



REPORT OF THE WEST AFRICAN HUB MEETING

HELD IN LAGOS, NIGERIA
2-7 OCTOBER 2017

HOSTED BY:

NIGERIAN SLUM /
INFORMAL SETTLEMENT
FEDERATION



Report Compiled by:
Nigerian Slum/Informal Settlement Federation

Background to the West African Hub Meeting

The West Africa Hub meeting is the opportunity for all Federations in West Africa to come together in one city through exchange to learn from and challenge each other. Exchange is one of the key tools of the SDI network that is central to deepening our core rituals, stopping forced evictions, promoting participatory urban planning and development.

Exactly 1 year ago in Accra, Ghana, the West African Federations of SDI converged to hold the preceding Hub Meeting from 2-7 October 2016. The theme was “Keeping Our Federations Through Savings Data.” The theme was no doubt apt as savings is the first core ritual of SDI; a tool for mobilization of every federation of the urban poor for their dignity, development, and to resist forced eviction through advocacy for inclusion.

The theme of the follow-up 2017 Hub Meeting hosted by the Nigerian Federation is “Building Inclusive Cities.” This is a response to the rhythm of pains, sufferings and negative experiences of the Nigerian Federation members, in the spate of violent-mass evictions. Over 300,000 waterfront residents threatened with forced eviction by the Governor of Lagos State Mr. Akinwunmi Ambode in October of 2016, and then in November 2016, 30,000 people were forcefully evicted from Otodo Gbame waterfront community. All 33 threatened waterfront communities profiled by the Nigerian Federation enjoyed the respite of court order that condemned the Lagos Government’s actions as illegal, cruel, inhuman and degrading – but so much more needs to be done. Out of this attack on our communities was born a campaign to redefine and remake Lagos as an inclusive city for all. Inclusive cities are cities that do not carry out forced evictions, and cities that encourage participatory planning and development.

As one of the youngest Federations in West Africa, the opportunity for the Nigerian Federation to host the West African Hub in for the first time was a big challenge. It also served as recognition of the incredible resilience of our members who continue to fight the scourge of forced evictions in Nigeria, and a tribute to the people we have lost during the struggle who were killed by police during the violent forced evictions in the past year. May their souls forever rest in peace.

WA Hub Delegates:

Burkina Faso

Mr Aime Dabilgou – NGO

Ms Eveline Fasnewende – Federation

Ms Madeline Bouda – Federation

Ghana

Mr Braimah Rabiou Farouk – NGO

Ms Janet Adu – Federation

Mr Al-Hassan Baba Fuseini – Federation

Liberia

Mr Jerry Paye – NGO

Ms Leona Monger – Federation

Mr George Glaye – Federation

Senegal

Mr Papa Ameth Kieta – NGO

Ms Aissata Mamadou Talla – Federation

Ms Astou Mbengue – Federation

Nigeria

many

Sierra Leone

Mr Samuel Sesay – NGO

Ms Joan Kaine – Federation

Mr Yirah Conteh – Federation

Togo

Mr Aole Amouzou – NGO

Mr Yawo Attitso - Federation

Ms Mawuse Daniela Agbokou – Federation

Benin

Ms Avlessi Elizabeth

Ms Kouton Justine

Mr Dossous Jeremie

Mr Anago Pierre

Kenya

Mr Joseph Kimani – NGO

SDI Secretariat

Ms Mara Forbes

DAY 1: Monday, Oct 2: Reflection and Agenda Setting

(Location: Hotel Hall)

The welcome remarks were given by Sani Mohammed and Mary Prince Henry of Nigerian Federation. This was followed by an overview of theme “Building Inclusive Cities” – a direct response to confronting the problem of forced evictions affecting all of our countries. In line with this theme, every country was asked to reflect on how inclusive or exclusive urban policies and practices are affecting them specifically as part of their country updates.

Joseph Kimani of SDI-Kenya, facilitated the country updates session, and began by using analogy of the eagle to describe the structure of the SDI movement. It has wings for flying and feet for perching. The wings are support NGO, and the feet are the Federations. The head, mouth, and eyes represent the common vision. Kimani then asked all the Federations several questions to start off the country update process. “What have you been doing as the Federation and what do we celebrate?” What has changed, what picture do you give us as “selfie update” from all countries present.



Country Updates: BENIN REPUBLIC

This was the first Hub Meeting attended by the Benin Federation, the newest member of the West African family. The Benin Federation has been supported by the Lagos Chapter of the Nigerian Federation to take root over the last 1.5 years through existing links between Lagos and Cotonou waterfront communities. The Benin Federation was represented by four members from 2 different communities in Cotonou.

- Members: 770
- Savings groups: 75-160 (some dormant)
- Male: 447
- Female: 348
- Communities: 6
- Main challenges: Forced Eviction
- Amount saved: CFA 1,767,625

Nigeria Federation will continue to support them to deepen understanding of core rituals, and overcome eviction challenge currently facing some of the waterfront communities in Cotonou. Togo Federation advised the Benin Federation to commence enumeration of threatened communities and also to use the media to generate more awareness. Ghanaian Federation advised the Benin Federation to focus on mobilizing more communities through savings groups, and also to ensure that the communities have data about themselves, since that data could be used to negotiate and dialogue with the government towards alternatives to eviction and also upgrading. Sierra Leone Federation advised the Benin Federation to keep mobilizing, marketing the SDI ideology, and identifying local allies. Liberian Federation advised the Benin Federation to continue sharing information between settlements, since information is power.

FEDERATION BENIN	
Le Nombre de membre :	970
Le Nombre de Groupe d'épargne :	75/162
" L'Homme :	447
" Femme :	348
Compte total :	1.767.625 FCFA
Nombre de Communauté :	6
Les Problèmes qu'on rencontre au BENIN	
• Déquasiement facile • le refus de certaines pratiques de la pêche.	

Country Updates: SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone began its country update with a 2-minute silence for victims of mudslide in Regent Town on the outskirts of Freetown. The tragedy didn't directly affect too many Sierra Leonean Federation members.

The main challenges that the Sierra Leonean Federation is presently facing are:

- City topography: waterfront and mountainous areas pose development challenges
- Rapid growth of urbanization: the rural to urban drift means lots of people living
- Natural disasters destroy lives and property: flooding (waterfront communities), and mudslides, rock fall, erosion, wind storm (mountainous communities) – also triggers government to evict other communities at risk

P2	SIERRA LEONE INCLUSIVE CITY	P
<u>CHALLENGES</u>		
* City topography is $\frac{2}{3}$ is situated on water front & mountainous * Rapid growth of urban population as a result of Rural urban drift (Weak Decentralisation) * Disaster – Highly prone - Flooding (water front communities) - mudslide, Rock fall, Erosion, wind storm (mountainous communities) * The government is been triggered to enforce eviction of communities from those places		
When Disaster occurs the communities are affected by, Damages to lives and properties and Economic implication (country)		

P2	ACTION HAD BEEN	P
- Mobilisation - Collect our data (ORIS, FCC, EPA, NPPA etc) - Building Partnership with - Youth mobilisation because they are very vibrant - The media Engagement - Disaster Risk Reduction through: • Community mobilisation to take resilience action i.e. cleaning of drainages • Sensitization on risk & Hazard • Hazard mapping • Solicite funds from Government (ORIS) and partners (NGOs).		

Ongoing work and accomplishments:

- Ongoing mobilization of more members
- Building partnerships with government and agencies (ONS, FCC, GPA, NPPA, CT)
- Job creation
- Disaster Risk Reduction through community mobilization (i.e. cleaning of drainage, sensitization on risks and hazards, hazard mapping) – partly outcome of mudslides
- Solicit funds from government (ONS) and partnership with other NGOs to achieve targets aside SDI Financial
- Others NGO are now given them some community projects to work on after understanding what Federation stands for through information sharing
- Youth mobilization
- Collection of data (profiling, mapping)

Sierra Leonean Federation concluded their update by defining inclusive development as participatory urban planning involving the beneficiaries and government.

Questions:

Question: (Nigerian Federation) How do you come about your target and what steps did you take to meet your target? When you contract data generation to 3rd parties, does the data revert to the communities?

Answer: We divide Federation into committees: data committee, advocacy committee, mobilization committee, and disaster committee. On the question of targets, all committees take their responsibilities from the SDI contract. Every committee identifies their own part of the contract of and work on it. There are many projects and communities and project-based committees that manage given tasks and report to the Federation.

Question: (Mara Forbes) What does the Sierra Leonean Federation want to use data for with regard to the mudslide in Freetown and other natural disasters? What kind of job creation is helping the Federation?

Answer: On collecting data from communities, sometime other NGOs partner with the Federation to collect data for them and pay the Federation for it. We only do this work for NGOs and projects that are in line with what we stand for. In some cases we have signed a memorandum of understanding.

