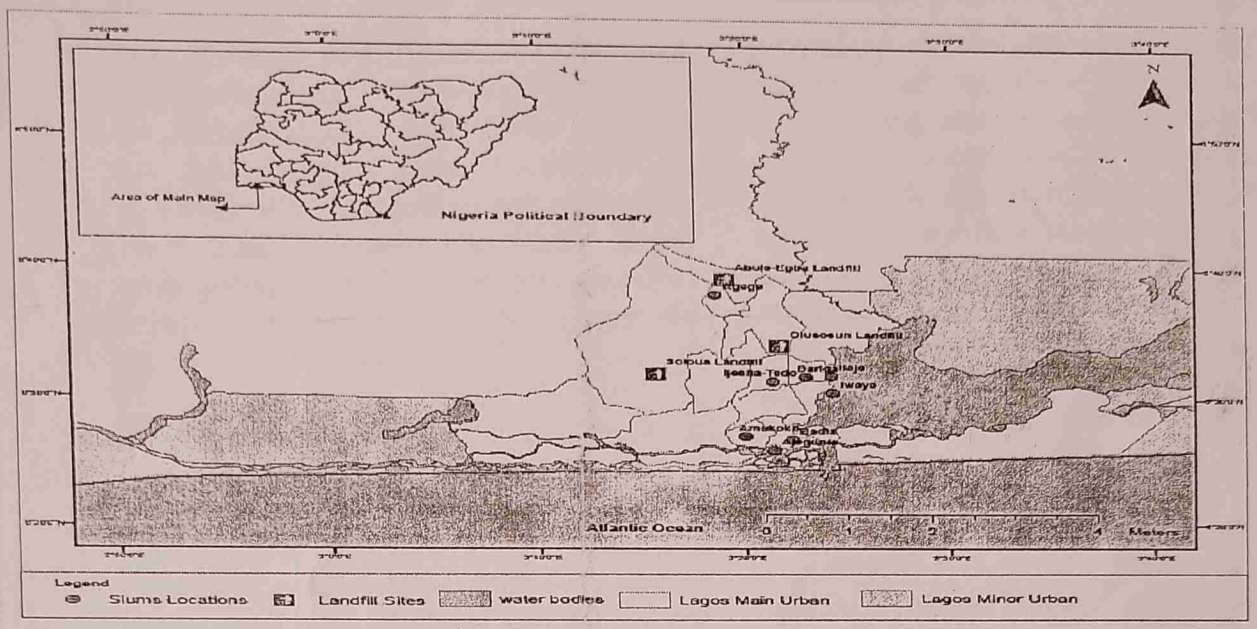


Figure 1: Lagos State showing the upgraded Slums
Source: Cartography section, Geography and Planning Department, Lagos State University, 2013.

The state was created in 1967 by State creation and Transitional provisions Decree No. 14 of 27th May 1967. The total land area is 3,577 square kilometers representing 0.4 percent of the entire area of Nigeria of which 17 percent (60,839 hectares) are of lagoons and waterways.

The democratic dispensation which began in 1999 divided the state into three senatorial districts namely: Lagos Central, Lagos West and Lagos East.
According to Mabogunje (1968) Lagos state was not more than 5,000 people even though the population estimate excluded two populous villages north side of the lagoon which was controlled by Oba of Lagos.

By 1920, the population increased to about 20,000 persons owing largely to immigrants of different classes namely slaves and slavers, the Brazilians and the Sierra Leone as well as people who escaped from wars in the Yoruba hinterland. The population figures for Lagos metropolis for four different decades were 28,518, 37,452, 32,508 and 39,387 for 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901 respectively (Arowolo, 1988 cited in Odumosu, 1999).The population of the metropolis after 1950 grew at least three times as fast as in the pre- 1950. For instance, the population in 1950 was 230,256 and 1,135,805 in 1963 (Mabogunje, 1968). The 2006 census figure revealed that the state had the second highest population in Nigeria (about 6.4 percent of country's total).

The heterogeneity of the Lagos state is reflected by the influx of people from all

ISSN 1358-4319

parts of the country. However, the original inhabitants of the State include the Ijebus, the Aworis and the Eguns who occupied the eastern part from Somolu local government to Epe; central part of the state from Lagos Island and Iddo Island eastward through Ojo local government to a part of Badagry as well as Badagry and its environs respectively.

