ASSESSING HABITATS OF VULNERABILITY IN AFRICAN CITIES: A CASE OF POVERTY HOUSING IN IBADAN METROPOLIS, NIGERIA

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Introduction

- The impacts of climate change, rapid urbanization, urban growth, tenure insecurity, and poor quality shelters are intensifying poverty and vulnerability among city dwellers(IFRC, 2010;UNISDR, 2009).
- A range of different challenges and solutions are best understood through careful analysis of the local dimensions of impacts of climate change and hazards on urban systems & residents (World, 2010).

Introduction (Contd)

- Cities are vulnerable to many disaster risks especially in low- and middle-income countries (World Bank, 2010).
- Those who are most vulnerable to environmental hazards, disasters and CC are dwellers of poor quality housing in low-income settlements that lack basic infrastructure and services (UN-Habitat, 2011)
- This paper assesses the housing and urban vulnerability of Ibadan metropolis to natural and man-induced hazards so as to provide policy recommendations on how to mitigate disaster risk and reduce vulnerability.

Impacts of CC on urban residents & ecosystems are significant…

Disaster events occurred	No of cases
Flooding	1501
Storm and cyclones	899
Earthquake	228
Extreme temperature	173
Mass movement (Landslide, Avalanche)	167
Drought	133
Volcano	53
Storm surge	25
Tsunami	19

Source: EM-DT, OFDA/ CRED, 2011

Analysis of housing & urban vulnerability to hazards in Ibadan

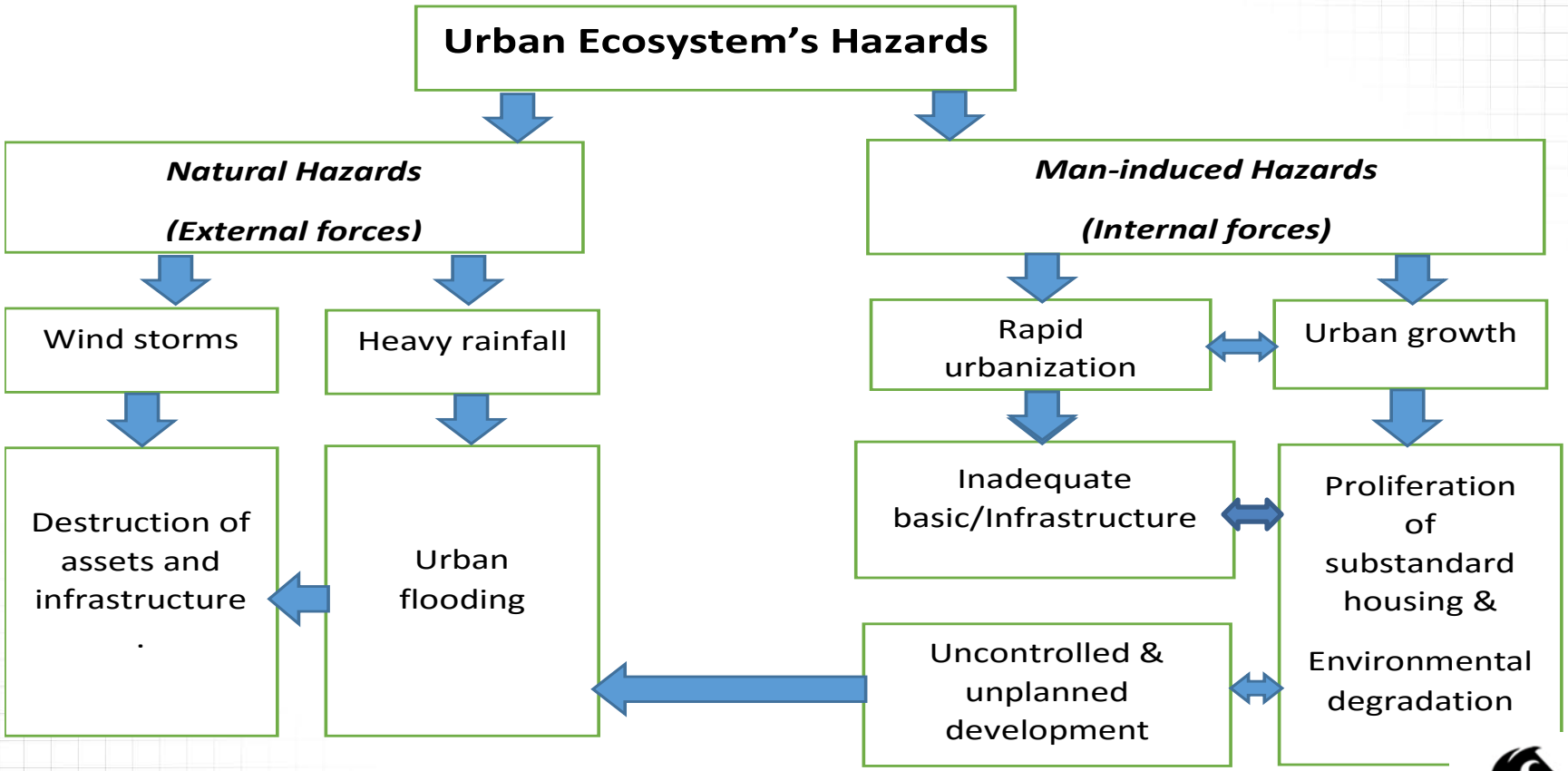


Figure 1: Housing and urban vulnerability in Ibadan metropolis : Conceptual linkages Ibadan metropolis

