Ibadan Residents' Urban Renewal Knowledge and Attitude: A Qualitative Study

Moses Aderibigbe Oyekanmi, Ph.D
Department of Social Studies, Federal College of Education (Special), Oyo

Abstract
This study investigated Ibadan residents' urban renewal knowledge and attitude in the Ibadan metropolis, Nigeria. The qualitative design was adopted. Four communities; Gege and Opopo Yeosa (noted for poor environmental sanitation), in Ibadan South-east and North-west respectively; Oluyole and Bodija estates (noted for good environmental sanitation), in Ibadan South-West and Ibadan North, respectively were purposively sampled. The instrument used was Focus Group Discussion Guide Data were analysed using content analysis. Findings showed that majority of the participants had low knowledge of and poor attitude to urban renewal. Based on these findings, it is recommended that sensitisation campaign should be intensified to boost the residents' urban renewal knowledge and attitude.

Keywords: Urban renewal programme, residents' knowledge, attitude, Environmental sanitation in Ibadan

Introduction

Environmental issues are so important today that government all over the world have to make policy statements on them. For instance, a look at the 11th Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) which is a habitation, stated that cities as well as human settlements, should be safe, resilient and sustainable. Environmental sustainable development can be defined as a means through which the needs of both humans and aspirations of their environment are met through the process of natural resources exploitation, investments directions, development in relation to technology orientation and as well as vary degree of institutional changes (World Conference on Environments and Development, 1987). Environmental sustainable development can also be termed to be the provision of adequate and affordable basic needs of life for the present generation without jeopardising the prospects of subsequent generations (Gbadegesin, Oladokun, and Ayorinde, 2011). Therefore, environmental sustainable development is the change that improves the level of living, condition and habitable surroundings of humans without reducing or destroying the capacity of the government to maintain the level for future situation.

Environmental education has gone beyond learning about pollution. It include themes like sustainable development that is, developments that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. Environmental education should stress the importance of sustainable development in a mutually interdependent world. The need for awareness of human activities that leads to and encourages environmental problems makes the inclusion of environmental education relevant in Social Studies education (Ajiboye, 2010). The African Social and Environmental Studies Programme (ASESP, 1993) explains that Environmental Education (EE) is concerned with educational process of knowledge, understanding, attitudes, skills and commitment to environmental problems and consideration (Ajiboye, 2010). However, aspects of environmental education had been included in Social Studies education curriculum before, but Ajiboye, (2010) notes that there are now additions such as ozone layer depletion, toxic waste discharge, global warming, and so on.

These environmental consequences have great effect on humans as a result of the close relationship between the desired quality of life and the quality of the environment (Gbadamosi, 2012; Ajiboye and Ajitoni, 2007). A number of these environmental consequences and problems are serious and require urgent attention. There is no environmental problem without a cause. The day to day activities of humans resulted in environmental problems. Human activities like, deforestation, bush burning, dumping of refuse into the gutter, stream and rivers, dumping of feaces on the street, non-proper disposal of refuse and solid wastes together with all other activities. Therefore, environmental problems are the result of humans' interference with nature, that is, the environment. Hence, there is the need for all humans to be aware of those activities engaged in, which accelerate or lead to environmental problems. They should also be aware of what to do to alleviate the problems which may, at times, be unavoidable.

Environmental degradations are problems for everyone because everyone is being affected by it. The way in which environmental degradation takes place varies in proportion of damage. It requires strong effort to make individual to have understanding and awareness of their personal contributions against environmental destruction so that there can be reduction or prevention against negative environmental behaviour. The two major things that do serious damage to environment are individual attitude and behaviour towards their environment. Behaviours and attitude of individuals are due to conditions such as ignorance, irresponsibility, injustice, inhospitable environment etc.

It is obvious that careless use of resources and violent or destructive interaction with nature give rise to a series of environmental problems such as soil erosion and deterioration, shortage and pollution of land, exhaustion of minerals, shortage and pollution of water resources, deforestation, desertification, extinction of plant and animal species as well as air pollution. These problems whenever and wherever they exist are evidence of bad management of natural resources. If such a situation continues, the result would be an environment that would no longer support human beings which would in turn mean poverty and low quality of life for the present and future generation.

