

GREEN AREAS AND OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL CENTRES IN IBADAN, NIGERIA: AN APPRAISAL

ABSTRACT

Aim: To investigate outdoor recreational potentials and constraints in relation to forestry in five recreational sites within Ibadan metropolis, Nigeria.

Study design: The survey was purposively conducted in five (5) locations based on recreational potentials associated with forests and other green environments.

Place and Duration of study: Bower's Tower; UI Zoological Gardens; Polo Club; Trans Amusement Park and Agodi Gardens between January and February, 2019

Methodology: Total enumeration of visitors who patronized the recreation sites during the course of the study was carried out. Structured questionnaires focused on demographic and perception of visitors on benefits and problems of the green recreational centres were sought. In all, 160 respondents were interviewed. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics and chi-square to test for association between the demographic factors of respondents and their perceptions towards the benefits of green areas.

Results: Most of the visitors were within 21- 40 years (57.5%) old; males (61.2%), unmarried/singles (48.8%) while 89.7% had a tertiary education. Recreational visitors spend between ₦500:00 and ₦2000:00 averagely per visit and were acquainted with environmental amelioration benefits such as shade, air purification and watershed protection. Visitors identified poor awareness as a major hindrance towards proper management of the centres. Age, marital status and academic qualifications had significant influence on how respondents spend their leisure using chi-square test at $p = 0.01$. Age (21 – 40years) is positively associated with outdoor recreation activities.

Conclusion: Tourists in Ibadan are aware of multiple benefits associated with green space recreation. Also visitors of all ages and marital status visit green spaces for recreational activities. It is recommended that efforts should be made by owner agencies to improve recreational facilities in the existing urban green areas such as tree planting for improved landscape and engage trained professionals for improved management.

Keywords: Appraisal, green areas, outdoor - recreational centres, awareness

34 **1. INTRODUCTION**

35 Cities cover about 3% of the Earth's land surface with green spaces as a major environmental resource of
36 urban landscape [1]. The ambience of urban planning does not only cover matters of the built
37 environment such as housing and transportation network but also the integration of green spaces into the
38 physical urban landscape [2]. These urban green spaces literally covers all public and private open
39 spaces in urban areas mostly covered by vegetation which are directly (e.g. active or passive recreation)
40 or indirectly (e.g. positive influence on the urban environment) available for use [3]. Designated urban
41 green areas such as city recreational parks have common occurrence in Europe and America cities [4]
42 compared to the developing sub-Sahara West African cities. In Nigeria, urban planning integrates green
43 areas for recreation purposes only on paper; however, there is extremely poor execution of such plans in
44 most cases [5]. Scanty occurrence of urban green spaces for recreation in developing West Africa
45 countries may be linked to poor execution of urban plans.

46 Forests play many diverse and complicated roles in our lives. Besides the production of biological
47 resources and provision of societal benefits and service functions, forests are renewable natural assets.
48 Thus, with good policies and protective planning, they can be increased and sustained. Psychologist,
49 sociologist and mass media agree on the view that the quality of urban life depends largely on the amount
50 and quality of green areas within [6, 7]. Trees and shrubs provide their own inherent beauty in all settings.
51 It's the aesthetic and recreational values of trees, forest, and parks that are directly identified by most
52 urban dwellers. Trees fulfill certain psychological, social and cultural needs of urban dwellers [8]. They
53 play a very important social role in easing tension and improving psychological health. People simply feel
54 better living around the trees. The rustling of leaves and the whistle of the wind through a canopy produce
55 pleasant sounds. The development of whispering palms tourist resort at Iworo, Badagry in Nigeria has led
56 to the development and influx of people to the area [9]. Urban green areas do not only improve ecological
57 and psychological environment of urban population, but also uplift economic conditions of the community.
58 Green space/areas bring back certain harmony to the urban environment and therefore, play a vital social
59 role in ceasing urban tensions. Urban green areas/spaces are usually developed and managed
60 exclusively on the basis of their utilitarian benefits such as aesthetic, recreation/social, health and spiritual
61 values. Only recently has their full value to urban dwellers been considered and a closer look is given to
62 the environmental services and economic benefit they provide [10]. The primary functions of urban parks
63 and green areas are to ensure satisfactory surroundings for recreational and social activities [11].