Conceptual framework for assessing housing and urban vulnerability

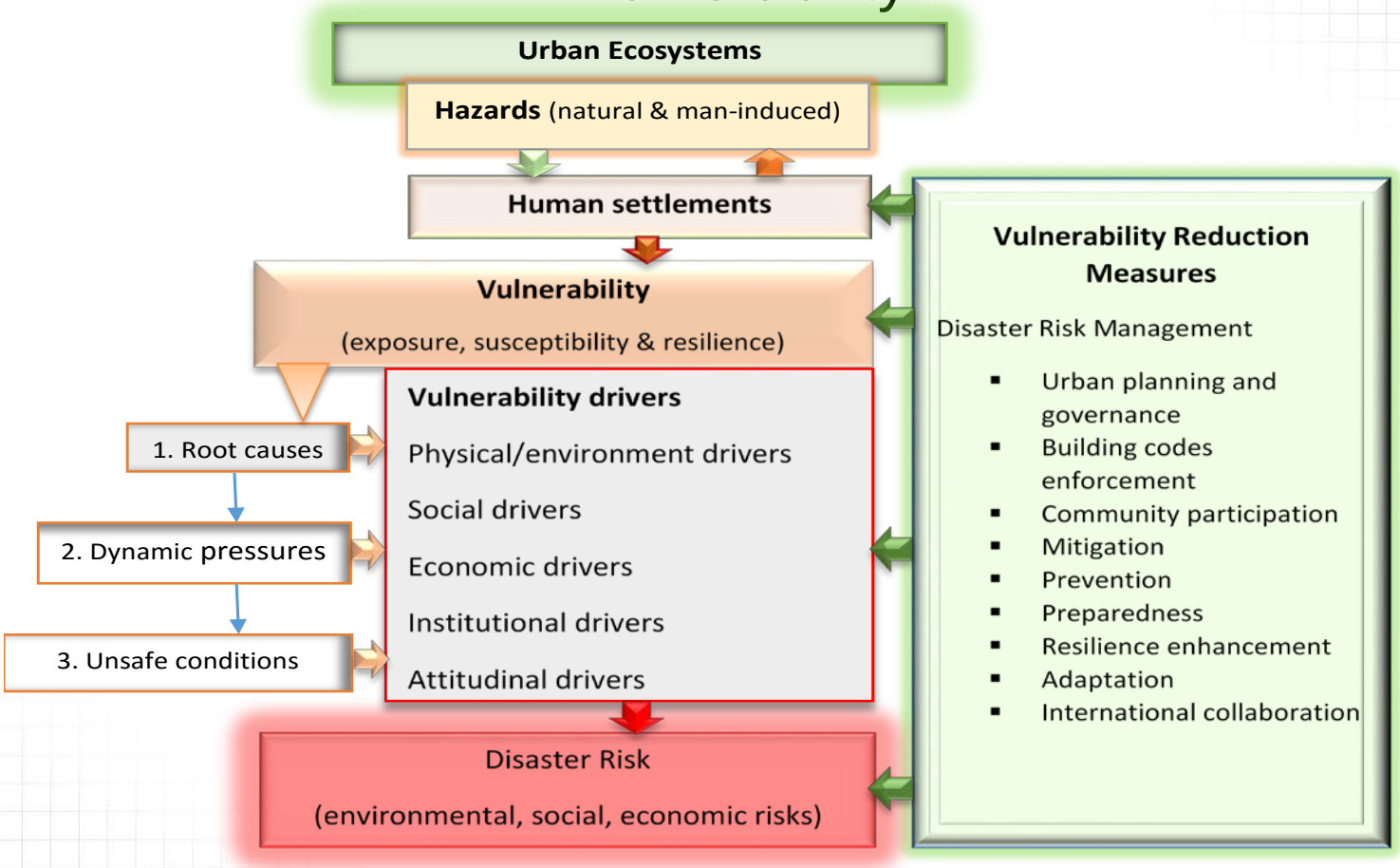


Figure 2: Conceptual framework