Joseph Kimani added that often Federations are scared of giving information or data to partners. What the Kenyan Federation does is shares certain data that has already been analyzed by the Federation and support NGO. This has formed the basis of many partnerships for the Kenyan Federation. Kimani added that different Federation data processes have different purposes. Profiling is aimed at making someone irritated,

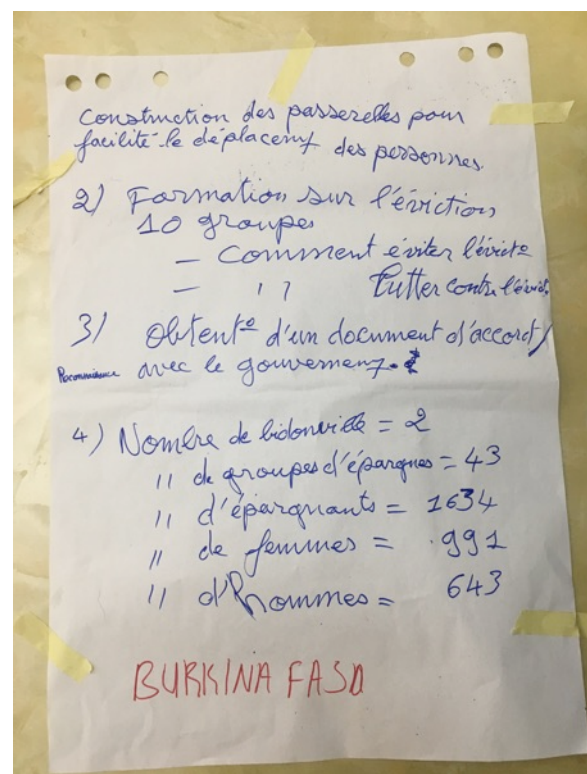
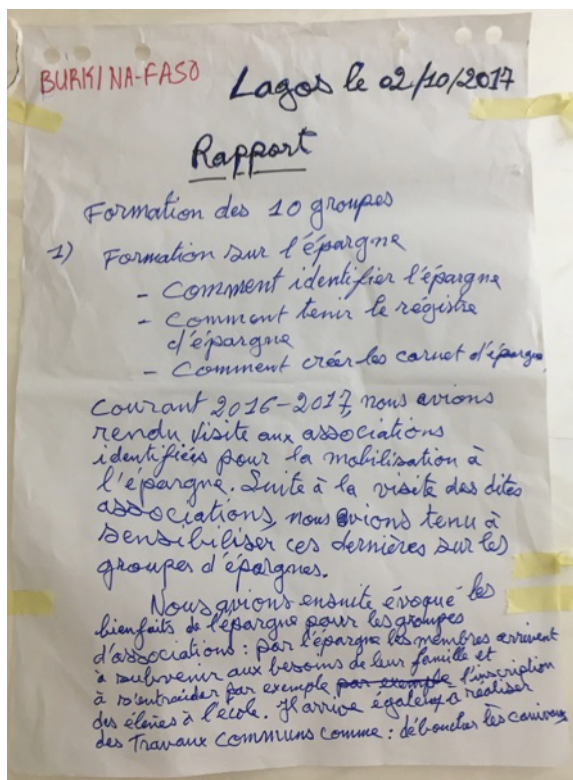
angry, worried, or embarrassed. By contrast, enumeration gives us detailed information that can make us to see situation clearly and build partnerships.

Country Updates: BURKINA FASO

The Burkinabe Federation previously had many challenges with evictions and with the government. Therefore they trained 10 groups on countering evictions, and now their main challenges are with leaders, not the government. The Federation has learned a lot through exchange, which has influenced how they engage with authorities.

The Federation identified a need for more training on savings register (i.e. total savings per group) and savings group monitoring.

During the last year, the Federation conducted outreach to many community-based associations and sensitized them on the benefits of joining Federation savings groups. As a result, many members of the associations joined. They all came with challenges they were trying to resolve, including family challenges, school fees, community development challenges, clearing of gutters, etc.



Even though the Burkinabe Federation started in 2013, real work began in 2016, and it was only in 2017 that they received the official document of their registration.

Question: (Sierra Leonean Federation) Has your community data been uploaded to Ona?

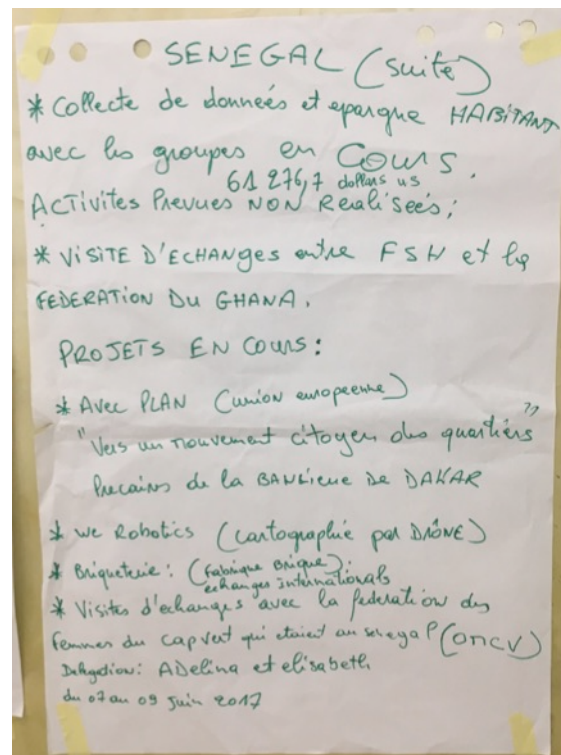
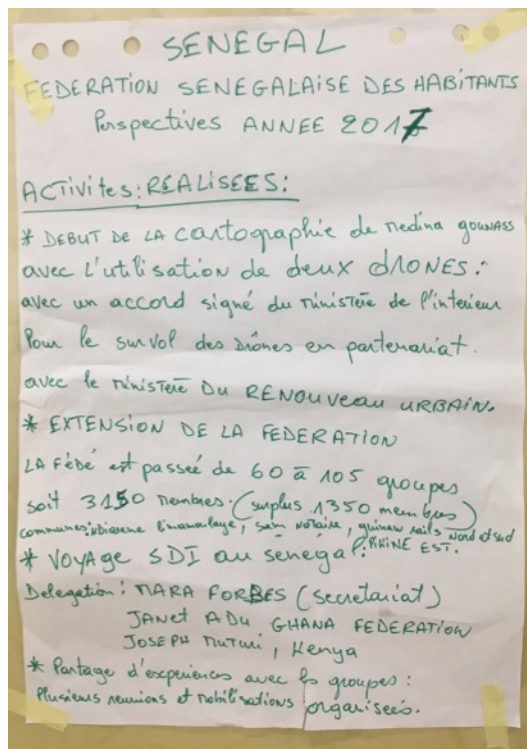
Answer: Not yet.

Country Updates: SENEGAL

- Saving Groups: 43
- \$61,267.70 USD
- Total No of Savers: 1,635
- Men: 992
- Women: 643

During 2017, the Senegalese Federation achieved many of its goals, including:

1. Commencement of mapping of Medina Gounass with the use of two drones, with an agreement signed by the Ministry of the Interior for permission to fly the drones, done in partnership with the Ministry of Urban Renewal.
2. Growth of the Senegalese Federation: more than 60 groups, making 3,150 members (an increase of 1,350 members since last year). Communities where the Federation is active are Ndiamene Limamoulaye, Saint Notaire, North and South Guinea Rails, and East Pikine.
3. Organized an incoming SDI exchange to Senegal, including Mara Forbes (Secretariat), Janet Adu (Ghana Federation), and Joseph Muturi (Kenyan Federation), which focused on mobilization of groups.
4. Continued data collection and savings with existing groups



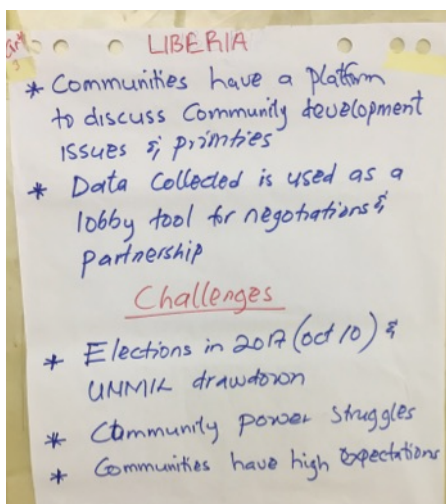
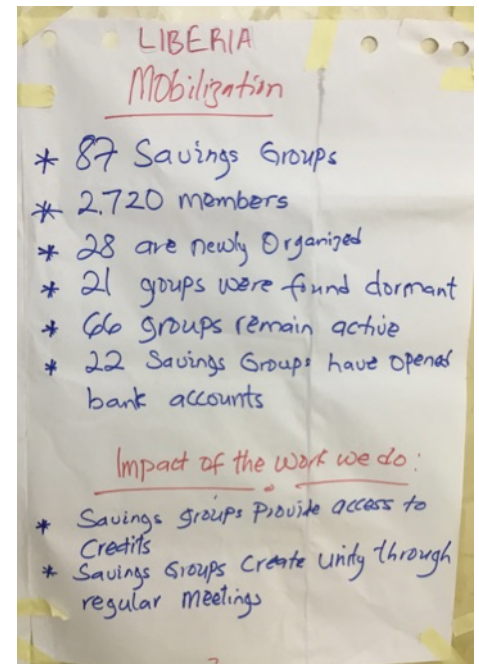
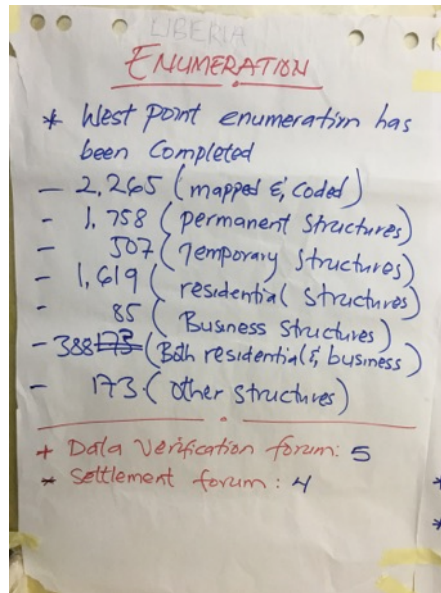
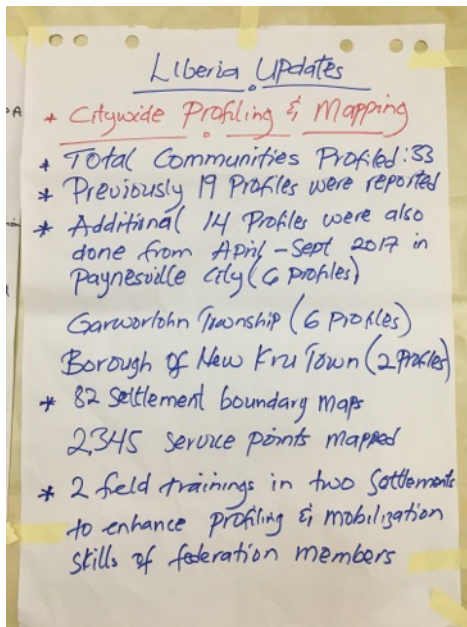
The only thing the Senegalese Federation was not able to achieve among their goals for 2017 was an exchange between FSH and the Ghanaian Federation.