Ugulu and Erkol (2013) revealed that at various levels such as individual, society, corporate, and as well as governmental levels, humans have been involving in unfriendly behaviours towards the environment they are living. All the unfriendly human behaviours towards their environment have great impact on incessant increase in different environmental challenges that can have adverse effects on living species and as well as human well-being (Gore, 1993). People have been noted for not giving proper consideration to environmental problems but rather adding to it. Such people do not have positive attitude towards their environment, (Uzun and Saglam, 2006). Based on these aforementioned facts, formal education environmental education and likewise non-formal type of education are very paramount to ensure that environmental literate communities are created so that people can make well-informed decision as regard their environment as well develop and display positive attitude to their environment in friendly manner.

At the formal environmental education level and through the study of subjects like Social Studies which deal with humans in the environment, opportunities abound for the development, provision, and exercise of general cognitive abilities about the environment. The concepts such as distance, time, number and spatial relationships, may be vividly illustrated and even discussed in an environmental situation. There are also opportunities for observation, analysis, and description of these concepts. Similarly, environmental studies can help learners understand the processes which shape their surroundings, and transform them into informed, responsible citizens, and active participants in their environment. Thus, over the past four decades, Environmental Education (EE) has turn out to be a major concern of schools, communities, and governments at the local, national and global levels (Gbadamosi, 2012).

The primary components of Environmental Education curriculum goals and objectives as recommended by the *Inter-governmental Conference on Environmental Education* are: (a) skills, (b) knowledge, (c) participation, (d)) awareness, and (e) attitudes. Much as these components have been cited in many documents, articles, and books, there has not been an agreement on the different levels of degree at which one objective importance can be rated over one another (Delavega, 2004). In many literature, there are certain concepts that do appear regularly such as *knowledge, awareness,* and *attitudes* (DeLavega, 2004). There is an agreement on the mode of teaching EE concepts which should be the active, transaction model (Ajiboye and Ajitoni, 2008). This mode can also be used at the non-formal environmental education level.

Environmental education is a long-term process of developing the skills and behaviour necessary to understand and accept the relationships between people, culture and the natural environment. In addition, environmental education is a sequential process that attempts to increase understanding of the environment and promote pro-environmental values. Its ultimate aim is to motivate citizens to act individually and collectively in an environmentally conscious manner that balances the social, economic, and ecological needs of today without compromising those of the future (Oyerinde, 2012). Attitude is nearly everything because it influences behaviour, that is, choice making by individual and it also help people in decision making with consistency.

These components have been measured in Environmental Education research in Nigeria and elsewhere using various evaluation instruments. The results of such measurements have shown abysmal low level of knowledge relating to environment, attitude and practices on the part of the public and even government functionaries (Gbadamosi, 2012; Oladapo, 2012; Ajiboye and Ajitoni, 2008; World Bank, 2006; Mansaray, Ajiboye, and Audu, 1998). Ajiboye and Ajitoni (2008) have shown that the level of environmental awareness is abysmally low in Nigeria. The World Bank (2006) observed that ignorance has been a serious impediment to finding solutions to environmental problems: ignorance on the part of governments and public. Yet, understanding the causes and effects of environmental damage and the costs and benefits of action is very important. Herein lies also the value of non-formal environmental education. The most important things that human cannot neglect for their personal survival are the environment and forest ecosystem because of their importance to humans. The following components health, safety and survival are things that are drivable from the environment through human relationship with the environment (Foskett & Foskett, 2004). In the current circumstances where environment is being abused by corporate bodies, and individuals generate more dangers to all living things on earth, this is a reflection of lack or insufficient environmental education of the people.

