Collaborative Planning of Informal Settlements Displacements and Resettlements in Kigali, Rwanda

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INTRODUCTION

In rapidly urbanizing developing countries, urban population resettlement projects, especially of the poor, are commonplace.



Figure 1: Left: Kigali conceptual master plan, right: Kangondo II informal settlement (to be displaced by urban development to give room to new development proposed in the master plan) nestled between high-end residential areas

Poorly executed resettlement increases risks impoverishment affected people.



OBJECTIVE

There is a consensus among scholars that, in order to minimize or avoid impoverishment risks, stakeholder collaboration needs to be improved. Based on cases from Kigali, Rwanda, a collaborative methodology and tools are being developed to support planning and implementation informal settlements' displacement and resettlement process.

Step (1) Analysis of the impacts of resettlement on the livelihoods of slum dwellers in Kigali and their impoverishment risks is being undertaken.

METHODOLOGY

The understanding of impacts uses an embedded case study strategy and a mixed method approach including observation, interviews and focus group discussions.

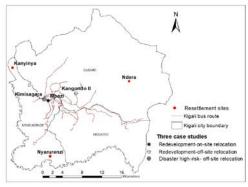


Figure 2: Map of Kigali showing study sites



Figure 3: Left: photo after focus group discussion in Ndera, Right: Interview with a household to be displaced out of high risk zone of Kimisagara

FINDINGS

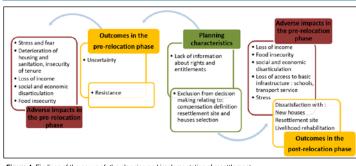


Figure 4: Findings of the nexus of the planning and implementation of resettlement and impoverishment risks of affected slum dwellers

CONCLUSION

Slum dwellers are likely to experience several impoverishment risks before their actual relocation and dissatisfaction after relocation due to poor communication and consultation, and lack of participation in decision-making processes. Such issues must be adequately addressed through policy and implementation. Improved methods for citizen engagement are needed.

NEXT STEPS

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- (2) Understand the governance and assess required collaborative instruments and tools
- (3) Conceptualize a collaborative methodology with focus on crucial decision making problems
- (4) Design and test collaborative methods and tools

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- Stress and fear
- Deterioration of housing and sanitation, insecurity of tenure
- Loss of income
- social and economic disarticulation
- Food insecurity

Adverse impacts in the pre-relocation phase

Outcomes in the pre-relocation phase

Uncertainty

Resistance

Planning characteristics

- Lack of information about rights and entitlements
- Exclusion from decision making relating to: compensation definition resettlement site and houses selection

Adverse impacts in the pre-relocation phase

- Loss of income
- Food insecurity
- social and economic disarticulation
- Loss of access to basic infrastructure: schools, transport service
- Stress

Dissatisfaction with:
New houses
Resettlement site
Lack of livelihood
rehabilitation

Outcomes in the

post-relocation phase

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