

THE KAMPALA-JINJA EXPRESS WAY - No One Worse Off (NOWO) Project Implementing the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan (RLRP)

1. INTRODUCTION

The Kampala-Jinja Expressway (KJE) is an infrastructure project to develop a limited access tolled expressway in the central and eastern region of Uganda in East Africa.

The project was initially to be financed by a consortium including Government of Uganda, the European Union, Agence Française de Développement and the African Development Bank.

The construction of the KJE will bring enormous long-term benefits to the regional, national, and local economies and will help facilitate the better flow of goods and services to the benefit of all.

However, there are also risks associated with constructing an expressway through a settled urban community with potentially adverse social, environment and economic impacts.

Safeguards are mitigation measures meant to ensure that no environmental and social harm is done because of a project. Environmental and social benefits should be enhanced further by the safeguard intervention.

The safeguard analysis and mitigation measures for the KJE project have been developed by the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) with the support of Atacama and Earth Systems Consultants.

For people that will be displaced, a full Resettlement Action Plan is mandatory under national law and international guidelines. A Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan (RLRP) was prepared outlining procedures and methodologies to ensure that the project meets requirements set by the International Financial Corporation (IFC) Performance standards and AfDB Operational Safeguards.

The RLRP outlines necessary resettlement and compensation measures, size of the affected population, implementation timetable, consultations conducted and stakeholder opinions, and an estimate of expected financial costs for resettlement and compensation.

Each household to be relocated by the construction of the KJE will receive UNRA cash compensation. **The RLRP proposes seven livelihood restoration initiatives** for the KJE Phase 1 to complement the proposed UNRA cash compensation:

1. Large Business and Industry Transition Initiative
2. Small Business Transition Initiative
3. Agricultural Extension Initiative
4. Community Assistance Initiative
5. Corridor Low Cost Housing and Urban Renewal Initiative
6. Kinawataka Sustainable Wetland Management Initiative
7. Nakivubo Sustainable Wetland Management Initiative

Out of the seven initiatives above, the Cities Alliance will design, coordinate and implement the following four initiatives:

- Small Business Transition Initiative
- Community Assistance Initiative
- Corridor Low Cost Housing and Urban Renewal Initiative
- Kinawataka Sustainable Wetland Management Initiative

The above four initiatives will be managed as an integrated programme that will in turn feed into addressing broader urban challenges of greater Kampala area.

2. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Overall Objective:

By end of the programme, the ROW of the KJE expressway will be cleared for construction while all affected households and small and micro enterprises in targeted areas will have received support services to enable improved livelihoods, security of tenure and housing for longer term market, and neighbourhood incremental upgrading.

3. PROJECT OUTCOMES:

- a) The project runs effectively as supported by a strong managerial and institutional structure, a clear feasibility and a thorough inclusive and consultative process.
- b) Relocated households and businesses are re-integrated into the broader city and within communities with secure tenure and plans for long term incremental upgrading of their housing.
- c) The most vulnerable households are identified and empowered to adapt to the new situation caused by the impact of the KJE construction.
- d) Households presently dependent on the informal economy for their livelihood and impacted by the ROW are empowered with new space, skills and finance to either continue their enterprise or adapt to a new opportunity.
- e) The sustainable rehabilitation of the Kinawataka wetland by transforming neighbouring communities into the champions of the wetland.

4. TARGET GROUP

First category:

- a. Households in the ROW without tenure rights that identify as being part of the Kasokoso and Kinawataka informal settlements.
- b. Small traders that relate to the Kasokoso and Kinawataka informal settlements that are impacted by the ROW.
- c. Traders and producers that presently constitute the Nakawa market that falls within the ROW.
- d. The most socially and economically vulnerable households within the ROW.

Second category:

- a) Broader community of the Kasokoso and Kinawataka settlements. Settlements that are characterized by insecure land tenure, a lack of basic services and poor-quality housing.
- b) All informal small traders within the Kasokoso and Kinawataka area negatively impacted by the development.

5. PROJECT COMPONENTS

Component 1. Project Set up, governance, scoping and consultation

This component includes setting up adequate governance structures, finalising list of affected households, setting up of settlements forums and other dialogues structures for awareness and consultation.

Component 2. KJE Corridor Low Cost Housing and Urban Renewal Initiative

- Outcome: to ensure that relocated households and businesses are re-integrated into the broader city and within adjacent communities with secure tenure and plans for long term incremental upgrading.
- Basic assumption and approach: secure tenure, in-situ upgrading, and business relocation plans are agreed between government and community and other stakeholders.