The study area : Ibadan metropolis, Nigeria

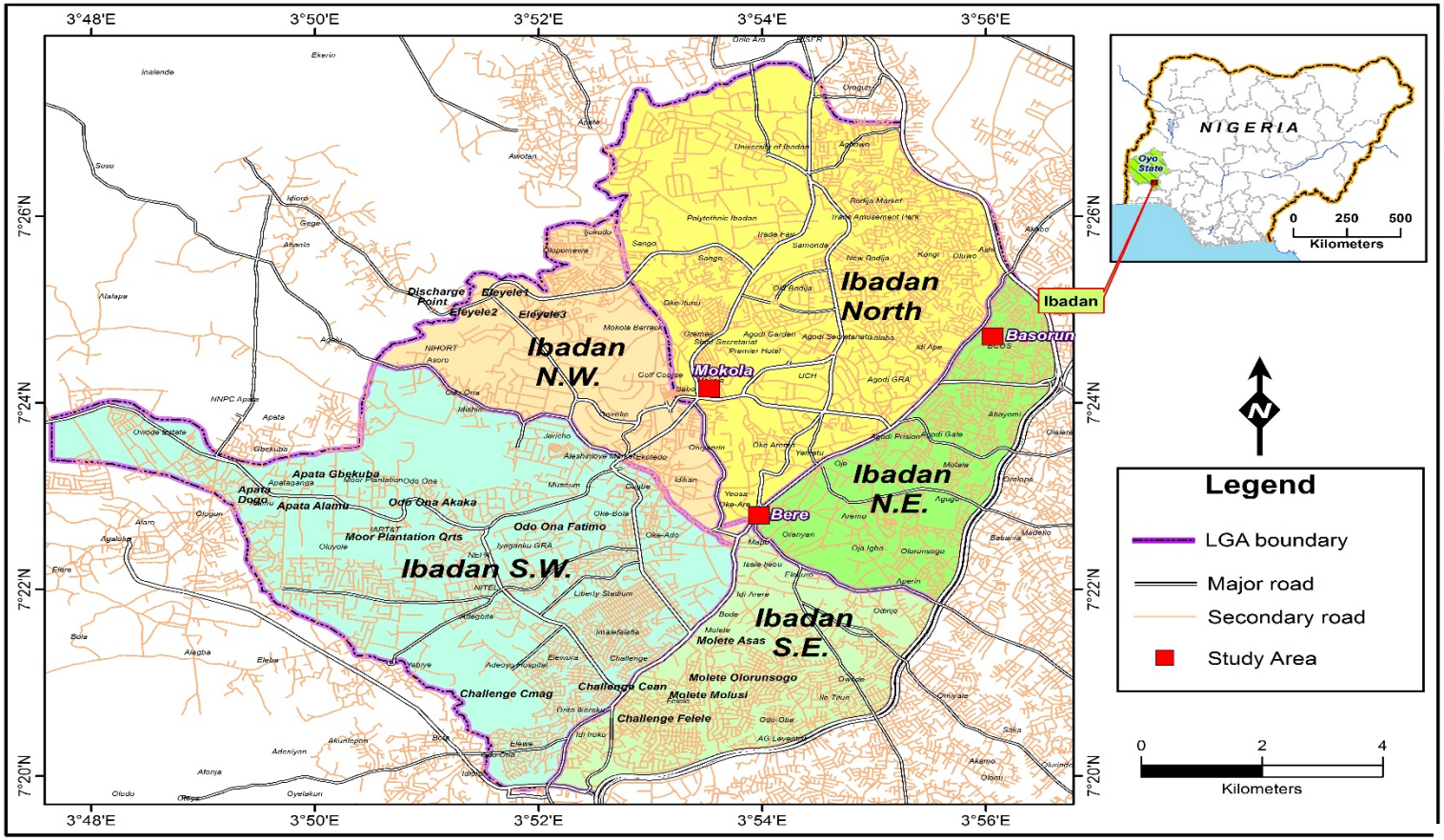


Figure 3: Map of Ibadan metropolis (2016)