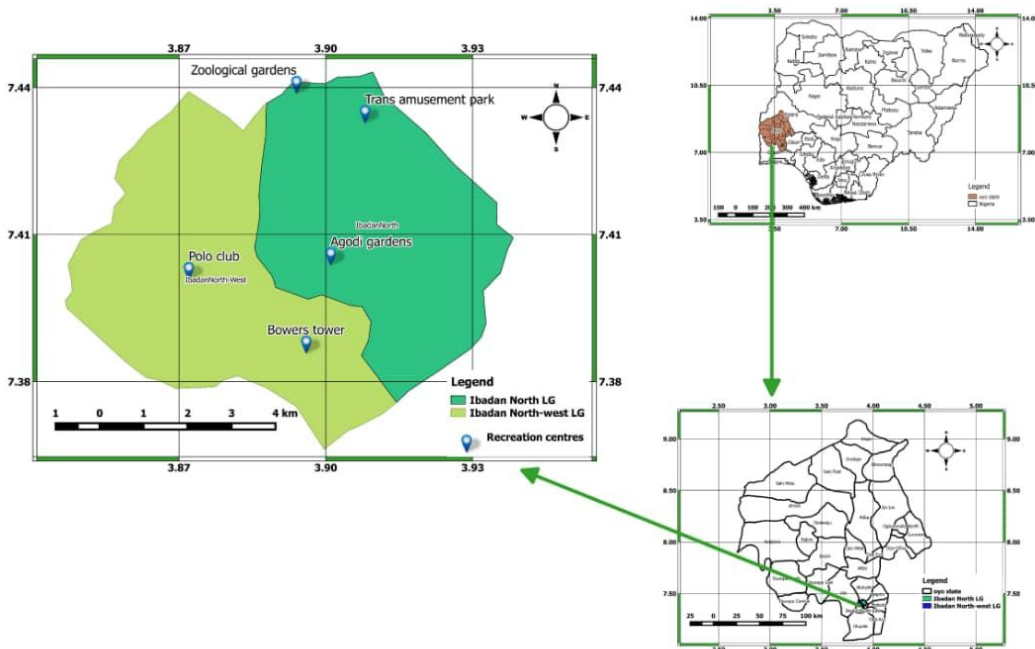
64 The green areas in urban communities provide a number of environmental benefits such as carbon fixing,
65 temperature moderation, air quality improvement and noise abatement. These factors improve the lives of
66 people living in built-up areas. Such benefits are derived not just from public parks, but also private green
67 spaces/areas such as yards, campuses and green spaces around businesses [12]. However, explosion of
68 population growth with increased rate of urban development lead to drastic exploitation of nature resulting
69 to an unhealthy ecology, which is alarming to the urban dwellers. Cities in many developing countries are
70 faced with challenges of climate change resulting in problems like deterioration of air quality, higher air
71 temperature and increased noise levels. Also, there were greater psychological stress and deceased
72 sense of community participation in the rational use of earth resources to achieve the highest quality of
73 living at it simplest. This study therefore investigated the perception of urban dwellers on the value of
74 green areas, recreation and their impacts on socio, physical and psychological lives in Ibadan, one of the
75 largest cities in Nigeria

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78 2.0 METHODOLOGY

79 2.1 Study Area

80 The study was carried out in Ibadan, the largest city in West Africa [13]. It comprises of eleven (11) local
81 government areas, and has a substantial and self-sustaining economic base. It lies in the extreme South-
82 West of Nigeria between latitude $7^{\circ}25'$ North and longitude $3^{\circ}3'$ East (Fig 1). The city and its
83 surroundings were naturally rich with green vegetation of panoramic beauty and elegance, but in recent
84 years deforestation associated with city expansion, firewood collection as well as hill cutting principally for
85 brick-making and housing development have stripped the hills bare. However, a limited number of green
86 areas/green spaces still exist in the urban area of metropolitan Ibadan which is our sampling area.



