

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



**MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE
WATER AND SANITATION DEPARTMENT**

**WATER AND SANITATION 2020/21 BACKWARD-LOOKING JOINT SECTOR
REVIEW (BLJSR) FINAL REPORT**

OCTOBER 2021

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Status for WATSAN Sector achievements	3
2.1 Situational analysis for water supply	3
2.2 Situational Analysis for Sanitation.....	4
Sector Progress in achieving the NST1 targets and Policy action	4
3.1 Sector progress for water supply services	4
3.2 Sector progress in increasing access to improved sanitation services	7
3.3 Catch up plans for the areas lagging behind	9
3.4 Key Lessons learnt for NST1 Implementation.....	12
3.5 Mainstreaming of cross cutting areas.....	13
3.6 Budget Execution Performance.....	13
4. WATSAN Areas prioritized for the Fiscal Year 2022/23	14
5. Unmonitored SDG Indicators	16
6. Progress against implementation of the recommendations from last JSR Meeting	16
7. Sector interventions towards response to Covid-19 pandemic in 2020/21	17
8. Conclusion.....	18

List of Figures

Figure 2 : Cumulative trend of number of HH supplied with drinking water (2018/19-2020/21) – NST1	5
Figure 3: The water Production Capacity Trend from 2018/19 to 2020/21.....	6
Figure 4: Non-revenue water trend from 2016/17 to 2020/21 under WASAC.....	7

List of Tables

Table 1 : Key WATSAN Sector projects accomplished in rural areas in FY 2020/2021.....	6
Table 2: Key WATSAN Sector annual outputs for the fiscal year 2020/21.....	9
Table 3: 2020/21 Domestic and external budget Execution by program and sub- program	13

1. Introduction

The Backward Looking Joint Sector Review 2020/21 (BLJSR) for Water and Sanitation Sector is the annual report prepared following the terms of reference provided by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN). The report summarizes, among others, the sector achievements during the fiscal year of implementation of NST1, highlights the gaps and challenges encountered for the Water and Sanitation Sector in the 2020/21 fiscal year and lastly, draws the catch up plan to fast track the areas lagging behind.

The BLJSR report has been compiled and analyzed in consultation with WATSAN stakeholders and considered desk reviews of different sector planning documents, annual sector partners and stakeholders' reports, annual report from WASAC, findings from 2020/21 WASH MIS data as well as water and Sanitation Directorate/MININFRA data. The report also presents priority areas for the Fiscal Year 2022/23 based on WATSAN Sector Strategic Plan (SSP) 2018-2024 for NST1 implementation.

2. Status for WATSAN Sector achievements

The households with access to improved Water and Sanitation facilities were registered at 89.2% and 89.6% in FY2020/21 respectively, as per the 2019/20 Households Survey (HHS).

2.1 Situational analysis for water supply

In fiscal year 2020/2021, a number of Water and Sanitation policy actions were implemented and monitored to achieve the set targets: These include:

- For water supply networks, a total of 1,074.4km were constructed, extended and upgraded in both urban and rural areas to serve 810,659 people; 328 km in urban areas by WASAC and 746.4km in rural areas by WASAC and WASH partners;
- For water production, the daily water production capacity was increased from 267,660 to 322,852m³/day through completion of: Kanzenze 40,000m³/day, Gihira 15,000m³/day and Nyankora portable water supply system with 192m³/day. In the same FY 2020/21, there were two other planned projects which have not been achieved and these include:
 - ✓ Construction of Mwoya water treatment plant of 3,000 m³/d which is at 70% progress as of WASAC Q1 report of 2021/22;
 - ✓ Implementation of quick win project for Karongi Water Supply (2,000m³/d) is currently at 81% % progress. works for these two plants are on -going and expected to be completed during the FY2021/22.
- For non-functional Water Supply Systems, the functionality of water supply network, as of FY2020/21, was achieved at 55.5% out of the targeted 85%. This has been attained through rehabilitation of 20 non-functional systems out of planned 36 as per WASAC

annual report of June,2021. Currently, the remaining 16 non-functional rural water supply systems are at different implementation levels: 4 non-functional have been completed at100%, 5 non- functional are waiting for provisional hand over while 7 non-functional rural water supply systems are at 82% progress, as per WASAC 2021/22 Q1 report. These are expected to be completed by November 2021.

- During FY2020/21, for household connections, 22,346 new customers were connected in urban areas.

2.2 Situational Analysis for Sanitation

On the indicator of households with access to improved sanitation facilities, has reached at 89.6% as per the 2019/20 RHHS report. Households with access to basic sanitation services (i.e. improved sanitation facility but not shared) is at 72.2% as per HHS, while, according to the WASH MIS (2021), households with access to basic sanitation services were recorded at 75.1%.

Also, regarding households whose sanitation facilities were improved, 109,823 households improved their toilets under the support of different WASH stakeholders.

On SDG indicators, different sanitation infrastructures were planned and have been implemented in the FY2020/21 as per their current status indicated below:

- For household using safely managed sanitation facilities, the WASH MIS data indicates a status of up to 37,6% as of FY2020/21. This figure will be serving as a baseline since there has been no baseline data on this particular indicator.
- By end of FY2020/21, the construction of Kigali Centralized System (KCS) was on procurement stage.
- On Semi-Centralized Sewage System (SCS), the overall project progress was at 11.1% as of June 2021 (site installation and preliminary activities).

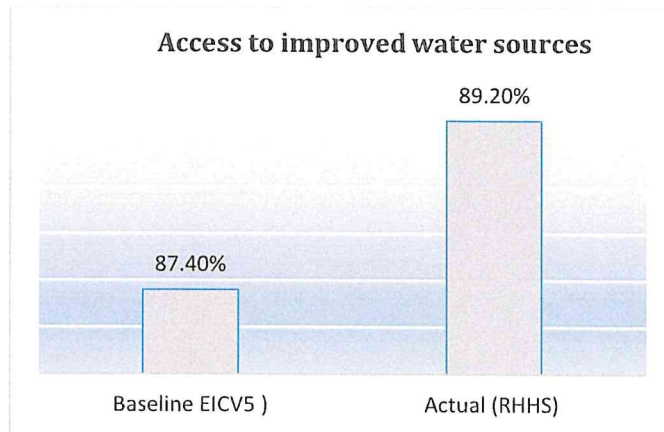
Sector Progress in achieving the NST1 targets and Policy action

3.1 Sector progress for water supply services

According to EICV5, RHHS, WASAC and partners' annual reports, the sector has continued to register good progress (see figure 1 to 3), regardless of challenges accounted due to Covid-19 pandemic that has continued to affect the general sector performance.