The present weekly and monthly environmental sanitation exercises being observed in Oyo State and other states in the country underscores the importance of environmental education in our society. These weekly and monthly environmental sanitation exercises are not properly executed because refuse gathered are still being dumped on the streets for the refuse collectors to remove. Many of these do not get removed. Likewise, refuse in many areas are dumped into the streams and rivers which later result in flood and erosion of neighbouring areas. An example is, the 2011 Ogunpa River flood in Ibadan Metropolis that led to lose of many lives and destruction of many properties. Undoubtedly, flooding is one of the major problems of Ibadan. Other environmental problems of the city are; refuse collection and disposal, burning of refuse, deforestation, bad roads and unplanned structures.

Various governments in Oyo State had embarked on various projects to alleviate these problems. For instance, in the 1980s, the government of Oyo State embarked on Ogunpa river channelisation programme to the extent of getting World Bank loan for

the project but no success. Likewise, in the 1990s, efforts were also made by the Oyo State government to alleviate the problem of waste disposal in the state, but to no success. Moreover, in the 2011 onward government bought refuse disposal vehicles for the evacuation of refuse in the state urban centres, especially Ibadan metropolis. But the effort of the government to that effect was not successful as a result of the activities of the people that jeopardise the government efforts. In addition, people were not fully educated on the importance of environmental cleanliness.

However, the immediate past administration in Oyo State embarked on the Urban Renewal literacy that involved various activities like, planting of trees and flowers along the major roads of the urban communities in the state and the beautification of the environment. Also, the administration in the state enforced and made it mandatory for each house to have dustbin and empower environmental health officers to arrest any house owner who does not comply. These activities come under the urban renewal literacy and have resulted in the ongoing debates. Likewise, the present administration in Oyo State does not deviate from the past administration activities on the processes of urban renewal literacy in the state.

Urban renewal is a major usual phrase among politicians, land use experts and urban planners whose main aims are to ensure that the scarce land resources that are allocated in urban areas are properly utilised so as to ensure that those land resources available are put to maximum use according to planning design standard, (Nelson, 1988). Major things that move along with the urban growth is the environmental deterioration of its infrastructure and amenities in urban areas. The likely end of most urban area after sometimes is that those amenities and infrastructure that have been seen as adequate and as well available to the best use are not beginning to be found to be otherwise. This development found in urban areas leads to the pursue of rehabilitation, improvement, renewal or redevelopment of the infrastructure and amenities in order to meet the demand of economic and socio-political, and as well as meeting the needs of the ever changing culture of people in terms of taste and fashion.

Urban renewal is a process in which neighbourhood is being refined and this is done by total transformation of environment through renovation, removing of old structure via demolition, building up new set of modern structure and as well as provision of modern infrastructure. Agbola, (1987) defined urban renewal as a process of total redevelopment of a community in which the community concerned wants changes in the area of re-fashioning in terms of rebuilding of some aspects of the community's physical structure so that the community will be able to address successfully the different problems they are facing.

Urban renewal is a kind of programme for land development in which moderate land use areas are translated to high density areas even though this has its failure as well as successes (Nelson, 1988). Urban renewal involves building structures, demolition, movement of businesses from one location to another, people movement to other areas, and as well as making use of legal processes to translate private property into development project initiated by the state.

Therefore, the components of urban renewal include city expansion, redevelopment, comprehensive road development, redesigning and beautification of settlements layout, upgrading of facilities and public goods and services, repair, construction and sitting of drainage system within an urban centre, and enforcing slum upgrading and city development.

Urban Renewal activities also involve landscaping, that is, beautification of public places and spaces in the urban communities of the state. This also involves the physical planning and structural organisation of building in the urban communities of the state. These includes the removal of shanties, that is, the illegal building of shops, packing of vehicles along the major roads, street trading and a host of other activities that are environmentally illegal.