The study area : Ibadan metropolis, Nigeria

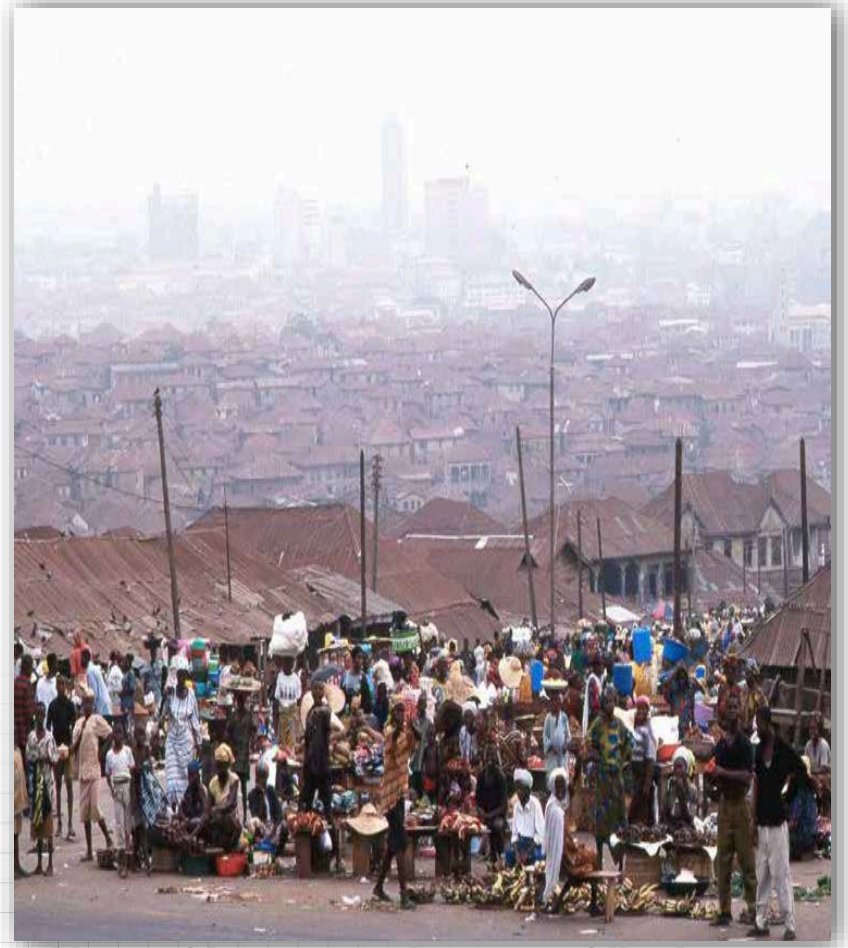


Plate 1: View of houses in the core of Ibadan metropolis

- Represents the pinnacle of pre-colonial urban development in Nigeria.
- Its land total area is 3123km2.
- Home of 1,338,659 residents (NPC, 2006)
- It has one of the highest population densities in Nigeria.
- Approximately 2889 people per square kilometer.
- Ibadan has no established master plan leading to uncontrolled urban growth.
- It has unprecedented cases of flood disasters in 1902,1924,1956, 1963, 1978, 1980, 2011 and 2013 (Agbola, Ajayi et al. 2012).

Vulnerability profile of the study site : Bere, Ibadan

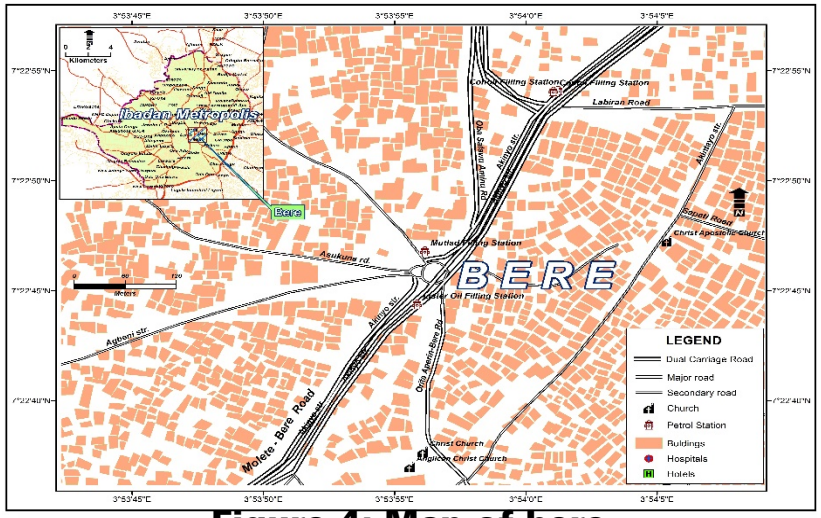


Figure 4: Map of bere community

Plate 2: View of derelict houses in Bere

- Low income residential area.
- Crowded slums within traditional core area of Ibadan metropolis.
- Over 300 persons per hectare.
- Located on hilly areas
- Lowest-quality and the high- density residences of the city.
- Houses are closely built without adequate ventilation poor environmental sanitation, drainage and access roads.
- Poor sewage disposal which has contributed immensely to flooding.

The characteristics of housing vulnerability in Nigeria

Features	Nature of housing vulnerability
Unsustainable land use	Land degradation, Flooding, Unsafe settlements
Poor urban planning	Inappropriate zoning/building codes, Inadequate shelters
Tenure insecurity	Lack of access to shelter solution, social conflict, land grabbing.
Weak land administration	Poor governance, weak land dispute resolution, weak institutional capacity.