Sector progress in increasing access to improved drinking water Source

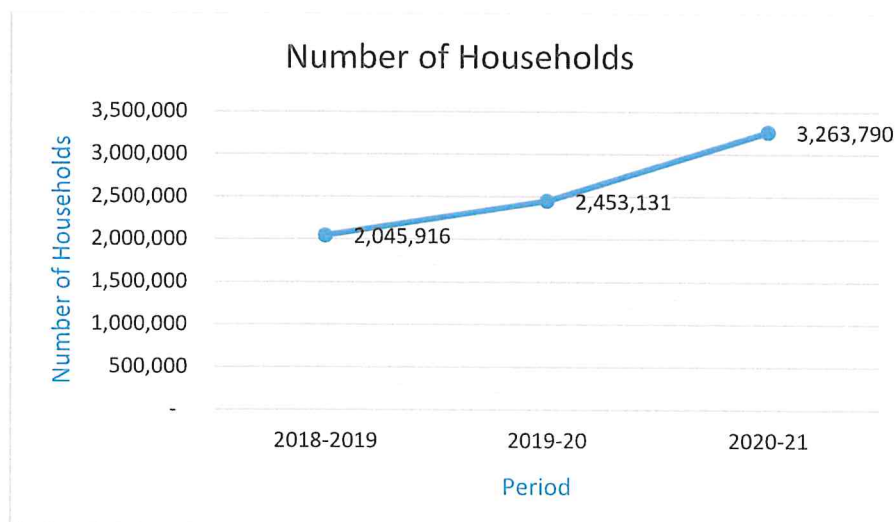
Figure 1: Access to improved drinking water source



Source: EICV 5 (2016/17) & RHHS (2019/20)

Regarding % of households using basic drinking water services (% of population using an improved water source within 30minutes round-trip in urban areas), the 2016/17 baseline (EICV5) is at 65%. This remains the same in the FY2020/21.

Figure 1 : Cumulative trend of number of HH supplied with drinking water (2018/19-2020/21) -NST1



Source: WASAC and Partners Annual Reports

During the implementation and monitoring of NST1 for FY2020/21, around 810,659 new households' connections and 1,034.4 km of water supply networks were constructed

through completion of projects implemented by WASAC and WASH partners in both urban and rural areas. The table below represents beneficiary districts.

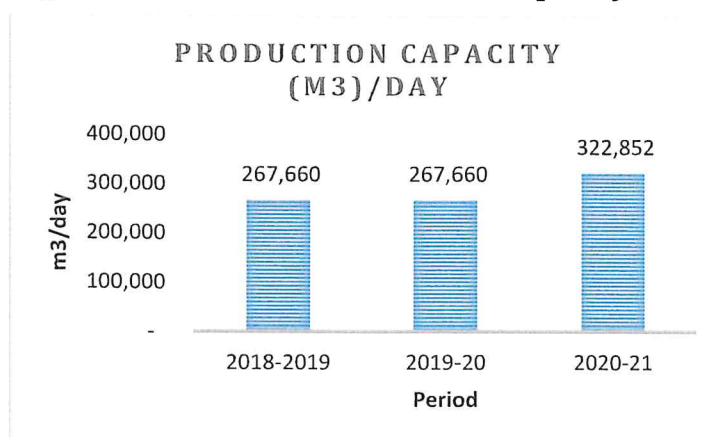
TABLE 1 : KEY WATSAN SECTOR PROJECTS ACCOMPLISHED IN RURAL AREAS IN FY 2020/2021

#	Project	Location/ District	Length/km	Population/HH
1.	Construction of Nyankora Portable Water Supply System (192m ³ /day)	Kayonza	12.5	1,400
2.	Gicumbi WASH Program	Gicumbi	291.33	96,531
3.	Construction of Ruhunde – Rushara water supply system	Burera	43	43,526
4.	Construction of Nyabizi-Rusarabuye Water Supply System	Burera	27.9	19,551
5.	Construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems in Musanze Secondary city and its peri-urban areas	Musanze	122	346,314
6.	Construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems in Nyagatare Secondary city and its peri-urban areas	Nyagatare	171	113,651
7.	Extension of 35km Kanzenze-Karumuna water supply project	Bugesera	35	9,875
8.	Construction, extension , rehabilitation of water supply systems in different districts by WASH Partners	Country wide	371.7	180,175
Total			1,074.4	810,659

Source: 2020/21 WASAC and partners Annual report

In partnership with WASH partners, 24 schools benefited from rainwater harvesting systems in the districts of Rwamagana, Nyamagabe, Bugesera and Nyagatare whereas 25 schools were connected to water supply systems in the same districts.

Figure 2: The water Production Capacity Trend from 2018/19 to 2020/21



Source: 2020/21 WASAC annual report

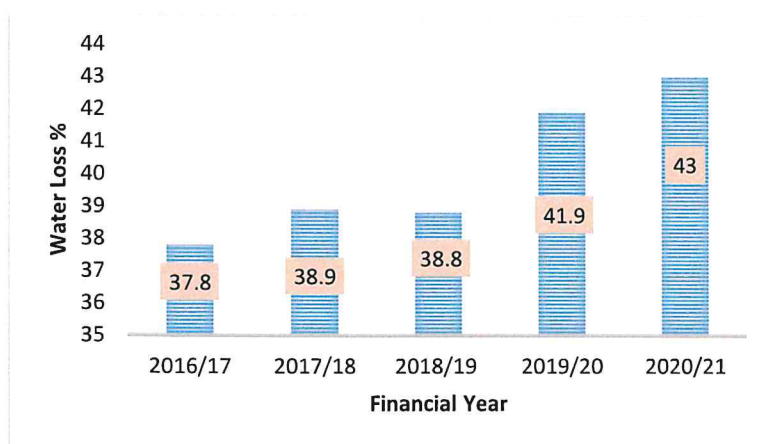
The target was to increase water production capacity from 267,660 to 322,852m³/day in 2020/21 to reach an increment of 60,030m³/day. The achievement of 55,192m³/day has been registered, which improved access to water supply to the population. This is through

construction of Kanzenze WTP (40,000m³/day), Gihira WTP (15,000m³/day) and Nyankora portable water system of 30m³/day, which were completed at 100%.

However, construction of two other WTPs of Mwoya (3,000m³/day) and Karongi quick win (of 2,000m³/day) have not been completed. Their current progress is at 70% and 81% respectively. They are expected to be completed during FY2021/22.