Mabogunje (1968) indicated that the large number of immigrants into Lagos during the early period was the diversity of ethnic groups. The 1950 figures revealed that the Yoruba and non-Yoruba migrants accounted for 37 percent and 26 percent respectively. Furthermore, the migrant population accounted for 82.2 percent of the total metropolitan population (Odumosu, 1992).

RESEARCH METHODS

Data used for the analysis include primary and secondary sources. The primary data was sourced through reconnaissance survey, field observation and questionnaire administration. The data focused on respondents' responses to questions about the housing and environmental characteristics of their respective slums. The nine (9) upgraded slums representing 21.5% out of 42 slums were selected for this study. These are: Agege, Ajegunle, Amukoko, Badia, Bariga, Ilaje, Itire/Ijeshatedo, Iwaya and Makoko. These slums were purposively selected in order to compare their characteristics with past studies.

One thousand and eighty (1,080) households were selected through systematic-random technique with one hundred and twenty (120) copies of questionnaire administered in each slum area. The distribution of the questionnaires in each of the slum started by pure random selection of the first household in each of the selected slum areas to determine the starting point from which the administration of questionnaire proceeded at an interval of two houses. The secondary data were sourced from Lagos Metropolitan Development and Governance Project (LMDGP), Lagos State Urban Renewal Authority (LASURA). The data generated were analyzed using tables, percentages and visual illustration to show the characteristics of the upgraded slums in Lagos metropolis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Age of Building in the Slums

Drakakis-smith (1981) reported in Onokerhoraye (1988) conceptualize slum as a legal permanent dwellings that have degenerated to a substandard condition through age and neglect. The views expressed by these authors suggest that lack of maintenance of buildings combined with age could result into slum. The results as revealed in Table 1 indicated that slum buildings that were above 10 years of age include: Itire/Ijeshatedo (98.3%), Agege (95.8%), Ajegunle (100%), Amukoko (85%), Bariga (98.3%) and Makoko (70.8%). This implies that the categorization of these areas as slums could be attributed to their age as conceptualized by Onokerhoraye (1988).

Nigeria Geographical Journal, Volume 11(1)156-168 September, 2016
© Association of Nigeria Geographers: All Right Reserved
ISSN 1358-4319

Table 1: Age of Building by Slum Areas

Slum Areas	Less than 10 years of age	Above 10 years of age
Agege	05 (4.2%)	115 (95.8%)
Ajegunle	00 (0%)	120 (100%)
Amukoko	18 (15%)	102 (85%
Badia	03 (2.5%)	117 (97.5%)
Bariga	02 (1.7%)	118 (98.3%)
Ilaje	30 (25%0	90 (75%)
Itire/Ijeshatedo	02 (1.7%)	118 (98.3%)
Iwaya	06 (5.0%)	114 (95%)
Makoko	35 (29.2%)	85 (70.8%)

Source: Author's fieldwork, 2013

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS USED FOR SLUM DWELLINGS

Bricks were the most common materials used for the construction of slum dwellings. The survey as revealed in Table 2 indicated that 99.2%, 98.3%, 86.7% and 76.7% of buildings in Amukoko, Ajegunle, Ilaje and Makoko respectively were constructed with bricks. However, 23.3%, 15% and 10.8% of buildings at Makoko, Iwaya and Ilaje respectively were constructed with wooden materials. The implication is that most of these buildings constructed with wooden materials are susceptible to fire. This was discovered during the field study when an area popularly known as Ilaje-Ebute at Ilaje slum area was completely razed down by fire (see Plates 1 and 2).

Table 2: Construction Materials for Slum Dwellings

Slum Areas	Construction materials			Dwelling type			
	Bricks	Mud	Wood	Duplex	Flat	Room & parlour	Room
Agege	100(83.3%)	20(16.7%)			04(3.3%)	36(30.0%)	80(66.7%)
Ajegunle	118(98.3)	02(1.7%)			15(12.5%)	63(52.5%)	42(35.0%)
Amukoko	119(99.2%)	01(0.8%)			17(14.2%)	82(68.3%)	21(17.5%)
Badia	120(100%)				08(6.7%)	70(58.3%)	42(35.0%)
Bariga	120(100%)				10(8.3%)	61(50.8%)	49(40.8%)
Ilaje	104(86.7%	03(1.7%)	13(10.8%)	01(0.8%)	16(13.3%)	37(30.8%)	66(55.0%)
Itire/Ijeshatedo	120(100%)			01(0.8%)	12(10.0%)	77(64.2%)	30(25.0%)
Iwaya	100(83.3%)	02(1.7%)	18(15.0%)		05(4.2%)	64(53.3%)	51(42.5%)
Makoko	92(76.7%)		28(23 3%)		04(3.3%)	64(53.3%)	52(43.3%)