Methodology

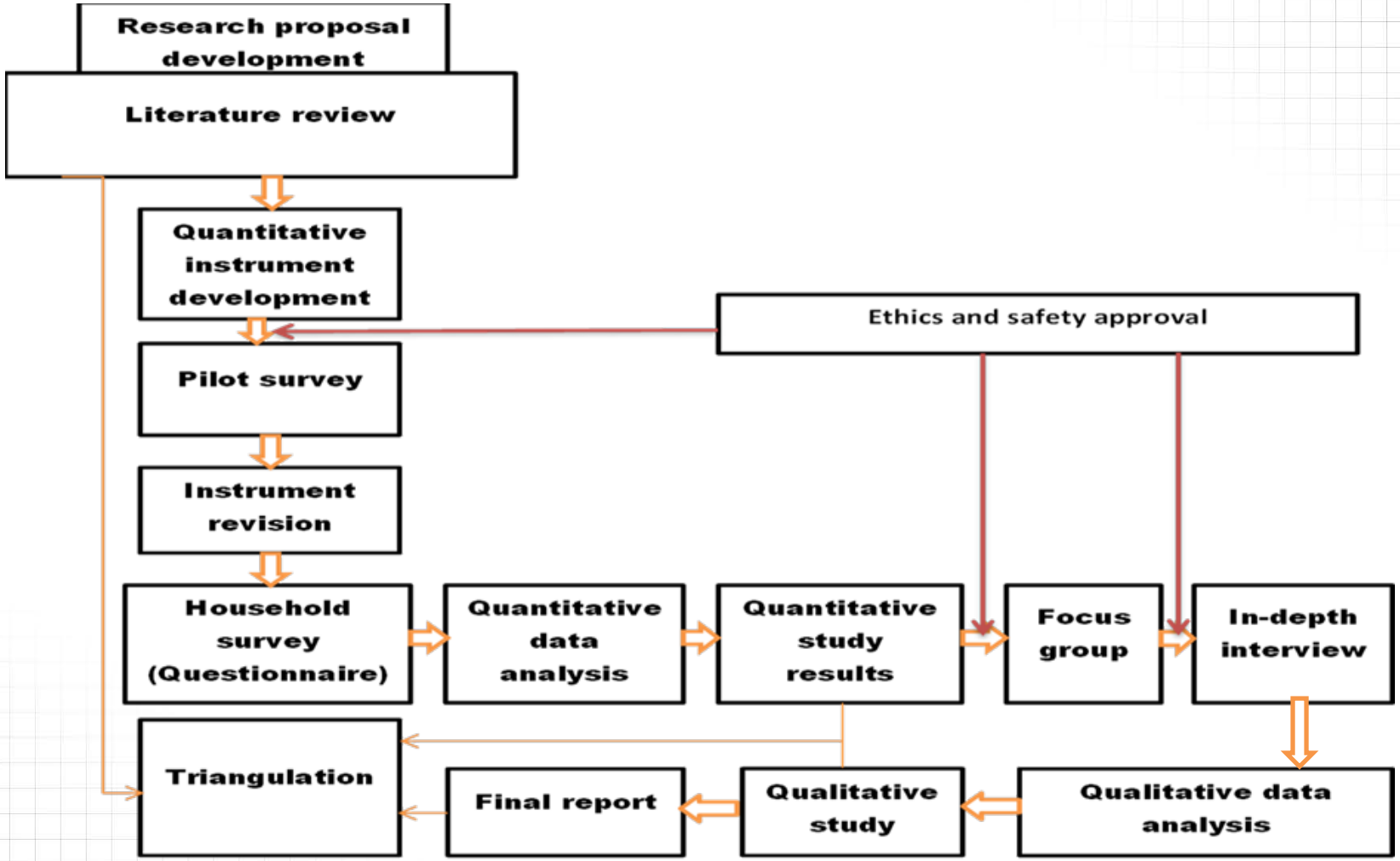
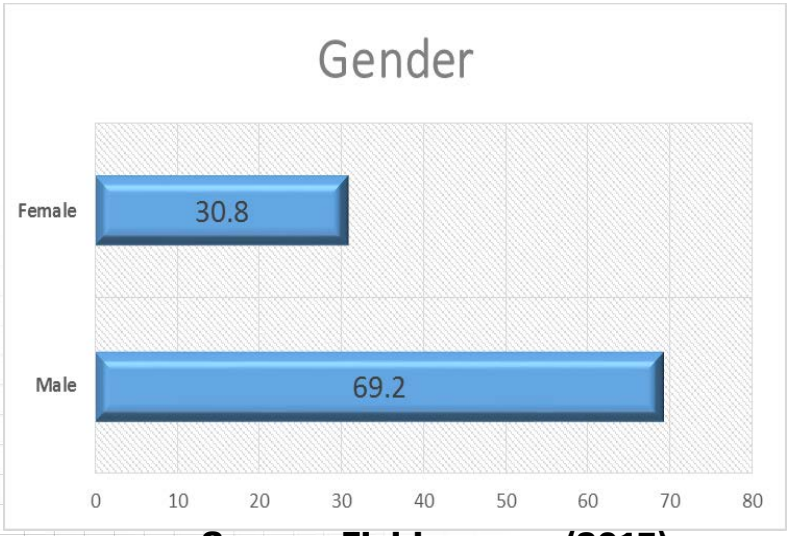


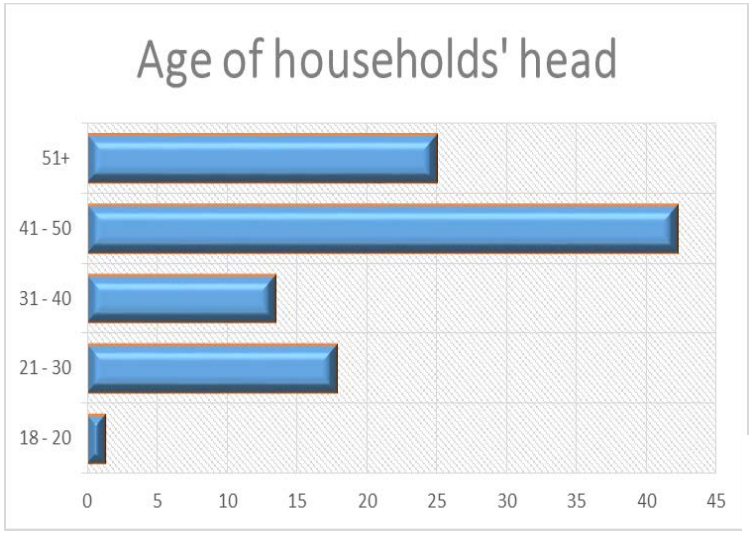
Figure 5: The flow chart of the research process