Likewise, the prompt evacuation of solid wastes or effective management of solid wastes in the urban centres are essential aspects of the Urban Renewal Programme (URP). The environmental sanitation activities which government embarked upon, especially the weekly environmental sanitation exercise form an aspect in the urban renewal activities. If people really participate well in this exercise the urban centres will wear a new look for the development of the urban communities. Not only that, the urban centres will be attractive to investors, as a result, there will be development and job opportunities. But in the real sense of it, many individuals such as the traders and marketers do not always participate in this weekly environmental sanitation which makes it become an unsuccessful exercise. Sometimes, traders attack the environmental sanitation officials on duty during the exercise. This serves as a form of challenge facing the urban renewal activities and exercises, therefore people need to be educated on the importance of these activities.

Planting of trees and flowers also form an aspect of urban renewal programme embarked upon by the Oyo State government. One of the environmental problems facing the communities presently, even globally, is global warming which its causes include deforestation activities caused by human activities, such as felling of trees either for commercial or domestic purposes without planting other trees for replacement. Planting of trees and flowers in our urban centres will provide essential breeze which humans need for survival. Trees and flowers will take in carbon dioxide breathed out by humans and release oxygen which humans need for their survival. More-so, the oxygen coming out of trees and flowers will cool the environment and reduce the effects of global warming. This serves as afforestation.

Another essential aspect of urban renewal programme is the stone pitching which will add to the beauty of the environment. This involves the setting of fancy stones beside the major roads and painting with different beautiful colours including major roundabouts in the urban centres. This beautifies the environment and makes the environment attractive and worth living. This beautification serves as agent of attraction to both indigenous people and visitors. This helps to remind people about the fact that such environment is worth living in. Not only this, investors will be attracted to come and invest their resources.

Moreover, construction of railings to prevent people from indiscriminate crossing of the major roads and eventually damaging the objects of beautifications is part of the urban renewal activities embarked upon by the Oyo State government. Not only to prevent damages, this also added to the beauty of the environment. Urban renewal/rehabilitation is a challenge to policymakers, planners, managers, land users and all other stakeholders concerned with urban development. This is so as urbanisation is an inevitable process in national development. Urban renewal involves such projects as greening of the urban environment.

In Nigeria, most of urban centres are both unplanned and grown. This poses serious problem for urban environment. These have resulted to cities that are blighted, declined, disorganised, overcrowded, as well as creating of more slums. Urban slums are characterised by deplorable living conditions with poor land use planning, inadequate social services, coupled with high levels of communicable diseases, and exposure to fire outbreaks, floods and violence (Agyarko-Oduro, 2009; Butala, Rooyen, and Patel, 2010; Njoku and Okoro, 2014).

As it is discussed above, it is worth noting that the process in which an area or an urban neighbourhood redeveloped, rehabilitated or improved is referred to as renewal. The renewal involves different processes and activities that can include demolishing of old structure or building, reconstruction of new sets of building, housing pattern that is up-to-date, or act of making provision for new urban social amenities like carriage way (dual), stadium, overhead bridges, good settlement layout with standard beautification and so forth. The South African Minister for Advisory Team suggested that every activity that involve urban renewal should place emphasis on three major things which are improved individual personal safety, improved housing conditions and as well as economic development (Egolum and Emoh,2017). Urban renewal is required in every nation in order to make the dwellers to live safely, more comfortable and secure. It is also desirable so as to make the environment more appealing to wealthier people to find the place interesting to them to live or to bring total transformation into the economic activities of such area. Urban renewal is tantamount to urban rehabilitation or redevelopment in actual social innovation system. Therefore, the objectives of this activity (urban renewal) include; (1) to eradicate epidemics; (2) to improve the face value of the environment; (3) to attract both local and foreign investors to invest their resources in the communities, (4) to improve the economy and employment opportunities through the incoming of investors and (5) to reduce mortality (death) rates in the state.

Upon all the good will of the government on the activities (Urban Renewal), the stakeholders are not in line with the government due to the people's negative attitudes towards the activities. Therefore, there are many challenges faced by the government and its agents (personnel). The challenges include the wilful damage of the work by the miscreants (hoodlums). Many of the works done towards this renewal are being destroyed by unscrupulous elements (bad people).The activities are presently facing condemnations from the stakeholders, with statements like, “Is it the flowers that we are going to eat?”. What are we gaining from the painting of stones?' and a host of other condemnations. Another challenge facing the activities is non-availability of enough funds to be used to carry out the activities. Also, it was discovered that, there is no supportive enactment (law) guiding the activities except the tribunal which is not available for a long time past, unlike in Lagos State where there is effective law guiding the activities. Apart from this, there is no effective legal document to back up the activities.