In the FY 2020/21 non-revenue water has been increased as compared to water losses in the five previous years. The justifiable reasons for this increase were a result of the disasters experienced during this fiscal year that destroyed many water infrastructures. Other factors included development of other infrastructure such as roads where pipes are accidentally cut and /or broken, flashing and filling newly constructed network, and increase of pressure in network from increased water production. This has resulted into an increase of non-revenue water from 41.9% in 2019-2020 to 43% in the FY2020/21.

Figure 3: Non-revenue water trend from 2016/17 to 2020/21 under WASAC



Source: 2020/21 WASAC annual report

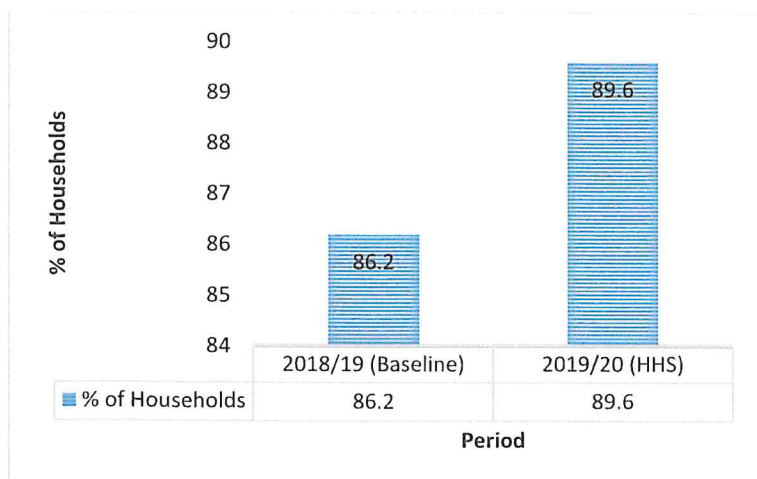
To mitigate this, WASAC will continue to implement initiatives under NRW strategic plan to reduce the loss over time by fast tracking the projects to resize and revamp aging water supply networks in Kigali and other towns, developing smart billing system networks (SCADA), installing smart water management system as well as installing pressure meter values in the network.

3.2 Sector progress in increasing access to improved sanitation services

According to EICV5 and the 2019/20 HHS, households with access to improved sanitation facilities increased from 86.2% to 89.6%.

Percentages of HH using improved Sanitation Facilities

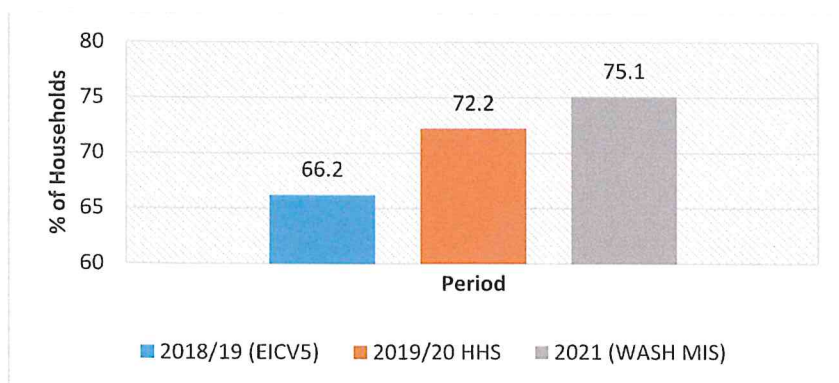
Figure 5: Household with access to improved sanitation facilities



Source: EICV 5 and HHS

Percentages of HH using basic sanitation services (improved sanitation facilities but not shared)

Figure 6: % of HH with access to basic sanitation facilities



Source: EICV5, HHS, WASH MIS data reports

Concerning the households' access to basic sanitation facilities but not shared, based on EICV5, HHS and WASH MIS administrative data, the access rate were recorded at 66.2%; 72.2% to the actual performance (WASH MIS data) of 75.1% in the FY2020/21.

Based on the WASH MIS data the percentage of households using safely managed sanitation services has been recorded at 37.6%.

With regard to households with improved sanitation facilities, 109,823 households' toilets were improved under the support from different WASH stakeholders in collaboration with local government.

In addition, WASH partners have contributed in strengthening the capacity of local authorities, school children and contractors to ensure that they are able to promote and monitor household sanitation facilities (Latrines). This was done in districts of Rwamagana, Nyamagabe, Bugesera and Nyagatare. In these districts, 303,803 people were sensitized on improved sanitation facilities through campaign sessions.

Furthermore, in FY2020/21, WASAC constructed 55 out of 52 planned public toilets in public places (borders and markets) in 10 different districts of Gicumbi, Burera, Gakenke, Ngororero, Muhanga, Karongi, Nyaruguru, Huye, Gisagara and Nyamagabe. The target was achieved beyond the plan.

Table2 below summarizes key water supply and sanitation annual output for the fiscal year 2020/2021.

TABLE 2: KEY WATSAN SECTOR ANNUAL OUTPUTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2020/21

S/ N	Indicator	Output
1	N° of new HH with access to clean drinking water source	810,659
2	N° of Urban household water connections	22, 346
3	N° of Schools connected to water supply systems	25
4	N° of Schools benefited rainwater harvesting systems	24
5	% of Non-Revenue Water Reduction	43
	households with improved sanitation facilities	109,823
6	N° of Schools with improved sanitation facilities	26
7	N° of improved public toilets constructed	55
8	N° of people reached with messages on WASH improved sanitation promotion through campaign sessions	303,803

Source: 2020/21 WASAC and Partners Reports

3.3 Catch up plans for the areas lagging behind

During FY 2020/21, delays in the implementation of WATSAN projects were recorded, and this was mainly caused by Covid-19 pandemic which affected the supply chain, . For the sector to continue implementing its key strategic interventions towards achieving NST1 targets, the catch-up plans will be to fast track the implementation of on-going projects and programs aimed at increasing water production in Kigali City and Secondary cities. These include among others construction, extension and rehabilitation of old networks to ensure sustainability and functionality of rural water supply infrastructure as well as service delivery.

