

# **Resilient infrastructure for urban informality**

***Informal settlements  
upgrading in the City  
of Kigali – Rwanda  
Towards a citywide  
approach***

*Bonn - 28 June 2019*



# The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHABITAT)

is mandated by the UN  
General Assembly to  
promote **socially and  
environmentally  
sustainable towns and  
cities.**

Focal point for all  
urbanization and human  
settlement matters within  
the UN system.

## HOW WE ARE ORGANIZED





# UN-HABITAT IN THE WORLD



UN-Habitat is present in at least **50 countries** through a network of Habitat Program Managers (HPMs), Chief Technical Advisors (CTAs) and project staff.

# UNHABITAT in Rwanda

DRAFT

UNHABITAT  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

- UN-Habitat has been working in Rwanda since 1994 in post-genocide reconstruction activities.
- The UN-Habitat Rwanda Office was opened in July 2004
- UN-Habitat is contributing to promotion of sustainable urbanization
- All UN-Habitat activities in Rwanda are in line with existing policy, institutional, legal and strategic frameworks (NST1, Vision 2050)
- Framework of Collaboration: MoU with the Government of Rwanda
- Habitat Country Programme Documents 2019-2023 in line with NST1

ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN

Rwanda

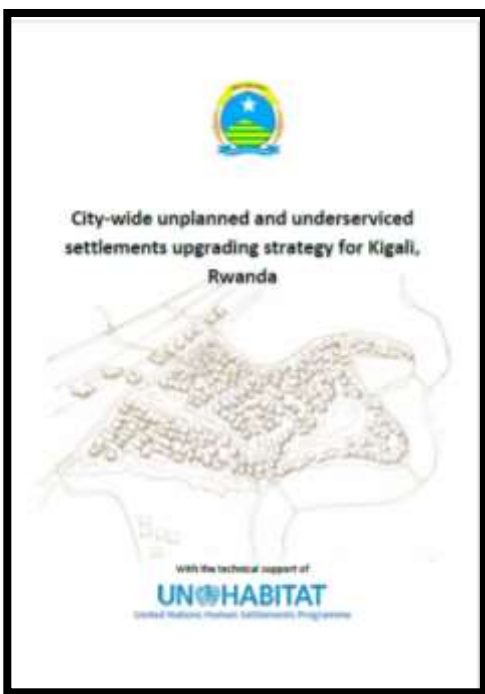
FROM EMERGENCY RESPONSE TOWARDS

UNHABITAT  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

# Informal settlement in the City of Kigali-Rwanda

## Citywide Informal Settlements Upgrading Strategy for the City of Kigali

**Underserviced - Unplanned settlements:**  
*Areas lacking access roads, water/sanitation, social services, overcrowding and poor housing building materials*





