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The Intra-Covid Renaissance: Envisioning Resilient Urban Neighbour- ‘Wood’

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Abstract. The focus of this study is on the influence of urban 'woods' on people's quality of life in disadvantaged neighbourhoods investigated via the lens of architecture in a Sub-Saharan metropolis. The new intra-Covid Urban Agenda acknowledges that current urban and state-wide resilience management plans, policies, and practices of neighbourhood are failing. While the architectural sector— tasked with enhancing people's quality of life, must promote more environmentally sustainable approaches to human-made surroundings, its design, and its management. The increasing attention on people's health and well-being in human-made surroundings, as the intra-covid renaissance of a new age unfolds, calls into question the role of society's environmental relationships. The study explicates ecologic, epidemiologic, and psychologic engaging scenarios. A city's environment redesigned as Eco-equitable Community Absorbent Spaces (ECaS) can foster neighbourhoods with economic, mental, and physical cohesion— that in part encourage habitat disaster risk reduction and the health of the citizenry, when inclusive of all stakeholders' ambition.

Keywords: Cities, Environmental Regeneration, housing Management, Sustainability, Urban resilience

1. Introduction

Over fifty percent of Lagos' inhabitants live in informal settlements, as a result, they are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and covid pandemic. The historic and colonial impacts of redlining in racialised homeownership and capital access to land in Lagos; under this zoning mixed-race habitation in any of the designated zones was illegal under the act and punishable by law. Segregating proclamations of section 78 prohibited natives, made them liable to native tribunals, excluded them from dwelling within the townships' walls if they were not resident in the township preceding its declaration, or— were not engaged in legitimate commerce or employment [1]. As witnessed elsewhere in parts of Africa, Asia, and the Americas— such segregation laws discourage equitability, promoting



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encroachment into ecological but naturally less habitable lands for humans, and it expends ample—natural, financial, and social resources to make them habitable. The city incubates thousands of micro-sized enterprises both formal and informal affected by climate changes and post pandemic challenges [2]. The city has a history of urban sprawl, where wetlands and other natural areas are encroached for settlements—rapid urbanisation adds considerable strain on the limited infrastructure and basic service delivery, and growing greenhouse gas emissions of the city [3]. The city struggles to feed itself due to rapid urbanisation, scarcity of land, and loss of farmable lands—as resulted in the Lagos state governments deploying both socioeconomic and agricultural measures [4, 5, 6, 7]. Against this backdrop, citing Verwey (2006) Nepad and civil society: participation in the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), Nigerians have an unsurprisingly negative historical impression of government economic policies and the detrimental impact on most people polling at more than seventy percent of total sample (in the past) [8]. One of the top priority goals of the Lagos State government; is to reduce sensitivity, mitigate risks, increase adaptive capacity, and build resilience to protect Lagos State's natural resources from the impacts of climate change and to safeguard agricultural production, food security and biodiversity [3]. Because of the fixed total area of accessible land, water, forests, and other natural resources for the sustenance of the city, an increase in the population in a neighbourhood reduces the amount of those natural resources to meet the demand per person, resulting in fewer land area available per urban household.

Therefore, the promotion of a green infrastructure and economy has become necessary, prioritising efficient production operations for long-term human well-being, economic growth, and environmental betterment due to the harmful impacts of climate change [9]. The Lagos State Parks and Gardens Agency (LASPARK) is described as having proven its commitment to boosting Lagos' greenery by executing environmental regeneration and greening programmes aimed at generating an aesthetically pleasant environment, explains Olasunkanmi (2021). Greenery programmes include the development and management of functional and operational parks and gardens, landscaping and embellishing of open areas, tree planting and maintenance, and the establishment of support and infrastructure [10]. However, historically, study shows the land deals and other arrangements have been focused on Sub-Saharan Africa, where land rentals are lower and regulatory institutions effectively fail to regulate the sector [11]. The integration of every nook in the building of absorbent spaces 'Eco-equitable Community Absorbent Spaces' (ECaS) is recommended, in the spirit of the High Line project, a mile-long garden park in New York City, or Mexico's Chinampa-floating garden, or Havana city agricultural revolution.

1.1. Background review:

Is it appropriate to consider community control while developing and utilising ecological urban space, and to turn to more "radical" options such as cooperative land ownership models and community land trusts? Lagos is dealing with several environmental health issues, few of which are land degradation, water, and air pollution [12]. Nigeria's coastal states are home to twenty percent of the population and most of the country's economic activity. In Nigeria, mangrove ecosystems sustain both industrial and subsistence activities, and they are essential for food security for many people living in poverty along the shore. [13]. With about twenty-six percent reduction in size, Nigeria's mangroves are under threat, according to a new report by the World Resources Institute. Mangrove Restoration Project aims to increase mangrove cover by at least twenty-five percent under 'Mangrove for Life' project. The coastal systems in the southwest of Nigeria are dominated by two huge lagoons, Lagos and Lekki. Both are surrounded by mangroves, which are supported by swamp forests—as of 1992, out of 42.20 Km² of mangrove swamp Lagos had just 3.13 km² of mangrove reserved [14]. Lagos the 3,577.2 Km² spatial mass is the world's fastest-growing city presently, with expanding brownfield neighbourhoods [15, 16]. Tropical coastal habitats include mangrove forests, created by species that are well suited to tropical intertidal or marine life. Dahdouh-Guebas argues mangrove forests are tropical or subtropical intertidal forests composed of halotolerant plant species that are often found in the swampy, muddy, anoxic soils of estuaries, marshes, lagoons, and river deltas, where their complex of aerial roots provides support and gas exchange—their viviparous propagules confer the ability to either quickly establish under the

parental tree, or to float away and colonise new aquifers. The root complex of mangroves stabilises the ground and provides excellent coastal-land erosion defence [17]. The project aimed at improving coastal sustainability in the Niger Delta, is not extended to the Lagos lagoon, furthermore, mangroves and swampy lands surrounding Lagos are constantly encroach on by human activities such as deforestation and housing construction. The spatial landscape of the city has dramatically changed since 1962. Lagos, which expanded from 1.4 million people in 1970 to more than 15 million in the urban areas now [18], is rapidly expanding surrounding its lagoon— by 2035, it is expected that Lagos would have a population of close to 30 million people [19], making it the continent's largest megacity— with a population of more than 80 million expected by the end of the century. As in Lagos, thousands of families in neighbourhoods of developing countries globally, as well as low-income settings in the industrialised world, are affected by food insecurity, or a lack of access to appropriate recreational spaces such as parks, inexpensive, dependable, and sustainable food, and water sources.

