

INTRODUCTION

The framework infuses principles of prosperity – Do you think infusing applicable prosperity practice guides as part of basic design for a slum intervention guide will be useful in guiding stakeholders towards most the effective outcomes with impact on livelihoods if implemented?

I think my honest opinion, you need to do a lot of work to get that to be practicable the reason is, I am talking to you from the experience I have. Basically people do not even want to accept that they are staying in slums, that the one. Not everybody but majority of people. You know Abuja is amalgam, of all sorts of people. People come in hoping for prosperity and then when they come in and they do in drove but typically because of the series of issues going on [] the insecurity in the north, the boko haram idps. People have trooped in who have no choice actually. [...] remain in these areas that are relatively [] reasonable with their standards. Those people have no choice. To work to earn [] it is like a temporary arrangement for them. [] those people also live in some sort of denial. So when you say people and you are referring to the slum dwellers, you need to first of all understand it from that perspective. It is the same all throughout.

What I am saying is that the intervention mechanism [] the one you described just now, I think it is a good tool, but you need to apply it taking into cognizance of these two narratives I am putting out. There are people who find due to providence, and there are those that are forced to stay there. Then there is a small micro group, who really don't bother either way. If you approach it from this perspective, depending on which group of slum dwellers you are talking about. [...]

So basically we have this kind of denial all what I am saying is that you need to know the target population you are actually looking at. We have the actual slum dwellers. And we have those who are actually pretenders. They are there by providence and are forced to stay there. If you look at it from that perspective the strategy can work depending on who you like to categorise as a slum dweller.

(I highlighted that wherever you are going in is the target population all of them, and that you are there to help. It is when that arrangement is in place that an intervention program can commence. All community, community leaders are stakeholders).

The SPF proposes the use of the SPM -- Do you think it is useful to take time and comprehensively understand any slum before intervention? Do you also think having a conceptual framework of slum properties and a systematic outline to guide how they can be described will be useful to stakeholders if they were to consider this exercise?

In my opinion that is pretty useful. In fact, that is very useful. The reason is the mapping will give you the advantage of identifying the categories that I mentioned.

There is a group that I did not mention earlier. In Abuja in particular, again [...] what we call the original inhabitants. By their nature [...] these ones have no choice. The government are supposed to have taken care

of them for re=settlement. now the development which the government have put in place are way beyond their means and livelihood. Their category are what I consider as the actual slum dwellers.

Garki for example [] is a settlement where you have all the contrast. You have people staying there with narrow roads running water is an issue [] sanitation, a lot of issues. And then, steps away, you see modern buildings. Now that Garki village [] initially they were very desirous of moving to other places so they start a better life. Then they realise that the land they are staying has much higher value than where they are going. And then gradually they came to form an opinion, that why are we being displaced only for others to come and take over? Of course we have rights. This kind of a slum I don't know how you would categorise it. it is a real slum in the real sense of the word.

The place I work has one of my work is to try and move people to a more decent environment where they can fit in and continue with their livelihoods. so, these are things that you are mapping should be able to point out. And then the strategies you describe, [] I think it can work, but mapping should precede.

(I explained that the first inquiry (principles) are the practical concepts that guide the design of the actions in the framework).

In my opinion the way you approach the structuring of the manual just like you described it know is even more than useful and absolutely necessary that you did it this way. Why I say this is that [] when you are talking of intervention, who is the intervening body. Is it a locally based intervention or [] yes, so no matter who, yes [] it is across the board for all manners of intervening bodies or concerned. It is actually necessary that it gets done this way, so that it doesn't narrow down to a particular perspective or people. Let it be all encompassing, let it be a general [] where you can like learn items to pick and choose, rather than attempt to do something that you don't know what you are talking about. So you have maybe a myriad of options where you can choose which one really meets your requirements in a certain area. So, in this regard it is pretty useful and even necessary.