87
88 **Fig 1: Map of Ibadan Showing the Study Area**

89 2.2 Sampling procedure

90 The survey was purposively conducted in five (5) locations based on recreational potentials associated
91 with forests and other green environments. **Indoor recreation centres and sites without green vegetation**
92 **were not considered for questionnaire administration hence; all sites with green spaces in Ibadan**
93 **metropolis were selected for the study.** Selected recreational centres were: Bower's Tower, Oke Aare;
94 Zoological Gardens, University of Ibadan; Polo Club, Onireke GRA; Trans Amusement Park, Bodija and
95 Agodi Gardens, Parliament road Secretariat, Total enumeration of the people who patronized the
96 selected recreation sites during the course of the study was carried out. The study was conducted with
97 the administration of structured questionnaire consisting of two sections. These included demographic
98 and socio-economic section which provided answers to questions on personal data while the other
99 section sought information on perception of visitors on management techniques, benefits of green areas
100 and problems associated with the management of the green areas and recreational centres. In all, 178
101 visitors were encountered during the survey and structured questionnaires administered out of which 18
102 did not return the questionnaires for analysis, hence, 160 questionnaires were retrieved from the field
103 which represents 89.90% returns. The data collected were analyzed on the basis of socio-economic and

104 demographic factors of the respondents using descriptive statistics while chi-square was used to test for
 105 association between the demographic factors of respondents and their perceptions towards the benefits
 106 of green areas.

107 **3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

108 Most visitors to the recreation centres were within 21- 40 years (87.5%) while 41-50 years and 50 years
 109 above age ranges were just 8.80% and 3.80% respectively (Table 1). This shows that the people that visit
 110 recreation centres were mainly youth, who are full of activities and would like to find ways of relaxing after
 111 work. They are usually fascinated about recreation and found relaxation necessary as a way of catching
 112 fun as well as renewing their strength after the daylong stress and in preparation for the next day. Similar
 113 finding was reported by [14] who observed that recreational sites are more attractive to 21- 40 age class.
 114 Moreover, [15] reported teenagers form more than 50% of visitors to recreational centres in Faisalabad,
 115 Pakistan for exercises such as jogging and walking while [16] noted 45.5% of visitors to Makurdi zoo in
 116 Nigeria consist 15 – 30 years in age. Influx of youth recorded in recreational centres is usually connected
 117 but not limited to refreshment and exercise; it also serves as education tour for the young people.
 118 Patronage of more males (61.2%) and 38.8% females implies that males are less occupied after day's
 119 work and so visit recreation centres frequently than females. Similar trend was also observed in Victoria
 120 Falls Rainforest, Zimbabwe [17]. The reason for reduction in female patronage may be connected to
 121 attending home duties after work especially in black African setting where most home chores are left to
 122 the female folk. Outside black Africa, female frequents recreational centres than males as observed in
 123 Barbados [18]. The percentages of singles, married, divorced and widowed respondents were 48.8%,
 124 47.4% 2.5% and 1.3% respectively. Also, academic qualification had some influence on people's
 125 perception of recreation centres, green areas and their consideration about leisure. Sum of 89.7% had
 126 tertiary education experience while school certificate holders were just 5%. This showed that the learned
 127 patronize, appreciate and have passion for green environment; meanwhile it has been observed by [19]
 128 that higher educational attainment tends to increase the awareness and relevance of recreational park.