In today's post covid urban context, the zoning concept and practice of residential urban gardens may be seen as one of the most important tools for achieving the collective urban objective of sustainability and smartness. However, such ambitions can only be considered in situations where adequate and safe water supply is in place and readily available. Food insecurity has a variety of psychological, economic, wellness, and health repercussions in the home [20, 21, 22]. The proposed rules of the World Health Organization, which focused on total lockdowns, may have increase the disease burden associated with inadequate housing and food security. These burdens are predicted to increase because of corona-virus infection [23] and related complications inflamed by ineffective and inefficient environmental policy. As millions of people are drowned in poverty due to loss of income so are millions of people, including half of humanity, running out of fuelwood, which is their major source of household energy in the African regions. Wright (1932) opines that before the emergency of industrialisation the city was more human with no standardised house, road or neighbourhood, the city was more organic in nature [24]— not driven by capitalistic doctrine but was more social and humane. This study looks at the architectural landscape of a neighbourhood looking at the past resent and future potential if the revival of the garden city is to succeed into Eco-equitable Community Absorbent Spaces for Lagos state.

The notion of greenness has been advocated for over 30 years and begs the question; are policymakers supportive of, or supporting urban greenery because they believe it will bring in a new group of people who will help feed the city's poor, help heal the sick, or improve the local economy or raise property taxes that are not in regular enforcement, and is there mechanisms in place to protect low-income people's right to live in their neighbourhoods and shape their futures, especially when they have contributed substantial quantities of unpaid labour to urban agricultural and other "city's stabilisation" initiatives? The answer to this question is key in the fleshing out of ECaS the garden city approach to restoring brownfield neighbourhood ecologically [25, 26]. As the Lagos state government superficially prioritises beauty over environmental sustainability in the plan to improve the state's landscape, the adoption process that will require the awarded private investor to give the scope of the project, layout, and design of the city space or land prior to landscaping, beautifying, and combining other components corresponding and providing the city with a spatial structure that can support its socio-economic activities [10] is not nearly enough— there needs to be a enviro-socio balancing, an "eco-equitable space" production that emerges from "within" and meets the neighbourhood's needs as shown in later paragraphs on Akoka's ECaS, rather than a tick box exercise.

Area planning exercises should make major contributions to neighbourhood design to favourably influence social behaviours, urbanism, and city liveability—they should go beyond physical development to address social, economic, political, and environmental challenges [27]. Relying on urban agriculture to "restore" neighbourhoods obscures the historical issues surrounding neighbourhood deterioration and disinvestment in Lagos state, why is there so much land voided of trees in the once swampy and mangrove areas in the first place? The importance of ecological production capability of a space in maintaining human settlements involves determining the natural resources demand of the human settlement such as agrarian produce. According to Akinmoladun et al (2011) ecological footprint

of urban food consumption is quantified in volume of agriculture land required to sustain neighbourhoods or the city's inhabitants—it also seeks to understand the customary earmarked agricultural land and detects shortfalls [28]. Changing weather patterns have been highlighted as a major contributor to challenges facing agrarian practices in global south cities [29] such as Lagos.

According to a recent survey, in Lagos, the majority of public transportation is in private hands, and walking accounts for forty percent of all journeys, despite the city's high levels of air pollution [30, 31]—Building Back better—Lagos State Government and LAMATA have made consistent efforts to strengthen urban transport systems [31]. Covid pandemic devastated the city transport systems, although the state government is not rescinding from researching its public transport system claims the report. Aside from manufacturing-related air pollution, the urban transportation sector contributes the most to both air and noise pollution [32].

Important questions must be posed regarding who would gain from developing neighbourhoods. Is it hoped that the neighbourhoods would become stable and self-sufficient? If so, to what purpose and who makes this happen? According to study findings by Croitoru et al. (2020), overall economic losses due to flooding in Lagos are projected to be around four percent of the state's GDP, or USD 4 billion per year [33]. The founders of the Lagos City Council (LCC) showed forethought that has paid off handsomely. Its concept began when the Lagos Island region was completely covered in forest, and it now provides access to a piece of Nigeria's mangrove and rain forest. A walk in these woods is a thrilling adventure of discovery. The LCC is one of the city's few remaining natural environment relics, and this brilliant concept couldn't have arrived at a better moment, given the city's increasing loss of natural environment components owing to inexorable urbanisation. Akoka (see figure 1 and 5) is a neighbourhood in Lagos State, close to Yaba. Lagos' significant secondary and postsecondary institutions are the University of Lagos, CMS Grammar School, St Finbarr's College, and the Federal College of Education (Technical), Akoka. Most of the coastal lands around Akoka have now been lost to urban development, leaving only a small sanctuary within the University of Lagos's campus, which is currently being developed. The vegetation in this area is half cleared and developed, with the remainder being mangrove vegetation, and most of the species have decreased in number and density [34]. While advocating for Lagos residents to change their attitudes toward parks and greening the environment, Lagos State Government recognised the impact of climate change on several aspects of city living, urging residents to embrace and take possession of green infrastructure that will prevent flooding, improve the quality of the air we breathe, the quality of life we live, and provide a place for children and families to connect with nature and recreate outdoor activities together [10].

