Urban Slum Trends: Evolving an Integrated Development Management Framework for Kaduna Metropolis.

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Abstract
If there would be any form of development that can be enduring, then the challenges of current urbanisation must be appropriately conceptualised and provided with the most accurate forecast solutions. This paper essentially reviewed the varied perception of slum issues in urban centres, established its trends and undertook study of specific sectors of Kaduna metropolis towards extricating a template for an accurate projection for sustainable urban development. The methodology adopted is based on literature review and selected sectorial sites case studies. Instruments used are observation, interviews and discussions for data collection. Purposive random sampling was used to decide on the sectors to be studied and specific streets within each sector were chosen. Results collated were presented in plates and figures as considered appropriate. The finding of the study established that slum clearance is considered an aberration in most settled urban areas and that often, urban clearance is done independent of dwellers interest. There has also been loss of traditional social values, which entrenched slum sprawls, while the professionals have fail to create alliance with citizens for sustainable urban development. The study recommended that slum rehabilitation, upgrade and renewal should be the basis for government intervention programs; while integrated stakeholders' needs should always determine direction for action. Finally, a template for integrated urban slum management strategy was formulated that can incorporate all stakeholders. This ensures diversified participation for a sustainable built environment that guarantees economic growth and national development.

Key Words: Development, Management Framework, Kaduna Metropolis, Slum Trends and Urban Slum.

Introduction

Human settlement has been a continuous process and human communal survival has always relied on crucial settlement physiognomies and socio-cultural elements (Doxiadis, 1970; Elley et al., 2011). Graham's town in Makana municipality of Eastern Cape in South Africa relied heavily on infrastructures and institutional developments including food production pattern for its sustainability (Elley et al., 2011). Human settlement as an impetus for urbanization is a key propelling force that engenders slums. The challenge therefore is to ensure the management of these difficulties within our urban setting towards achieving liveable cities; by establishing settlement patterns, slum phenomena including accurate forecast for enduring solutions. It can be argued that urban growth rate is twice that of the population with its attendant challenges of carbon emission, strained infrastructures and evolving urban form. It is these human settlement challenges that birth the slum trends in our urban centres (Bobadoye & Fakere, 2013; Daniel, Wapwera, Akande, Musa & Aliyu, 2015). Slums cannot be said to be singularities of impelling abnormalities, rather is an expression of the underlying socio-economic reality in urban settings across the globe (Daniel et al., 2015;

Goswani, 2014). United Nation Habitat Expert Group Meeting (EGM) averred that slum denotes lack of portable water, enhanced sanitation, secure tenure, durable housing and limited living space (as cited in Ziblim, 2013). In a similar study Alagbe (2006) averred that Lagos as a mosaic of diverse urban complexities attracts inhabitants across the country and beyond. It therefore has propensity for dart of key infrastructural facilities and the consequent housing deficiency is indeed enormous. He enthuse that upgrading slum and squatter settlements can be undertaken without unnecessary demolition or eviction of its dwellers.

Bobadoye and Fakere (2013), Oladusu *et al*. (2015) adduced that there is the fear by slum dwellers of government insincerity in any renewal program, which often led to loss of properties and poor compensation. Other concerns were the previous experiences for poorly managed renewal programs and poor Certificate of Occupancy process, these concerns led to resistance on most urban renewal programs. Oladusu *et al*. (2015) surmised that to stem the trend of dwellers resistance to urban renewal program, there is need to encourage further enlightenment and proposed suitable compensation template. Slum in this study is discussed with respect to informal settlements in terms of violated master plan proposed layout or its virtual absence. As well as illegal development without statutory approvals and constructed structures that do not have basic infrastructures, lack or derisory social amenities and often contentious land tenure by occupants. It should be made clear that though not all slums are squatter settlements, virtually all squatter settlements are slums.

Problem Statement
While the various studies undertaken on slum were able to establish the exertions across the varied slum sectors of the cityscape and their prognosis; the exact methodology for achieving them seems not to be given the needed consideration. The argument here is more concern with the lack of holistic planning, development implementation for all and provision of requisite urban facilities for conducive and humane environment in a sustainable manner. The paper addressed and affirmed slums exertions, categorised them and set out to achieve desired amelioration options. The projections were suggesting enduring option(s) in terms of stakeholders' place in the slum regeneration scheme without jeopardising individual or collective interest. This should be done in such a manner that ensures that all categories of city dwellers' varied interest and concerns are fully integrated. It is expected that by this strategy all segments and sectors of the urban settings would be galvanised as a whole; thus ensures functional and sustainable urban centres particularly in developing countries.