# Why a Citywide strategy for Kigali?

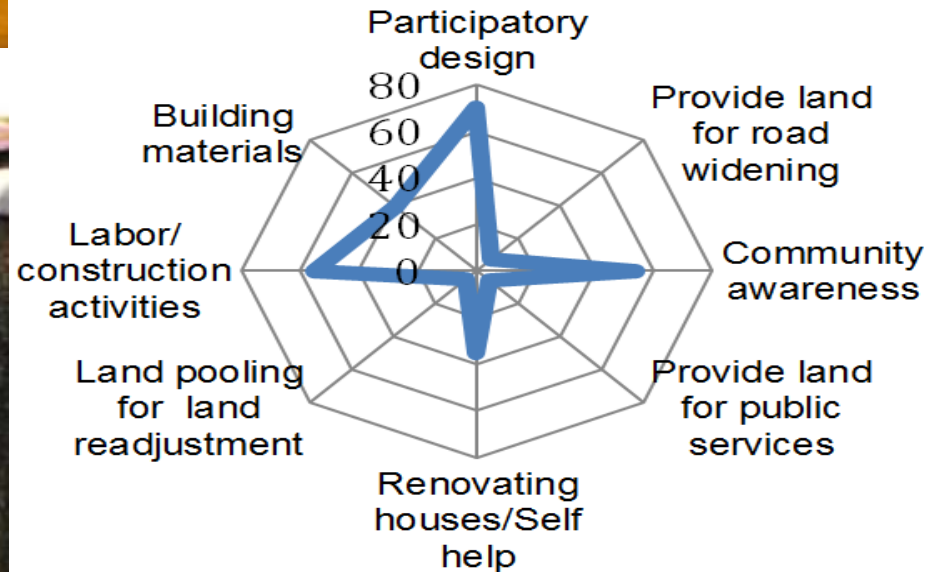
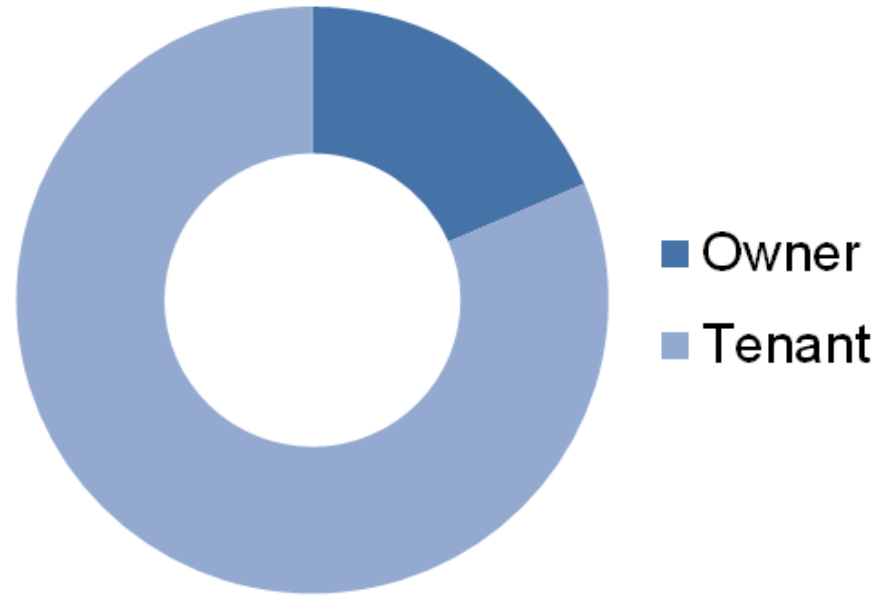


1. The city is **growing rapidly**
2. **Increasing densities** (as per the Kigali master plan) requires land currently occupied by **congested informal areas**
3. Relocation and/or urban renewal involves **high economic costs** (e.g. compensation) and incurs the risk of triggering **greater social tension**
4. Peace-meal interventions have demonstrated to be **ineffective** at the city scale and neglect **rental market dynamics**.