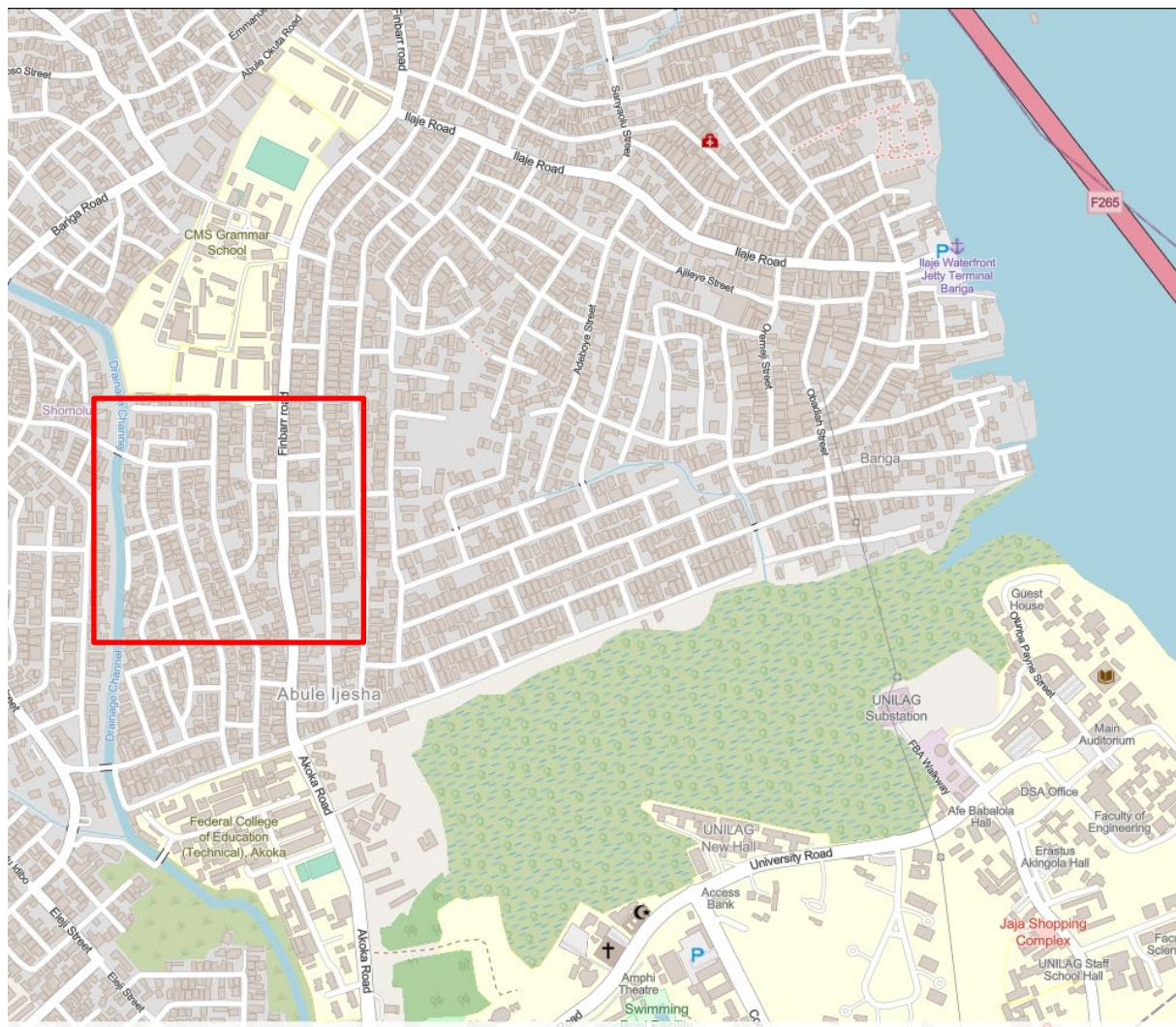


Figure 1. Arcgis.com Map of Lagos State: Akoka Area (urban farm mapped area in grid)

2. Research Design and Data collection process:

A mixed method approach was adopted with secondary data extracted from, grey materials (due to limited access to academic paper on the region investigated) and peer-reviewed literature. The primary data collected was processed and analysed to produce parts of the findings. Akoka falls under Akinmoladun's et al (2011) System 2, Shomolu channel, covering Apata street - Anifowoshe street - Abiodun street -Bajulaiye road – Adetayo Osho street - Unilag road - Lagoon. The area had 41. 79 hectares Setback area suitable for urban agriculture according to [28]. This study adopted a concise approach with the primary data sample area (Akoka Figure 1) chosen based on its strategic positioning geographically poised between the lagoon, tributary streams, and canal attributes, and the socio-economic play of the particular neighbourhood with the Lagos Island—in order to gain a better insight into the phenomenon as suggested by [35, 36]. However, many researchers adopt a cross-sectional approach as their technique of choice because of the benefits it provides, which include the production of data from a geographically scattered population in a brief period at a relatively cheaper cost [37, 38]. The 157 consenting respondents from 43 households participated in a face-to-face (semi-structured) interview. All recordings were correctly transcribed two days following the interviews. Independent examiners went over the transcripts repeatedly, analysing and categorising them into seven thematic deductive headings. Water-related difficulties, Greenspace creation, administration, and enforcement,

park-use impressions, experiences with government green programmes, and prior educational grasp of agricultural science were among the topics discussed. Literal extracts were used to produce findings to emphasise issues and recurring discourse. In the interview respondents were designated P (1) to P (157). The qualitative instrument's responses were described partly using direct quotations. The information gathered was coded and analysed using descriptive statistical procedures such as factor analysis, frequency, and percentages in IBM SPSS.