Country Updates: LIBERIA

- Started mobilizing in 2015
- Settlements Profiled: 33

- Settlement Boundary Maps: 82
- Service Maps: 2,345
- Field training in two settlements

- Saving Groups: 87 (21 dormant)
- Savers: 2,720

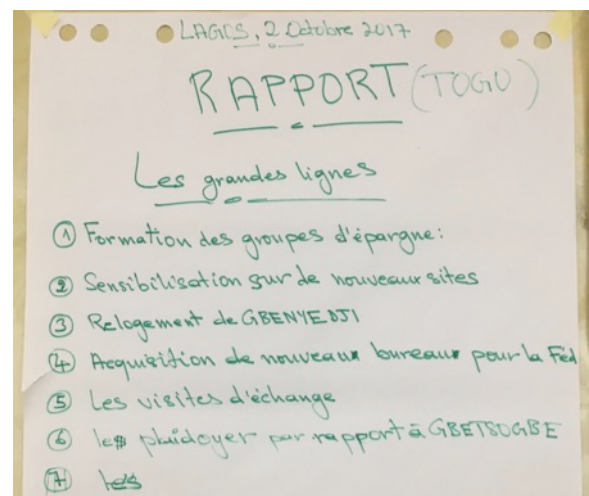


The challenges experienced by the Liberian Federation since the 2016 WA Hub are the 2017 elections, high expectations from the communities, and power struggles within communities.

Country Updates: TOGO

- Savings Groups: 66

Since the last WA Hub meeting the Togolese Federation focused on formation of new savings groups, which resulted in the launching of 20 savings groups. The Federation also conducted sensitization in many different communities and locations to build more interest in SDI core rituals.



Unfortunately, the Gbényédzi community experienced eviction. However, the Togolese Government led a resettlement process which involved the community members, the Federation, the Ministry of Urbanization, and the Municipality. Together all of the parties are forging a strategy to address the issue of forced evictions.

The Togolese Federation also acquired a new office in Katanga, complete with equipment donated. The Federation conducted an exchange visit to communities in Accra, Ghana in 2017 as well. The Federation was able to develop a report on Aboyishobe fishing community, as part of an effort to prevent the community from being evicted. As part of this effort, the Federation also sought audience with the municipal authorities. Ultimately, the Federation was successful in helping to prevent eviction in not only Aboyishobe, but also Gbetsogbe community.

Country Updates: GHANA

The Ghanaian Federation explained that since the last WA Hub meeting their main objectives have been to mobilize people for two purposes: 1) to start saving and 2) to end forced evictions. To do this they go from one community to another to share the SDI rituals and on how they can stop forced eviction if they can come together.

Federation Profile:

- Membership: 21,341
- Females: 20,254
- Males: 1,087
- Savings Groups: 395
- Youth Groups: 10
- Youth Savers: 566
- Settlement: 194
- Cities: 25

GHANA COUNTRY REPORT

MEMBERSHIP & SAVINGS

Membership	21,341
Female	20,254
Male	1,087
Groups	359
Youth Groups	10
Youth Savers	566
Settlements	194
Cities	25
Daily Savings	338,977.00
Loan from daily savings	248,877.00
Repayment from daily savings	130,050.00
UPF Savings	19,917.00
Loans from UPF savings	222,236.50
Repayment UPF	134,845.70
Other Savings (pension trust)	10,983.00

DATA

Number of Settlement profile	305
Number of Slum Maps	515
Markets profile	114
GIS Maps	108
Enumerations	6
Number of Elder profile	13

SANITATION

Number of shared toilet	85
No. of households service by shared toilet	286
No. of individual toilets	248

ENERGY (Solar lamps)

No. of Solar lamps distributor	= 300
No. of Beneficiaries	= 289
No. of households service by Solar lamps	= 1,500

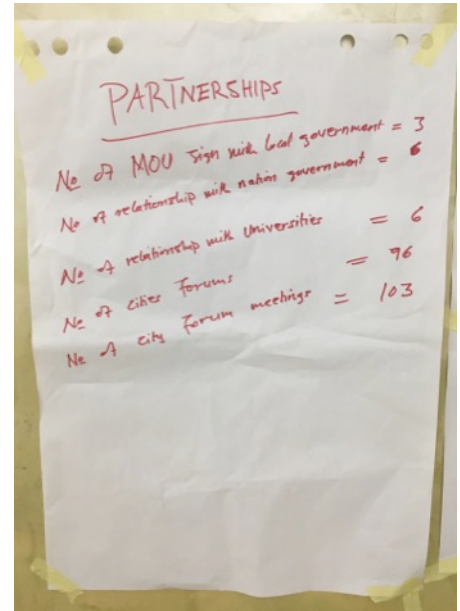
CHALLENGES

~~Change of political office~~
Change of political office, Ministries, departments and city authority make the work of the Federation difficult.

Savings:

- Daily savings \$338,997.00
- Repayment from daily savings: \$130,0505
- UPF Savings: \$91,919
- Loans from UPF: \$222,236
- Other savings (pension trusts): \$10,983

The Ghanaian Federation explained that most Federation members don't put their money (savings) in the bank, because it's still the rich that will benefit from the money if they save in bank. Instead, they loan the money to other Federation members – this gives Federation members access to credit. The Ghanaian UPF requires contributions of a fixed amount for each savings group which is not refundable. Contribution to the UPF is a precondition of being able to benefit from the UPF. Over one year ago the Federation introduced a PTS fund which savers can contribute to like a retirement fund.



Data:

- Settlement profiles: 305
- Community maps: 515
- Market profiles: 114
- GIS maps: 108
- Enumerations: 6
- Cities profiled: 13

Sanitation Projects:

- Shared toilets: 85
- Households sharing toilets: 286 people
- Individual toilets: 248

Energy Projects:

- Solar energy distribution: 300
- No of beneficiaries: 289
- Solar lamps: 300
- No of Household serviced by solar lamps: 1,500

Partnerships:

- MOUs with LGAs: 3
- Partnerships with Federal Govt: 6
- Partnerships with Universities: 6
- City forums: 96
- Cities forum meetings: 103

Other major achievements completed by the Federation since the last WA Hub meeting:

- Launching the Pension Trust Security introduced by the Federation

- Cities Alliance and SDI decided to support the Federation in profiling 11 slums within Accra municipality, together with partnership from the Ghanaian government and support from the Kenyan Federation. This project focused on collecting 3 types of data: profiling, GIS mapping, and enumeration.
- There was an intervention program called LED, by which the Ghanaian Federation was able to profile 114 informal markets.
- TOILETS: As a result of the law in Ghana that each and every house must have a toilet, the Federation has started toilet projects in Ashaiman, which is now being extended to Accra. The Federation has been taking its data to the government so that municipal authorities know the priorities of the Federation's communities. SDI has supported the Federation to finance construction of toilets. The World Bank has visited some of the communities to see the good work of SDI in Ghana as a result. Government authorities at all level were delighted by the toilet projects because they employ youths through artisanship. This trend is evident in Philippines, Kenya and many other SDI countries too – sanitation is a central issue, and therefore many donors willing to contribute.
- CLEAN COOK STOVES: We have clean cook stove projects for women which also serve to protect the environment. To launch this project we deployed survey questionnaires in 6 pilot communities.
- POLITICAL MANIFESTOS: The Ghanaian Federation demanded for manifestoes of political class when they were seeking for office. "Where is your manifesto? Where do you put the urban poor?" That has been a recurring question to politicians. As a result, we now have a representative in the national parliament representing Inner Accra.
- The Minister and UN Habitat supported the Ghanaian Federation to construct 31 dwelling rooms for our members.

Challenges:

- Change in political offices, ministries, departments, city authorities make the work of Federation difficult because as soon as you build a relationship, the person moves on.
- Evictions

Country Updates: NIGERIA

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Cities: 2 | • No of Youths Members: 994 |
| • Settlements: 88 | • Services mapped: 1,172 |
| • Daily Savings: \$40,242 | • Settlements profiled: 110 |
| • Loans from Daily Savings: \$5,868 | • Settlement GIS Maps: 95 |
| • No of Savers: 3,795 | • Enumeration: 14 |
| • No of Male Savers: 1,805 | |

Government advocacy and partnerships:

1. Lagos State Urban Renewal Agency (LASURA) working with the Federation has been given approval to upgrade three Federation communities in Lagos (Ago Egun Bariga, Orisunmibare, Sagbokodji).
2. Lagos Primary Health Care Board working with Federation community health educators around issues of health and sanitation in our communities.
3. Rivers State Water Corporation working with the Federation to map out the needs of Port Harcourt waterfront communities and connect them to formal water grid.
4. Lagos State Water Corporation working with Federation to connect certain communities to existing water mains to establish clean water connections in communities without access.
5. Universal Basic Education (UBE) – Federation spreading awareness in communities around access to education to ensure that nobody is excluded because of their inability to pay school fees.