The following are the catch-up plans for the areas lagged behind:

- Fast- tracking the remaining works of resizing and extending water network in the City of Kigali (568km) which is at a progress of 61%, and remaining secondary city of Rusizi (249km) which is at 74% as per WASAC 2021/22 Q1 report

- Fast-tracking the strengthening of Nzove-Ntora pipeline of 11km which is at 17.05% progress
- Fast-track the construction of two WTPs of Mwoya (3,000m³/day) and Karongi Quick win of 2,000m³/day to increase water production capacity from 55,192m³/day to 60,030m³/day in order to achieve the policy action of increasing water production capacity from 267,660 to 327,690 m³/day. As per WASAC Q1 reports the two projects are at 70% and 81% respectively,
- Efforts shall continue to reduce non-revenue water. These include the implementation of WASAC 5-year strategic plan that provides all strategic orientation to reduce NRW. Also, WASAC will continue to implement other initiatives such as development of SCADA system to ensure effective monitoring of all water supply networks country wide, as well as installation of pressure reduction valves in the water networks (PRV) mainly in the City of Kigali,
- Priority shall be given to rehabilitate non-functional rural water supply infrastructures;
- Revise the framework of private operators for effective management of all rural water supply systems;
- Continue to build the capacity of private operators to ensure the sustainability of rural water supply services;
- On sanitation services, the focus shall be on the target of reaching 100% of households using improved sanitation facilities by 2024 through the collaboration of local authorities and WASH partners under coordination of MINALOC. This will continue to consider vulnerable families.
- On households using basic sanitation services (access to improved latrines but not shared), the target shall be to continue to sensitize the implementation of Low cost WASH technologies that provides cost effective on the construction of house hold toilets through Community mobilization and WASH developments;
- Lastly but not least, on safely managed sanitation services, WASAC will fast-track construction works of on-going sanitation projects as listed below:
 - ✓ Rehabilitation and upgrading of semi-centralized sewerage system in Kigali Estates;
 - ✓ Start the construction of Kigali Centralized Sewerage System
 - ✓ Kigali Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant constructed;
 - ✓ Fecal Sludge treatment plant in 4 districts (Musanze, Rubavu; Karongi and Rusizi)
 - ✓ Rehabilitate 3 fecal sludge treatment systems in Nyagatare, Kayonza and Nyanza

Enabling Environment in WATSAN Sector shall also be given attention by focusing on the following:

- Fast tracking the development of WASH financing strategy that will guide the sector on future financing mechanisms;

- WASAC will fast track the completion of the development of the Integrated National Water and Sanitation Master Plan;
- To support districts in the development of WASH District Investment Plans under District Wide Approach (DWA);
- Enforce the implementation of WASH MIS system for effective monitoring of water and Sanitation projects.

In reference to the above, a clear timeline for projects lagging behind have been established.

SN	Policy actions	Projects lagged behind	Catch up plan	Timelines
1	Construction, extension, rehabilitation and upgrading Water networks 1,725.9 km in Urban and per urban areas to 190,947people	Construction and rehabilitation of 568 km of WSS in Kigali City and peri-urban areas progress at 61% and 73.7% respectively	WASAC to fast-track remaining works of resizing and extending water network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in CoK (568km) which is at 61% and • Rusizi (249km) in secondary city which is at 74% as of WASAC Q1 Report of FY 2021/22 	December 2021 Dec 2021
		Construction of new main Pipeline of 11km from Nzove to Ntora (Gisozi) with associated civil works progress at 17.05%	Speed up the expropriation process (payment) once budget for next financial year is opened.	May 2023
2	Water production capacity increased from 267,660 to 327,690 m3 from the increase of 60,030 m3/day.	Construction of Mwoya water treatment plant of 3000 m3/d progress which is at 70% as per WASAC 2021/22 Q1 report.	Fast-track the completion Mwoya	Dec 2021
		Implementation of Quick Win Project for Karongi Water Supply (2,000m3/day) , the progress at 81% as of WASAC 2021/22 Q1 report	Fast-track the completion Karongi WTPs	Nov 2021
3	36 non-functional rural water supply systems will be rehabilitated	20 out of 36 non-functional rural water supply systems have been completed as of June 20/2021 WASAC Annual Report.	Fast tracking the rehabilitation of remaining 16 non-functional rural water supply systems which are at different levels of implementation: 4 non-functional have been completed at 100%, 5 non-	Nov, 2021

			functional are waiting for provisional hand over while 7 non-functional rural water supply systems are at 82% progress as of WASAC Q1 of 2021/22 report.	
4	Reducing (%) Non-Revenue Water (WASAC): 38.9 to 28	Non-revenue has been increased to 43% beyond the set target by 2021. This was due to the disasters	WASAC to continue to reduce NRW by fast tracking projects to resize and revamp old water supply network in Kigali and other towns, developing of smart billing system network (SCADA) under pipeline, installation of smart water management system installation of pressure meter values network.	December 2021
5	Operationalization of existing fecal sludge treatment plants constructed in Nyagatare, Kayonza, Nyanza and Gicumbi	Operationalization of existing fecal sludge treatment plants constructed in Nyagatare, Kayonza, Nyanza and Gicumbi.	Contractor is on board to rehabilitate defaulted equipment	December 2021
6	Construction of Kigali centralized sewerage system (Resettlement Action Plan-RAP shall be done at 80%)	Construction of Kigali centralized sewerage system (Resettlement Action Plan-RAP shall be done at 80%)	Evaluation of bids for hiring contractor is at the final stage, the next step will be to speed up construction of works. RAP to be speeded up upon confirmation of routing for sewer line	December 2023
7	Construction of 4 fecal sludge treatment plants in Rusizi, Karongi, Rubavu and Musanze Towns and the City of Kigali.	Construction of fecal sludge treatment plants and landfills in Rusizi, Karongi, Rubavu and Musanze towns at 10%	Speeding up designs and hire contractor(s) for works.	June 2022
8	Finalization of an integrated National Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan	The validation of proposed scenarios on water supply and sanitation have been completed. Currently, the consultant is working on detailed report	The consultant has requested the contract extension to complete this activity.	March 2022

3.4 Key Lessons learnt for NST1 Implementation

Commendable achievements have been registered during the FY2020/21 despite the challenges experienced due to COVID-19 pandemic, which has continued to negatively affect the implementation of several projects of water and sanitation infrastructures.

Implementation of projects on water and sanitation infrastructure and services delivery are ongoing, some key lessons learnt include close collaboration with stakeholders, fast-tracking

the project procurement processes, and enhancement of sector investment. This calls for WASH stakeholders to put more efforts on hard infrastructures.

Initiatives have been put in place to guide the sector in identifying the existing financing gaps and strategic mechanisms to address the gaps. These include fast tracking the development of:

- National Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan;
- Kigali Water Supply Master Plan;
- Districts WASH investment plans;
- WASH Financing Strategy
- WASH Climate Change Resilience analysis and;
- Sector Strengthening Programs.

3.5 Mainstreaming of cross cutting areas

The sector has continued to mainstream the cross cutting areas as follows:

- During FY2020/21 out of 630,848 people served with clean drinking water, 52% were women and 48% were men. In the same fiscal year, 6,757 women out of 35,573 people were employed in water supply and sanitation projects according to WASAC annual report.
- Out of 303,803 people reached with messages on sanitation services under community and school clubs through different development partners' interventions, 173, 514 were female and 130,289 males respectively.
- On climate change, the WASH Climate Change Resilience Strategy is in pipeline.