3. Results and Discussion

The data from respondents of which twelve percent were aged in the teens, twenty-five percent in their twenties, sixteen percent were in their thirties, twenty-nine percent were aged forty to forty-nine, and seventeen percent were aged fifty and above see (Figure 2.) for further breakdown. The results of the 157 respondents interview translate in terms of planting greens, just fifteen percent of respondents said they were active in gardening, while only nine percent said they were interested in any type of urban farming. According to the results, three percent of the respondents said they engaged in chicken production for personal use, while five percent said they engaged in a variety of vegetable subsistence farming. This is closely followed by one percent of respondents who said they engaged in the micro-commercial pig farming industry. Meanwhile, of the 157 respondents in the research region, seventy-two percent, fifty-two percent, and sixteen percent of those in their forties, thirty-year-olds, and thirteen-to-nineteen-year-olds reported that they had never been taught agricultural science or associated gardening skills in school, correspondingly (see Figure 3).

When questioned about the social, economic, and environmental circumstances in the broad region, to assess the area's quality of life and liveability. The results shared similarities in outcomes with other numerous studies of sustainability challenges facing Lagos which includes finance, land use, governance, poor infrastructures, inadequate planning and implementation of programmes, human behaviour and lack of adequate monitoring/data [39, 40, 41, 42, 43]. In comparison to the 2000s till the 2015s, how eco-friendly and self-sufficient the neighbourhood was in the 1970s and late 1980s. The interviews yielded several scenarios that were divided into two groups. Under Factor 1 econo-environmental restrictions, the factors that loaded high included low household income at the time of the study (0.788). Local greening initiatives are not being implemented at the local government level in the region; P68, a former local council administrator, says, "They don't care..." (Meaning residents perception when asked about public green parks, private back gardens on properties are not a priority for the majority, as having higher earning and spending budget is). "See no place to put leg..." (meaning lack of spaces within residences and streets) said P (17) (20) (22) (111) (113) (128) (129) (133) (136) and (139). Around the property, there are a lot of stores..." Individuals' uncontrolled planning has pushed land usage towards greater commercial and rental space constructions, resulting in a scarcity of plant growing places inside local households and streets. "We build with container, wood, or block over gutter..." says P (84) (89) (96) (98) (131) (143) (146) and (148). confirming P (68)'s concerns about maximising space for rental stalls to generate livelihood and income erected above public storm and waste drains, limiting maintenance access, and raising the risk of health and environmental hazards. "Oga, I beg go o to the community area make you see where dem dey erect house up to the lagoon..." — P (93) (99) hinting that marsh regions and formal lagoon wooded areas are being encroached upon.

On how simple it is to obtain land or space for the start-up of Micro-Agric businesses (small gardens or animal husbandry)? "If you have the money...finance..." financial poverty (0.572), ecological-land invasion and variability (0.561) — fast population growth P(8): "Most residences on Sholanke are face-to-face [44] (room-lets) rooms with family of three or more— P (102): "If you have one-room and parlour, you'll discover that some people sleep in the parlour at night, so yes, five people can leave in it" (0.504). Land scarcity and unaffordability (0.429). Lack of essential services such as

power and safe drinking water [45, 46]; P (32) (33) (35) (36) (42) (43) (46) (47) and (50): formerly, we had borehole water for everyone across the street... "You wait... if the engine sees light, it will pump water to the tower tank..." indicating water availability based on electric power supply which is in limited supply due to load shedding "You go out every chance you have and gather water in jerrycans or buckets..." about water quality and testing "well water? "Well, we boil it, but government don't come to test our well" "purchase pure water or bottle spring water " (50cl nylon bagged filtered borehole water) from the stores." (0.421). Poor market infrastructures; P (78): "as you can see, there's a market everywhere," implying the informality of street hawking and popup frameworks for local retail and service supply. "The local government market facility is substandard, overcrowded, and far distant," says P (147) (0.424). Lawlessness was one of the high loading restricting variables under Factor 2 (institutional limitations); P (56): "everyone knows bribing local authorities is salah (obligatory, like Muslims praying five times a day)" P (3): "...the residents themselves are aware that municipal regulation prohibits building stores in fences without a permit or beyond the property border, yet they are unconcerned as evident in [47] study of Lagos, about law enforcement, "Though, the enforcement is erratic, as people still violate the law." " P (8): "shine your eye... this nah Lagos" (meaning, act smart and seek your happiness like those who are breaking the law) (0.709). Greening is a low priority; P (16) (29) (149) and (156): "green what...?" "How about those who provide food for the family?" (0.612). There are no specified park amenities (0.588). Traditional landowners and land speculators seizing land; P (77): "omo-ni-le" "dem wey dey obtain area," says P (16) ... Sell the same piece of property to two or three persons, especially if your land is unfenced and unoccupied (traditional governing royalty and political oligarchs) (0.554)