NIGERIA UPDATE

<u>SAVINGS</u>		LAGOS PHC
COUNTRY	1	CITIES
SETTLEMENTS	LOS - 65 PHC - 23	TOTAL 88
DAILY SAVINGS	40,242 USD	
LOANS FROM DAILY SAVINGS	5,868 USD	
NUMBERS OF SAVERS	74 PF SAVINGS - 4630 USD 3795	
NUMBERS OF FEMALE SAVERS	1805	
NUMBERS OF MALE SAVERS	1887	
NUMBERS OF SAVINGS GROUPS	237	
NUMBERS OF YOUTH	UNDER 24 yrs 994	
LGA COI		

DATA (PROFILING)

* INFORMAL SETTLEMENT SERVICE MAPPING	FIGURE = 1172	1172
* INFORMAL SETTLEMENT PROFILED		110
* BOUNDARY MAPPING		95
* ENUMERATIONS ON INAR/SETTLEMENT		14

WE WANT MORE PARTICIPATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

NIGERIA POLICY ADVOCACY

PARTNERSHIP ENGAGEMENT WITH GOVT

1. LASURA
2. L.G.A / LCDA PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTERS THROUGH THE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE BOARD
3. RIVER STATE / LAGOS WATER CORPORATION
4. RIVER STATE WATER MANAGEMENT AGENCY
5. UPGRADE OF THREE COMMUNITIES IN LOS:
 - a. ORISUNMIBARE
 - b. SAGBOKOTI
 - c. AGO-EGUN
6. STOP OF FORCED EVICTION AT AHIAKARA AND OTHER WATER FRONT COMMUNITIES IN LAGOS / RIVER STATE
7. UNIVERSAL BASIC EDUCATION (U.B.E) BENEFICIARY AWARENESS FOR FREE BASIC EDUCATION. BASIC 1-9

CHALLENGES → FORCED EVICTION, POLICE ARREST, OPPOSITION FROM ROYAL FAMILY, VIOLATE NOT GOVERNMENT COURT ORDERS

Challenges:

- Forced evictions by government and traditional land owning families seeking to claim huge parts of Lagos as their own territory.
- Police arrests and harassment in informal settlements

UPDATE FROM SDI SECRETARIAT (Mara Forbes)

Thanked Nigeria for hosting the hub. She started by rhetoric “so what?” Having fulfilled the SDI core rituals of savings, collecting data, and engaging with the government, what

partnership do you build with your data. We are growing so fast. The entire SDI network has federations in 33 countries that share the same learning process. We do something, do some reflection and see how we can move forward. She declared the Management Committee and the Secretariat just met recently to reflect on the progress of the network and begin planning way forward.

KYC.TV Presentation of Latest Films:

The SDI Know Your City TV media crews took their turn at the end of a very long Day 1 to showcase their latest films. The film screening started with a prologue by the KYC.TV Nigeria team: "Why does the Federation need media?" The Coordinator of KYC.TV Nigeria Comrade Mohammed Zanna declared to the audience that media has become a tool for manipulation of events by the capitalists, therefore it's our time to take back our stories and show the world our realities.

Each of the countries showed videos that they've developed to tell their own stories. The Nigerian Federation showcased advocacy videos capturing the sand dredging ongoing at Ago-Egun Bariga which is damaging the livelihoods of the fishing community as they are unable to go out in their boats due to sand filing, as well as the impacts of forced evictions in



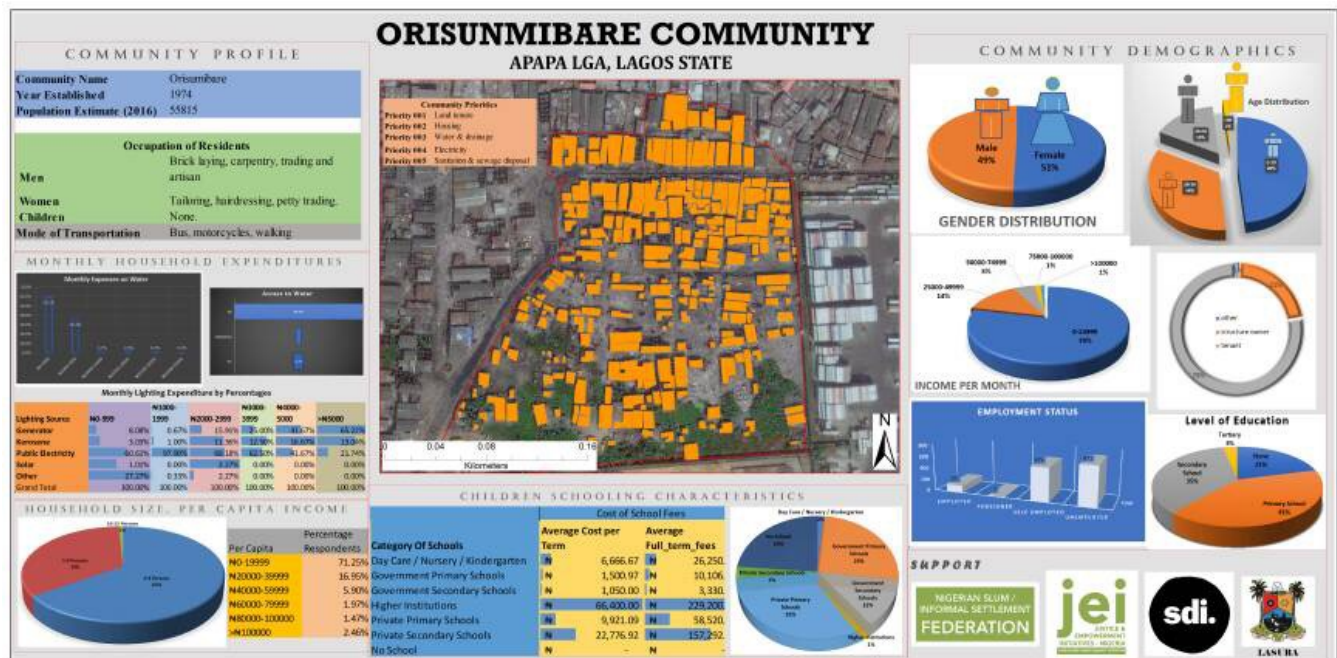
both Lagos and Port Harcourt. After all of the Federations showed videos that they have been working on, the audience shared their comments and critiques.

DAY 2: Tuesday, Oct. 3: Partnership & In Situ Upgrading

Locations: Orisunmibare, Daramola, Office

Day 2 began with a visit to Orisunmibare community together with our partners from the Lagos State Urban Renewal Agency (LASURA) for the first public presentation of the preliminary **enumeration data** from the recently concluded enumeration process.

Enumeration gives us an in depth kind of information that enables us to plan. To help us plan what? Take away slum by upgrading communities. Enumeration data addresses questions like: who stays in the house? What is their occupation? What is their earning? The accuracy of this data is critical to enable proper planning for the community.



In enumerations the process is as important as the outcome. In the case of Orisunmibare, the Nigerian Federation invited the LASURA to send a team to join the field data collection. By involving LASURA in the collection of the household data, the Nigerian Federation is building LASURA's trust in our data collection processes and belief in the possibility of upgrading together with organized communities. The preliminary results of the Orisunmibare enumeration were unveiled to the



community during Day 2 of the West Africa Hub.

Enumeration report was jointly presented by Samuel Akinrolabu (Nigerian Federation), Joseph Aro (JEI), and Obafemi Goriola (LASURA). During the enumeration presentation, other



Federations from West Africa shared their experiences on how they use data to build partnerships with government, and how they use data to ensure participatory upgrading processes. This served both to give guidance to the Nigerian Federation in our first community-wide upgrading project, and also an opportunity for different Federations to reflect on their own projects.

After the presentation of the Orisunmibare enumeration report, we visited two sites of where the Nigerian Federation is building **biofil community toilets** – one in Orisunmibare and one in nearby Daramola. These toilets are part of a set of 48 toilets that constitute the first projects undertaken by the Nigerian Federation, and are a huge step forward in demonstrating the possibility of incremental upgrading. At Daramola, all of the WA Hub participants gathered under tents for the official unveiling of the first biofil toilet built by the Nigerian Federation. The biofil toilet system was learned from the Kenyan and Ugandan Federations when the Nigerian Federation visited both countries on exchange late last year. Biofil toilets are



innovative because they don't require connection to a sewage system, they can fit in very small places where there isn't much land available, and they are suitable even in locations where there is a high water table.

After Raymond Gold of the Federation's Social Housing and Upgrading Committee presented the construction methodology and how the toilet works, Timothy and Jane Oladehinde of Unity Savings Group in Daramola which negotiated securing the land for the toilet, supplied the artisans to build the toilet, and will be managing the operation of the toilet, gave a presentation about the role of the savings group in supporting construction and managing and maintaining the toilet.

Joseph Kimani of SDI-Kenya shared some of their experience using projects to attract other infrastructure, such as water pipes. He advised us to "locate water points in the least convenient places, so that the water authorities have to put water pipes all throughout the community!" Janet Adu of the Ghanaian Federation also shared some of their experience building toilets, which different from the new toilets at Daramola and Orisunmibare, have been primarily individual household toilets.