3.6 Budget Execution Performance

During the fiscal year 2020/21, the budget performance by program and sub-program focused on both recurrent and development as well as domestic and external funds by partners as presented in the following table.

TABLE 3: 2020/21 DOMESTIC AND EXTERNAL BUDGET EXECUTION BY PROGRAM AND SUB-PROGRAM

Program	Revised budget (Frw)	Execution (Frw)	% Execution
Program1: Water and Sanitation Sector			
Domestic funds	13,837,215,652	12,205,735,802	88%
Recurrent	2,706,736,364	2,383,607,201	88%
Sub-Program1.1: Drinking water access	9,450 196,320	9,232,585,147	98%
Sub-Program1.2:Sanitation access	1,680,282,296,	1,465,877,508	87%
External funds	22,730,125,101	22,644,764,374	99.6%

Total	36,567,340,753	34,850,500,176	95.3%
--------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	--------------

Source: 2020/21 WASAC Annual Report 2020/21

During fiscal year 2020/21, the total budget allocated to Water access and Sanitation access both (Domestic and External funds) was **Rwf 36,567,340,753** which was executed by WASAC at 95.3%. In comparison with the previous fiscal year 2019/20 budget allocation of **Rwf 42,036,705,598**, there was a short fall of **Rwf 5,469,364,845**.

In addition, from above, WASH Partners externally financed projects at tune of Rwf 6.1 billion in FY2020/21 compared to Rwf7.8 billion invested in FY 2019/20 mainly in rural areas, through off-budgetary support. The fall short of this budget in FY2020/21 was a result of Covid-19 pandemic.

4. WATSAN Areas prioritized for the Fiscal Year 2022/23

During 2022/23, the sector will continue to move towards achieving NST1 objective and targets in water and sanitation. This will be done by improving planning, enhance access to WASH services through rehabilitation and maintenance of Water and Sanitation infrastructures (O&M), increasing water production capacity, improving service delivery, and monitoring and evaluation among others.

The efforts will be invested to complete the projects already initiated in the FY2021/22 but affected by Covid-19 pandemic and new projects that shall be initiated in the specific period of 2022/23. Again, the sector priorities will be to continue to implement projects that will address the current challenges identified during the last JSRs.

These priority areas for FY2022/23 are:

❖ Improving planning and projections for WATSAN infrastructure development

In the fiscal Year 2022/23, the sector will start the implementation of WASH Investment plans identified by Master plan scenarios, by implementing integrated action plans identified during water supply master plans development. The priority will be given to water supply crisis areas that have been mentioned and highlighted by Water Supply Master plan.

With target to achieve 100% access to basic water and sanitation services by 2024, the priority for 2022/23 will be to implement action plan after the development of Water Supply Master for City of Kigali. The consideration will be to prioritize the water supply in critical areas identified during master plan development.

❖ Water supply infrastructure development, rehabilitation and Maintenance

Since the FY2022/23 marks the fourth year towards reaching the 2024 targets, the sector will continue to ensure network extension, construction, rehabilitation of water distribution network in urban/ city of Kigali and secondary cities to improve access to basic water supply to all Rwandans. This will include construction of 140km in urban areas, rehabilitating 130km in urban areas, but also construct 258km and rehabilitate 40km in rural areas.

❖ **Ensuring sustainability and functionality of existing water supply systems**

During FY2022/23, the sector will continue to rehabilitate non-functional water supply systems of old network especially in the City of Kigali and 40km of non-functional rural water supply systems respectively.

❖ **Increasing water production and distribution**

In 2022/23, the target will be to continue increase water production capacity whereby 40,000m³/day will be increased. In addition, the districts will continue to implement different projects to increase water supply services in collaboration with WASH Development partners through district investment plans under sector strengthening program.

❖ **Improving access to sanitation infrastructure facilities**

The sector will continue to implement sanitation projects to ensure % of population using improved sanitation facilities is increased. The focus will be to continue to advocate for policies down stream in collaboration with stakeholders. In addition, to accelerate the increase of % of households using safely managed sanitation facilities efforts will be invested in completing the on-going sanitation projects namely Semi centralized sewerage systems, centralized sewerage systems and construction of new of two fecal treatment plants. This will also include the implementation of integrated solid waste management that is under development under the funding from FONERWA-WB.

Furthermore, the emphasis will be to update sector through WASH MIS with reliable data on the increase of % of household using basic sanitation facilities but not shared.

❖ **Improving Sector Monitoring and Evaluation countrywide**

During planning and budgeting process, the focus will be given to the implementation of WASH MIS by upgrading the system and review its initial monitoring framework to ensure it fits in existing structure and it enable the sector to have/collect additional data on annual basis. The WASH MIS functionality will continue to be improved so that it provides reliable data to ensure sustainability of service delivery on water supply especially in rural areas.

With regard to improving monitoring, WASAC will continue to monitor water networks that are being managed by Private Operators as it was identified during digital mapping conducted in 2020/21 whereby 15,066.96km are under Private operator management.

❖ **Enhance Capacity Building to improve WASH service delivery**

In the fiscal year 2022/23, the sector will continue to enhance the capacity of WASH players to ensure effective operational maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructures mainly in rural water supply managed by Private operators in accordance the needs assessment conducted.

5. Unmonitored SDG Indicators

Regarding SDGs indicators which are not yet monitored, the Ministry of Infrastructure will closely collaborate with NISR to ensure the following:

- Conduct specific study to monitor the indicator on Households using an improved water source which is of free from contamination at the point of delivery in rural areas.
- Monitor the SDG Goal 6.3: Universal access to basic infrastructure, especially for safely sanitation services. This will start by monitoring the proportion of wastewater safely treated i.e. % of wastewater generated by households (sewage and fecal sludge) and economic activities (industrial) that is safely treated.
- Tracking, through specific studies, the indicator related to improvement of water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

6. Progress against implementation of the recommendations from last JSR Meeting

According to Water and Sanitation 2020/21 Forward Looking Sector Review held on 8th July 2021 and other last JSR Meetings, several recommendations were elaborated to address sector challenges.

Below section indicates how the recommendations were attained:

- **WASH stakeholders to play significant role that brings a contribution to enable the sector meets its targets by 2024:** This has been progressively attended by WASH stakeholders through their annual work plans. The sector strengthening program has been initiated taking into account the priority programs/activities from WATSAN multi-year action 2019/24. A case to mention is the Karongi WASH program under WFP financing, STRIVE project recently launched under USAID financing, financing of WASH DWA Investment Plans and finalization of operationalization of WASH MIS. However, all WASH Stakeholders are encouraged to put more efforts on priority areas for Water Supply and Sanitation services to ensure the overall target of universal access is achieved by 2024.