Purpose of Study
This paper basically examines current slum trends in Nigerian urban centre with intent to evolve an integrated development framework through;
(a) Review of the different trend on slum issues and their challenges in urban areas globally and in Nigeria specifically.
(b) Examine key trends in specific urban slums of Kaduna metropolis.
(c) Produce a slum management template for accurate forecast that ensure sustainable development of Kaduna urban area.

Literature Review
Key Slum Trends in Global Urban Areas
The trend of slum exertions has been on the increase and indeed a source of worry for city inhabitants (United Nations, 2013). In America, the housing policy act contradictions were visible after the Second World War, where the actual intent of slum clearance rather fester blight conditions in most instances (Hoffman, 2000). This contradictory reality became

obvious after about a quarter of a century of the policy passage and implementation. In a complex society like America, its adoption of a simple solution of new dwelling replacing cleared slum was to be blame for this failure. Furthermore, United Nations report affirm that Asia slum situation point to the magnitude of intense urbanization and its attendant consequences such that a total of 190.7M, 189.6M, 88.9M and 35.0M is the urban slum population of South, East, South East and Western Asia respectively (as cited in Daniel et al., 2015). In Latin America and Caribbean region, the slum population is about 110.7M inhabitants, while Oceania region has 6.0M slum dwellers. Akinbamijo, Ooi, Phua and Davis averred that International agencies programs targeted at ameliorating consequences of urbanization in developing world had rather aggravated them (Daniel et al., 2015). In fact, most of the acclaim interventions have rather led to weakened self-assertion for a better development index in local communities of developing countries.

Key Slum contractions in Developing countries of Africa

The developing countries are the most frontally affected in this quagmire of slum exertions of our urban centres. It can be argued that industrial revolution came with attendant urbanization including their slum problem for the developed countries. The developing countries on the other hand have had to contend with slum problems without commensurate economic advancement to enable them effectively tackled urbanization challenges. Slum easily developed in developing countries urban areas due to high urbanization without commensurate infrastructures in place (Bobadoye and Fakere, 2013). In Africa slum reduction policies have been carried out in Morrocco and Egypt to improve living conditions of dwellers with some success due to strong leadership. In South Africa, the gap between policy rhetoric and actual reality on the field often led to tensions with program achievement suffering contradiction (Ziblim, 2013). This study therefore established the need for in-situ streamlining rather than whole redevelopment of slum areas. It also affirms the urgency in ensuring communal participation with explicit criteria for renewal programs. Lloyd avowed that slums in urban areas of developing countries are often characterised by inner city decayed or substandard and squatter settlements at the fringes of the cities (as cited in Uji and Okonkwo, 2009). These challenges need to be specifically diagnosed and definite selection advocated for government implementation associated with slum dwellers.

Key Slum contradictions in Nigerian cities and Kaduna metropolis

Population expansions, particularly of urban centres have created dire concern on the consequences of development in most Nigerian cities. In fact, provisions of crucial infrastructures in most Nigerian urban centres have been overstretched due to geometric urban sprawl (Bobadoye and Fakere, 2013; Qurix, 2017). Lenard opined that cities of particular concern are Lagos, Kano, Port Harcourt, Oyo, Kaduna and Katsina (as cited in Daniel et al., 2015). Urbanization change rate in Nigerian cities between 2010-2015 has been geometric between 3.5% and 4.5%, this puts pressure on housing infrastructure and urban development conditions (as cited in Oladosu et al., 2015; Qurix, 2017). This exertion is exacerbated due to lack of proactive and sequential growth in policies and programs for interventions. Similarly, Awotona averred that during the evolution of the third and fourth National Plans in Nigeria, housing challenges were identified, but the strategy adopted for mass housing provision alienated the prospective beneficiaries. This lead to abandonment of the houses provided by government agencies due to inappropriateness of location, design layout, requisite dwelling sizes and cost of their procurement (as cited in Uji and Okonkwo, 2009). In Kaduna, these housing schemes are often referred to as low-cost houses in the seventies and Shagari low-cost in the eighties. They are mainly found in Malali, UngwanRimi and Barnawa areas of Kaduna metropolis. Unfortunately, these government