Component 3. Community Assistance Initiative

- Outcome: to ensure that the most vulnerable households are identified and empowered to adapt to the new situation caused by the impact of the KJE construction. Critically vulnerable households in the ROW will need additional support in the process of relocation. A tailored support programme will be developed for them depending on the household's circumstances and would be offered the following services:
 - Help salvaging materials and transport to the new site;
 - Support in the building of an improved structure; and where relevant
 - Rental support.

Component 4. KJE Small Business Transition Initiative

- Outcome: to ensure that households - presently dependent on the informal economy for their livelihood and impacted by the ROW - are empowered with new space, skills and resources to either continue their enterprise or adapt to a new opportunity.
- Business support services to be provided include business development training and advice, access to microfinance and linkages to supply chain opportunities with corporate and city infrastructure programmes. Traders in need of new skills will be provided with the vocational training necessary to transition into a new market.

Component 5. Kinawataka Sustainable Wetland Management Initiative

- Outcome: support the sustainable rehabilitation of the Kinawataka wetland by transforming neighbouring communities into the champions of the wetland. Among issues to be addressed include solid waste and wastewater management and ecosystem services.
Kinawataka wetland management would have the following multiple benefits for the environment and local community:
 - To improve the quality of life of residents in surrounding areas;
 - To provide livelihood opportunities for the residents;
 - To preserve remaining open, green spaces within the city; and
 - To rehabilitate the wetlands to enhance critical ecosystem services.

6. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

Component 1: Executed directly by the Cities Alliance Secretariat on behalf of the MLHUD. Other components to be executed by selected partner entities through grant funding by the Cities Alliance.

Components 2 and 5: executed by Slum Dwellers International in close partnership with the MLHUD.

Components 3 and 4: implemented by AVSI and PLAVU.

7. STAKEHOLDERS

Ministry Land, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD).

The MLHUD is the Cities Alliance' long-standing partner within the Government of Uganda. It will be supported through Technical Assistance supplied by Cities Alliance to undertake the programme aspects principally related to affordable housing and urban renewal.

The MoLHUD will drive the inter-ministerial processes leading to the identification and acquisition of land for relocation¹ and will be responsible to ensure that all required government stakeholders are onboard, including amongst others, UNRA and KCCA.

National Housing and Construction Company (NHCC).

NHCC is the most impacted landowner the National Housing and Construction Company Ltd (NHCC). As a private limited company, NWHC's mandate is to increase the housing stock in the country, rehabilitate the housing industry and encourage Ugandans to own homes in an organized environment.

NHCC will be actively engaged throughout the process to seek a viable win-win solution that provides both housing opportunities through tenure and slum upgrading and commercial viability.

SLUM Dwellers International/ ACTogether/National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda

Slum Dwellers International (SDI) is a Cities Alliance Member and Member of the Management Board. SDI has the technical skills and capacities to collect demographic information and map households as required. SDI draws on its extensive experience in relocating thousands of households from railway lines in cities like Nairobi and Mumbai. ACTogether is the NGO charged by SDI with providing technical and financial assistance to the National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda (NSDFU). Through NSDFU a coherent and sustained dialogue with the affected communities will be facilitated.

¹ To be distinguished from the acquisition of the RoW that will be handled by UNRA

Platform for Vendors in Uganda (PLAVU)

PLAVU is a national micro and small business alliance formed in 2011 and formally registered in 2013. It was established to organize, build voice, increase visibility and win justice (validity) for its members.

Will help in establishing and or strengthening a strong dialogue with informal traders. PLAVU is associated with WIEGO², a Cities Alliance Member that focuses on securing livelihoods for the working poor, especially women in the informal economy through giving them a voice, visibility and validity.

Association of Volunteers for International Service (AVSI) - Cities Alliance Member

AVSI works to support the population to gain access to work with educational projects, vocational training, support for micro enterprises and energy generating, environmental health care activities. Cities Alliance worked closely with AVSI, the Government of Italy and the World Bank in large-scale upgrading programmes in Brazil.

Other partners

International Financial Institutions e.g. the World Bank, and multilateral partners (e.g. the African Development Bank) will be engaged both for their knowledge and potential additional finance to ensure longer term upgrading of infrastructure.