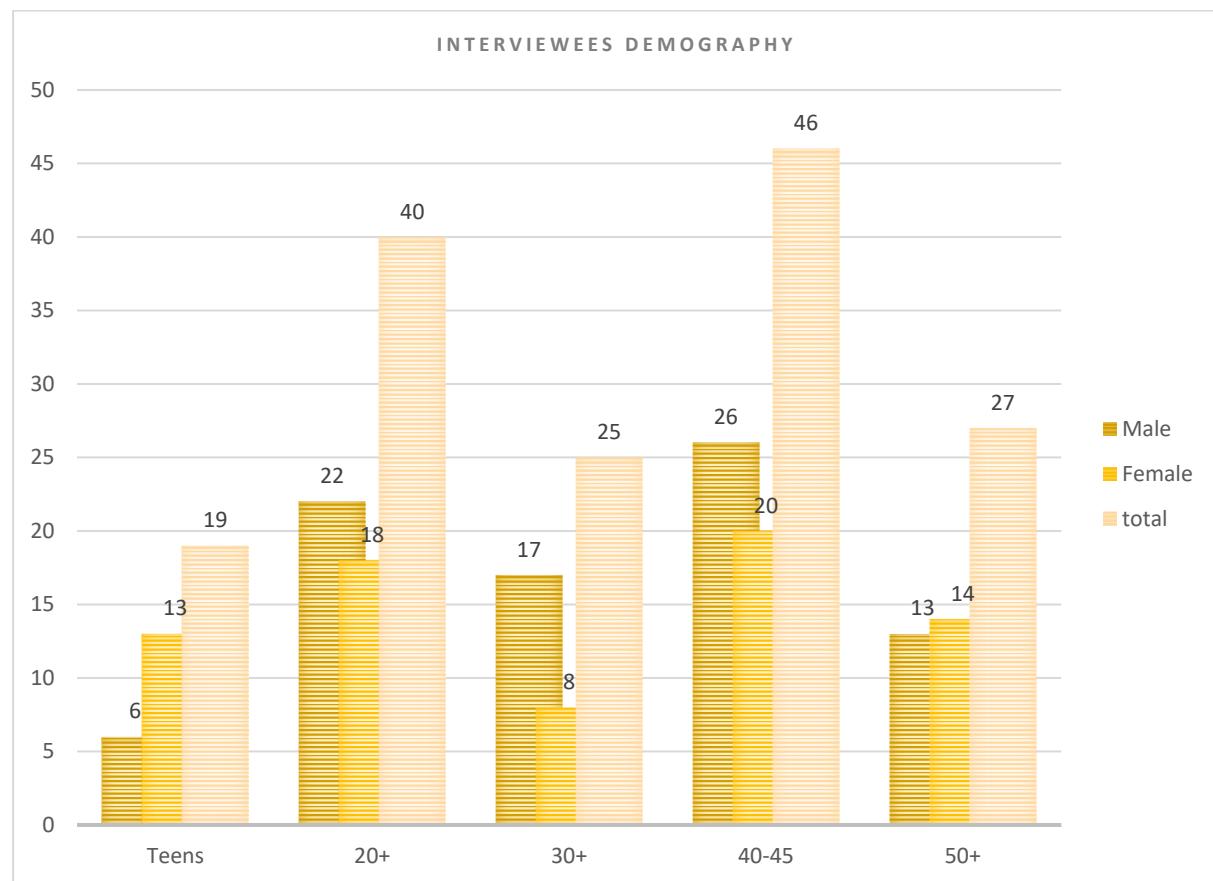


Figure 2. Demography of interviewed respondents showing sex and age categories

According to Olasunkanmi (2021), advocating for parks, the previous two years of present Lagos State government, LASPARK, reported as the caretaker of public open spaces in Lagos, has been said to have strategically coordinated its efforts and goals in bringing into its caucus supplementary green partners from the private sector to support and advance “the greening evolution,” states LASPARK top management [10]. From the indication of results gather from Akoka the extent to which neighbourhood inclusion in the programmes and plans to enhance the community is questionable with 74% of interviewees unaware of State Government greening evolution plans as exclaimed by P (149) below:

“Green what? The government is still struggling to find space for common gutter! Water! I have not heard of green parks Oh, which area? In Bariga or where? Ha ha! Our Rowe Park is not green even.” Referring to the popular sporting ground in Ebute Meta Yaba area. Residents of Akoka, in contrast to Dipeolu and Ibem's (2020) findings, stated that public green areas (fifty-six percent) and parks (seventy-nine percent) do not exist in their neighbourhoods, but (sixty-nine percent) expressed that existing park and their environmental facilities in other parts of the states are inadequate.

3.1. Urban Farms:

A study done in 2015 in the Akoka, and Community neighbourhoods of Lagos state showed fifty-eight percent of respondents had not used parks or green spaces, twenty-eight percent did not want green space in the neighbourhood for security reasons and while fifty-eight percent were unsure of administrations ability in providing the neighbourhood with sustainable green spaces. Researchers identified a shortage of teaching aids and instructional supplies in the country's secondary schools, indicating that the agricultural programme in Nigeria was not designed to foster skill development and agricultural output among adolescents in schools [48, 49, 50]. Furthermore, teachers who teach practical agriculture are inexperienced in the teaching and learning of agriculture— researchers urge state government to offer enough instructional resources for the teaching and the learning process required for on-hand agricultural practical study [51, 48, 49, 52]. Down below (Figure 3.), (series 49= yes, series 50= no) shows a decrease in secondary school knowledge of agricultural science, the older population polled aged 50 and over had more exposure to Agric-science compared to the younger population. The study did not investigate the factors that influenced the result in (Figure 3.), but it does reflect the reality forwarded by previous research into Agric-science in Nigerian secondary schools, as above.