Demographic characteristics of HHs' Head

Heads of Household	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	108	69.2
Female	46	30.8
Total	156	100

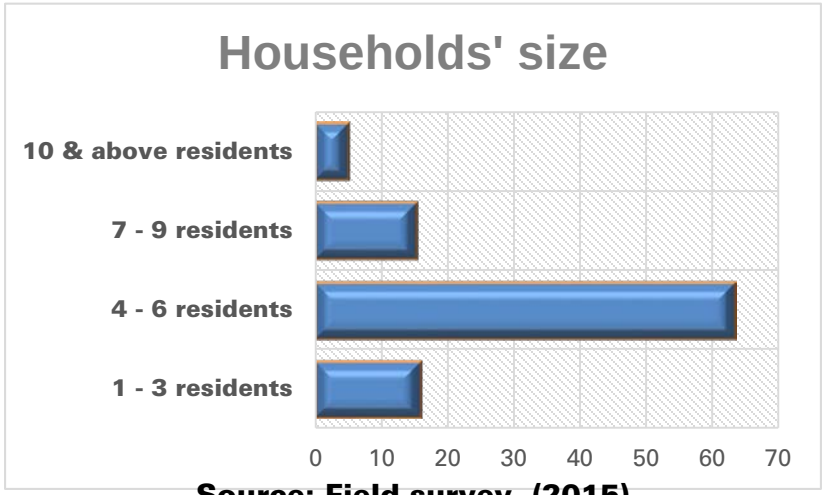


Source: Field survey, (2015)

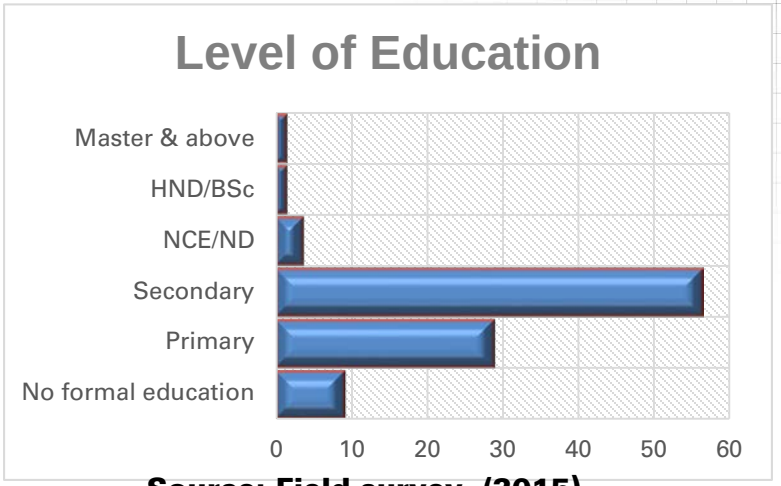


Source: Field survey, (2015)

Socio-economic profile of HHs' Head



Source: Field survey, (2015)



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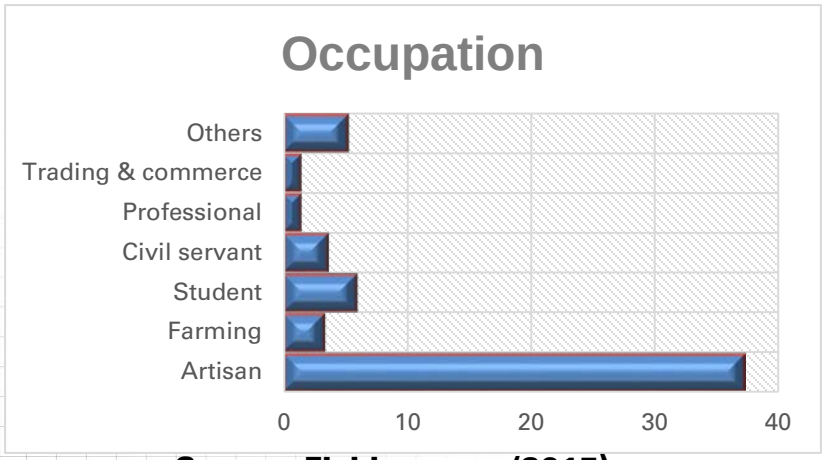