efforts have not really enhanced housing provision in these areas; rather there arose slum around these projects towards meeting the real need of the people for suitable shelter. Main parameters for slum features that evolved as a result are; poor planning or its implementation, poor or absence of infrastructures in terms of light, water, roads, hospitals, schools, recreational gardens, sanitary provisions and the lack of legal documentation for deed of land assignment (Oladosu et al., 2015; Uji and Okonkwo, 2009). Another key challenge to urban slum is the sudden collapse of the industries particularly the textiles in Kaduna; this has hitherto been a major economic base for individual enhanced quality of life (Akhaine, 2015). Since urban systems are resilient and self adaptive it is important to be provided with requisite impetus. This can be through flexible framework for urban planning and development that encourages continuous interaction amongst stakeholders (Izueke & Eme, 2013). The challenge however, is how government has treated each issue and what are the resultant consequences due to statutory decisions or lack of decisions. Considering the diversity of the various slum exertions in our urban centres that of Nigeria can be categorised into three segment that includes, environmental challenges, socio-cultural and economic challenges.

Methodology
To review the slum contradictions in the Kaduna metropolis the study method is design based on literature review and case studies of selected segments within the city. The method is basically narrative and historical in approach for case by case assessment of the settled segments selected. The Kaduna metropolis was divided into three segments of North East, North West and South. In each segment, we purposively selected discussants for interaction with individuals, family members, community leaders, Non-Governmental and corporate organisations (NGOs). The others are government agencies particularly Kaduna State Urban Planning and Development Authority (KASUPDA) and local government's health department of selected areas. A combination of Rough Screening Method (RSM) using Google Earth and Field Examination was used to establish high density slum settlements (Oladosu et al., 2015). The parts with high density and visibly unplanned or poorly serviced areas from Google map pictures and observations were purposively chosen for this study. Earlier settlements and development were in the northern sector, later settlements evolved in the south due to the industries in the Barnawa-Kakuri sectors of the town (Bobadoye & Fakere, 2013; Bununu, Ludin & Hosni, 2015). The chosen areas are North East (Malali), North West (Tudun Wada-Rigasa) and South (Barnawa-Kakuri) segments. All the chosen study segments have a combination of inner city decayed settlements and city fringes dwellings slum characteristics. The study also utilized books, journals, reports, conference proceedings and internet to serve as secondary sources.

Results and Discussion
In each of the chosen segments, group interviews and discussions were undertaken for the various contradictions in urban slums of Kaduna metropolis. The categories of stakeholders involved are, the individuals/families (fathers, mothers and children), Community (Chief or Mai-Angwa/selected family representatives). The NGO/Corporate Organizations (health and social workers) form the next strata of the stakeholders including government and its agencies. In all strata of stakeholders, the varied sexes and the age ranges within each settlement was carefully balance for an effective and rewarding collation of data for possible implementation that cater for all persons. Most interview responses indicated emphasis on the need for individual (family) preferences and community dialogue being undertaken. While NGOs/Corporate Organization conversant with the dwellers social, economic and environmental challenges are preferred to assist in coming up with most suitable sequence of

slum renewal. In the case of government and its agencies they are to generate and implement renewal programs in association with all stakeholders having committee settings for each stratum as program is being executed.

Results

The detail of the three case studies sectors undertaken across the town are as shown;

Case Study I: Malali Sector (Ungwan Yero, Ungwan Maisamari and Malali village).

The three major segments of the Malali sector of Kaduna metropolis that demonstrated key characteristics of slum are Ungwan Yero, Ungwan Maisamari and Malali village. Key trends observed in Malali sector are in the area of poor infrastructures like roads, lacks of suitable sanitation, virtual lack of social services like schools and health centres. Only one LEA primary school is located in Ungwan Yero that serves the whole of Malali area. Most other social services were provided by private individuals. The land tenure is mostly by local chief allocation, except very few that have process certified Certificate of Occupancy. Though in terms of layout, all the three slums have been developed along gridline with accessibility often along narrow roads especially around the inner parts of the slum.

For definite assessment a cursory survey of Ungwan Yero area of Malali is here presented that shows untarred roads mostly without drainage and where there is drainage they were open and often used for waste disposal as in plate 1 a and b. These areas that have been in existence since early 1970s do not have any public facility in terms of school or health centre.