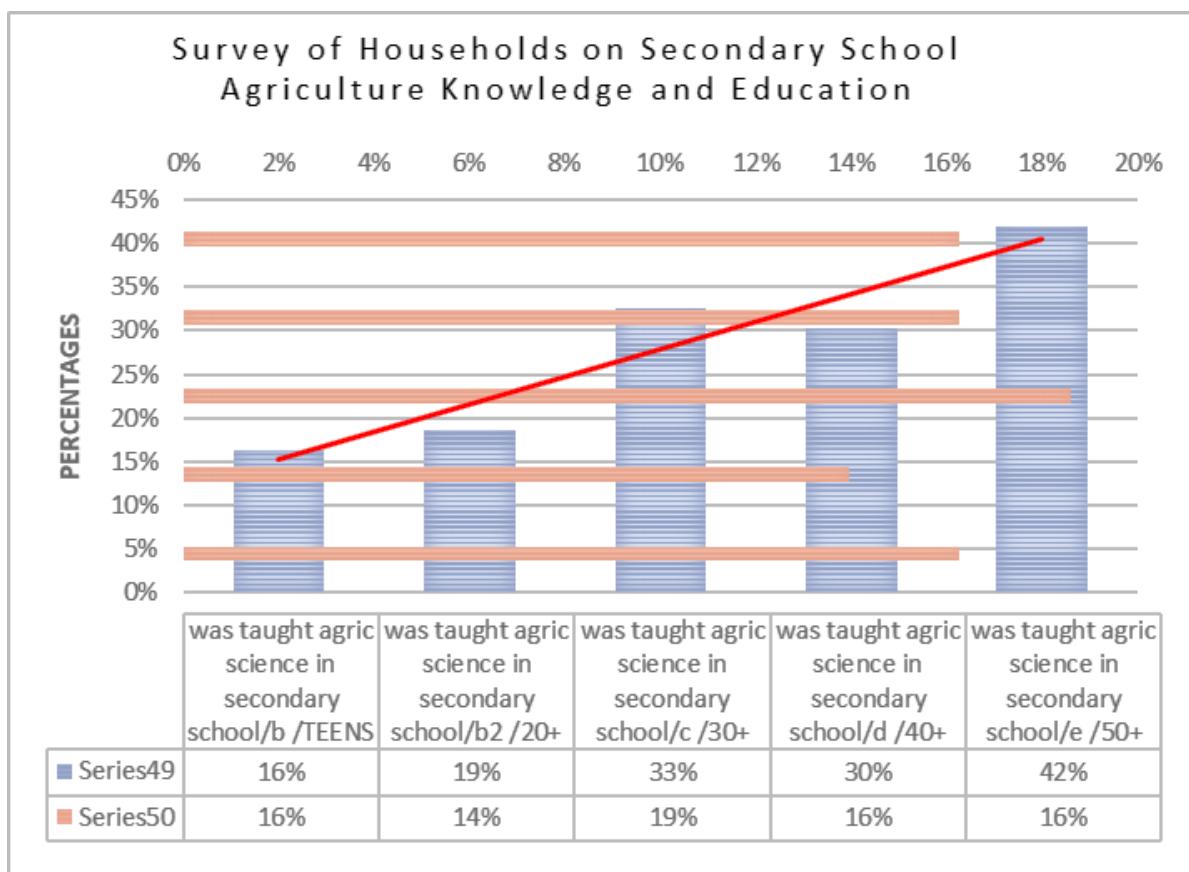


Figure 3. Akoka polling showing decreased pattern in academic based Agricultural knowledge

In the late 1970s to late 1990s see (Figure 4.) residential animal husbandry was prominent in Akoka with small scale pig farms (in blue), poultry farms (in purple), and sheep pens (in red) on Shobande (in yellow) and Sholanke Streets (in light green). A 12-by-10-metres undeveloped plot of land (in green) was turned into mini allotment plots and football pitch regulated by the children (aged between ten and fifteen-year-old) of residential tenants from houses along the streets. Items grown where corn, peppers, tomatoes, onions, thyme, and coriander. The vegetable produced were for home consumption while the livestock were sold commercially. Most households raised chickens for home consumption. These mini urban farms that were dotted all around neighbourhoods in Lagos are now extinct on Shobande and Sholanke streets and most places around the town.

Micro-farms were dotted along St. Finbarr's Road, between the university of Lagos and St. Finbarr's college swampy lands cultivated by grounds workers and non-academic employees of the university of Lagos and St Finbarr's college. Freshly cut grass from the swamp lands feed the sheep and goats, the harvesting of palm oil and the production of palm wine for local commerce also thrived in the mangroves and swamp lands. This dwindled down as land use changed in the early 1990s with the erection of houses as population grew in Akoka. Akoka is now saturated with buildings and unplanned building extensions

in all directions. Most of the swamp land and forests have houses on them up to the shore and in some areas like Makoko down the lane have houses sprawling into the lagoon.



Figure 4. Shobande/Sholanke Streets urban farms in Akoka late 1970s-1990s

This study found common ground challenges as in [53, 54], in the Lagos water supply caused partly by extensive lack of infrastructure assembly, inferior quality water sources, over exploitation, including coverage expansion to alleviate acute water shortages. From 1970 to 2015 in the Akoka areas there has been a declining public pipped supply, where seventy-seven percent of the respondents have lost access to government tap water see (Figure 5.).