129 **Table 1: Demographic factors of visitors to selected recreation centres in Ibadan**

| Age distribution | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------------|------------|----------------|
| 21-30 years | 92 | 57.5 |
| 30-40 years | 54 | 30.0 |
| 40-50 years | 14 | 8.80 |
| 50-60 years | 6 | 3.80 |
| Total | 160 | 100 |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 98 | 61.2 |
| Female | 62 | 38.8 |
| Total | 160 | 100 |
| Marital Status | | |
| Single | 78 | 48.8 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Married | 76 | 47.4 |
| Divorced | 4 | 2.5 |
| Widowed | 2 | 1.3 |
| Total | 160 | 100 |
| Academic qualification | | |
| Tertiary | 144 | 89.7 |
| School certificate | 8 | 5.0 |
| Primary school | 8 | 5.3 |
| Total | 160 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2019

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 131 Figure 2 shows that the amount spend per visit by majority of the respondents during the survey ranged
 132 between ₦500.00 and ₦2,000.00 only. A higher number of the respondents spent between ₦1500.00 -
 133 ₦2,000.00 (37.50%), 8.8% spent above ₦2,000.00 while 5.0% spent below ₦500.00 per visit. Valuing
 134 services such as Recreation Park can be quite difficult, because markets and prices for such ecosystem
 135 services do not exist. Approaches such as stated preference approach and revealed preference approach
 136 are often used to estimate public goods [20], while market and demand for ecosystem services is
 137 simulated using willingness to Pay (WTP) or willingness to Accept (WTA) for hypothetical changes in the
 138 provision of ecosystem services [21].

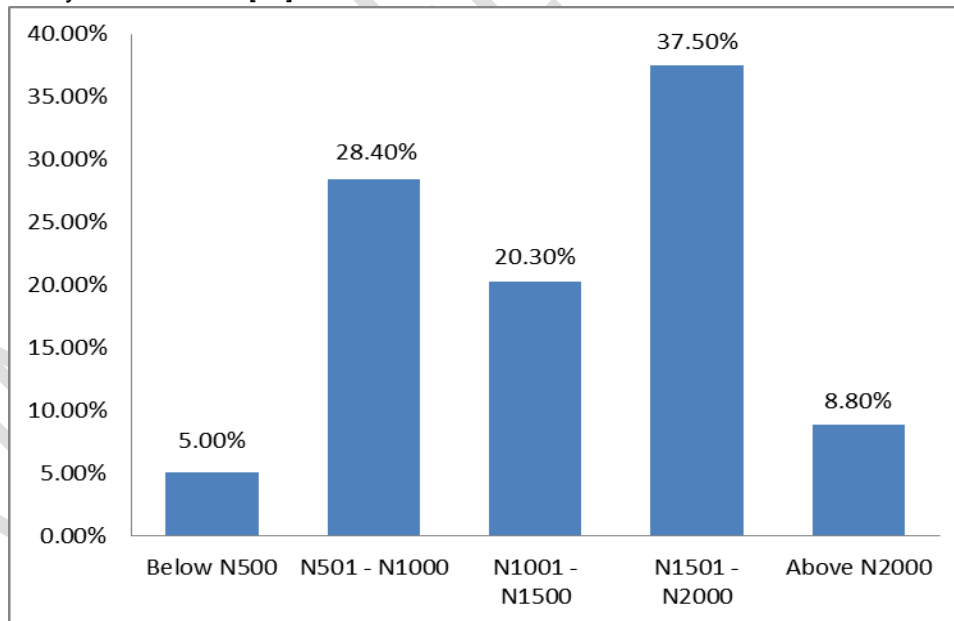
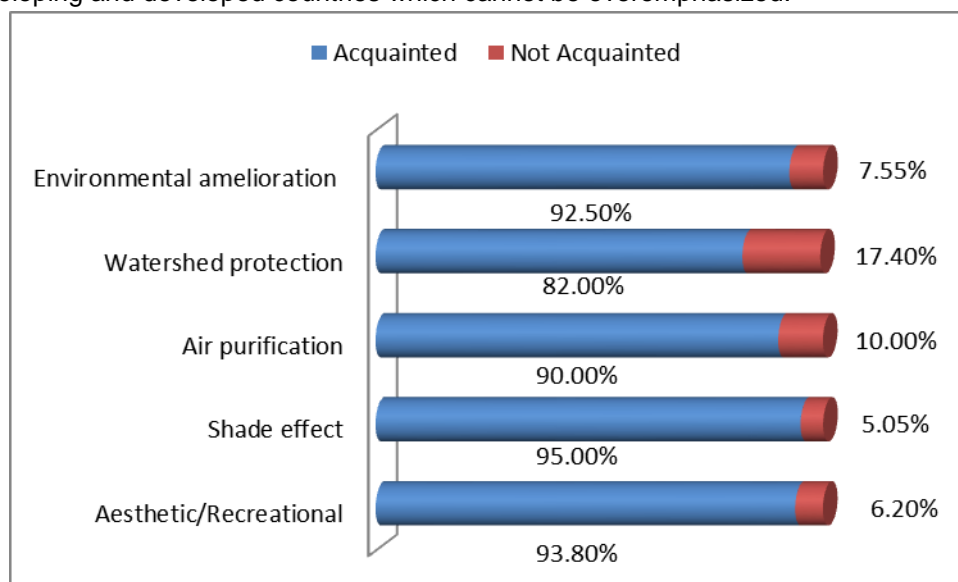