Reflections:

- Projects mobilize communities, but need to be very organized and strong first at savings group. Must keep savings groups at the center, otherwise professionals will take over.
- Enumeration is a powerful tool. But its not the end of the process, it is the beginning. Need to leverage enumeration data for stronger partnerships with government authorities. Enumeration data must be owned by community. This means every Federation member in the community must know the basic information/data outcomes from the enumeration. Suggestion: post maps and data on public wall in community to allow for everyone to see it and read it, even after public presentation concludes.
- Community-wide upgrading must first deal with complicated land ownership. Need clear title to land before anyone will be willing to invest in upgrading. Traditional landowning families and structure owners will always try to edge out tenants. Federation must have muscle of organized tenants in order to succeed in representing their interests in community-wide upgrading.



- Exchange is a powerful tool in developing partnerships with government. The Nigerian Federation's partnership with LASURA was really launched by the exchange trip to Kenya and Uganda – now they are convinced they need us.
- We must ensure that there are savers in every household in Orisunmibare before starting the upgrading process, this will ensure proper organization and buy in. These groups must be led by women – too many men leading savings groups will result in a weak Federation. How to further strengthen the savings group should be a topic of conversation within the group, along with upgrading.
- Local government is key to upgrading, because they are closer to the people, even though they have less power. Must engage councilors at the LGA level, they can carry message up higher.

DAY 3: Wednesday, Oct. 4: Strategies for Inclusive Cities

Locations: Isale Akoka, Ago Egun Bariga, Office

Day 3 of the WA Hub meeting the group broke in two parts to look at two different strategies for creating more inclusive cities. One group focused on innovation in our data processes with an on-the-field practical enumeration, whereas the other group explored the role of community paralegals, an innovation piloted by JEI and the Nigerian Federation.

Enumeration group: The team that focused on enumeration started out in Isale Akoka, an informal waterfront community that falls within the communities threatened with eviction by the Lagos State Governor in October 2016. The Federation members in Isale Akoka asked for the Federation to support an enumeration in their community as a starting point for planning towards upgrading. The enumeration questionnaire being used was first developed for use in Port Harcourt waterfronts, and has undergone several iterations since then. This version of the



enumeration included several questions around migration – seeking to capture information about where residents come from, to feed into broader advocacy around inclusive Lagos. Also, earlier this year the Nigerian Federation began collecting enumeration data using tablets, and an online platform called Kobo Toolbox. Collecting the enumeration data directly using tablets eliminates several steps in the data capture process, and shortens the total time between data collection and putting the data to use.

The team broke up into small groups for field work, joined by partners from the University of Lagos with whom we are developing a stronger collaboration around our data collection and analysis. Following the data



collection in the field, there was a reflection on the process in Isale Akoka and our data processes generally. How did it work? What can work better?

Key takeaways on enumeration/data collection:

- Mobilization is the key to successful enumeration. More mobilization and sharing of information in advance of the enumeration would have helped and made the process go smoother. Also mobilization is an opportunity to spread the Federation by explaining to every household what is Federation and what are the benefits of joining.
- Must take data back to the communities to know what they have done. Our data processes are not about taking data away from communities. The communities are the owners of the data and must be in the center of decisions about what to collect and what to do with the data.
- Enumeration helps to tell real story of people living in slums. Enumeration data can help to push back on propaganda that people living in slums are criminals.
- How do we use our data? Suggestions from other Federations included: using enumeration data to organize forums with government and other international partners (e.g. UNICEF) in order to get their buy in and support.
- Old data is not as useful. Need to update data regularly to make sure it is still relevant. Reality on ground in informal settlement can change quickly. When using data for planning, the data must be correct – you must set a moment in time and use that as baseline for planning.
- Have the data team in all the communities. Data collection must be led by the communities themselves. Good to have people trained that can support, but best to have local data team lead data processes in their own communities.

Legal empowerment / community paralegals group: Meanwhile, the other half of the WA Hub team convened for a discussion on legal empowerment, community paralegals, and the link between education and inclusion and development. This session focused on a practice that is not one of the core SDI rituals, but has developed in Nigeria in response to realities on ground. This session focused on the following questions:

- ✓ Why legal empowerment?
- ✓ How do paralegals work?
- ✓ What role do human rights play in the SDI approach?
- ✓ How does legal empowerment / paralegal work help to build the Federation?



Why do we need paralegals?

- We need paralegals because we must know and fight for our rights according to the laws of our country.
- Paralegals make bails from police stations without paying any money which is bribery.
- Community paralegals help community members to fight for their rights against unlawful arrest and other rules.
- Military rule in Nigeria applied force in their activities which cause fear to people. But the introduction of community paralegal programs has minimized those fears through community sensitization programs.
- Paralegal stand for the urban poor in every aspect of legal services through their legal team free of charge.
- Abuse the mentality of we “cannot fight the government”, but put on the mentality that you can fight and win the government, with every fact and figures you have according to the law. Otodo Gbame is a clear case study.
- A paralegal has the right of handling police arrest and detention cases. Other cases paralegal handle are civil cases such as mediation, landlord and tenant cases, etc.
- Paralegals also undergo negotiation with either the government or corporation to create peace. Example, you can sign an agreement or M.O.U which will stand as a legal document to create peace for both parties in partnership.
- It is true that we have popular lawyers who are only ready to be recognized by fighting for the rich people and getting enough from them, but paralegals are not ready to fight for the rich but the urban poor, who don't have money to fight for themselves in terms of paying such famous lawyers.

Discussion on the paralegal approach:

A member of the Sierra Leonean Federation asked if paralegals in Nigeria are reactionary instead of being proactive (the approach of SDI). Sani Mohammed responded that community education as paralegal tool is proactive; many cases are instantly reported to the paralegals as a result of awareness which make it reactionary. So the paralegal approaches in Nigeria combine both reactionary and proactive strategies. Megan Chapman also responded that issues of land tenure security are not because people did not apply for land titles but the system is complex. Paralegals help federation members to identify genuine documents; how to get the best of justice for the clients.

The Sierra Leonean delegation advised that paralegals should train for 6 months, practice for 6 months before being certified. Also, Nigerian Federation paralegals should educate communities about politicians and help mobilize people to use their votes. In Sierra Leone, Federation members must attend political rallies and they push

politicians to sign MOUs. Megan Chapman asked if the Sierra Leonean federation collect money or demand money from politicians. The response was "NO!"

Joseph Kimani admonished paralegals should not carry on as if they are professional, so as not to cause emotional upset or jealousy in the Federation. Federation members need to feel at home with paralegals. The word professional should be reserved for the lawyers. All Federation members, volunteers, and paralegals should see ourselves as one; and all of us as clients. Our paralegals should enhance social movement building. In your area, how many savers group have you created? We should recognize paralegals as creators of more savings.

Janet Adu of the Ghanaian Federation explained that what is done in Nigeria as a paralegal program is being handled by another NGO for the Ghana Federation. In Ghana the equivalent of community paralegals is called "community activists."

After the discussion ended, everyone proceeded to Ago-Egun for a paralegal presentation on *"Citizenship, Immigration, Non-Discrimination and Identity Documents."* The venue of the presentation was a Celestial Church and there were 200 people in attendance. Edith Obatuga a Nigerian Federation community paralegal presented on citizenship and immigration, Nicholas Ekwereme, also a Nigerian Federation community



paralegal presented on non-discrimination and identity documents. The stage for the presentation was set by a drama that showcased the challenges and importance of the theme of the presentation.

Day 4: Thursday, Oct. 5: Overcoming Evictions & Next Steps

Location: Oko Agbon, Hotel Hall

Day 4 of the WA Hub was focused specifically on the challenge of evictions, a scourge affecting all of our countries in West Africa, and the Nigerian Federation especially in the last year with the Otodo Gbame evictions. The purpose of this day was to reflect on our collective experiences, acknowledge our collective struggle for inclusive cities where the poor are not pushed out, and strategize on how we can tackle this issue more effectively going forward.

In light of the recent violent eviction of 30,000 residents of Otodo Gbame, their courageous struggle to hold their land before the eviction, and their quest for justice during and since the evictions, we gathered in Oko Agbon community where many Otodo Gbame evictees are now residing. The turnout was massive – nearly 500 evictees from Otodo Gbame (now living in over a dozen host communities) came out to join in the conversation about struggle against evictions in a powerful show of unity and solidarity in the continued struggle.



Some themes came out of the meeting included the importance of unity and courage to face continued struggle and the shared pain and suffering that results from evictions. Different Federations shared their experiences and advice below, including:

Beninois Federation: The government said they would demolish some structures in the waterfront communities in Cotonou. The government said the reasons were to create space for a road and to improve sanitation. In order to avoid government coming to effect demolition, the community removed some structures to give way for the road and undertook sanitation exercise to make their environment clean. Since that time the government has never come back to the community, although a new threat is looming.

Togolese Federation: The main challenges they face around evictions are because of land owning families and not the government. When land owning families want to take over land, they use full force to take the land. With the assistance of SDI, the Togo Federation was able to purchase another land which they have started building on. This was possible because of the strength of savings groups. It also gives them the power to dialogue with their government.

Senegalese Federation: They have similar challenges as Nigeria with forced evictions. In 2005 there was a flood disaster in some communities, and the government seized on the flood as an opportunity for it to try to take over the land. However, due to the unity of the Federation, they were able to overcome this attempt to takeover their land.