- **Planned ordinary thematic working group to discuss on matters related to Sanitation sub sector and how best it can be aligned to water supply both in terms of priority and planning and budgeting:** The activity is intended to be conducted as separate forum during sector analysis workshop that is yet to be done.
- **WASH Partners to provide their planned projects with their respective budgets to ensure the report is fully exhausted:** This activity was done successfully.
- **Review of SSP to capture reliable and realistic sector targets and indicators:** There is on-going fund mobilization among WASH Development partners to take up the assignment immediately after the review and harmonization of current Water and Sanitation Policies with that of the Ministry of Environment.
- **On sector strengthening program:** Sector monitoring and coordination should be implemented by all WASH Development Partners through sector wide framework.

Regarding the recommendations of Auditor General report from WASAC for FY2020/21, It is noted that this specific fiscal year WASAC is not yet audited.

7. Sector interventions towards response to Covid-19 pandemic in 2020/21

- Although the implementation and monitoring of Water and Sanitation project infrastructures in FY2020 has recorded challenges contributed by Covid-19 since it was the second year of pandemic outbreak, WASAC has put more efforts on finalization of water projects such as Gihira, Kanzenze WTP and Nyankora to mention but few, hence improving access to water supply especially in City of Kigali to respond to availability of clean water for hands washing;
- WASAC facilitated its customers to pay water bills in instalments;
- WASAC promoted use of online services/ITs during lockdown period and stopped their billing officers from personal contacts with clients;
- During implementation of projects on fields, partners including WASAC continued to enforce projects supervisors that workers should maintain social distancing and the numbers works as recommended.

In addition, WASH services towards COVID-19 responsiveness were increased countrywide through different WASH partners' interventions. And these include:

- WASH Partners supported in providing water supply facilities in different districts;
- Hand washing facilities were constructed in 112 schools and 65, 450 students benefited from these facilities in 10 Districts. Other hand washing facilities in public places have been constructed across the country to serve 1,307 450 people
- WASH Partners also participated in providing promotion messages in collocation with districts;
- WASH Partners also supported in providing sanitation message related to measures to fight against Covid-19 through promotion campaigns.

- Partners provided Emergency Response Support Program to (i) strengthen economic resilience against the pandemic; and (ii) enhance social protection.

8. Conclusion

It is worth to note that during FY2020/21, Water and Sanitation sector has recorded achievement in increasing access to clean drinking water and sanitation services through implementation of different projects. Some water supply projects have also been completed and their progress appears in the catch-up plan. Their achievements will be reported in BLJSR Report of 2021/22.

On water supply, a total 1,074.4km of (328 km in urban and peri urban as well as 746.4km in rural areas) have been constructed, extended and rehabilitated to serve 810,659 households. Regarding increasing water production capacity, the sector recorded an increased through successful completion of construction water treatment plants, Kanzenze of 40,000m³/day, Nyankora portable water supply of 192m³/day and Gihira of 15,000m³/day.

Sanitation projects have also been constructed in same fiscal year 2020/21, 4 faecal sludge treatment plants in four districts are at different design stages

With regard to sustainability of water supply and sanitation services, the efforts have been invested in construction, upgrading and extension of water supply and sanitation infrastructure. To ensure proper management the later, the efforts have been put to establish an effective enabling environment. However, the challenges among others remained the Covid-19 pandemic which continuously affecting the overall sector performance.

Signed by Chair and Co-Chair of the Water and Sanitation Sector Working Group

On behalf of the Ministry of Infrastructure
Chair of the SWG



Digitally signed by
MININFRA(Permanent
.....Secretary).....

Signature
Patricie UWASE
Permanent Secretary

On behalf of the AfDB - RWANDA
Co-Chair of the SWG

Signature
Aissa TOURE
Country Manager

Annex 1.1. NST 1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

NB: The targets should always be disaggregated by gender and age, whenever its applicable

No	NST 1 Outcome	Indicators	Units	Baselines 2018/19	Targets		Responsibility for reporting	Data Source
					2020/2021	2023/2024		
Social Transformation Pillar								
1	Increased access to basic infrastructure (water and sanitation) achieved	A. Percentage of Households using an improved water source	Percent	87.4 (EICV5)	100	100	MININFRA, WATSAN Sector	MININFRA reports and EICV
		B. Percentage of Households with access to basic sanitation facilities	Percent	66.2 EICV5, 75.1% WASH MIS	100	100	MININFRA, WATSAN Sector	MININFRA reports, EICV survey

Annex.2.1 Execution Performance against Domestically and Externally Financed Budget

NB. Add as many Programmes and Sub Programmes as there are in the Sector

Table.1 2020/21 Budget Execution by programme and sub programme, recurrent and development, domestic and external

Program	Revised Budget (Frw)	Execution (Frw)	% execution
Program1. Water and Sanitation Sector			
Domestic Funds	13,837,215,652	12,205,735,802	88%
Recurrent	2,706,736,364	2,383,607,201	88%
Sub Program1.1 Drinking Water access	9,450 196,320	9,232,585,147	98%
Sub Program1.2 Sanitation access	1,680,282,296,	1,465,877,508	87%
External Funds	22,730,125,101	22,644,764,374	99.60%
Total	36,567,340,753	34,850,500,176	95.30%

Annex. I.2 Sector Indicators Matrix (For the selected 10 sector indicators)

NB: The 10 Sector selected indicators (including the NST indicators) should be consistent with those reported in the 2018/19 Backward Looking JSRs

The targets should always be disaggregated by gender and age, whenever its applicable

