

Section II: Schedule of Requirements

eSourcing reference: RFQ/2020/18213

Feasibility Study of Kampala-Jinja Express (KJE) Kinawataka Sustainable Wetland Management Initiative

Introduction

The Kampala-Jinja Expressway (KJE) project is one of the five grand infrastructural development projects earmarked by the Government of Uganda to spur socio-economic transformation. The 95-km highway is part of the northern trade corridor from Mombasa that is expected to boost trade between Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania. The construction is expected to affect over 100,000 people with the bulk of the people to be affected and displaced to create a Right of Way (ROW) coming from Kasokoso, Kinawataka informal settlements, and Nakawa Market.

Cities Alliance is leading a consortium comprising of Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Slum Dwellers International (SDI), Platform for Vendors Association (PLAVU), and Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) to implement a 24-months KJE “*No One Worse Off*” (KJE NOWO) project with funding from European Union (EU). The project aims to facilitate a smooth relocation of affected communities from the Right of Way (ROW) of the Kampala Jinja Expressway (KJE) following global safeguard standards as described in the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan (RLRP) for lot 1 of the Kampala – Jinja Expressway (KJE) and the Kampala Southern Bypass (KSB). The project aims to achieve this through 4 purposes, namely:

- Purpose 1: Secure tenure, household and business plans are agreed between the government and community stakeholders to support identifying alternative sites for housing and markets relocated households and businesses re-integration.
- Purpose 2: The most vulnerable households are identified and empowered to adapt to the new situation caused by the impact of KJE construction.
- Purpose 3: 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.
- Purpose 4: The sustainable rehabilitation of the Kinawataka wetland by transforming neighbouring communities into champions of the wetland.

The Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) undertook safeguard analysis, which showed that the project will displace a sizeable number of people. As a result, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was developed, outlining procedures and methodologies to follow to ensure that the project meets requirements set by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance standards and African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguards in addressing the needs of the projected affected persons (PAPs). Although everyone to be displaced from the KJE Right of Way (ROW) will receive cash compensation from UNRA, additional support will be provided based on the following livelihood restoration initiatives proposed in the RAP:

- a) KJE Large Business and Industry Transition Initiative
- b) KJE Small Business Transition Initiative
- c) KJE Agricultural Extension Initiative
- d) KJE Community Assistance Initiative
- e) KJE Corridor Low Cost Housing and Urban Renewal Initiative
- f) KJE Kinawataka Sustainable Wetland Management Initiative
- g) KJE Nakivubo Sustainable Wetland Management Initiative

Out of the above initiatives, the Cities Alliance is currently working with its consortium partners to implement the following initiatives under the KJE NOWO project:

- a) KJE Small Business Transition Initiative
- b) KJE Community Assistance Initiative
- c) KJE Corridor Low Cost Housing and Urban Renewal Initiative
- d) KJE Kinawataka Sustainable Wetland Management Initiative.

Background of Assignment

About the Kinawataka wetland

The Kinawataka wetland, also referred to as the Kinawataka-Kawoya, lies within the Lake Victoria basin. The wetland is in Nakawa Division in the east of Kampala city and covers an area of 1.5 sq.km. The wetland provides key ecosystems services in the Inner Murchison Bay including slowing runoff, controlling flooding and water purification, but these functions are under threat from human activity that is causing widespread degradation of the wetland. The major threat is encroachment by settlements and industry. A big portion of the wetland was converted into high- and middle-class settlements but low-income settlements have also sprung up and more especially the Kinawataka and Kasokoso slums, characterized by poor planning and poor sanitation. As a result, the storage and holding capacity of the wetland for storm water has been greatly constrained and the area is now affected by frequent and severe flooding whenever it rains. The Kinawataka slums are particularly prone to increased flush floods and these will increase with a changing climate. Industries, petty trading, and illegal dumping of solid wastes have expanded in the wetland, and in addition, a lot of infilling of the wetland with marram has taken place. The heavy effluent loads from industries, settlements and other activities are potential pollutants to Lake Victoria and contribute to invasive species growth.