Sierra Leonean Federation: The government gave some Federation communities 70-days' quit notice, but the communities did not want to leave. Therefore they used their data to fight, dialogue, and negotiate with the government. They also used the power of the media. Every raining season there is flood which governments always try to use that as an excuse to evict people from the waterfront communities. However, today with the support of SDI, the government is not threatening their communities with eviction, instead they dialogue with the Federation for alternative solutions to eviction.

Ghanaian Federation: What is happening in Nigeria is happening all over the world. What we need is unity. In Ghana to face down eviction threat they mobilized an uncountable number of people as well as engaged the media and journalists in their struggle. With support from SDI, the Ghanaian Federation was able to overcome the eviction threat and their government is now calling for meeting to dialogue on alternatives to for forced eviction.

Burkinabe Federation: They do not have problem with their government. The problem they have is flooding. When the floods came, the communities went to the government to ask for assistance and the government in response asked for the number of people affected. The Federation collected their data and as a result the government used the data to assist the affected families. However, they do have challenges with land owning families. During an enumeration process the land owners insisted that they must be part of the enumeration, which they agreed, and that made their work go smoothly.

Liberian Federation: Fight against forced eviction is general fight which should not be left for only the most poor and vulnerable. When threat of eviction came up in Liberia, they did two things: (1) meeting with those that wanted to demolish their community, and (2) sharing their data with them. They mobilized all Federation members when they meet with the government, and the government told them the type of structure they want people to be building in the communities to avoid further threats of eviction.

Nigerian Federation (Port Harcourt): In June 2016, the government gave 7-days notice to demolish 17 waterfront communities via radio announcement. However, because they have Federation in all of these communities, they mobilized savers and the Lagos Federation also travelled to Port Harcourt to join them in order to go on a peaceful protest to the governor's office. After a long stand-off with police who were shooting tear gas canisters, lots of mobilization of the press and partner/ally civil society organizations, for the first time in history in Port Harcourt, representatives of 10 waterfront communities were able to sit with Governor, and the governor immediately ordered the Commissioner of Police not to carry out any evictions in the waterfronts. Till date these communities remain safe, although evictions are happening elsewhere.

Kenyan Federation: When an eviction happened in Kenya, and a resident was shot, the Federation took the body to the people who shot him and left the body there. At another time, older members of the Federation (70 years old) came out in numbers and blocked major roads. They also took protests to all of the local government offices and every road that they knew the President would pass through. They also took the government to court. Kimani also shared that the struggle against evictions is a struggle for all SDI Federations, and Otodo Gbame evictees must take the lead and we will all continue to support them.

Following the solidarity messages and reflections from other federations, Joseph Kimani from Kenya led a planning and strategizing discussion with all the evictees was to help them think towards next steps in the struggle for justice for Otodo Gbame. Different people made contributions as to what they recommended:

- *Otodo Gbame youth:* When the government is not ready to do something, the Federation should take protest to them and remain on protest until the government answers them. Youths are ready to do anything to get justice.
- *Joseph Kimani (Kenya):* Collect signatures from all informal settlements to petition politicians who are in power. Bring our religious leaders together to pray against forced evictions.
- *Mohammed Zanna (Nigerian Federation):* Pressure can be pushed from other countries by mobilizing protest to the embassies of the country where an eviction is happening by the Federation members around the world. This will spread the message fast. Coordinated international protest action.

Kimani also worked with leaders from the Nigerian Federation and Otodo Gbame to get nominations of liaisons from among evictees in each of the host communities who agreed to help coordinate follow-up actions and ensure communication with the Otodo Gbame

diaspora. He also called on religious leaders to step up in leading the struggle and a number of religious leaders from among the evictees spoke and volunteered to take further steps.

Back at the hotel hall, after lunch, the smaller group shared reflections on the meeting:

- Janet Adu (Ghanaian Federation): With our support, the Otodo Gbame people will be willing to return to their land. Our presence inspired the bereaved to be hopeful.
- Papa Keita (Senegal NGO): If we consider ourselves families, we need to strengthen Otodo Gbame through communication and general solutions for our communities.
- Samuel Sesay (Sierra Leone NGO): Eviction in Sierra Leone not as serious as Lagos. Fear should not be part of it, we need to confront the problem. We should not be silent in this demand. In the case of the demand of Abani Creek in Sierra Leone, we mobilized the Federation and all the media. The Sierra Leonean Federation members were determined to upgrade or relocate where necessary. At a time, we decided we should relocate. The NGO should be more strategic: let the affected take front seat, the NGO be at back. A strong conviction that the Federation must stand up to confront forced evictions.
- Al-Hassan Fuseini (Ghanaian Federation): The community should contribute extra money and continue the protest. Nigerian context and Ghana context are different. Nigerian Federation won court case and Government failed to listen, Ghana Federation lost in court but refused to leave the land. People should write to the wives of the executives of the government and challenge them to stand up to the plights of women. Media coverage should also be there.
- Joseph Kimani (Kenya NGO): I'm humbled to be part of what happened today, which open eyes to what SDI strategies are all about: see people tell their own plights. Encourage everyone to take their experience home; store it. Don't give up the flight! This meeting is part of the community building process.

Resolutions on Otodo Gbame Next Steps:

- Otodo Gbame evictees were agreed to nominate coordinators from each of the communities where they have relocated for good communication with the Federation on advocacy.
- Convene meetings each of the communities where Otodo Gbame evictees are now living to strategize on next steps.
- Meet with faith-based leaders to see how they can join the struggle and lend their voices and organizing power, including interfaith meetings. Note that prayer meeting sharing stories of Otodo Gbame can be a form of protest, doesn't need to only be marching with placards on the street.
- All court dates should be well organized and the media should be informed in advance.
- Joseph Kimani added that **"we should be hard on process; soft on people"** as a principle of organizing and advocacy.

Update from the SDI Secretariat, Board, and Management Committee

Before the final discussions, Mara Forbes from the SDI Secretariat presented some updates from the Secretariat, Board and Management Committee as well as offering a refresher on the structure of SDI and how these different bodies interact. The principal update was sharing the work that has been done over the last year on clarifying the SDI mission and theory of change and improving / harmonizing communications of the same. Mara shared some parts of the new SDI website where the theory of change is clearly articulated and visualized.

General Resolutions for SDI WA Hub and Inclusive Cities Press Release:

Following on the discussions throughout the week, the West African Hub came up with the following resolutions on the way forward to coordinate our efforts:

- We are partners for development and not enemies
- If our votes count, then our voices will also count
- To do campaigns and protest in our various countries and embassies in support of our Federation members
- Participation through ownership of processes and outcomes
- No forced evictions and illegal demolition
- Building capacity for change
- Take the slum from the people and not people from their land
- We need our land – Otodo Gbame – back. Give us our land back!
- Give us security of land tenure
- We need social services in our communities such as good roads, electricity, drinkable water, schools, etc.
- Lagos State Government should respect the court decision in the Otodo Gbame case

Finally, the West Africa Hub agreed to issue a press release conveying some of these messages and reflections from the Hub in a generalized call for inclusive cities in West Africa. A draft press release developed by JEI-Nigeria was read out for feedback and comments and was adopted. The group agreed that the press release should be translated into French and the two versions should be signed the following morning before the recreational day began.

See the final press release attached as Annex 2.

COUNTRY PLANS FOR NEXT 6 MONTHS

The final step in the West Africa Hub was for all participating countries to develop country plans for the next six months. This process took us into late in the night.

SENEGAL Federation: 6-Month Plan

Goal 1: Continue ongoing work with PLAN (European Union) to develop “a citizen movement of the informal settlements of the suburbs of Dakar.”

- Goal 2: Continue to use robotics to undertake drone mapping, by building capacity of Federation members
- Goal 3: Create a brick yard for brickmaking
- Goal 4: Go on international exchange, including to Nigeria to learn more on enumeration
- Goal 5: To teach and educate the people in the community about finance, savings, and enumeration
- Goal 6: To support federation members on construction of houses
- Goal 7: Exchange with Federation of Cape Verdean women who visited Senegal

TOGO Federation: 6-Month Plan

- Goal 1: creation of new savings groups
- Goal 2: Raise awareness of SDI rituals in new communities
- Goal 3: Resettlement of Gbényédzi
- Goal 4: Acquire a new office for the Federation
- Goal 5: Learn through exchanges with other Federations
- Goal 6: Undertake advocacy for Gbetsogbe

BURKINA FASO Federation: 6-Month Plan

Overall targets:

- Number of slums: 2
- Number of savings groups: 43
- Number of savers: 1634
- Number of women: 991
- Number of men: 643

Goal 1: Formation of 10 new savings groups (including training on savings, how to record savings, how to create savings groups) During 2016-2017, we visited the associations identified for the creation of savings groups/mobilization of savings. After these visits, we wanted to make the associations aware of the savings groups. We talked about the benefits of savings groups: by saving, the members would be able to meet their families' needs and take care of school fees, for example.