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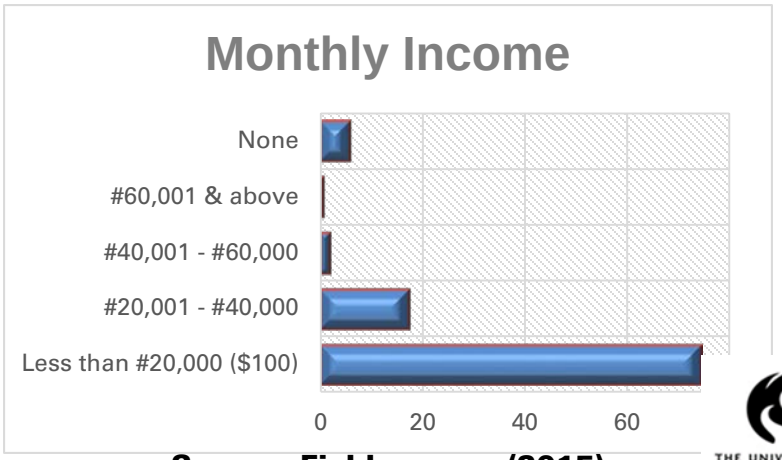
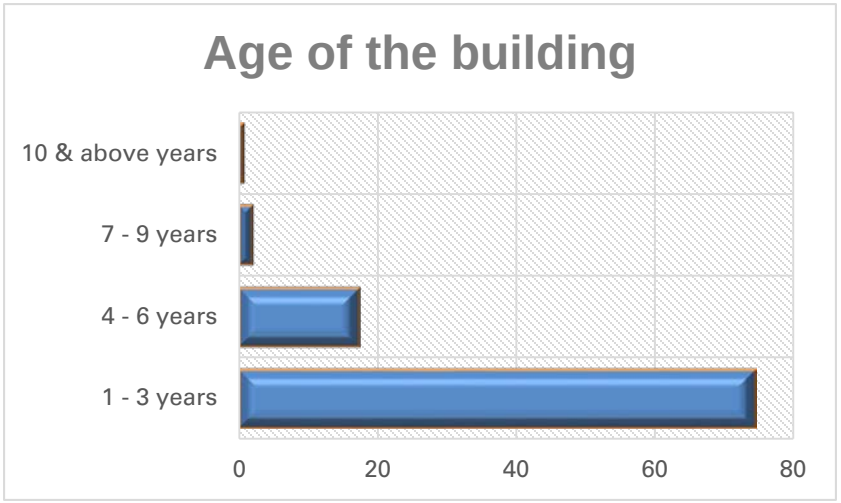
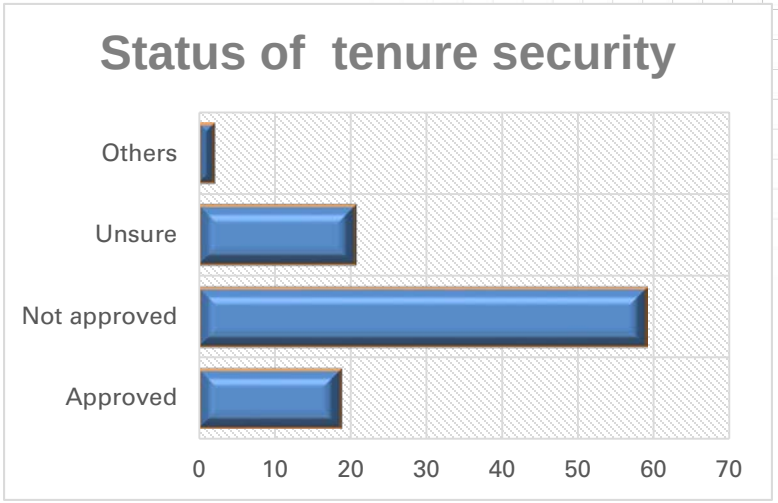


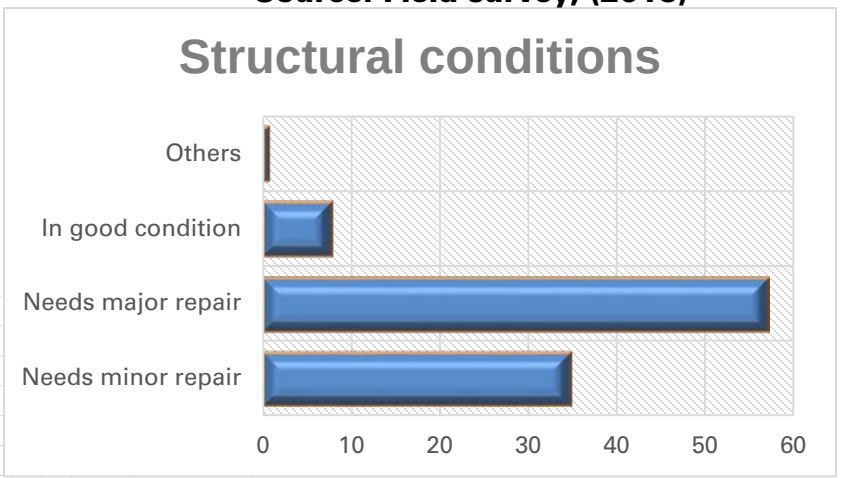
Source: Field survey, (2015)

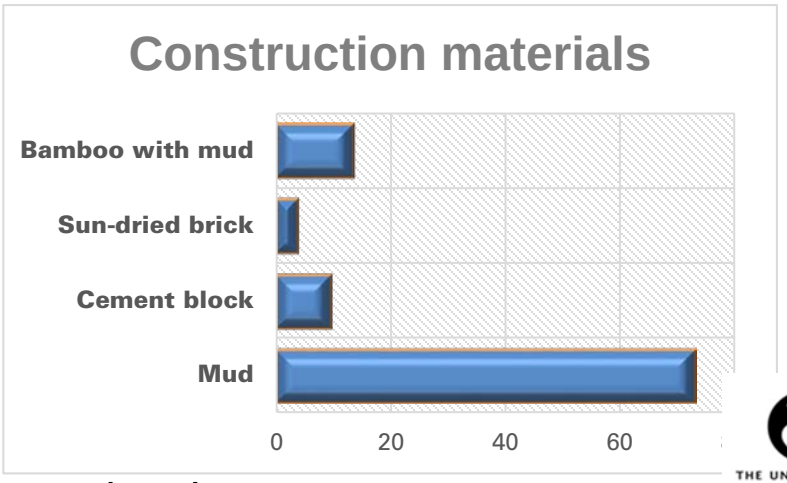
Physical/Structural characteristics of HHs' Head