Fig. 2: Amount spent on outdoor - recreation per visit by tourists in Ibadan

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 141 Figure 3 revealed that most respondents were very much aware of various environmental values of green
 142 areas and leisure centres. The major environmental benefits visitors acquainted with are shade effect
 143 (95.0%), recreation/aesthetic (93.8%), air purification (90.0%), environmental amelioration (92.5%) and
 144 watershed protection (82.00%). It also indicated that majority of the respondents are more conscious of

145 their values on environmental development. [22] opined that adequate leisure for people can reduce
 146 various societal problems ranging from idleness, depression, violence, alcoholism, drug abuse and other
 147 related vices. These are golden roles played by recreational green spaces among others in the society
 148 both in developing and developed countries which cannot be overemphasized.



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 150 **Fig. 3: Perceived environmental benefits enjoyed by visitors from green areas in Ibadan**

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 152 Respondents enjoyed different facilities in the centres which include tree shading (15.0%), games for
 153 adult and young people (21.3%), nature viewing (26.3%), wildlife (22.5%), cool breeze (13.8%) and
 154 bar/restaurant service for drinks (1.35%). The human love for green areas associated with natural
 155 shading has sustained tourism and recreation around the world for decades. This unique natural scenery
 156 is one of recreation's greatest assets and a fundamental cornerstone that provides opportunities for
 157 relaxation as well as appreciating the wonders of nature. [23] listed basic facilities of publicpark to include;
 158 grassed area for field sports, paved areas for court games (basketball, volleyball), swimming pool,
 159 recreational building, picnic facilities, space for adult passive recreation, parking areas and rest rooms.
 160 Outdoor recreation activities have the capacity to bring joy, pleasure and improved health provided the
 161 necessary facilities are in place and functional [24].

162 Good management is a vital aspect in the realization of set goals and objectives of any organization,
 163 institution of government especially in the case of those in charge of open space development. It
 164 demands the need, aspiration and interests of people taken into consideration. The perceived hindrances
 165 towards proper management of recreational centres in Ibadan enumerated by the visitors consists poor
 166 awareness (55.1%) to lack of fund (16.3%), resource mismanagement (16.3%), lack of maintenance
 167 (8.8%) and lack of organization (3.8%) is shown in Figure 4. Lack of awareness of existence of green
 168 space recreation centres constitute the major hindrance amongst others, however, the 2006 National
 169 Population Census estimated Ibadan metropolis to be inhabited by 1.34 million people [25]. Operators of
 170 outdoor recreation centres need to cash in on the advantage of the teeming population and launch proper
 171 awareness campaign to unleash the huge potential for social and economic gains from green space
 172 recreational centres in Ibadan.