# Description of the different categories of Informal settlements

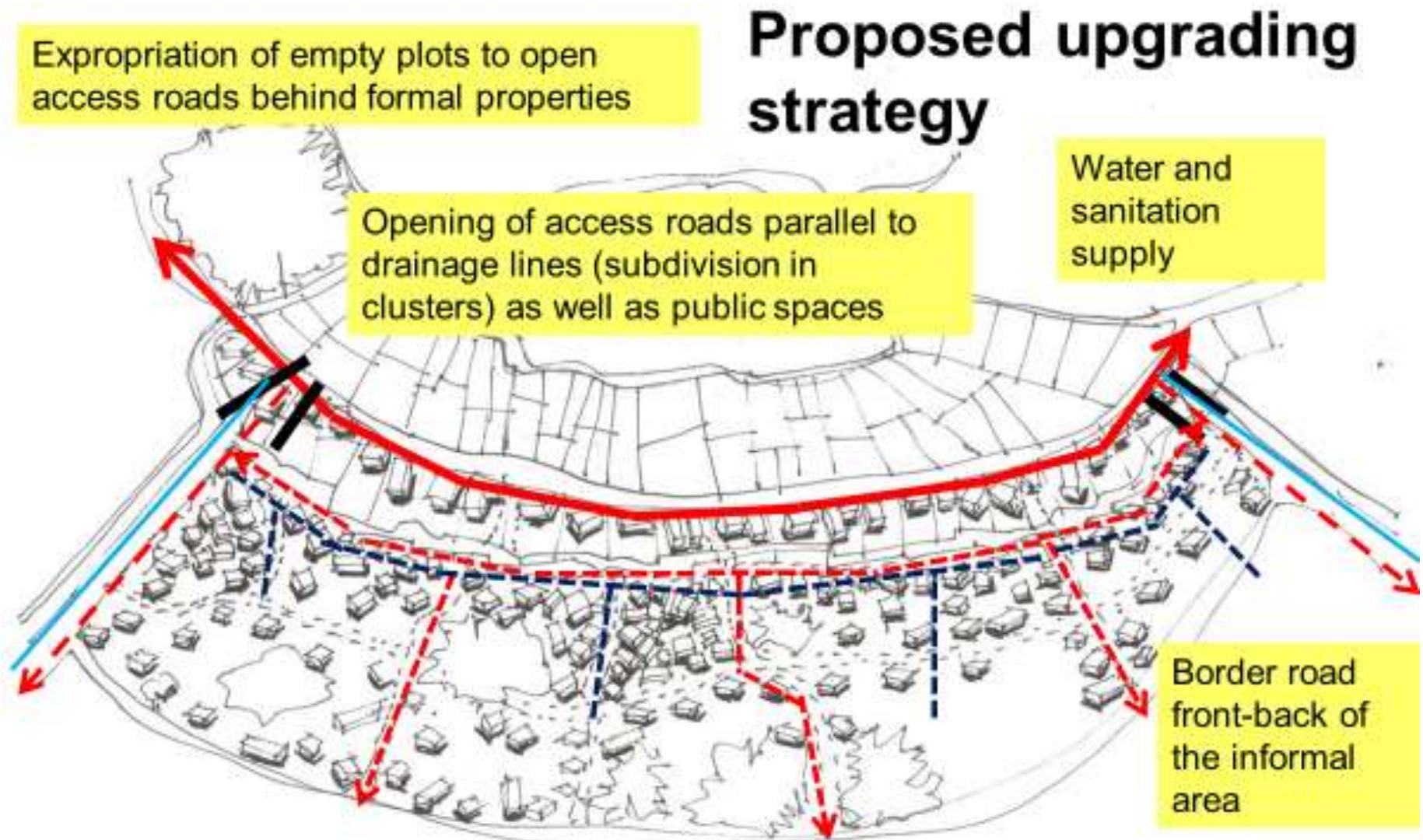
Informal Settlement Category	Social Profile	Urban Standards	Challenges
i. Central overcrowded areas	Mainly Tenants	High density (100-250 inh/has)	Overcrowding, Lack of sanitation
ii. Uphill sloped settlements	Balance between Owners & Tenants	Medium density (80-100 inh/has)	On going erosion, Landslide risks
iii. Downhill settlements	Balance between Owners & Tenants	Low-medium density, mixed uses (80-100 inh/has)	Groundwater contamination, Destroyed wetlands
iv. Inaccessible areas	Mainly Tenants	Low-medium density/ residential (60-80 inh/has)	Difficulties to access to services
v. Small pocket settlements	Mainly Tenants	Low-density, mixed landuse (60-80 inh/has)	Overcrowding
vi. Peri-urban areas	Balance between Owners & Tenants	Very low density, agricultural (less than 20 inh/has)	Loss of Fertile land
vii. Settlements located in high risk areas	Displaced and Migrants	Low density mixed uses	High disaster risks