Source: Author's fieldwork, 2013

ISSN 1358-4319

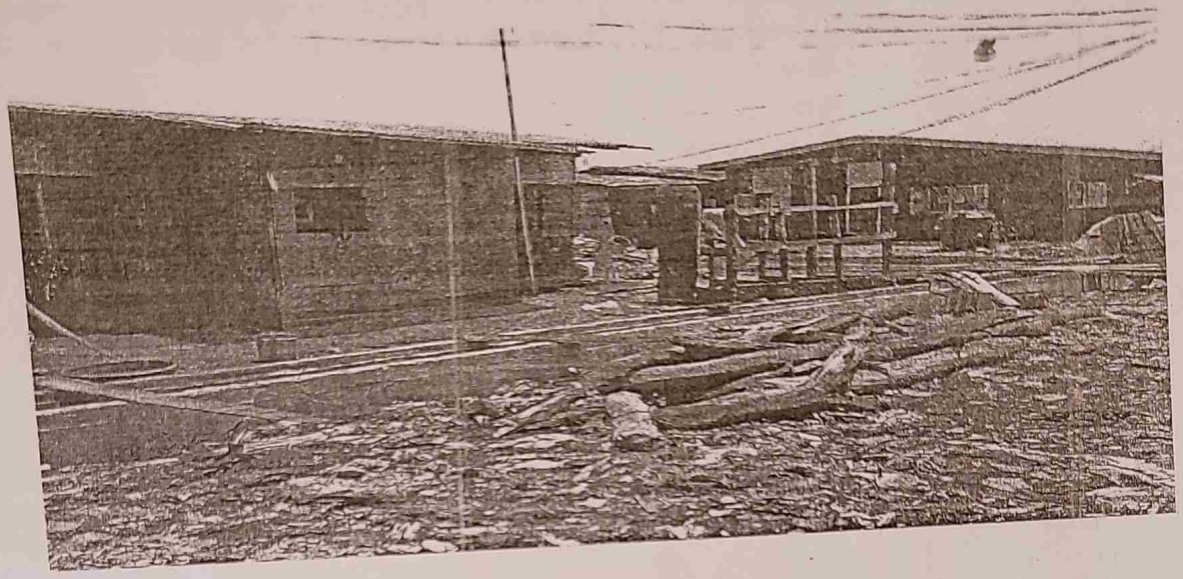


Plate 1: Ilaje- Ebute before fire incident
Source: Author's fieldwork, 2013



Plate 2: Ilaje- Ebute after fire incident
Source: Author's fieldwork, 2013

The dwelling type occupied by respondents revealed that very few lived in flats. Families (households) who lived in flats were 14.2%, 13.3% and 12.5% for Amukoko, Ilaje and Ajegunle slum areas respectively (see Table 2). Furthermore, the household who occupied two rooms (room and parlour) were common in the slum areas of Amukoko, Itire/Ijeshatedo, Badia and Ajegunle representing 68.3%, 64.2%, 58.3% and 52.5% of respondents respectively. Also, as revealed in Table 6,

© Association of Nigeria Geographers: All Right Reserved

66.7% and 55% of respondents at Agege and Ilaje lived in a room. Other slum areas with respondents occupying a room include: 43.3% (Makoko), 42.5% (Iwaya) and 40.8% at Badia.

The implication of this is that majority of the respondents tend to live with people of their own status where accommodation can be easily assessed. This is in support of the view expressed by Okeke (1984) when he described the slum inhabitants as agglomeration of people from different ethnic background who are self conscious about their differences from the rest of the urban community and thus resolved to live very close to people of their own status.

Plastering and Painting Status

Plastering and painting of building preserve and improve the quality of building. Table 3 indicated that 50 (41.7%) of the buildings in the slum area of Makoko were not plastered while it was 25 (20.8%) at Iwaya. However, significant number of buildings in the other slum areas was plastered. These include: Agege (91.7%), Ajegunle (96.7%), Ilaje (84.2%) and 98.3% at Itire/Ijeshatedo (see Table 3). Table 3 further revealed that 36 (30%) of the buildings in Agege were not painted, 70 (58.3%) at Makoko and 60 (50%) at Ilaje respectively.