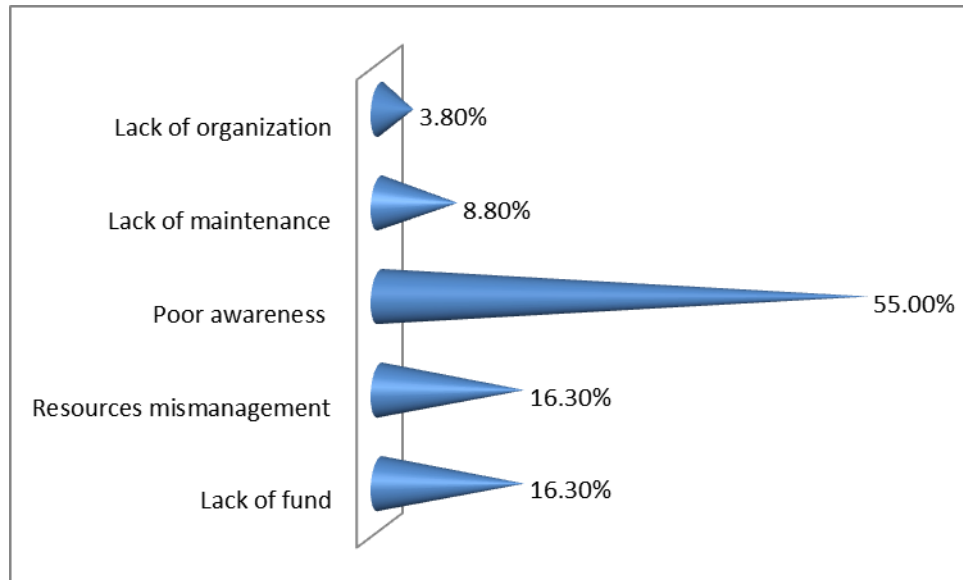


Fig. 4: Respondents' views on challenges of green space recreation centres in Ibadan

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Age, marital status and academic qualification had significant influence on how respondents spent their leisure in Ibadan. Youths and persons with at least secondary education were aware of the benefits of green spaces recreation hence; visit more than persons with less educational qualification. The inferential statistics showed no significant difference on visitors gender when subjected to chi-square (Pearson) at = 0.01 probability level.

Table 2: Chi-square analysis on the visitors' socio economic status and knowledge of environmental benefits of green areas in Ibadan

| Socio-Economic value | Value | Df | Significant |
|------------------------|-------|----|-------------|
| Gender | 6.37 | 10 | .27ns |
| Age | 31.59 | 30 | .01** |
| Marital status | 49.63 | 30 | .00** |
| Academic qualification | 82.20 | 50 | .00** |

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**Significant at = 0.01

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In the light of what seemed to be considerable ecological, social and psychological advantages of urban green areas, its systematic promotion could be one of the most direct means of promoting environmental development and meaningful participation in outdoor recreational activities by the urban dwellers. Green areas in urbanized areas are usually located on left-over or challenging building sites. However, for maximum benefits in terms of active use, green areas need to be established near the people. Green areas that can only be viewed, where the public cannot enter, are only valuable as habitat for animal and also for improvement of air and water quality. In designing more sustainable and diverse landscape in highly visible areas, care must be taken to see that they are cared for. Based on findings from this work, it recommended that the green areas with potential recreational sites of tourist attractions should be

195 stocked with varied suitable indigenous and exotic tree species to provide aesthetics, ecological,
196 economic benefits and other recreational values to urban dwellers of Ibadan metropolis.
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199 **COMPETING INTERESTS**

200 There is no competing interest of any form in this work
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203 **5.0 REFERENCES**

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