Plate 1a&b: Ungwan Yero access roads status and Drainage that discharging foul water into the street.
Source: Field Survey (2017)

Case Study II: Tudun Wada- Rigasa Sector

Along the western axis of the town lays Tudun Wada and Rigasa settlements that are currently an integral part of Kaduna city evolving setting. Tudunwada settlement is as old as the Kaduna metropolis while, Rigasa is a more recent settlement that evolved from indigenous Gbagi villages. It actually expanded during the late eighties to early nineties as Tudun Wada offshoot for settlers from across the Northern part of the country.

In the Tudun Wada area the layout is rectangular and with grid roads, but it was observed that there is poor infrastructural layout in terms of poor drainage provision, lack of parking spaces within each household as in Plates 2 a and b. Also, there was observed dart of public schools in large parts of the area, while lack of key infrastructure as the most visible of government neglect in such historical part of the town. Based on discussions and observation with residents, most of the said government intervention in water supply and health services

provision are done independent of community opinion or participation.

Plate 2a&b: Show cars & tricycles parked along access roads with no drainage as well as Filthy drainages in front of residence, breeding mosquitoes.
Source: Field Survey (2017)

Plate 2c and d shows one of the private institutions that is serving the public in the absence of suitable government provision. The only public primary and secondary institution is about 7,000 metres away from the selected slum area in Tudun Wada being one of the densely populated parts of Kaduna. The public schools are mostly overcrowded and not favourable for learning, this is particularly so severe with the recent government program of free feeding for pupils.

Plate 2c& d: Showing a private school and **a** typical access road at the heart of Tudun Wada
Source: Field Survey (2017)

Case Study III: Barnawa-Kakuri Gwari Sector
The Barnawa-Kakuri (Gbagyi) sector of the town was mostly settled by people from the minority tribes of Northern Nigeria and some Southern Nigerian amidst the indigenous Gbagyi people. Most people that ultimately settled within the areas were industry workers during the nineteen sixties and early seventies. The core settlement of the Barnawa village, with highly compact residential settlement pattern.

The Barnawa settlement referred to as Barnawa village is a typical slum layout mostly evolved on their own as one family after another secure land and built to meet their immediate need and based on their financial capability. However, if this slum settlement is compared with adjoining layouts, it can be clearly seen that they were properly planned with

provision of key infrastructures suitable for urban life. This is particularly with respect to Barnawa extension (south west), Challawa (west) and Barnawa GRA at the eastern flank. Plate 3a and b showed laterite road works ongoing within a narrow street with constrains on both sides, as well as typical inner slum streets serving as foul drains at the same time. This slum reality indicated the level of sanitation as well as dart of key infrastructures in part of the town that is at least settled for 60 years.

Plate 3a &b: Laterite road works on-going and typical inner street as drainage as well.
Source: Field Survey (2017)

Individual Interviews and Group Discussions
During the course of researcher's visits to these settlements some interviews and discussion were undertaken with individuals, family members/leaders, community leaders, NGOs and some government agencies like KASUPDA and local government health department. Key discussants were observed and recorded as in table 1;

Table 1: Summary of Interviews and Group Discussions

	Discussant	Location	Observation
1	Alhaji Mohammed Kobo	Resident of Malali for over forty years	Poor sanitary condition and abandoned drainage works of their environment which is quite risky to health and a demonstration of government neglect of the area in its developmental strides
2	Mr. Iliyasu Dawa	Malali; former resident of Ungwan Yero	Government reluctance to provide good access road and other social amenities for the communities; lack of suitable recreational ground and absence of health care facilities.
3	Mallam Samaila Ibrahim	Tudun Wada area	Virtual neglect in provision of portable water and good street drainage.
4	Baba Main Kayan Miya	Rigasa area	Government demolition of houses without adequate compensation or provision of alternative accommodation in trying to create a dual carriage way to the railway station and the Kaduna airport.