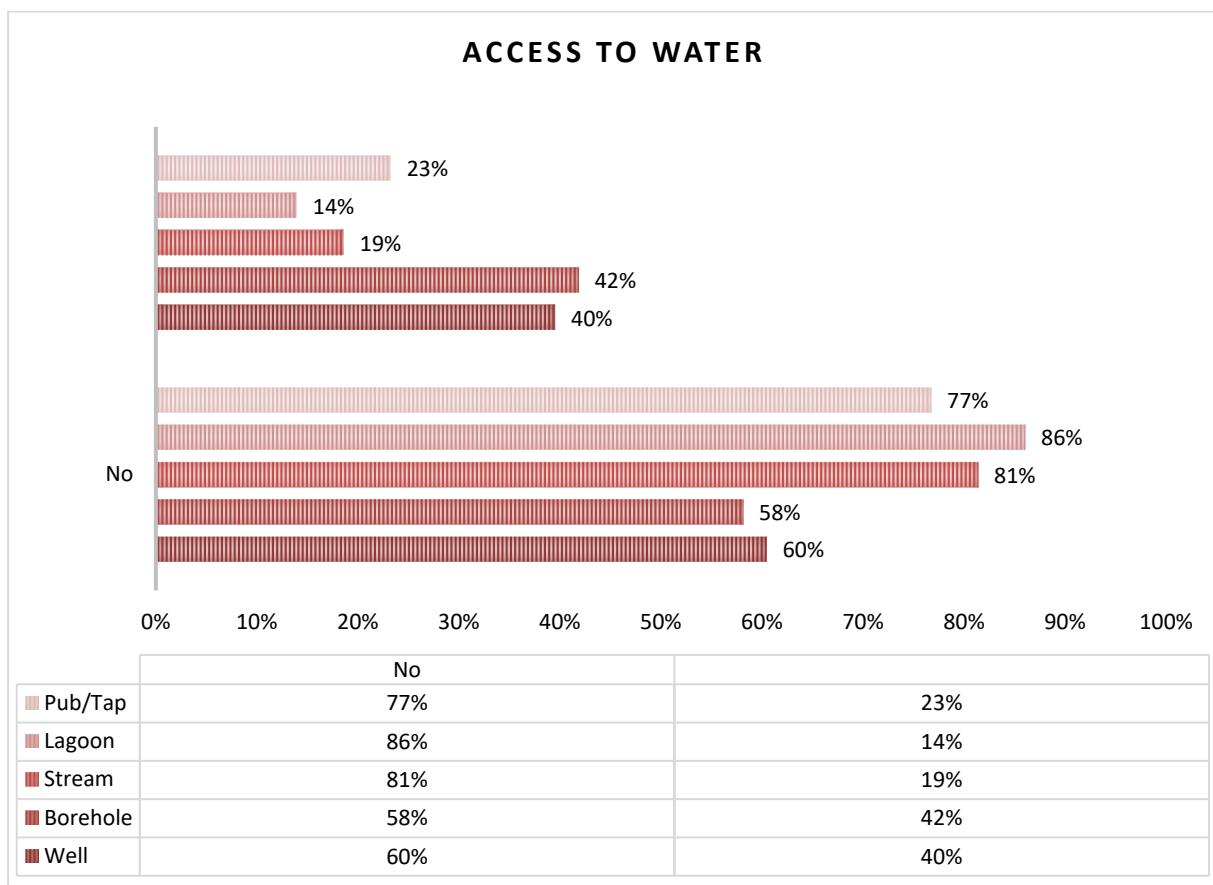


Figure 5. Akoka Access to Water Supply

Water shortage remains due to the failure to bridge the supply-demand imbalance and rebuild ageing distribution infrastructure. The functions of modern urban gardens are part of a new urban paradigm: environmental protection, social engagement, and reconnecting with nature [55]. The Neuroscience-Architecture partnership in neuroplasticity argues the built environment power potential in shaping and manipulating the brain's composition, impacting, and modifying social behaviour in the process [56].

The code to greenwashing is fabricated on optimism, displayed under different guises and ideologies—portrayed as pictures or, papers, or manuscripts, or technologies, better still organisations. Anything will do, if it carries the right messages that, nonetheless the world may appear doomed, do not worry everything is in capable hands [57]. In the United Kingdom, the Broken Plate Report (2021) found that people in more deprived local government areas have greater access to morbid cuisine and COVID-19 has underscored the need for neighbourhoods' solidarity drive to sustain mental and physical health—as a result, a programme named 'edible streets' was inaugurated, involving communal growing areas within neighbourhoods. In the larger scheme of things globally there is the fear of green washing that comes with the commoditisation of food, architecture, and environment schemes [58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64], authors opine fewer meat, and more vegetables diets can help to lower greenhouse gas emissions as well as giving health benefits in affluent nations [65]. Food systems need to function within terrestrial limits, which translates environmental limits of natural resources application and related emissions management to alleviate possibly irreparable ecosystem damages, to be deemed sustainable [66].

Between the years 1960 to 1969 the agrarian segment of Nigerian industry was underperforming as its economic and food production contribution had declined notwithstanding efforts by the authority's endeavours—the agrarian segment had been the backbone of Nigerian economy for years averaging of

fifty-seven percent of the country's GDP, with sixty-four-point-five percent of export earnings [67, 68]. Urban gardens may be a way to improve health, wellbeing, social connectedness and increase accessibility to nutritious foods—the benefits of community gardens and other urban residential agriculture initiatives are known the authors opine [69]. In what ways may community planning for urban residential agriculture and other uses achieve economic and social justice, is an infrequent question asked by researchers in the sub-Saharan.

Also, the prudent appraisal of the major impediment to residential agro-economic growth can be associated with deficient capital and credit facilities for urban potential start-up, investing and development of small to medium size initiatives, and land use tenure management [67, 4]. Urban conversion to agricultural practice is a sustainable land use than the current illegal conversion of the 225-hectares buffer zone to residential development states Akinmoladun et al (2011) however this study contends that it is applicable to the formal residential development that has engulfed the Akoko area for the last thirty years—as it has depleted the swamp lands around the lagoon and creeks which once existed in Akoko. Of the survey conducted in the Akoko area (Figure 6.) shows twenty-six percent respondents have knowledge of garden city schemes and thirty-three percent would like to plant staple crops for personal consumption, while sixteen percent prefer public greens parks or garden. Eighty-four percent of respondents have reservations on the production of public parks or gardens largely due to security and safety concerns.