Therefore, there is need to involve the grassroot people. It is important to sensitise people about urban renewal activities in order to enlighten them. If the awareness of the grassroot people is drawn to the effects of the negative attitudes of their people to the urban renewal activities, they will be able to educate their people and they themselves will not deviate from the positive attitudes towards the urban renewal activities. That is why the focus of this study is based on Community-Based Experiential Programmes and residents' attitude to, knowledge and Practices of Urban Renewal Activities in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. As a result, it is very essential to embark on this study in Ibadan Metropolis of Oyo state, where there are lots of environmental problems like, ineffectiveness of waste disposal, dirtiness, lack of good sources of drinkable water, lack of toiletry facilities, dumping of refuse into the streams and gutters, bad roads, defecating just anywhere in the community (Oyewale, 2015). All these identified environmental problems and many others not mentioned, usually resulted into epidemics and spread of diseases like, cholera, typhoid fever, guinea worm to mention just a few. In this case, experiential learning strategy needs to be used in order to be able to involve residents in environmental education awareness and urban renewal activities.

To ensure effective participation within the community, people of all grades should be involved in the management of the environment and in addressing environmental issues. Members of the community should be adequately involved in finding solutions to the environmental issues and problems in their environment. Ibadan metropolis, with its teeming huge

reserve of human resources, also holds the key to solving many social and environmental problems. In fact, without the active involvement of citizens, government efforts to preserve the integrity of urban ecosystem may well be doomed. This is because the problem of waste management, pollution, flooding, deforestation, had reached a crisis point in Ibadan (Oyewale, 2015). In fact, the situation was so severe that the Ibadan Solid Waste Management Authority (ISWMA) officials recognized that they had no choice but to involve citizens in the course of solving these environmental problems (ISWMA, 1995). Based on the constitutional provision, waste management and other environmental related problems are some of the responsibilities of the Local Government. However, in Nigeria today, there seems to be no Local Government that can afford the huge requirements (financial, technical, personnel and administrative) to effectively carry out the wastes management exercise.

Over the years, citizens were not involved in the formulation and implementation of policies on environmental problems. Overtime, state and federal governments, have to come to the rescue of the local government by lending helping hands in carrying out this enomous responsibility. As at present, there is a lack of coordinated jurisdiction on the part of the three (3) tiers of government (local, state and federal), their various agencies responsible for waste management, the private operators, waste generators and the general public for meaningful and effective waste management system to be put in place in various communities in Nigeria.

The attitude of people in the indigenous areas towards waste generation and management awareness is generally low. (Ibadan Solid Waste Management Agency, ISWMA, 1995, Laurent, 2004). In government reservation (Planned area, that is, GRA) where people are more enlightened, situations are a bit different. According to Ajitoni (2005), the best way to reduce the effect of environmental degradation is through environmental education intervention strategy. Environmental education can take place both in non-formal and formal education. The main focus of environmental education is the total transformation of all people in social spectrum in term of behaviour and values from desiring for ordinary ecological apathy and exploitation of nature to new set of habit and spirit. It focuses to transform people's ethos, morals, principles, ideals, customs, lifestyles and norms in way that people will have sincere appreciation of nature and develop environmental culture, preserve and as well as environmental management for sustainable development that will have positive influence on both present and the coming generation (Olatundun, 2008). All these could be achieved through education.

A number of studies have been carried out on pupils, students, in-service and pre-service teachers' environmental knowledge, attitude and practices in Nigeria on ways of mitigating the harmful effects of human's activities on the environment (Gbadamosi, 2012; Oladapo, 2012; Oyerinde, 2012; Ajiboye and Ajitoni, 2007, 2008; Ogunbiyi, 2006; Ogunleye, 2002; Olagunju, 1998). Yet, the problems of environmental degradation persist.