# Inaccessible areas

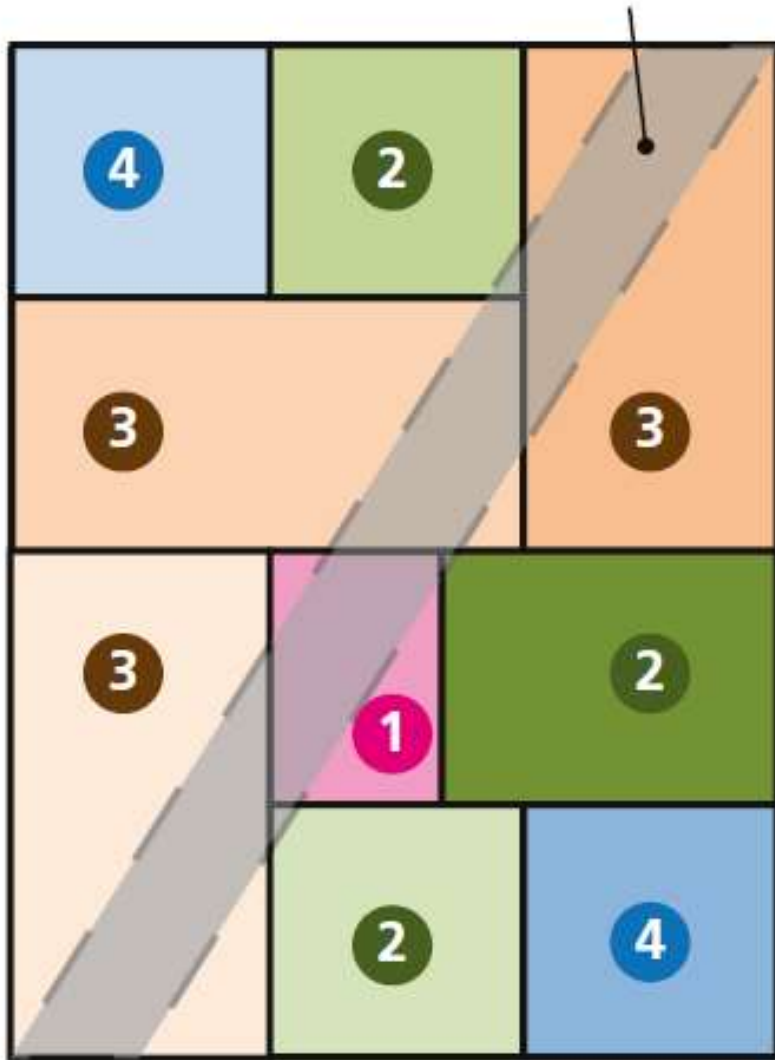




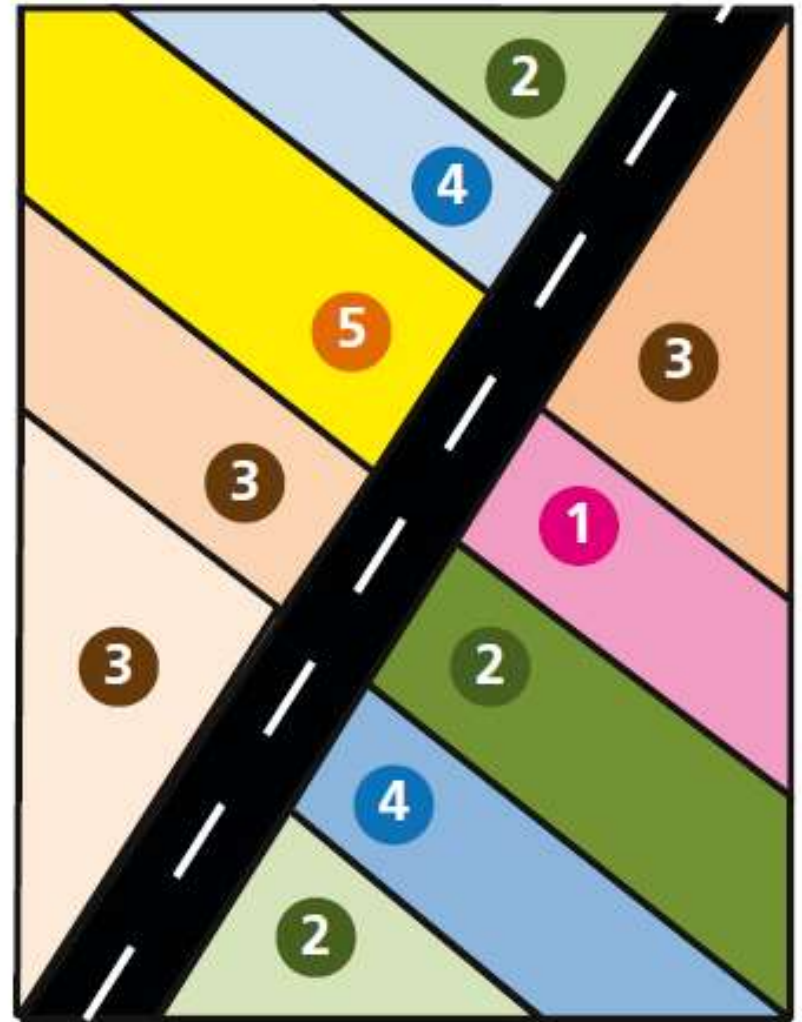
# Inaccessible areas – Proposed approach