I think what I will advice is that don't narrow down your description to the generic world wide standardized description. Like I said there are slums, slum dwellers, those who find themselves there and are forced to live ther, those by the way [] it is good that it is all encompassing. There are cases of some when things get better their condition improves, they move part of the family [] the working ones for instance. I have seen instances where a family arrives abuja, [] then at the incipient stage they find themselves in this area, and with time maybe due to traffic issues, they have to be in the office, one or two in the family will move, leave the place. Meanwhile other stay who cannot afford to join, a transition. You see a family today in a slum, tomorrow at the same time part of them is somewhere. [] then there are some who migrate between places and other in-between.

The SPM proposes associations as tags/anchor properties – Do you think it is useful to engage in doing this activity as an initial strategy for slum intervention? How applicable, in a practical context, do you think it will be to have such information on how all the various aspects of the slum and in the city, contribute to how it is as a basic documentation for intervention?

Yes! They are all intertwined. One leads to the other. And the mapping will help a lot by giving one a sort of [...] areas and people you are looking at.

I get that last point. It is fairly useful. There is one thing where this can serve to create [] particularly as we are talking about the manual. There are so many regulatory issues when it comes to slums in urban areas [] authorities [] our interventions in this [] does not treat them equally [] there is this lethargy that you are dealing with people who are down the ladder. Maybe in an organization like the federal capital fct, it is a little bit mild, but when you bring in police... [] these guys are at the receiving end. And by nature [] crime rates all these things are there. They are at the receiving end. And there is some form of segregation when it comes to dealing with the crisis that they find themselves in. so, what you propose is pretty useful in that regard for a group that plans to intervene in solving slums.

The idea is not to be building slums all over. How to do you manage so that the [...] does not become a slum. like you said, something triggers another thing. This are the kind of things that we are saying. So, to that extent the strategy and the manual and the event you are factoring in are going to be very useful for those who are trying to intervene to help in these unfortunate situations. That is my opinion [...] from my experience having worked for the past thirty years thereabouts.

Essentially also, the narration of the slum provides a slum map that can be analysed to position it in relation to areas of prosperity – Do you consider that presenting stakeholders with tools to design for prosperity that is appropriate to the character of a slum and supported by an analysis of pathways to take will be useful in augmenting endeavours towards effective and inclusive slum intervention?

These indicators, I hope they are measurable?

(I explain that I move from proposing calculations, rather simple concepts that can be logically assessed to see if a slum fits, in this way removing complexity or the need to have specialized knowledge of concepts to calculate indicators from the exercise).

Makes sense. I am so relieved, most of my response is tailored towards my background. That is why I as this question. There is something that I should add here maybe it can be useful. The way the planning of ABUJA was done [] everything circles around infrastructure [] our designers of Abuja [] even they realised you need satellite towns to service Abuja. In their own right sub-cities surrounding the main hub. [] then the scale of infrastructure by way of importance, quality, quantity and connectivity, where, [] so that they are completely left out. The infrastructure should suit, so that when it comes to civic responsibilities, taxes etc. it is commensurate to where you are. A bit segregative but not to deprive people. Once income potential [] so that things are made easy. On paper they have this plan an it is good.

The strategy you are talking about. It will be useful no matter the slum. for example Garki, right within the city indices that you say []. You cannot compare that with Gwagwalada for example. [] (I explain that I am currently doing a case study of Garki from literature).

No two slums are the same.

This is applicable. I am curious, [] what you describe, [...] the security in Garki for example [] people respect them they listen to them [] if any misfit comes in whichever corner, they will know it. the manual is going to be [] it is not just useful, but very necessary, because also, you are not looking at the way UN propose it. now prosperity for example, the way you are saying it, I carry your manual and want to intervene, and you know my first question will be how do I determine that prosperity has reached these people or not? No two slums are the same, so even the prosperity aspect, what slum a will consider as being prosperous will be different.....

(I explain that that is why I propose the indicators as general, and also about my theory about prosperity being relative to what people need also. The use of indicators is a way to systematically guide the assessment of prosperity but without disregarding that it is a concept that current factors do not do it justice due to its conceptualization to people's needs and way of life).

The manual and strategies you have described so far are very useful. You just need to finetune it , maybe by the time you gather more peoples views. And don't forget that whatever I have said is from the perspective of somebody who is working in government and based in Abuja. If I were in Maiduguri, I may be talking different. Some of the aspects you describe, the strategies you adopt [...] anything that will help in slum intervention should be captured. You understand that. Pick those applicable leave the ones.... but knowing that you have the tools you have to intervene.