5	Arc. Faila Ibrahim a representative of Barnawa chief	Barnawa area	Lack of roads except for the major access road done during Petroleum Trust Fund (PTF) in the nineteen nineties and Makarfi government of ten years ago, most of the area has suffer neglect in infrastructures provision by successive government. Few other interventions in the pass were undertaken without consultation with the individuals or the community leaders.
5	Mr. Timothy Carpenter	Ungwan Gbagyi, Kakuri area	Lack of good roads, poor industrial waste/pollution management in the area and the virtual absence of government social amenities apart from a small clinic and a primary school.
6	Corporate organisation	Kaduna metropolis	The attempts by Melinda-Gate foundation to assist government manage malaria challenge which has turned out to be of no effect due to fund mismanagement.
7	Government agency	Kaduna metropolis	Government agencies like KASUPDA have concentrate on painting "stop" order for their personal and selfish benefit rather than as development control measures. That is the same story with respect to local government health department that comes to collect the said revenue not minding what was done on site. The general tendency of the current administration to demolish any structure it considers as illegal is indeed causing concern and great contradictions amongst most residents.

Source: Field Survey (2017)

Discussion
For a more focus discussion on the various slum contradictions within Kaduna metropolis, the study has categorised these challenges into three as earlier stated in the literature and specifically identified each as is applicable in any specific study area. The key areas for slum challenges classification are environmental, socio-cultural and economic.

Environmental (Physical) Infrastructures
According to Goswani (2014), Oladosu et'al., (2015) and Ziblim (2013) almost all key infrastructures are lacking or are in very poor state in all of these settlements. This demonstrates clear lack of commitment from government at all levels to undertake their responsibilities. The lack of or poor state of key infrastructures results to slow socio-economic activities, poor sanitation and environmental health consequently high poverty rate and health hazard amongst slum dwellers (Daniel et al., 2015; Elley et al., 2011). Recently, the Melinda-Gate foundation in concerted effort to improve on environment health pledged some funds for drainage provision across town as a strategy towards fighting malaria. Unfortunately, it appears these funds have not been judiciously utilised hence the abandoned excavated drainage trenches across most of the town giving room for possible epidemic outbreak if no urgent remediation is done.

Socio-Cultural Values
In all the three sectors of the selected slum areas of Kaduna metropolis socio-cultural values

have suffered great neglect and virtual break down. There is deliberate segregation of communities and glaring lack of social amenities in all sectors of the metropolis' slum which has consequently evolved high population explosion and uncontrollable crime lifestyle in most neighbourhoods (Daniel et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2014). This loss of social value and cultural decayed is at the root of most slum aggravation in urban centres. Concerted effort is required by all stakeholders to ameliorate or eliminate this urban challenge which emanated from the clash of civilization, cultural norm and social value. The most challenging is the reluctance of professionals to providing community based advice for people centred projects as well as ensure favourable policy environment; which was integral to the success of Indian Kanjur Marg slum resettlement and rehabilitation project (Bobadoye & Fakere, 2013; Burra, 1999).

Economic

Economic system in all the three selected sectors have collapsed, no work for a good number of the civil servants' due to abrupt retrenchment, close down of industries (textile) and the harsh individual business environment due to unpopular policies over the years (Akhaine, 2015; Muhammad, 2011). Virtually the whole economy has been reduced into a buying and sales of goods mostly not produced in Nigeria. The culture of ingenuity has been eroded to the point of mediocrity, sycophancy and political thuggery as the only means for sustenance. In such climate, no development can be thought of nor could it thrive where it is contemplated.

Implications for Slum Management

Kaduna metropolis slum analysis, its procedure as well as discussion of this study's result should serve as a base ground for the design of an integrated slum management framework. This hopefully could aid in management of the contradictions and exertions in urban slum for positive prognosis. While key slum contradictory issues, their urban planning expectations and implementation strategy seems obvious; the option propounded in harnessing them here is hinged on strategic management framework. Thus, the proposed hierarchical yet cyclical framework for effective urban slum management that caters for its contradictions and exertions.

Key Factors on Slum Contradictory Trend

Key sustainable factors of urban resilience include; environmental, socio-cultural and economic parameters are here considered critical component for any slum management process. The environment is the visible consequences of socio-cultural and economic realities of urban slum dwellers. The how, of these obvious exertions with contradictory tendencies by all parties is the core of this study. Management by relevant authorities of the social and economic parameters does automatically indicate clear direct impact on the environment. The environment is here considered the most tangible, while the social and economic factors as being intangible parameters for a resilient management of slum exertions.