# Participatory land readjustment



Compulsory acquisition



Land readjustment



# International Best Practice: Favela Bairro Programme, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



- **Phase 1:** small grants for infrastructure improvement provided by the state to communities contributing with labour
- **Phase 2:** security of tenure through progressive land regularisation
- **Phase 3:** targeted improvements of housing conditions for those living in regularised plots, including basic/social services rehabilitation



# Preventing informal settlements formation in Kigali

Need to establish a national system of cities and develop alternative poles of attraction (e.g. secondary cities)



Nodal Town



### Cluster City in Economic Development Area



Secondary City (Gateway Area)



Capital City

## Spatial Structure



## Economic Development Area



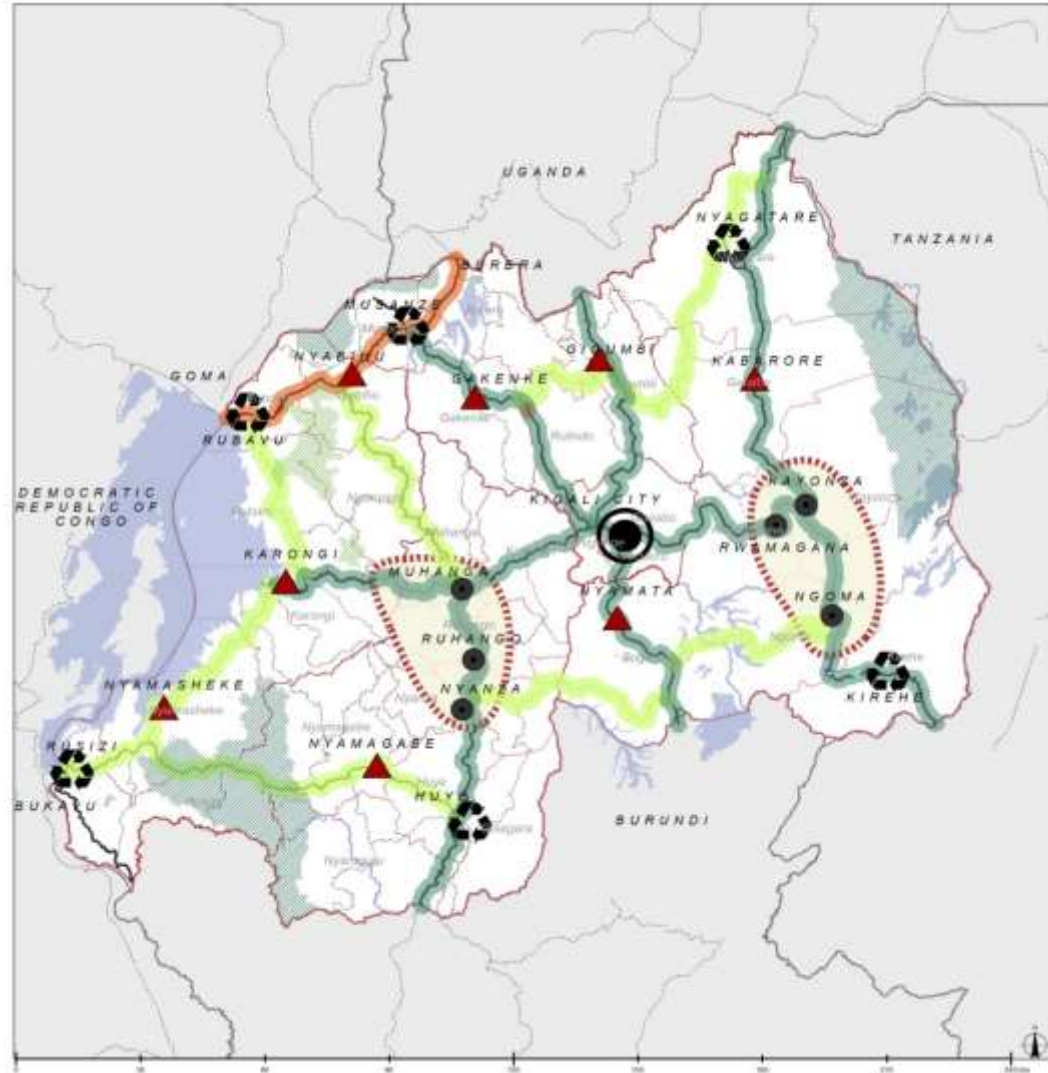
## Primary Corridor



## Norther Urban Corridor

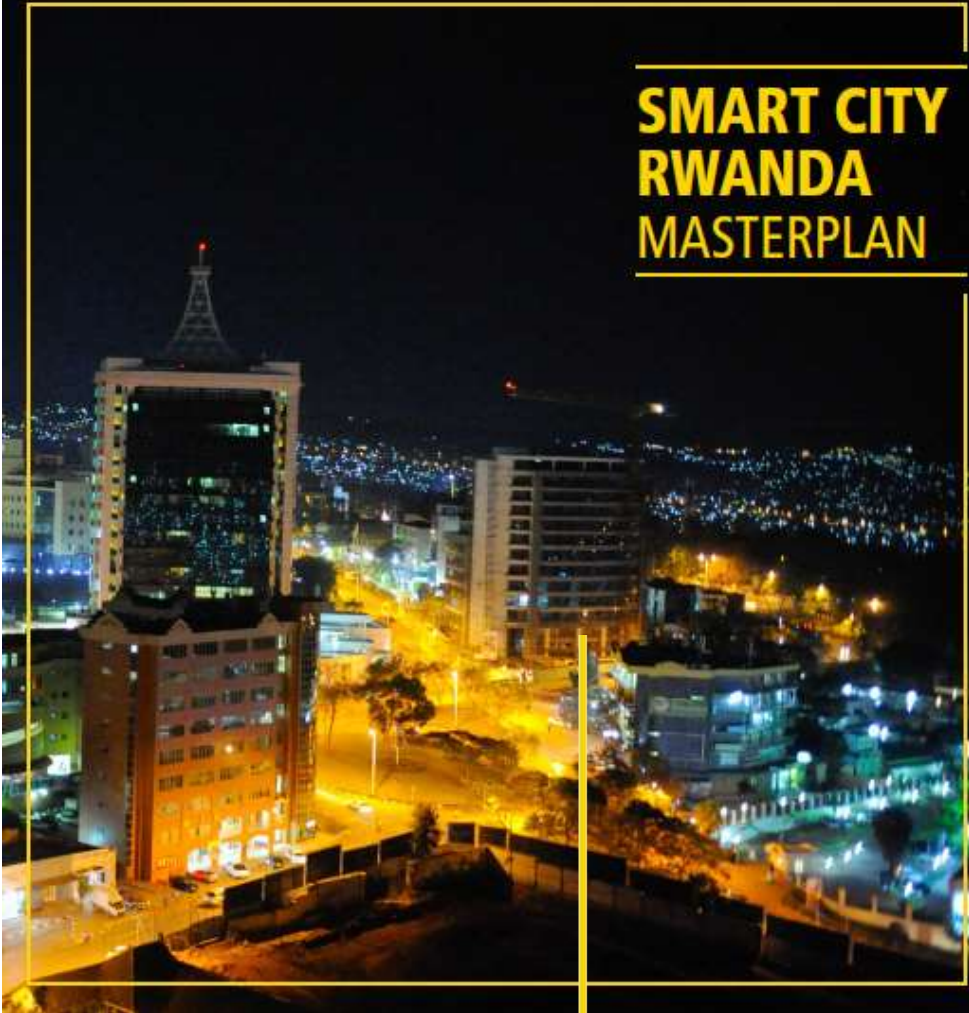


## Secondary Corridor



# Proposed project

## SMART CITY RWANDA MASTERPLAN



Project Proposal for Smart City Initiatives for Rwanda

## PROJECT PAPER NO 8: SMART & SUSTAINABLE NEIGHBORHOOD PILOT PROJECTS

PILLAR	2
BUILDING BLOCK	F
CITY PROFILE	KIGALI, SECONDARY CITIES, TOWNS



Energy and  
Buildings



Water and  
Sanitation



Transportation  
and mobility

# Thank you!



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