The SPF also proposes that the design of intervention to improve livelihoods, should consider the appropriate needs of the people – Do you consider this to be an applicable strategy in slum intervention?

I think we have covered that and quite a few. I am very much satisfied with how you are approaching it and your strategy, the manual, and the fact that you are mindful of the various categories of slums and intervention mechanisms [] my only [] what I gathered is that since you will not measure indices [], it is good. Another thing I see [] you are not just looking at things people have already looked into... UN-habitat standards etc [...] to someone you don't need to follow a template that is there, I like the uniqueness. And that has been missing even from the way we approach it [...]. if for instance we go into a slum and look at how long it takes to navigate to leave the slum daily, [] and we provide an road that reduces that time []. And for schools for example, we get to look at not how many classrooms we build or are available, but, are children going, are they graduating? You know []. So, you are approaching this in a different manner.

Cities take different paths to prosperity, and economic considerations are a driving influence in slum management – Does seeking brokers and partners within the comprehensive character of the slum, and its community to contribute

towards effective slum intervention and enhancing prosperity seem like a useful strategy? Do you consider it an applicable strategy if it will be beneficial in improving both slum and city profiles – economic and social?

Yes. Very useful. This one, just like the earlier one I reacted to. I believe in multiplicity of approaches or strategies. When you are approaching something, it should not be that you are just doing it for or following a particular regimen or something. Let it be that it is spread all over. For example, Abuja, I am talking about, we have the Gbagi's, we have the Gwandara's. You will be surprised at the lot of differences they have, regardless of those migrants that come to join them, and tenants and so on, families. Cultures are different [...] they are cosmopolitan, most of these slums are now like that. It will be pretty useful if you approach it that angle [...]. let me just say, [] if you don't include the community, no matter how good your intentions are, no matter how much you think you know them [] community participation, the affected people, they must be given the opportunity to participate right from the beginning [] right from inception. As much in understanding the situation, in designing intervention mechanisms and schemes. So that you will gain their confidence it will be more useful [].

In addressing the complex nature of slums, and *effectively* pursuing prosperity, I argue that it is important to have a framework which is systematic – Does it seem like an applicable strategy for stakeholders to approach intervention in slums in this way? Will such a framework be useful to implement and augment slum management?

It is crucial that you do that it is absolutely necessary.

For clarity of representation and efficient implementation of the SPF, it proposes the use of the Social Network Analysis (SNA) – *With your knowledge of challenges that slums communities face, and those that city administrations face in slum management, do you consider the use of such a strategic analysis tool useful towards augmenting slum intervention processes? How applicable to you think a framework that uses such a strategic analysis tool will be to stakeholders in slum intervention?*

The algorithms you talk about, is it on a template or arbitrary or do you have?

(I explain that you do not have to go to a computer class to learn its functions or using it as I looked for the simplest platform where social network analysis can be performed – Nodexl – as it uses excel platform).

In all these aspects that I answered, [] I have not heard about capacity building.

(I explain that it is parts of the actions proposed in the framework).

Very good. I am comfortable now, I needed to hear that I know the people I work with, capacity building is very crucial for them. The two are interlinked. When you talk about the target population participating in, for them to participate you must win their confidence, gain their trust,. They are used to government abortive issues. So, they tend not to trust any foreigner, so confidence building and trust measures should be [].

So, this SNA, in essence you are auditing your own work, good.

It is very good, I was waiting to hear something like this for those intervening. You need to have a level of comfort that what you are doing is taking off or not. Either way so you can go back and re-strategies, go to the drawing board [...] the tools are there for you to use.

Would you like to provide feedback on the proposed activities for effective intervention and enhancing prosperity in the slum and city?

(He needed to know the experience of those supervising me with regards practice and knowledge of developing regions. His main concern is do the supervisors know enough not to disagree on my outcomes or reduce their robustness. I assuaged his fears on that matter).

Would you also be interested in further communications to let you know the outcomes of research or other information regarding it that is of interest to you?

Yes