Hierarchy of Accurate Forecast

Considering the variety of factors and interest that abound in achieving a workable solution to the challenge of slum exertions, a holistic strategy is here considered. In the option here being proposed, varied interested partners involved in urban sustainability are profiled and set up base on hierarchy as well as integrative in nature. The framework considered all interested parties during planning and as well as in the course of any development implementation. This process starts from the lower level to higher level as well as vice versa in a pyramidal and cyclical framework.

Framework for Planning Strategy

This is based on the assumption of a bottom-top concept of planning particularly towards incorporating users or expected beneficiaries of any program. This concept gives consideration to the various age groups, different sexes and varied social class Here the most critical stage is considered as being from the individual's/family members coming together, having a discussion on their desire and compose it into an articulate position for onward delivery to the next stage. Then the community stage, where various segments are brought together to fashion out their needs in an articulate manner. Once a common position has been arrived at, the specialist organisations, Non-governmental organisation and corporate organisations can be call upon for their specialist input towards forwarding to government and its agency to formulate policy guidelines. At each stage of deliberation representatives of the lower level setting are to be represented. This is the proposed upward pyramidal planning strategy for urban slum exertions management.

Framework for Implementation Strategy

Similarly, once an acceptable plan has been arrived at the pyramidal process is then turned upside down. Here the government and its agencies set the ball rolling through the NGOs/corporate organisations then the community and the individuals/family setting for implementation.

Integrated (Cyclic-Pyramidal) Slum Management Framework

It is worthy to state that for the pyramidal management strategy to work effectively it most also be cyclical in nature. This will allow for the initiation of another round of re-planning at any particular stage the intending stakeholders' feel otherwise. Hence its consideration as a Cyclical-Pyramidal Management Framework as proposed in figure 2. In fact, this seems to be the core of this proposed framework towards ensuring a veritable urban slum that can cater for its dwellers specific and general needs. Here from all conflicts and contradictions with respect to slum exertions and the requisite prognosis can be resolved for resilient and sustainable urban centres.
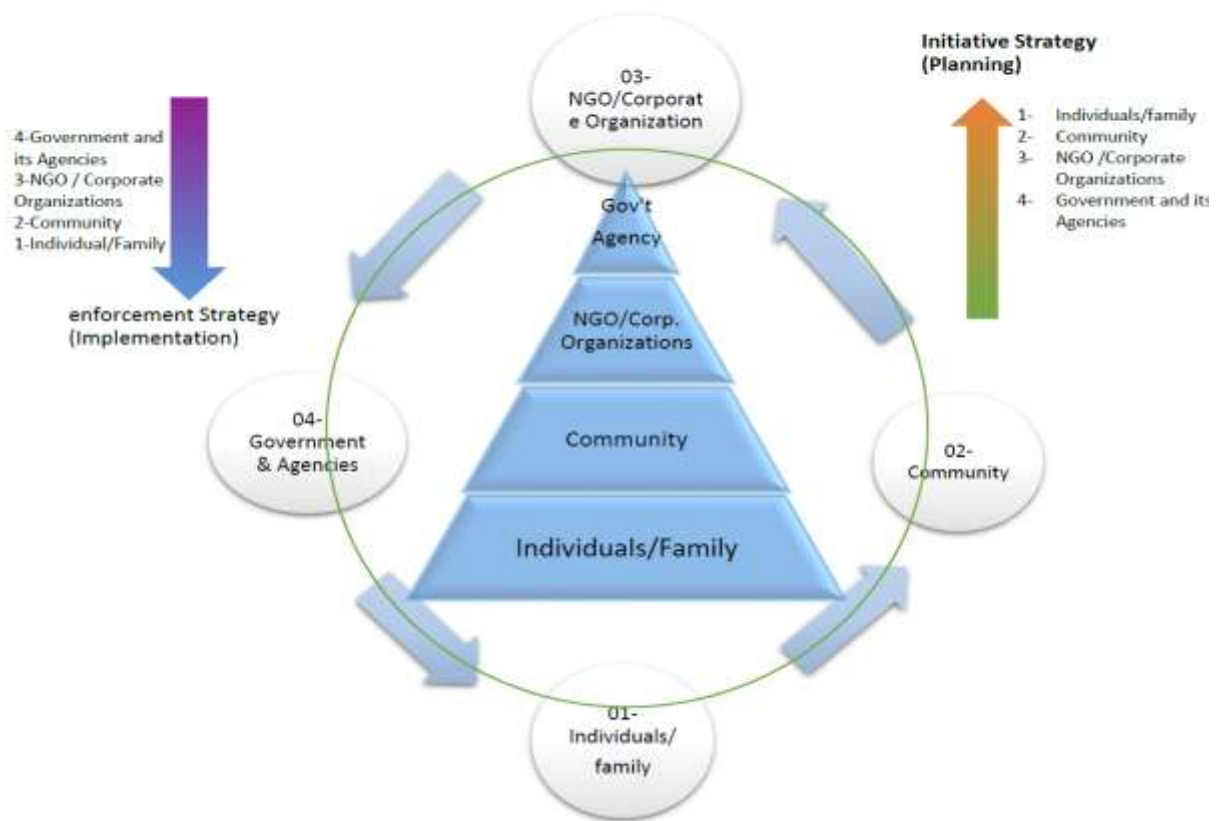
Figure 1: Integrated slum Management Framework.
Source: Authors' Design (2017)