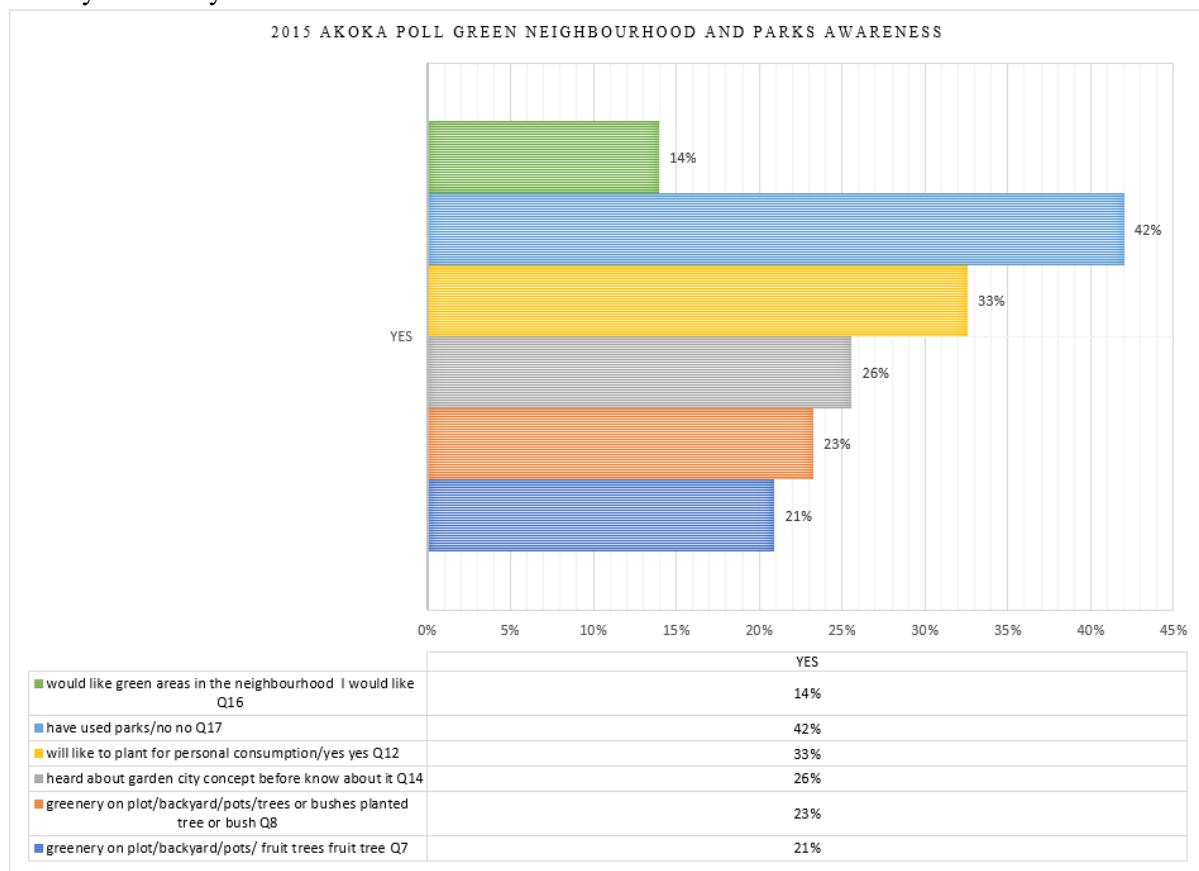


Figure 6. plant for consumption streets urban farms & knowledge about urban gardening

Families in underprivilege urban settings have been impacted by revenue losses than other urban or rural areas. Families in underprivilege surroundings are less able to meet their basic needs, in all facets of

survival, and had to apply more often livelihood coping strategies especially since the Covid pandemic outbreak [70, 71].

In what ways may community planning for urban and residential agriculture and other uses achieve economic and social justice? Mangroves and the swampy lands around Lagos can offer lumber for building, charcoal for electricity in the absence of solar power plants, food for livestock, and fish for local consumption when they are sustainably managed. Mangroves also serve an essential environmental function in that they help to create land and prevent the shoreline from eroding during storms. When municipal wastes flow off and contaminate surrounding coastal waterways, mangroves can help by filtering the water, using nutrients while also collecting toxics and leaving the water clean. [72] discovered that the salty conditions, brackish water, abundant fry, low-cost land, and low-lying regions of Nigeria's mangrove swamps made them suitable for brackish water aquaculture systems relying on tidal currents to exchange water.

4. Conclusion

The research looked at the contextual barriers to the adoption and use of neighbourhoods redesigned as Eco-equitable Community Absorbent Spaces a paradigm for addressing Lagos's sustainable urbanisation need. According to the study, the co-opting of via programmes' inclusion of local stakeholders are the components that poses the largest difficulty out of the seven criteria evaluated. Accessibility, poor yield, the policy system, land use, vacancy, landlords, and tenant behaviour towards the environment are all significant problems. Lagos requires collaborative urban governance in which urban residential agriculture, urban greening, affordable housing, and other community infrastructure such as schools with greener landscapes, biofuel-powered public transportation, parks, hospitals, and grocery stores are all planned for in the same neighbourhood. These are the foundations of a sustainable, equitable, and resilient neighbour-woods, which will be crucial as we confront the coming climatic challenges. They are the kinds of communal facilities that higher-income individuals take for granted and that lower-income inhabitants are entitled to. Working with policymakers to rethink old compartmentalised urban governance models that focus on "healing" cities via greening and growth but fail to include protections to guarantee citizens' right to live in vibrant urban communities is essential. The government owes it to the residents of these communities, who have been victims of historical, systematic discrimination and disenfranchisement, to work collaboratively with them to define what "fixing" the neighbourhood entails and to ensure that long-term residents of all income groups can stay in their neighbourhoods once they have been "fixed." This will necessitate new ways to planning, that are guided by the goal of attaining equity for all. If we fail, urban residential agriculture will not be the exciting experiment that we are hoping for. Instead, it will be included to the green gentrification narratives that percolate nearly all social schemes in Europe and America that claims to rejuvenate parts of diversified city neighbourhoods that become culturally and economically vibrant through the morphology of a place and space—that the hardship of a people or neighbourhood's zeal to carveout a once sustainable socioeconomic existence brings.

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