Source: Field survey, (2015)





Source: Field survey, (2015)

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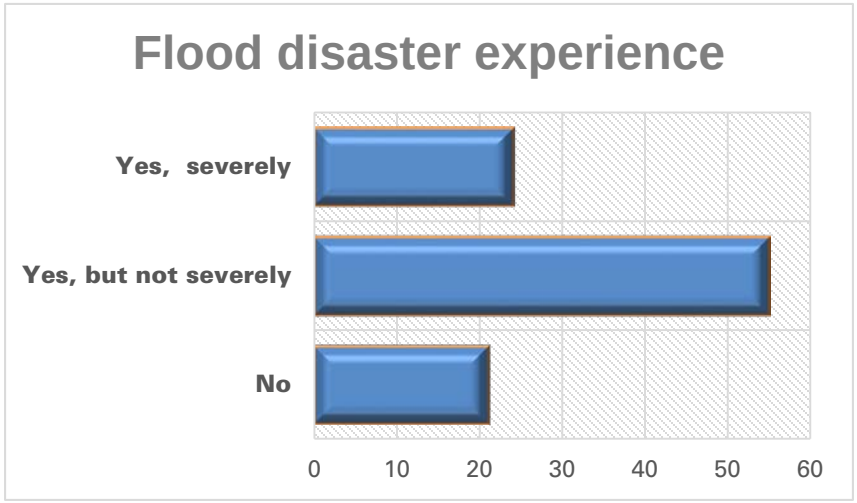
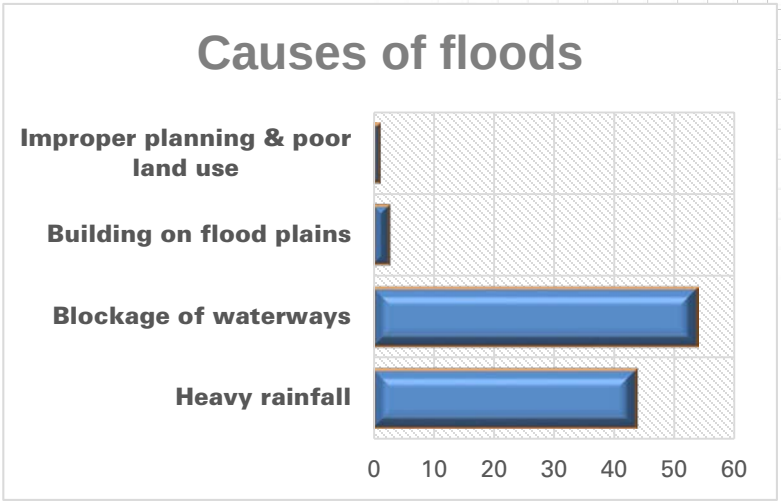
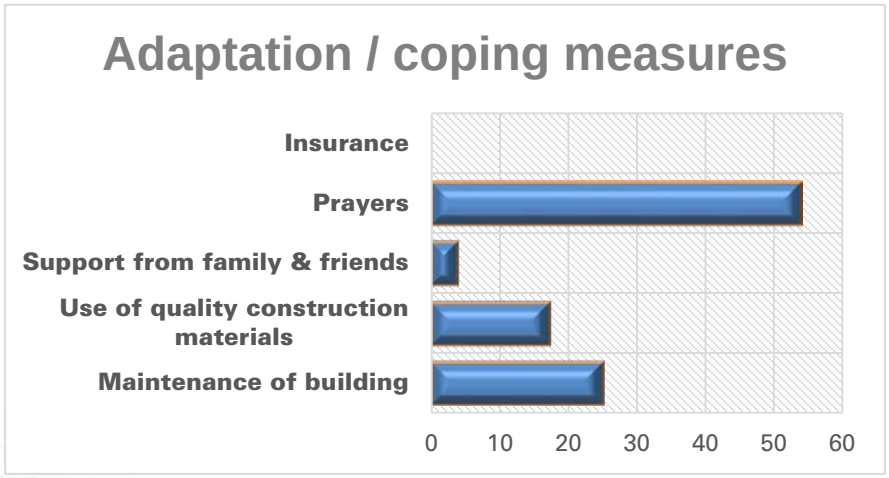
Risk perception and coping/adaptation strategies







Source: Field survey, (2015)

Key findings

- Bere are slum dwellers living in informal settlements, characterized by low-quality housing, lack of basic infrastructure and poor sanitation.
- They are vulnerable to flooding, heavy rainfall, windstorms and fire hazards.
- They are vulnerable due to:
  - Uncontrolled urban growth/physical development, ineffective planning & bad governance.
  - Low income & insufficient resources.
  - Substandard shelter with poor disaster resistance.

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Questions ?

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THANK YOU