Table 3: Plastering and Painting Status of Slum Buildings

Slum Areas	Plastered	Not plastered	Painted Old		Not painted New
Agege	110 (91.7%)	10 (8.3%)	80 (66.7%)	04 (3.3%)	36 (30%)
Ajegunle	116 (96.7%)	04 (3.3%)	74 (61.7%)	37 (30.8%)	09 (7.5%)
Amukoko	118 (98.3%)	02 (1.7%)	69 (57.5%)	30 (25%)	21 (17.5%)
Badia	109 (90.8%)	11 (9.2%)	69 (57.5%)	14 (11.7%)	37 (30.8%)
Bariga	113 (94.2%)	07 (5.8%)	66 (55%)	15 (12.5%)	39 (32.5%)
Ilaje	101(84.2%)	19(15.8%)	44 (36.7%)	16 (13.3%)	60 (50%)
Itire/Ijeshatedo	118 (98.3%)	02 (1.7%)	95 (79.2%)	20 (16.7%)	05 (4.2%)
Iwaya	95 (79.2%)	25 (20.8%)	66 (55%)	08 (6.7%)	46 (38.3%)
Makoko	70 (58.3%)	50(41.7%)	41 (34.2%)	09 (7.5%)	70 (58.3%)

Source: Author's fieldwork, 2013

 ISSN 1358-4319

SEWAGE FACILITY

There are marked similarities and differences in the sewage facility used in the slums. In the slums of Agege, Badia and Makoko, pit latrine was the common sewage facility available to the residents. Most of these buildings with pit latrines were around 70 percent and above (see Table 4). However, pit latrine located outside the main building was common in Agege and Makoko while Badia had most pit latrine inside the building. The pit latrine usage in Amukoko, Ilaje and Iwaya were around 45 percent and above.

In Ajegunle, Bariga, Itire/Ijeshatedo, Amuokoko and Iwaya, the flush toilet facility was used in most buildings. Table 4 as revealed by respondents indicated that 83.3%, 74.2%, 62.5% and 52.1% of slum residents in Ajegunle, Itire/Ijeshatedo, Bariga and Amukoko respectively made use of flush toilets. This study therefore revealed that the pail collection system of faeces disposal had been eradicated in most slums contrary to Onokerhoraye's (1988) study which showed that 32.5 percent of slum buildings in Lagos used pail collection system.

Furthermore, 9.2 % of respondents at Ilaje, 2.5% (Badia) and 2.5% (Iwaya) indicated that their buildings had no toilet facility. This study also discovered that the number of buildings in the slum areas without toilet facilities had been greatly reduced contrary to Makinwa-Adebusoye (1988) findings in Olaleye-Iponri slum where 32.2 percent of slum buildings had no toilet facility.

Table 4: Sewage Facilities in Slum Buildings

Slum Areas	Pit latrine (inside)	Pit latrine (outside)	Flush type	No toilet
Agege	25 (20.8%)	63 (52.5%)	31 (25.8%)	01(0.8%)
Ajegunle	09 (7.5%)	11 (9.2%)	100 (83.3%)	
Amukoko	32 (26.7%)	25 (20.8%)	63 (52.5%)	
Badia	67 (55.8%)	24 (20%)	26 (21.7%)	03 (2.5%)
Bariga	33 (27.5%)	11 (9.2%)	75 (62.5%)	01 (0.8%)
Ilaje	24 (20%)	32 (26.7%)	53 (44.2%)	11 (9.2%)
Itire/Ijeshatedo	29 (24.2%)	02 (1.7%)	89 (74.2%)	
Iwaya	29 (24.2%)	26 (21.7%)	62 (51.7%)	03 (2.5%)
Makoko	37 (30.8%)	54 (45%)	28 (23.3%)	01 (0.8%)

Source: Author's fieldwork, 2013

WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY

The source of water as revealed in Table 5 indicated that 25%, 23.3%, 20.8% and 20% of respondents in Bariga, Badia, Ilaje and Iwaya respectively used tap water. The access of respondents to this source of water could be attributed to the presence of Micro water scheme in these slum areas. Table 5 revealed further that 57.5%, 46.7%, 41.7% and 35.8% of respondents had access to water from boreholes in Ajegunle, Iwaya, Makoko and Amukoko slum areas respectively. However, the use

© Association of Nigeria Geographers: All Right Reserved

of water from wells was more pronounced in the slum areas of Itire/Ijeshatedo, Agege, Amukoko and Badia. In addition, 56.7%, 55.8%, 51.7% and 45% of respondents in Itire/Ijeshatedo, Agege, Amukoko and Badia claimed that their source of water was through wells. Despite the risk associated with water purchased from water vendors, this was still prominent in the slum areas of Makoko and Ilaje where 50% and 45.8% of respondents respectively purchase water for domestic uses through water vendors.