Rationale for the Kinawataka Sustainable Wetland Management

The desired outcome of Kinawataka Sustainable Wetland Management Initiative component of KJE NOWO project is to support the sustainable restoration and/or rehabilitation of the Kinawataka wetland by transforming neighboring communities and other key actors into the champions of the wetland. Rapid urbanization has led to the degradation or modification of the wetland, and indeed almost all of Kampala's wetlands. This greatly affecting the ability of the wetland ecosystems to deliver ecosystem services, and most especially the regulatory services of these ecosystems that is causing frequent flooding in the catchment and pollution of Lake Victoria. As already mentioned, three factors are primarily responsible for this degradation:

- (i) The encroachment by settlements and industries.
- (ii) The indiscriminate disposal of wastewater from the settlements, industries, and commercial establishments.
- (iii) The illegal dumping of solid waste.

With unplanned displacement of people from the KJE ROW, there will be further encroachment of wetlands as households seek land for new settlements. Anecdotal information indicates further that much of the solid waste generated by the residents in the area is non-biodegradable and comprises mainly plastic bags locally known as "kaveera". There is no central collection point for the solid waste generated by the households, so people dispose of their waste by either burning it or dumping it in the wetland.

In addition to being polluted by liquid and solid waste, the wetland is also the site of invasive plant species and agricultural activity. Although the agricultural activity is small-scale, it is an important source of food and livelihoods for residents. The wetland is also utilized in some small areas for papyrus cultivation, which is an income-generating activity. The situation is not made any better by the inadequate collaboration and cooperation among the key stakeholders which leads to poor law

enforcement and monitoring of natural resources/ecosystems in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area and the country at large. The stakeholders lack the knowledge on the benefits of wetland ecosystems and the dangers associated with their degradation. In all, the Kinawataka wetland is being lost and can no longer play their crucial role in the catchment of controlling flooding, capturing sediments, maintaining water quality and environmental flows to meet the minimum requirements of ecosystems.

Sustainable Wetland Management of the Kinawataka Wetland has a great potential to reverse the degradation of the wetland and delivering multiple environmental and socio-economic e.g. ecosystem health, delivery of ecosystem services, increasing climate resilience, improved human health, job creation and livelihood improvement among the local communities.

The main aims of this component are:

- To rehabilitate/restore the wetlands to enhance ecosystem health and delivery of the critical ecosystem services.
- To preserve the remaining open/green spaces within the city.
- To reduce flooding occurrences in the catchment.
- improve the quality of life of residents in surrounding areas.
- To explore ways of sustainably utilize the wetland for economic gain and improvement of livelihood opportunities e.g. jobs, economic enterprises, and recreation for residents and wider public.

The above objectives would be generated by a series of activities that place local communities at the center of sustainable wetland management. For ecosystem rehabilitation and preservation to be beneficial and sustainable, it needs to involve local communities and relevant local/urban authorities and other key actors– including those involved in environment management, energy, transport, water and sanitation, spatial planning/housing, tourism/recreation, aquaculture, – to ensure that interventions are sustainable and meet the needs of the population. The component has a great potential to would empower men, women, and youth in slum communities to be environmental champions to restore and conserve ecosystems in a manner that also improves their livelihoods. This would generate jobs, improve basic services and health, and reduce vulnerability to natural and climate related hazards and disasters throughout the city.

Objectives and Scope of Assignment

Required: **Consultancy Firm**

Engagement Timeline: **Feb 2021 – Apr 2021 (3 months)**

The assignment requires conducting a feasibility study to provide information and recommendations on feasible wetland management options and prepare a costed wetland restoration/management plan for the Kinawataka wetland. To accomplish the assignment, the firm is expected to undertake the following tasks:

- (i) Undertake a baseline study to determine the status of the wetland (coverage, level of degradation, causes of degradation and impacts, management initiatives etc.). This should cover how wetland coverage has changed over time and should be accompanied with spatial data representing key time stamps in the development of the area.
- (ii) Review the policy, legal, regulatory, and institutional arrangements regarding the management of wetlands in Uganda.
- (iii) Undertake detailed analysis of the current land use planning and practices (e.g. agriculture, energy, transport, and housing, etc.) in Kinawattaka wetland and assess their implications for sustainability of the wetland.