Cities Alliance has the convening power to align with and leverage other programmes implemented by its in-country Members such as the UK Department for International Development (DFID), German Development Agency (GIZ) and the United Nation Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).

Other Cities Alliance members with wide experience in incremental approaches that can be leveraged for Project's purposes:

- Department of Human Settlements South Africa
- UN-Habitat
- Habitat for Humanity

8. PROJECT GOVERNANCE

- a) A project a project steering committee
- b) A project technical implementation committee.
- c) A project management office
- d) An Inter-Ministerial Committee

a) Project Steering Committee (PSC)

The PSC is the decision-making authority of the project and is responsible for ensuring attainment of project objectives. It is also responsible for reviewing project progress, providing strategic direction and approving annual work program.

The PSC convenes every quarter to review and decide upon implementation and emerging operational issues. The PSC is composed of representatives of the following Agencies:

- MoLHUD
- EU delegation in Uganda
- Cities Alliance Secretariat
- Uganda National Roads Authority
- Kampala Capital City Authority
- African Development Bank

b) Inter-ministerial committee

The PSC identifies issues of a political nature and refers them to an inter-ministerial committee chaired by the MoLHUD for decision and action.

The PSC will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the MOLHUD. It has the right to co-opt other members as deemed necessary and call upon other Permanent Secretaries for specialist input as required.

The project office provides the secretariat function to the PSC and is responsible for ensuring that the PSC meets on a quarterly basis. In addition, it will provide the PSC with a quarterly highlight report which defines the agenda of each quarterly PSC meeting.

c) Project Implementation Technical Committee (PITC)

The PITC brings the different implementing partners and affected stakeholders together for coordination and mutual accountability purposes to ensure that each partner and stakeholder understands their role, their interdependencies and the critical paths between the activities they are responsible for.

² Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising

It is chaired and facilitated by the Cities Alliance Project Manager. The PITC informs the highlight report submitted to the PSC.

PITC composition:

1. Representatives of all implementing partners
2. Representatives of the affected communities
3. Representatives of the funding partners

Implementing partners:

- a) Uganda National Road Authority
- b) MLHUD
- c) Kampala Capital City Authority
- d) Association of Volunteers in International Service
- e) Slum Dwellers International Actogether
- f) Habitat for Humanity Uganda
- g) Uganda Land Commission
- h) Kira Municipal Council
- i) Cities Alliance

Affected community representatives:

- a) National Slum Dwellers Federation/ Community Representatives
- b) Platform for Vendors in Uganda
- c) National Housing & Construction Company

Representatives of the funding partners:

- a) European Union EU
- b) French Agency for Development AFD
- c) Cities and Infrastructure for Growth (CIG)

Functions of the PITC:

- i) Support quarterly workplan development
- ii) Support quarterly highlight report development
- iii) Identify risks and provide Technical Advice and guidance for risk mitigation and project implementation
- iv) Review project implementation progress and suggest ways of improving synergies and partners' mutual accountability.
- v) Identify policy options for incorporation in the quarterly highlight report

The project management office provides the secretariat function to the PITC and will be responsible for ensuring that the full PITC meets on a quarterly basis.

d) Project Management Office

The PMO will be responsible for:

- Grants disbursed by Cities Alliance to AVSI and SDI to implement their project components
- Project monitoring and evaluation framework developed and baseline data collection underway.
- Communications strategy developed to guide partners communication.
- KJE NOWO project leveraged GBP 500,000 from DFID through the Cities & Infrastructure for Growth programme to finance studies on impact of KJE on Nakawa market and feasibility of slum upgrading for Kasokoso and Kinawataka.
- Two Project Implementation Technical Committee (PITC) meetings have been held among partners and stakeholders to discuss project progress.
- Capacity building (training) of KJE NOWO implementation is continually done.
- NHCC management being engaged to explore win-win solutions on their land in Kasokoso and Kinawataka.
- KJE NOWO inception meeting was held with Kira Municipal Councilors on 18th July 2019. This was attended by representatives from Cities alliance, UNRA, SDI/Actogether, Habitat for Humanity, and AVSI.
- KJE NOWO inception meeting held with Councilors from Bweyogerere and Namugongo (Kira Town Council) on 2nd August 2019 at Agenda 2000 Hotel in Kyaliwajjala. Attended by CA country team, UNRA, SDI/Actogether, Habitat for Humanity, and AVSI and community raised its concerns and proposals on the intervention of the KJE broadly.