Summary of Findings
The study was able to establish that;
(a) Contradictory slum clearance is viewed as an aberration in most settled urban areas of Nigeria and Kaduna specifically. After all, it was government deficient provision of key infrastructures; prompt responsive action and insincerity, which gave room to festering of these negative tendencies in the first place.
(b) Government management of foreign donors' funds and counterpart funding have suffered major stifling in its strides for desired infrastructural interventions and development of urban centres.
(c) In virtually all urban settlements, individuals and communities are never consulted on their needs and preference, but only notice government/agencies implementing whatever project they so desire, hence the apathy with government infrastructure development programs.
(d) The lack of social cohesiveness amongst previously good neighbours and loss of traditional social values have led to lack of peaceful coexistence being aggravated by government neglects of its social responsiveness.
(e) Due to lack of political will and collapsed of industries, economic activities have virtual grind to a halt across all sections of the metropolis livewire. This situation has created an unpleasant thuggery haven as a form of economic survival strategy typical features in slum.
(f) Professionals in the building and allied industry do not have a form of alliance with slum dwellers to serve as advocate for an integrated development strategy which incorporates

the slum dwellers interest being the basis for any program.

(g) It was observed that most often slums challenges are presented in the frame of global sustainability challenges and the prospects for their intervention. This paper identified key stake holders as being critical to any serious slum management profile and these concerns and issues are categorised into;

- ❖ Government Based
- ❖ Corporate Organisations/Non- Governmental Organizations Centred
- ❖ Community based initiatives
- ❖ Individuals/Family Responsibilities (Responsive Individual Role Play).

This is viewed as a strategic formation of a sustainable template to be adopted in hierarchical participation/delivery scheme from individual to community to corporate/NGOs and government/agencies.

Conclusion

Slums challenges globally have become a clog in the wheel of sustainable development. A review of all issues has revealed a clear abandonment of government responsibilities in planning and provision of key infrastructures particularly for urban centres of developing countries. The proposed management framework should guarantee relevant planning and holistic implementation framework for urban centres. This framework would hopefully ensure sustainable urban slum regeneration through integrated strategy that involves relevant stakeholders. This research has identified the key contradictions and stakeholders in slum exertions and was affirmed for suitable prognosis using integrated pyramidal slum management framework in Kaduna metropolis that could be applicable in other urban centres of developing countries.

Recommendations

This study based on its findings therefore makes these recommendations;

(a) Government should alternatively engage in rehabilitation, upgrade and renewal in their intervention programs for slum settlements rather than destroying what the urban dwellers were able to provide for themselves as a major strategy to stem current urban slum trend.

(b) Key infrastructural provision should be made in liaises with beneficiaries and the community to capture their specific needs. That way infrastructures provided can be better secured and safe guarded against vandalisation and there is possibility of community maintenance options or inclinations.

(c) There is need for a clear policy direction by government towards revitalizing the industries that provide jobs for enhanced economic wellbeing of its citizens. Once this is done the quality of the urban dwellers environment could be enhanced towards minimising current slum trend.

(d) Urban development professional should work with the varied stakeholders and evolve a system of planning and development that emanates base on stakeholder's needs rather than the top-bottom approach being currently practice.

(e) Individuals and communities should have a standing 'interest board' that will always articulate their position for onward submission.

(g) Create an intervention framework that is holistic and incorporates all stakeholders in the urban areas for an integrated slum management strategy.

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