Table 5: Water and Waste Disposal Facility in the Slums

Slum Areas	Source of water				Refuse disposal			
	Tap water	Borehole	Well	Water vendor	Landfill	Incinerate	Lawma/Psp	Open space
Agege	02(1.7%)	24(20.0%)	67(55.8%)	27(22.5%)	01(0.8%)		119(99.2%)	
Ajegunle	09(7.5%)	69(57.5%)	34(28.3%)	08(6.7%)	02(1.7%)		118(98.3%)	
Amukoko		43(35.8%)	62(51.7%)	15(12.5%)			120(100%)	
Badia	28(23.3%)	32(26.7%)	54(45.0%)	06(5.0%)	03(2.5%)		117(97.5%)	
Bariga	30(25.0%)	39(32.5%)	23(19.2%)	26(23.3%)		02(1.7%)	82(68.3%)	36(30.0%)
Ilaje	25(20.8%)	28(23.3%)	12(10.0%)	55(15.8%)	19(15.8%)	04(3.3%)	90(75.0%)	07(5.8%)
Itire/Ijeshatedo	14(11.7%)	31(25.8%)	68(56.7%)	07(5.8%)			119(99.2%)	01(0.8%)
Iwaya	24(20.0%)	56(46.7%)	12(10.0%)	28(23.3%)	10(8.3%)		95(79.2%)	15(12.5%)
Makoko	01(0.8%)	50(41.7%)	09(7.5%)	60(50.0%)	02(1.7%)	01(0.8%)	77(64.2%)	40 (33.0%)

Source: Author's fieldwork, 2013

The common method of refuse disposal was through the Lagos State Waste Management Authority (LAWMA) trucks and dustbins in partnership with private organizations. Table 5 indicated that 98.3%, 99.2%, 97.5% and 64.2% of respondents in Ajegunle, Agege, Badia and Makoko respectively disposed their refuse through LAWMA trucks. This implies that the slum residents (respondents) had access to improved method of refuse disposal which may likely translate to improved rate of environmental cleanliness in the slum areas. However, the practice of disposing refuse in open spaces was still common in Bariga and Makoko where 33% and 30% of respondents respectively dispose their refuse in open spaces (see Plate 3).

 ISSN 1358-4319

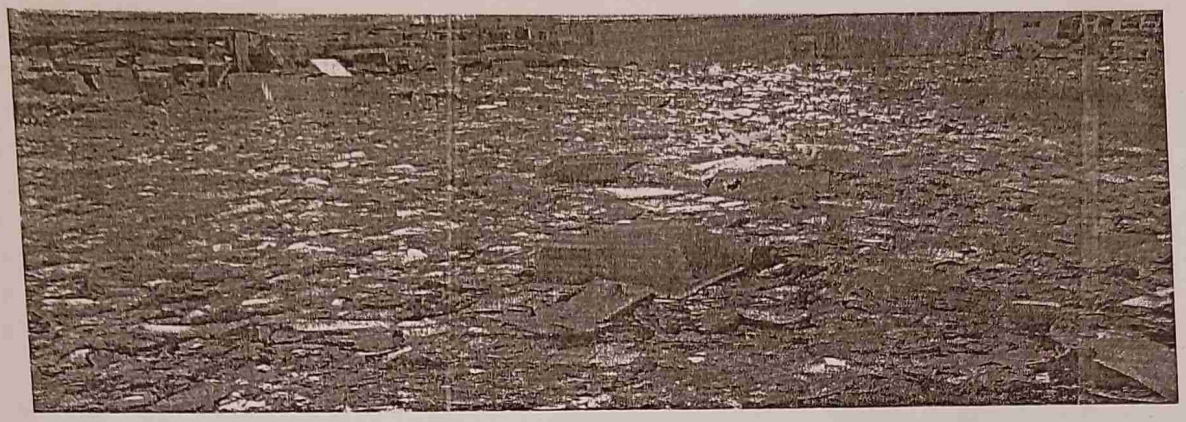


Plate 3: Refuse disposal in open space at Bariga slum
Source: Author's fieldwork, 2013