Goal 2: Training 10 groups on how to avoid forced eviction (i.e. resistance strategies)

Goal 3: Develop a memorandum of understanding with the government

	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>
1	Sensitization and formation of 10 savings groups	October to Nov 2017	-Federation FELAM -NGO Laboratoire
2	Partnership with government 10	Nov to Dec 2017	FELAM
3	Meeting with office of the waterfront for good point	Nov to Dec 2017	NGO
4	Formation on human right and the good within ECOWAS	Nov to Dec 2017	SDI, NGO & Federation

5	Formation on the basis of ONA	Dec 2017	SDI, NGO and Federation
6	Exchange visit to Ghana for inspiration on quorum		

LIBERIA Federation: 6-Month Plan

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Purpose/Objective</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Date</i>
Profiling & mapping	To inform the LCP & collect data	Monrovia Paynesville	Folups	Oct –Dec 2017
Field refresher Training	Capacity building/CM &DT	Paynesville	Folups/YMCA	Oct 2017
Data verification forum	To return the data to the community	-Monrovia -Paynesville -Garwolon -The Borough	Folups data team	Nov
Settlement Forums	For community identify, discuss and take action	-Monrovia -Paynesville -Garwolon -The Borough	Folups data team/YMCA	Nov –Dec 2017
Savings Group leaders meeting	To plan, identify and take action	These meetings are Rotational	Federation	2x /month
Continuous mobilization of savings groups	To strengthen the federation and spread	-Monrovia -Paynesville -Garwolon -The Borough	Folups	Oct-Dec 2017
Folups leadership Meeting	A platform for decision Making	Folups head office	Folups coordinator	2x/month
Visitation of Savings group	To strengthen savings groups & ensure they open bank account	To all communities	Mobilization team	Nov 2017
Exchange	GIS capacity for the data team & to support lessons learnt of strengthening YMCA support to Folups	KENYA	SDI Secretariat	Nov 2017

Ghanaian Federation: 6-Month Plan

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Output</i>
Retraining of collectors, treasurers and	To build their skills for them to document

bookkeepers from savings groups	every activity in the groups
Skills training for physically challenge persons for liquid soap making & Parozone	To build their capacity to reduce begging and fiche for themselves
Mobilize and revamp saving group	Formation of new savings groups
Federation will continue to build partnership with MDA	Partnership must continue to strengthening MDAS
Establish KYC TV team at northern part of Ghana	Federations operations in the area will enhance reporting
Trainings on sense makers and it analysis and scale up other settlements	Train more youths on sense makers tools
Local exchange to be organise by the federation members to learn from the members	Ideas, knowledge and exchanges
It will enlighten on how to keep their own records	It will make work easier
It will give them jobs to take care of their family	It will enable them to contribute their quotas to the society
It will influence the fishing folls and other community to know their rights	To integrate them into the SDI Family
The work of federation will make easy for federation and PD	Federation and PD will be enhanced
Take steps to set up other teams in Northern Ghana	Operation of federation made easier nationwide
To collect more data as the new tool	It will also help us on documentation of our stories
Trust in each other learn	Enhance sharing information about ourselves
Energy justice and media coverage	To build and sensitize the settlement on sense makers
Identify and train local artisans for Energy Justice Program	To build skills for local community artisans
To identify youth and train them on KYC -for documentation in all 8 regions of Ghana	To distribute the clean cook stove to beneficiaries in these settlements
Build the capacity of 2 nd tier leadership (10) members of the savings group	Capacity of federation members to share and learn the challenges of our communities
Train federation members to monitor and evaluate (LICSDDEF)projects	To be able to supervise the activities and project
Leadership and regional meeting	To address most of the challenges in our regions and savings groups

Targets:

- Federation members: 20 members
- 30 savings groups
- 2 municipalities
- 12 federation and youth

- 4 urban poor settlements Federation, and fisher folk communities
- 15 youth Federation and communities
- 10 second tier leadership, urban poor dwellers and CBOs
- 3 rail land communities

Exchange:

- Ghana Federation requested to strengthen advocacy through exchange to Kenya
- Ghana is ready to support other countries

SIERRA LEONEAN Federation: 6-Month Plan

Ref	Activity	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17	Jan 18	Feb 18	Mar 18	Location	Responsible
1	To take government of official to international to a country the federation has good relationship with government				•			Any community that the federation and government have good relationship	SDI
2	We want full support from SDI to KYC.TV					•		Sierra Leone	SDI
3	Strengthen and launch more savings groups	•	•	•	•	•	•	All communities	SDI
4	Undertake more community projects: toilets, water points, solar light, waste management	•	•	•	•	•	•	All communities	SDI
5	We want to continue to strengthen our advocacy network	•	•	•	•	•	•	All communities	SDI
6	We want to continue doing our city wide profiling	•	•					Makeni	Federation

NIGERIAN Federation: 6-Month Plan

- Savings:
 - strengthening of Local Government Area (LGA) coordination in Lagos and Port Harcourt (Oct. 2017 to Feb. 2018)
 - Improve savings central data collection record system (Oct. 2017 to Feb. 2018)
- Profiling:

- Grow profiling team at community level, finish city-wide profiling in Lagos (Oct. 2017 to Mar. 2018)
- Use data collected to increase partnership with three arms of government (especially local government) and collaborate with more universities
- Upgrading and Projects:
 - complete 44 toilets in Lagos and commence installing solar panels for lighting and charging stations
 - continue collaborations with Lagos and Port Harcourt Water Corporations to get drinkable water in Federation communities
- Strengthen Benin Federation on core rituals, and support advocacy/engagements to prevent eviction of waterfront communities under threat (Oct. 2017 to Feb. 2018)
- Security of tenure and livelihood for Federation communities in Lagos and Port Harcourt
- Media Team Goals:
 1. To extend KYC to Ibadan
 2. To develop a community radio program
 3. Exchange with South Africa on KYC.TV platform
 4. Create more advocacy videos covering Ago-Egun Bariga dredging
 5. Support extension of KYC.TV to other Federation countries in West Africa (Liberia, Togo, Benin, Sierra-Leone, Senegal)

Exchange:

- We would like to make an exchange to India on how their Federation women are organized through savings, and how they work on projects
- We would like to make an exchange to India to learn more on data collection, analysis, and usage to engage institutions (including government) -- Nigerian government officials to join this exchange
- Exchange to Kenya to learn on "vertical" and "horizontal" engagement with government on forced evictions and security of tenure

REPUBLIQUE DU BENIN Federation: 6-Month Plan

Goals for the next 6 months:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| • Launch 70 new savings groups | • GPS Mapping in 3 Communities |
| • Mobilize Federation in 10 new communities | • Profiling in 5 Communities |
| • Train a profiling team to carry out mapping and data collection | • Enumeration in 3 Communities |
| | • Tally in 3 Communities |

DAY 5: Friday, Oct. 6: Inclusive Cities' Press Release & Fun Afternoon/Evening

On the last day of the WA Hub meeting the Federations signed on to the press release developed from the week's discussions. This press release was then distributed to media and networks instead of convening a press conference. **The press release is attached as Annex B.**

Meanwhile, following some of the discussions that arose during the paralegal session, Joseph Kimani gathered a group of people interested in a training on how to be a good community trainer and facilitator. The discussion began with a quote from Lao Tzu from 2,000 years ago: "Go to the people, be with them. Start with what they know. And, of the best leaders, when their job is finished, their task is accomplished; the people will say 'we did it ourselves.'"

The discussion began with several questions:

- Who is your role model when it comes to facilitation within the group?
- What attributes do you see in them that make you admire their style?
- What is it you would like to improve as an individual or as a team?

Kimani then gave an explanation of the evolution of activism, starting with selfless one-person activism, then followed by organizing lobbying groups (e.g. political rights activism), then followed by socio-economic rights activism. He explained the difference between the training of human rights defenders in the 1990s, and the training of paralegals, and the training of community organization. He emphasized that the SDI model and rituals leans heavily on training of community organization.



Education is a political action, explained Kimani. Education is liberating since the subject of education is oppressed people, and its purpose is the liberation of people. Paul Freire is the one that brought about adult education.

Areas of concern

- Is venue set up location in view of the expected participants important? Why?
- Sitting arrangement for what?
- Time management. Does it matter?
- Use of materials/props (People or handouts)
- Managing your meeting (What is meeting?)

FREIRE PRINCIPLES:

- No education is neutral: education is either liberating or domesticating
- Relevance – connecting emotion, motivation. Education must address people's issues
- Problem posing
- Participants are recognized as highly creative people with capacity for action
- Help identifying aspect of their lives which they wish to change to identify problems, root causes and solutions
- Dialogue – educating is a mutual training process – peer to peer learning
- Reflection and action

Characteristics of the learners:

- Self-directed
- Knows why something needs to be learned
- Contributes life experience to learning process
- Problem-centered approach
- Focus on real life situations

Characteristics of the instructor:

- Develops applications
- Enhances the learner productivity
- Develop exercise
- Mimic real-life situation
- Facilitate the learning situation
- Facilitate the learning process
- Sets the initial mood or climate of session
- Is a flexible resource

Retention capacity: human beings only retain a certain amount of what they are taught, and the amount they retain depends on how they are taught and how they learn.

- 10% of what they read
- 20% of what they hear
- 30% of what they see
- 50% what they hear & use
- 70% of what they say
- 90% of what say & do

Training Stages:

- Explain the idea/concept/information
- Demonstrate the idea/concept/information
- Work through a procedure together
- Work through a procedure independently

Training Techniques:

- Mini-lecture/discussion
- Identify and present target/ideal concept/information
- Ask Questions
- Elaborate on participants' response and asked follow up question
- Demonstrate

Note that people generally want direction on where they are going NOT micro-direction on how to get there.

Before or as the Meeting/Session Begins:

- Make physical arrangements

During the meeting:

- Initiator: Structure introduction process, review agenda, naming group about time limits, other ground rules.
- Listener: Set the atmosphere for discussion by modeling carefully and respectful listening
- Gatekeeper: Enable each person to get relatively equal floor times some useful phrases. "What do others think about this? I particularly invite response from those who have not had the floor yet."
- Keep issues focused, deal with one at a time: "I did like to return to that issue shortly, but for now let state with the issue we have been discussing."
- Pace-keeper: passage of time

Other tips:

- Use each person's name in addressing individuals
- Make clear preference or purpose statements

What to do when there is...