- (iv) Assess current practices related to the generation and management of solid and liquid waste (from the settlements, industries, and commercial establishments) and their effects on Kinawattaka wetland and surrounding areas.
- (v) Assess the contribution of Kinawattaka wetland to the informal economy (of workers, home-based workers, informal traders and manufacturers, street vendors and hawkers, etc.).
- (vi) Assess aspects of gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) in current wetland management and propose ways for improving GESI in interventions to restore the wetland.
- (vii) Explore other ongoing initiatives for the restoration of Kinawattaka wetland by different actors (such as NEMA, KCCA, Kira Municipality, etc.).
- (viii) Identify the key stakeholders and assess the capacity gaps/training needs for the sustainable management of the wetland ecosystem.
- (ix) Closely work with Slum Dwellers International and agree on how the feasibility study will support SDI's implementation of Component 5 of the KJE No One Worse Off Project.
- (x) Prepare a community wetland management plan for the Kinawataka wetland with cost estimates. The plan should cover the proposed measures to address the drivers and impacts of wetland degradation; identify wetland sections or systems that require restoration/rehabilitation and the benefits of restoration, and section of the wetland should be used sustainably and the expected benefits of utilization; identify potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed interventions in the plans.

Expected outputs and deliverables include:

The firm is expected to produce a comprehensive feasibility study, which can guide the implementation of the restoration project in a manner that is compliant with existing policy and legal arrangements.

No.	Deliverable	Timeframe
1	Draft inception report	2 weeks after signing contract
2	Final inception report	1 week after receipt of comments on draft (1-week comment period).
3	Draft feasibility study report	12 weeks after signing
4	Final feasibility study report	2 weeks after receipt of comments on draft (2-week comment period)
5	Wetland management plan with cost estimates	20 weeks after signing of contract.

Competencies/Technical skills required may include, but may not be limited to:

- At least 7 years of proven experience in undertaking feasibility studies in natural resources management, ecosystems, and biodiversity management
- Experience in assessment, planning and evaluation of natural resources management is an advantage.
- Experience in working with public sector, private sector and donor organizations on institutional development or similar projects will be an asset.
- Effective communication skills with ability to prepare and present quality reports to different audiences.

Inputs from CA may include, but may not be limited to:

- Fieldwork support including mobilisation of study participants and other stakeholders.
- Providing letters of recommendations to relevant authorities for conducting the study.
- Fieldwork transport facilitation/car hire

Proposed Key Personnel:

Key Personnel	Experience & Qualifications
Environment and natural resources Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least a Master of Science in Environment and natural resources or in any other relevant field of study.
A Sociologist/Community Development Expert XXX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least a Masters degree in Sociology or Community Development with over 5 years relevant working experience
A Climate Change Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least a Bachelor of Science in Climate Sciences, Geography or in any other relevant field of study with five years of relevant working experience.
A Statistician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least a Bachelor of Statistics, Quantitative Economics or in any other relevant field of study with five years of relevant working experience.
A GIS expert/ Land surveyor/Urban Planner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least a Bachelor of Arts/science degree in GIS, urban planning, surveying or a relevant field with over 5 years relevant working experience

Payment and Invoicing

Deliverable-based payment will be made to the supplier within 30 days from the date of invoice after satisfactory completion and certification of each deliverable as prescribed in schedule below. Payment will be made as per UNOPS procurement rules.

No	Deliverable	Payment (% of total fixed contract price)
1	Final inception report	25%
2	Final feasibility study report	50%
3	Wetland management plan with cost estimates	25%.

Intellectual property Notice

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