Drainage Facility/Flooding and Odour Rate

Drainage facility is essential to buildings in order to ensure a healthy and clean environment. The slum buildings without drainage facility were more pronounced in the slum areas of Agege, Makoko and Iwaya with 71.7%, 57.5% and 47.5% respectively of buildings surveyed. In addition, majority of the slum areas with drainage facilities were either stagnant or blocked. Table 6 further revealed that 45%, 55%, 42.5% and 41.7% of drainage facility in the slums of Badia, Amukoko, Ilaje and Bariga were either blocked or stagnant.

Table 6: Drainage Facility and Flooding Status

Slum Areas	Drainage			Flooding rate		Odour	
	No	Flow	Stagnant &block	Prone	Not prone	Yes	No
Agege	86(71.7%)	05(4.1%)	29(24.2%)	86 (71.7%)	34(28.3%)	78(65%)	42(35%)
Ajegunle	30(25%)	31(25.8%)	59(49.2%)	20 (16.7%)	100 (83.3%)	13(10.8%)	107(89.2%)
Amukoko	12(10%)	66(55%)	42(35.0%)	16 (13.3%)	104(86.7%)	54(45%)	66(55%)
Badia	43(35.8%)	54(45.0%)	23(19.2%)	69 (42.5%)	51(57.5%)	60(50%)	60(50%)
Bariga	29(24.2%)	50(41.7%)	41(34.1%)	67 (55.9%)	53(44.1%)	46(38.3%)	74(61.7%)
Ilaje	13(10.8%)	51(42.5%)	56(46.7%)	55(45.8)	65(54.2%)	56(46.7%)	64(53.3%)
Itire/Ijeshatedo	18(15%)	33(27.5%)	69(57.5%)	41(34.2%)	79(65.8%)	51(42.5)	69 (57.5%)
Iwaya	57(47.5%)	25(20.8%)	38(31.6%)	72(60%)	48(40%)	60(50.0%)	60(50%)
Makoko	69(57.5%)	19(15.8%)	32(26.7%)	89(74.8%)	31(25.8%)	99(82.5%)	21(17.5%)

Source: Author's fieldwork, 2013

Nigeria Geographical Journal, Volume 11(1)156-168 September, 2016
© Association of Nigeria Geographers: All Right Reserved
ISSN 1358-4319

Flooding is induced by both natural and human factors. One major human factor that could cause flooding in the built environment is non-availability and non-functionality of drainage system. This explains the relationship between flooding and drainage facility in the slums. Table 6 further revealed that 71.7%, 74.8% and 60% of respondents respectively in Agege. Makoko and Iwaya slum areas claimed that their buildings were prone to flooding. However, there was a significant improvement in reported flooding of buildings in Ajegunle, Amukoko and Itire/Ijeshatedo slum areas where 83.3%, 86.7% and 65.8% of respondents respectively indicated that their buildings were not susceptible to flood.

The problems of free flow of water due to inadequate drainage system result into filthy environment with features of unpleasant odour and stagnant water as breeding ground for mosquitoes in the environment. Slums with inadequate drainage facilities were also areas with highest rate of unpleasant odour. Therefore, Makoko (82.5%) and Agege (65%) were highest with the rate of odour.

Bathroom and Kitchen Facility

Bathroom and kitchen facilities are required in any type of residential building. The two facilities claimed to be available in most buildings of the slums were the shared type. The shared kitchen facility were common in Agege, Ajegunle, Amukoko and Itire/Ijeshatedo with 88.3%, 74.2%, 80% and 60% of respondents respectively claimed that the two separate kitchen provided were shared among the residents. However, respondents in Badia (97.5%), Iwaya (65%) and Makoko (85.8%) had one kitchen facility that was shared among the residents. In addition, 11.7% of respondents in Ilaje slum area revealed that they had no kitchen facility in their dwellings (see Table 7).