- Confusion: Guide with purposive or preference statement.
- Extreme emotion: paraphrase in a calm, clear voice.
- Domination: acknowledge point quickly acts as gate keeper.
- Long speech: Clarify the question. Ask for summary.

Ending the meeting:

- Emphasize points of discovery agreement
- Summarize unresolved areas, restating views as fairly as possible
- Plan further activity

Meanwhile, others spent the day going to Balogun Market for shopping and to Tarkwa Bay Beach for relaxation at the beach.

Agenda for West Africa Hub Meeting

THEME: BUILDING INCLUSIVE CITIES

Lagos, Nigeria, 2 – 6 October 2017



Sunday, Oct. 1: Arrival of Guests

Hotel: Kings Celia Hotel, 8 Jibowu Street, Yaba, Lagos

Airport Pickup: Samuel Akinrolabu +234.803.921.4391

Monday, Oct. 2: Reflection and Agenda Setting (Location: Hotel Hall)

- Introductions and goals for the WA Hub meeting.
- Country updates from the last 1 year since WA Hub in Accra in October 2016.
- Update from the SDI Secretariat & SDI Board / Council
- **FILM NIGHT:** KYC.TV teams from different countries present work completed so far

Tuesday, Oct. 3: Partnership & In Situ Upgrading (Locations: Orisunmibare, Daramola)

- Presentation of Orisunmibare enumeration report together with the Lagos State Urban Renewal Agency (LASURA) with Q&A re: next steps toward in-situ upgrading
- Visit toilet sites in Orisunmibare and discussions with Apapa savings groups
- Discussion on savings practices as base for organizing, projects, upgrading, etc.

Wednesday, Oct. 4: Strategies for Inclusive Cities (Locations: Isale Akoko, Ago Egun)

- **GROUP 1.** Discussion on innovations in data processes, including using tablets to capture on the field, collecting data relating to migration/inclusion for advocacy.
Fieldwork: enumeration in Isale Akoka using new household questionnaire.
- **GROUP 2.** Discussion on legal empowerment approach, community paralegals, and the link between legal education and development. *Fieldwork:* paralegal presentation in Ago Egun Bariga & visit to see dredging/sandfilling impacts.

Thursday, Oct. 5: Overcoming Evictions & Next Steps (Location: Oko Agbon, Office)

- **AM:** Meeting in one of the waterfront Federation communities (Oko Agbon) to discuss on eviction threat to the waterfronts, eviction of Otodo Gbame, other evictions in W. Africa & brainstorm on strategies we can use to overcome evictions.
- **PM:** Developing country plans for next 6 months & presentations back to plenary; discussion on joint communiqué around call for inclusive cities in West Africa.
- Federation meeting and NGO meeting (separate).

Friday, Oct. 6: Inclusive Cities' Communique & Fun Afternoon/Evening.

- **AM:** Press Conference: Communiqué on Inclusive Cities in West Africa (tentative)
- **PM: GROUP 1** – Visit to beach at Tarkwa Bay; **GROUP 2** – Shopping at Balogun Market, Lagos Island. **BOTH GROUPS** – Dinner & dancing at Freedom Park.

Saturday, Oct. 7: Departure of Guests

Departure of guests.

Réunion des Federations d'Afrique Occidentale

THÈME: Construyant les Villes Inclusives

Lagos, Nigeria, 2 – 6 octobre 2017



Dimanche, 1ère octobre: arrivée des invités

L'hôtel: Kings Celia Hotel, 8 Jibowu Street, Yaba, Lagos

Hôte à l'aéroport: Samuel Akinrolabu +234.803.921.4391

Lundi, 2 octobre: nouvelles des pays et établissement d'ordre du jour / plan de semaine

- Présentations des participants et objectifs de la réunion
- Nouvelles de chaque pays depuis la dernière réunion en octobre 2016
- Nouvelles du Secrétariat SDI et le Conseil SDI
- « **Nuit** » **des films** : les équipes des pays différents présentent leurs projets

Mardi, 3 octobre: partenariat et amélioration *in situ* (lieux: Orisunmibare, Daramola)

- Présentation du rapport de données d la énumération de Orisunmibare avec l'Agence de Renouveau Urbain d'Etat de et conversation sur les plans pour l'amélioration participative *in situ* de la communauté en partenariat
- Visites aux toilettes en Orisunmibare et Daramola avec leurs groupes d'épargne
- Conversation sur les bonnes pratiques d'épargne comme base pour les projets

Mercredi, 4 octobre : la réalisation des villes inclusives (Lieux: Isale Akoko, Ago Egun)

- **GROUPE 1.** Conversation sur les procès des données, y compris l'utilisation des tablettes PC sur le terrain, la récolte de données sur la migration et inclusion, etc. *Travail sur le terrain* : énumération à Isale Akoka et la nouvelle questionnaire.
- **GROUPE 2.** Conversation sur l'approche de la démarginalisation juridique, les parajuristes communautaires pour renforcer la Federation. *Travail sur le terrain:* sensibilisation légale à Ago Egun et visite pour voir les impacts du dragage.

Jeudi, 5 octobre : Surmonter la déplacement et plan d'action (Lieux : Oko Agbon, Bureau)

- **Matin:** Réunion dans une communauté riveraine (Oko Agbon) pour parler sur la menace de déplacement, la déplacement de Otodo Gbame, d'autres déplacements en la région, et les stratégies à utiliser comme réseau pour surmonter ces défis
- **Après-midi:** Développement et présentation de plans d'action pour chaque pays. Conversation sur un communiqué joint pour les villes inclusives en Afrique d'Ouest
- Réunions entre les Federations et entre les ONGs (séparées)

Vendredi, 6 octobre : Salon de presse sur les villes inclusives & divertissement !

- **Matin:** Salon de presse : présentation du communiqué conjoint
- **Après-midi:** **GROUPE 1** – Visite au plage de Tarkwa Bay; **GROUPE 2** – Shopping au Marché Balogun, Lagos Island. **ENSEMBLE** – Diner et danser à Freedom Park.

Samedi, 7 octobre : Départ des invités

- Départ des invités



WEST AFRICAN MOVEMENTS OF THE URBAN POOR CALL FOR INCLUSIVE CITIES IN THE REGION

For the last week, grassroots movements of the urban poor from eight countries in West Africa (Senegal, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Burkina Faso) have been sharing our experiences and strategizing together how to build inclusive cities across our region. Bearing witness to the resilience of the urban poor in the face of numerous challenges, we jointly call on our governments to partner with us, the organized urban poor, to build inclusive and resilient cities.

In recent months and years, we have seen an increase in government policies and practices that effectively exclude the urban poor from many of the cities across our region. These include large-scale forced evictions, attacks on the livelihoods of the urban poor, especially those working in the informal sector, restrictions on accessible/affordable mass transportation systems, among others.

Some of our city governments seemingly wish to “leapfrog” to build cities that are inconsistent with our national realities. Lagos, Nigeria, for instance, dreams of becoming a “new Dubai,” while 67% of the population lives in slums. Cotonou, Benin, plans to demolish waterfront communities within the city while investing in the development of similar communities as tourist centers in far-flung areas.

Across the region, the urban poor consistently live in the areas most vulnerable to climate change-related natural disasters, yet government policies are ignoring and at times exacerbating the problems. For example, in Freetown, Sierra Leone, where thousands of people lost their lives in the August 14 mudslides and flooding, government policies on climate change and natural disasters have not been clear and therefore the urban poor are left highly vulnerable. In Lagos, the dramatic flooding in July has been linked to massive land reclamation projects in natural drainage areas.

Such practices run counter to important global commitments to build inclusive, resilient, sustainable cities, as has been articulated in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in the New Urban Agenda adopted in Quito, Ecuador in 2016, in the Paris Agreement, among others.

The reality of all cities across our region is that the urban poor comprise the majority of the population; therefore, it is critical that the shelter, livelihoods, health, safety, education, access to basic services, and political participation of the urban poor is paramount in inclusive city planning.

We cannot achieve inclusive and resilient cities without:

1. Finding workable alternatives to forced evictions and demolitions;
2. Creating an enabling environment for the informal economy and livelihoods of the urban poor;
3. Building partnerships between the organized urban poor and government; and
4. Leveraging community-generated data to inform city policy and planning.

As the SDI West Africa Hub, we are determined to stand together to fight policies and practices that exclude the urban poor from our cities, while making every effort through our movements to build proactive partnerships with government, advocate pro-poor policies, and hold the government accountable locally for commitments made at international forums.

Signed this 6th of October 2017 in Lagos, Nigeria by:

Ghana:

Ghana Federation of the Urban and Rural Poor (GHAFUP)
People's Dialogue on Human Settlements

Nigeria:

Nigerian Slum/Informal Settlement Federation
Justice & Empowerment Initiatives – Nigeria

Sierra Leone:

Federation of the Urban and Rural Poor (FEDURP)
Centre Of Dialogue On Human Settlement and Poverty Alleviation (CODOHSAPA)

Liberia:

Federation of Liberian Urban Poor Savers (FOLUPS)
YMCA Liberia

Togo:

Federation Togolaise des Habitants des Bidonvilles
YMCA Togo

Burkina Faso:

Federation FEDAM
Laboratoire Citoyennetés

Senegal:

Senegalese Federation of Inhabitants
urbaSen

Benin:

Slum/Informal Settlement Federation of the Republic of Benin
Justice & Empowerment Initiatives – Benin