However, government failed to sensitise stakeholders with the idea of the activities (urban renewal)--UR before embarking on the programme. There was no awareness campaign, as there was no involvement of stakeholders on the implementation of the programme. Likewise, government failed to let the stakeholders know the positive effects of this programme (urban renewal) on the life, health and good living of the people.

Moreover, there was no effective preparation by the government especially in the area of compensation to the people who were affected negatively on their resources like houses, shops etc. All these aforementioned paved way for the negative reactions of the stakeholders to the programme (urban renewal).

Statement of the Problem

A major component of the Ibadan Urban Renewal activities of Oyo State Government is tackling environmental problems such as waste disposal, flooding and erosion, among others. Despite the transformative impact of the activities, it was discovered that some indigenous areas in Ibadan such as Gege, Opo Yeosa, Nalende, Oke Sapati and Agbadagbudu, still experience environmental hazards. Consequently, residents of these filthy areas are ravaged by various health problems such as diarrhoea, cholera, air and water pollution among others. The inability of these areas to catch up with the rest of the city has been attributed to residents' poor knowledge of and attitude to urban renewal activities. Previous studies largely focused on community support and interventions to improve urban renewal literacy of school age children, with little emphasis on residents. This study, therefore, examined Ibadan residents' urban renewal knowledge and attitudes in selected areas of Ibadan, Oyo State.

Research Questions

This study provided answers to the following research questions.

1. What is the knowledge of residents on urban renewal activities?
2. What is the attitude of residents to urban renewal activities?

Scope of the Study

This study determined Ibadan residents' attitudes to and knowledge of urban renewal activities in Ibadan, Oyo state. The study covered environmental education concepts and issues like, flooding, pollution and waste disposal. These environmental concepts were focused because the areas of study were experiencing problems related to these environmental concepts and issues which even led to outbreak of epidemics.

Significance of the Study

The result of the study is significant in many respects. For example, findings from the study had revealed that residents' attitude to and knowledge of urban renewal activities were poor. Findings from the study would provide feedback to Oyo State Government, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Health on the need to improve on Ibadan residents' knowledge of and attitude to urban renewal activities. Environmental sanitation officers would benefit from the study as it would acquaint them with the effectiveness of weekly and monthly environmental sanitation programmes in improving environmental literacy of the people of Oyo State.

Methodology

This study adopted the qualitative research design. Ibadan metropolis which denotes a city that has some environmental challenges in Nigeria was purposively selected. Adult residents of the study areas of Gege, Opopo Yeosa, Bodija Estate and Oluyole Estate were the participants in the study. Both participants and study areas were selected for this study through purposive sampling technique. Reports from Oyo State Community and Social Development Agency and Department of Community Development (2010) on the selected areas established some major environmental issues and problems that were facing indigenous/slum areas in Ibadan and its environ. In addition, the survey carried out by Adebayo (2011) together with the personal survey carried out by the researcher revealed that Ibadan and its environs were facing series of environmental degradation. These Environmental problems (Natural and man-made) includes the following; Flooding, soil erosion, pollution, waste disposal, street trading, sewage disposal, drainage system and cleaning of residential premises. Instruments used was a Focus Group Discussion Guide. Data were analysed using content analysis of the FGD.

Results and Discussion

Knowledge of urban renewal programme the residents had: Residents were interviewed on how much knowledge of urban renewal programme they had as they gave different responses as follows; Interviewee A said: *'as for me I have never heard of what they call urban renewal programme'.* Interviewee G said: '*I have never had the experience of seeing activities going on in the urban renewal programme areas'.* Another respondent said: *'the idea of urban renewal programme is shady to me as I do not have any idea of the programme'. (Interviewee E).* However, respondent H said: *'I have little idea of this programme through what I heard on radio and what I saw at Iwo road round about where they were planting flowers'.*