Table 7: Kitchen and Bathroom Facility

Slum Areas	Kitchen				Bathroom			
	No	seperate(1)	shared(1)	shared(2)	No	shared(1)	shared(2)	shared(>2)
Agege		02(1.7%)	106(88.3%)	12(10.0%)		91(75.8%)	28(23.3%)	01(0.8%)
Ajegunle		02(1.7%)	29(24.2%)	89(74.2%)		16(13.3)	101(84.2%)	03(2.5%)
Amukoko		08(6.7%)	96(80.0%)	16(13.3%)		08(6.7%)	100(83.3%)	12(10.0%)
Badia	01(0.8%)	01(0.8%)	117(97.5%)	01(0.8%)		08(6.7)	105(87.5%)	07(5.8%)
Bariga		06(5.0%)	63(52.5%)	51(42.5%)		44(36.7%)	69(57.5%)	05(5.8%)
Ilaje	14(11.7%)		63(52.5%)	30(25.0%)	05(4.2%)	37(30.8%)	68(56.7%)	10(8.3%)
Itire/Ijeshatedo		04(3.3%)	72(60.0%)	44(36.7%)		18(15.0%)	97(80.8%)	05(4.2%)
Iwaya	03(2.5%)	10(8.3%)	78(65.0%)	29(24.2%)	02(1.7%)	40(33.3%)	71(59.2%)	07(5.8%)
Makoko	02(1.7%)	14(11.7%)	103(85.8)	01(0.8%)		12(10.0%)	04(86.7%)	04(3.3%)

Source: Author's fieldwork, 2013

Furthermore, two seperate bathroom facility provided in buildings were common in Ajegunle, Amukoko, Badia, Itire/Ijeshatedo and Makoko with 84.2%, 83.3%, 87.5%, 80.8% and 86.7% of respondents claimed that the facility were shared among the respondents. In addition, 4.2% of respondents in Ilaje indicated that they had no bathroom facility.

ISSN 1358-4319

CONCLUSION

This study has shown that the upgraded slums in Lagos metropolis had improved tremendously in terms of housing and environmental characteristics in comparison to past studies. This is reflected in the eradication of the pail collection of faeces disposal and reduction in the number of slum buildings without toilet facilities and access to improved water source. The attitude of slum residents towards environmental cleanliness is still low in some of these slums as shown by refuse littering open spaces, stagnant and blocked drainage among others. The study concludes that relevant agencies such as LMDGP and LASURA should encourage and increase awareness of slum residents on the need of improving the quality (housing and environmental) of their environment especially in other slums of Lagos metropolis.

REFERENCES

Drakakis-Smith, D.W. (1977). "Urban Planning Problems in South-east Asia" In Seddon, G. (ed.), **Urbanisation: Twelve Papers** delivered at the *ANZAAS Congress*, University of Melbourne.

Dwyer, D. (1975): People and Housing in the Third World. London.

Gbadegesin, J.T. and Aluko, B.T. (2010)."The Programme of Urban Renewal for Sustainable Urban Development in Nigeria" Issues and Challenges. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences 7(3): pp. 244–253.*

Mabogunje, A.L. (1968) Urbanisation in Nigeria, University Press London.

Makinwa- Adebusoye, P.K. (1988) "Managing the Urban Environment: A strategy for upgrading Olaleye- Iponri Slum in Lagos Metropolitan Area" in Sada, P.O. &Odemerho, F.O. (eds.) *Environmental Issues and Management in Nigeria Development*. Evans Brothers. Pp 132-147.

Odumosu, T. (1992) "Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Metropolitan Process: The case of Lagos", Unpublished Ph.D Thesis, University of Lagos, Department of Geography and Planning.

Odumosu, T. (1999) "Somolu Local Government" In Balogun, Y.; Odumosu, T. and Ojo, K. (eds.) *Lagos State in Maps*. Rex Charles Publications pp 162-163.

Okeke, D.C. (1984): "A renewal programme for urban centre of Enugu", Unpublished M.Sc. Dissertation submitted to the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile- Ife, Nigeria

Onokerhoraye, A.G. (1988) "Case studies of urban slums and environmental problems in Nigerian cities". in Sada, P.O. and Odemerho, F.O. (eds.) *Environmental Issues and management in Nigerian development*. Evans Brothers. Pp 118-131.

© Association of Nigeria Geographers: All Right Reserved

UN-HABITAT (2003).The Challenge of Slums: Global report on human settlements. London, *Earthsean Publications Ltd.*

UN-HABITAT, 2004/2005, The State of the World's Cities, Globalization and Urban Culture. London: EarthScan.