No.	NST /SECTOR OUTCOME	Indicator	Baseline (2018/19)	2020/21 Targets	Actual Performance	Indicative Score	Policy Actions	Brief narrative on the success factors or challenges e.g. <u>Impact of Covid-19</u> against implementation of Policy Actions and targets	Catch up Plans for areas lagging behind
Social Transformation Pillar									
1	Increases access to water and Sanitation infrastructure achieved	% of households using an improved water source	87.4 (EICV5)	95 Admin	89.2(HHS) 67.7(MIS data)		1) Construction, extension, rehabilitation and upgrading of Water networks 1,725.9 km in Urban and peri-urban areas. 2) Construction, extension, rehabilitation of 379.2 Km in rural areas to serve 190,947 people. 3) Production capacity increased by 60,030 m3/d.	1) 1,074.4 km constructed, extended and upgraded in urban and rural areas: 328 km in urban areas and 746.4km in rural areas (374.7km from WASAC and 371.7km from WASH partners) to serve 810,659 people. 2) Water production capacity was increased by 55,192 m3; 3) 72 bores were constructed to increase water access in remote areas in 9 districts. Some projects were delayed due to procurement process and COVID-19 Pandemic	WASAC to fast-track the remaining works of resizing and extending water network in Cok (568km) which is at 61% and in secondary city of Rusizi (249km) which is at 74% as per WASAC Q1 2021/22 report. Currently, 766.8km out of (1,112 km) in secondary cities as per policy action have been completed. The projects completed are: Rubavu (139km), Nyagatare (137.2km), Muhanga (206km), Musanze (151km) respectively.
2		% of households using basic drinking water services (% of population using an improved water source with in 30minutes round-trip in urban areas)	65 (EICV5)	95	65%				
3		Percentage of rural improved water sources functional at the time of spot check	55 Admin	86	55 Admin report		36 non-functional rural water supply systems will be rehabilitated	20 non-functional rural water supply systems have been rehabilitated while 16 WSSs was at 69.3% as of June, 2020/21	Currently, the remaining 16 non functional rural water supply systems are at different stages of implementation. So far, 4 have been completed at 100%, 5 are waiting for provincial hand over and 7 are at 82% progress. This activity is expected to fully completed by November, 2021.
4		% of households with improved water source in dwellings /yard in urban areas	9.4(EICV5)	10	9.4(EICV5)		1) Increase customers from 227,698 to 247,898. 2) Daily Water production capacity shall be increased from 267,660 to 327,690 m3/day. 3) Improvement of efficiency by installing chlorination units and bulk meters on the systems	1) Customers were increased from 230,190 to 263,344 born from 22,346 household connections in urban areas by June 2021 2) Water production capacity was increased from 267,660m3/day to 322,852 m3/day	To fast track the completion of quick win for Karongi project 2,000m3/day which is at 81% and construction works for Mwoya WTP 3,000m3 which is at 70% as of WASAC Q1 report of FY2021/22
5		% of non revenue water (WASAC)	38.8	28	43%		1) Measure water pressure in network using mechanical pressure gauges (manometers). 2) Replacement of 10,000 old meters	Non revenue has peaked to 43% beyond the set target by 2021. This was due to the disasters experienced this ending fiscal year that washed away many water infrastructures, but also development of other infrastructure roads, Flashing and filling newly constructed network, and increase of pressure in network due to increase in production have resulted into increase to 43% by end June 2021.	WASAC to continue to reduce NRW by fast tracking projects of resizing and revamping old water supply network in Kigali and other towns, developing of smart billing system network (SCADA) under pepiline, installation of smart water management system, and installation of pressure meter values in the network.
6		% of households access to improved Sanitation (Latrines) facilities	86.2(EICV5)	100	89.6%(RIHHS)		WASH Development Patnrns in partnership with Districts, MINALOC, MININASANTE and will continue to construct latrines for vulnerable and poor households classified in UBUDEHE category 1.	109,823 households improved their toilets through support from different WASH stakeholders (in coordination with MINALOC through Districts.	To enforce awareness and advocacy aiming at increasing number of household toilets construction. This is through community participation through subsidies and support by development partners and under human security issues framework by local government
7		% of households with basic sanitation facilities not shared	66.2%(EICV5)	100 SSP	75.1% (MIS data)		Operationalization of WASH MIS to provide HH basic sanitation services not shared	75.1% of household basic sanitation facilities not shared have been identified by WASH MIS data countrywide	To continue sensitization of Low WASH Cost Technologies to the Local Govt to ensure HH construct their toilets at appropriate and cost effective provided by the available study.

Annex. 1.2 Sector Indicators Matrix (For the selected 10 sector indicators)

NB: The 10 Sector selected indicators (including the NST indicators) should be consistent with those reported in the 2018/19 Backward Looking JSRs

The targets should always be disaggregated by gender and age, whenever its applicable

No.	NST /SECTOR OUTCOME	Indicator	Baseline (2018/19)	2020/21 Targets	Actual Performance	Indicative Score	Policy Actions	Brief narrative on the success factors or challenges e.g. <u>Impact of Covid-19</u> against implementation of Policy Actions and targets	Catch up Plans for areas lagging behind
Social Transformation Pillar									
8		% of households using safely managed sanitation services	37.6 MIS data)	45	37.6% MIS data		1) Rehabilitation and upgrading of semi-centralized sewerage system in Kigali Estates; 2) Kigali Centralized Sewerage System, Phase I constructed; 3) Quick fix solution for wastewater treatment in Kigali (Masaka fecal sludge); 4) Kigali Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant constructed; 5) Fecal Sludge treatment plant constructed in 4 districts (Musanze, Rubavu, Karongi and Rusizi); 6) Rebilitate 3 fecal sludge treatment systems in Nyagatare, Kayonza and Nyanza	(1) 37.6% of household using safely managed sanitation facilities has been reported by WASH MIS. (2) Bidding process for KCS ongoing and waiting for no objection on bid evaluation report from AfDB. (3) SCS Overall project progress is at 11.11%. The project is complex and made the evaluation process to take long.	Expect to reach the safely managed sanitation targets at completion of these on going projects at the end of 2021.
9		Number of Districts with appropriate solid waste disposal facilities/modern landfills.	4(SSP)	20 (SSP)	4(SSP)		1) Landfills in Musanze, Rubavu, Karongi and Rusizi constructed; 2) Feasibility study and detailed design for construction of Nduba modern landfill; 3) Landfills constructed in Gatsibo District; 4) Rehabilitation of the Huye Solid waste collection center; *Development of the National Integrated Solid waste management Strategy	1) Studies are on -going activity under procurement at different stages. 2) National integrated solid waste mgt under developmenwhich is financed by FONERWA ; Inception report was validated by all stakeholders, currently, the consulting team is integrating comments.	WASAC to fast track the activities of these sanitation studies to ensure their completion. On Solid Waste, the study is on track and is being followed up with MININFRA.
10		Web- based information system in place and baseline data collected.	1	1	1		completion of WASH MIS data collection for operationalization country wide	WASH MIS baseline data report available for implementaion and adoption by sector players	Fund mobilization is required to upgrade the system and collect data on annual basis to update the sector.