The above shows that majority of the residents do not have adequate knowledge of urban renewal programme because many of them interviewed were unable to show sign of knowledge of urban renewal programme. This was known to the researcher as majority of them could not say anything about urban renewal programme. On demolition of shops and houses residents gave different views as well. Interviewee F has this to say: *'Oga, is it what government is doing that they are demolition shops and houses you are calling urban renewal? if that is the urban renewal personally I will never support it. They demolish my brother shop at Iwo road and my sister shop at Oke Ado. In fact if am to say more ile a kun'.* Respondent J reacted that: *'this government is a wicked government. They arrested my child at Orita Merin for selling things on the road, I don't know what concern them (Se awon ni yio ba mi to omo mi ni, a wi tan won so pe ofin ni ki a ma taja loju popo). E wo sir, I don't like what this government is doing at all. We are hungry no food, no work for our children, they are demolishing houses and shops and they said they are doing urban renewal, urban renewal ko, urban renewal ni, that is my own o'.* Resident B said: *'honestly, this government can kill people, they started demolishing shops and houses because of road, what kind of thing is that. Many people don't have houses again, where are they going to be sleeping. Are they going to build houses for them?'.* Respondent C also said: *'if they bring urban renewal to us, are they going to give us money?'.* But interviewee I has contrary opinion she said: *'demolition of shops and houses has its advantages because this will enable the government to build good road for us like that at Challenge area. In fact when I saw the road at Challenge I was impressed and like that kind of road in our area here'.* The above responses of the interviewee indicated that majority of the residents were ignorant of urban renewal. These findings agree with that of Gbadegesin, (2011) who reported low knowledge of environmental sanitation programme on the part of the participants. The finding is also in line with the result obtained by Agbanigo, Adubi and Aluko (2008) who reported low knowledge of sanitation by rural women in Osogbo.

Attitude of residents towards urban renewal programme: The disposition of the residents towards urban renewal programme before the FGD was very low. This reflected in their responses during the interview. When questions were asked on how they were participating in environmental sanitation which is part of urban renewal programme their responses showed that their disposition towards urban renewal programme was too low. Interviewee O said: *'for me whenever I sweep my house I collected the refuse and throw them into the gutter or sent my children to go and dump them into the stream especially when it is raining'.* Interviewee N said: *'in my own case, I always throw my refuse in to the river or I burnt them in front of our house because nowhere to carry them to'.* According to respondent P, she said: *my refuse has always been carried to Gege river because I know that when rain falls it will carry them away. At times I dumped refuse into the gutter so that they will be carried into the stream by erosion'.* Concerning defecating, series of responses were made that shows

that residents had bad disposition to urban renewal programme. Their responses are as follows: Interviewee L said: *'thank you sir, it is peculiar to this area that majority of our houses don't have toilets. What we normally do was to defecate rap it keep it somewhere till night when we will go and throw it into the gutter or into the road'.* Interviewee D said: *'I always defecate at night or early in the morning so that I will be able to cover up to either defecate strait into the stream or into the gutter'.* Another response from respondent F said: *'as for me o, I always go into dilapidated building around to defecate and I usually do this by night or when I know that nobody will be watching me'. Resident K said: 'when I defecate I throw it into the road at night'.* All these responses shows that majority of the residents good disposition to Ibadan urban renewal programme. The findings of this study corroborate the findings of Mimi (2003) and Ugras (2008) who reported participants' poor attitude to urban renewal activities.

Conclusion

The study investigated residents' attitude to and knowledge of urban renewal activities in Ibadan, Oyo State. Major findings include the fact that the knowledge of and attitude to urban renewal activities were poor among the residents. The study is a pointer to the fact that without adequate knowledge and favourable attitude of residents as regards urban renewal activities, the programme will achieve little success.

Recommendations

As a result of the findings of this study, the researcher made the following recommendations.

1. Residents should be sensitised to urban renewal activities to improve their knowledge.
2. Community development associations should be given roles to play in urban renewal activities to promote their favourable attitudes to the programme.
3. Sanitation equipment should be provided to communities to engender positive attitude to the programme.

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