Annex.2.2 Execution performance of off-budget Projects externally financed”
NB. This is meant to capture execution on Externally financed projects that were not on budget in the 2020/21 FY

Budget Agency	Project Name	Donor	Financing Type	Project Total Cost	2020/21 Budget	Start Date	End Date	Actual Budget by End June 2021	Cumulative Disbursement as of End June 2021	Annual Execution Rate in FY 2020/2021	Cumulative project spending rate	Time Execution Rate	Assessment on Project Performance (*)
WATERAID	Nyamagabe Alba , a School and Community WASH project	WATERAID	Grant	205,487,565 Rwf	205,487,565 Rwf	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	205,487,565 Rwf	205,487,565 Rwf	100%	100%	100%	The project was fully completed serving 303,803 people (130,289 male, 173,514 female) were reached with WASH messages through campaigns and hygiene sessions in CHCs; 72,785 hrs of households established hand washing facilities while 32,481 households improved their toilets; 7,344 (23%) used loans from the revolving fund initiated within 17 Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) under the support of wateraid
WATERAID	School WASH Projects (Generation water project, Alba project)	WATERAID	Grant	232,305,021 Rwf	232,305,021 Rwf	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	232,305,021 Rwf	232,305,021 Rwf	100%	100%	100%	Increased access to water through construction of 24 rainwater-harvesting tanks with 90m3 capacity constructed in Bugesera, Nyamagabe, Nyagatare and Rwamagana Districts .
RED CROSS	Rehabilitation of Gatugunguru Gakoma water supply system	RED CROSS	Grant	82,000,000 Rwf	82,000,000 Rwf	25-Jul-20	26-Jan-21	82,000,000 Rwf	82,000,000 Rwf	100%	100%	100%	The implementation is completed, 11.5 km were rehabilitated, and 23 water points of 18 renovated and 6 new water points constructed as extension to the new settlements in districts of Karongi, Rubengera sector
RED CROSS	Installation of the rain water harvesting system and construction of 80 collection tanks made f	RED CROSS	Grant	42,000,000 Rwf	42,000,000 Rwf	5-Oct-19	23-Dec-20	42,000,000 Rwf	42,000,000 Rwf	100%	100%	100%	100% of targeted 420 beneficiaries have access to clean water in district of Bugesera through this activity
MLFM	Constructed, rehabilitated, and extended of 77 km of	MLFM	Grant	559,080,900 Rwf	559,080,900 Rwf	25-Jun-19	31-Aug-22	559,080,900 Rwf	559,080,900 Rwf	100%	100%	100%	25,942 beneficiaries have access to clean drinking water through construction of 77 km of WSS constructed in Gasange and Bugurura in Remera sector Gatsibo District
WORLD VISION		WORLD VISION	Grant	3,251,929,981 Rwf	3,251,929,981 Rwf	10/1/2020	27-Jun-21	3,251,929,981 Rwf	3,251,929,981 Rwf	100%	100%	100%	249,480 people have benefited to water access in schools and households of 273.3 km constructed, upgraded and rehabilitated.
MINEDUC	Improvement of WASH services in schools	UNICEF (in partnership with WaterAid)	Grant	113,000,000	113,000,000	Oct-20	Jun-21	113,000,000	113,000,000	100%	100%	100%	Handwashing facilities provided in 77 schools benefitting over 90,000 school children in Nyagatare, Gatsibo, Gasabo, Gicumbi and Kirehe Districts.
MoH	Sanitation and hygiene promotion in	UNICEF (in partnership with SFH)	Grant	892,754,304	300,000,000	Aug-17	Jul-20	300,000,000	300,000,000	100%	100%	100%	Around 74,501 people benefited from this project during 2020/21.
MoH	Improvement of WASH services in health care facilities	UNICEF (in partnership with World Vision)	Grant	243,000,000	243,000,000	Sep-20	Jun-21	243,000,000	243,000,000	100%	100%	100%	Handwashing facilities provided in 54 health care facilities in Rusizi, Rubavu, Karongi, Nyagatare and Gatsibo District.
MININFRA	Technical support for WASH MIS	UNICEF	Grant	140,800,000	57,700,000	Jul-20	Jun-21	57,700,000	57,700,000	100%	100%	100%	Salary and travel cost of WASH MIS Consultant and data entry cost in one district.
RURA	Technical support for water tariff	UNICEF	Grant	310,600,000	97,000,000	Sep-19	Dec-20	97,000,000	97,000,000	100%	100%	100%	Consultancy for rural water tariff and training of private water operators
MoH	Technical support to MoH for CBEHPP and	UNICEF	Grant	67,556,700	67,556,700	Jul-20	Jun-21	67,556,700	67,556,700	100%	100%	100%	Salary of WASH IPC Consultant, CBEHPP coordinator and Consultant to review sanitation and hygiene guidelines

Annex.3.1 SDG MONITORING and EVALUATION MATRIX								
NB. This is meant for your sector to provide the latest progress and/or status on the SDG indicators								
	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Baseline Year	Progress value	Progress Year	Current Status (Latest one)	Data Source
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
1	6.1.1	% of urban Households using safely managed drinking water services (households with improved water source in dwellings which is free of contamination and water is available when needed)	8.10%	2013-14	9.40%	2016-17	15.70%	WASH MIS/MININFRA/NISR
2	6.2.1	Proportion of households using safely managed sanitation services (households using improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ)	63.50%	2013-14	66.20%	2016-17	37.60%	WASH MIS/MININFRA NISR

Annex.3.2 Plans or strategies for monitoring SDG additional indicators (now with clear computation methodology and applicable to Rwanda) but not currently monitored			
SDG Goal	SDG Target	SDG indicator (with clear computation methodology and applicable to Rwanda) but not currently monitored	Plans or strategies to monitor the indicator
Universal access to basic infrastructure (Water and Sanitation) achieved.			E.g. Requested and agreed with NISR to start tracking it in the next EICV or any other plans
		Indicator code and Name: Xxx	
	% of households using an improved water source which is of free contamination at the point of delivery in rural areas		* Collaborate with NISR on possibility to start tracking this indicator * Otherwise conduct specific study to track this indicator on yearly basis.
	Improvement of water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally		* Collaborate with NISR on possibility to start tracking this indicator * Otherwise conduct specific study to track this indicator on yearly basis.
	% of households with basic on-site sanitation facilities which safely contain waste in situ or removed and treated offsite in rural		* Collaborate with NISR on possibility to start tracking this indicator * Otherwise conduct specific study to track this indicator on yearly basis.
	% of households with basic on-site sanitation facilities which safely contain waste in situ or removed and treated offsite in urban		* Collaborate with NISR on possibility to start tracking this indicator * Otherwise conduct specific study to track this indicator on yearly basis.
% of households with on-site improved sanitation facilities or septic tank which have access to safe sludge disposal services		* Collaborate with NISR on possibility to start tracking this indicator * Otherwise conduct specific study to track this indicator on yearly basis.	