

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE

WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

**WATER AND SANITATION 2018/2019 FORWARD LOOKING JOINT SECTOR
REVIEW REPORT**

Kigali, June 2018

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1. Introduction

The Water and Sanitation Sector in Rwanda is defined as one of priority pillars that aims to ensure high standards of living for all Rwandans; improve quality of life, modern infrastructure, and transformation for prosperity as mentioned in the Rwanda Vision 2050 and National Strategy for Transformation, NST 1 (2018/19-2023/24).

As stipulated in the water and sanitation policies and implementation strategies, also as mentioned in the Sector Strategic Plan (SSP) 2018-2024 the GoR will continue its commitment to achieving universal access to basic water and sanitation services by 2024. In the same spirit Rwanda has committed to reach Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) #6 targets by ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for All Rwandans by 2030.

NST1 aims, in its priority area Moving Towards a Modern Rwandan Household, that the GoR will ensure completion of the MDGs agenda to increase access to water from 85% to 100% by 2024, and increase access to sanitation from 84% to 100%. At the same time, as highlighted in SSP 2018-24, Rwanda will domesticate SDGs targets and go beyond the MDGs level of *'improved'* services to ensure people are using the higher levels of services outlined in Agenda 2030. Therefore, the SSP targets are to achieve 100% of Rwandans are using *'basic'* water and sanitation services by 2024. By 2030, everyone will be using *'safely managed'* water and sanitation services.

In order to reach these targets, the GoR in partnership with Watsan partners including Private Sector will 1) invest more in the Watsan sector and 2) strengthen management systems to ensure water and sanitation services are maintained over time.

Increased investment will expand water supply and sanitation services through construction, extension and rehabilitation of water supply systems as well as construction of sanitation infrastructure such as wastewater treatment and faecal sludge treatment plants. For example, the Rwanda Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Program funded by AfDB will expand water and sanitation services in the City of Kigali and 6 satellites towns. The AfDB program will also complement the effort by the GoR and others to build capacity of District and WASAC staff and private operators including technical and management trainings and acquisitions of materials and equipment for the management improvement of infrastructure and for water quality control. Additionally, JICA has implemented capacity development projects for both urban and rural water working with WASAC, district staffs and private sector, as well as provided several training courses.

The Sector will also improve investment planning, primarily through the development of a National Water and Sanitation Master Plan that will identify water and sanitation demand and national strategic investments with projections until 2040. To complement the broader national long-term planning, Districts strategic and investment plans will be prepared. The Sector will strengthen data and information by developing an M&E framework and operationalization of the new WASH MIS, which is currently under development.

The 2018/2019 Forward Looking Joint Sector Review (FLJSR) serves to evaluate the implementation progress of the sector commitments, assess gaps, and challenges faced by the sector for the fiscal year 2017/18 and then identify priorities for 2018/19 fiscal year.

2. WATSAN Sector Situation Analysis

Based on NST1 as adopted in October 2017, households with access to *improved* drinking water source, without considering time and distance was estimated at 85% in 2017; while access to *improved* sanitation services, without considering some criteria like sharing between two or more households was at 84%.

Mainly due to the poorly-maintained old water networks and less efficient management and payment system, Non-Revenue Water at WASAC level is still high as shown by the figure of 2016/17; it is estimated at 38.3%. It means the sector requires more efforts to reduce it.

Considering SDG#6 indicators and according to the 2017 JMP¹ Report, the percentage of households using basic² drinking water services was estimated at 57% while 62% of households use to basic³ sanitation services. Actually, 13% of households use drinking water from improved water source located on premises country wide while 36% of urban households use drinking water from improved water source located on premises. However, the water availability when needed is still an issue in urban and rural areas. Considering SDGs, there are no baselines data for households using safely⁴ managed drinking water services as well as for households using safely⁵ managed sanitation services in Rwanda at the time of this JSR. In the framework of SDGs domestication it is therefore required to conduct baselines surveys for these new indicators.

3. Key implementation challenges and appropriate measures taken or to be taken

Overall there are four broad challenges to achieve basic – and ultimately safely managed - water and sanitation services for all:

- A. **GAPS IN EXPANDING AND REHABILITATING SERVICES:** 15% of the population have not yet access to improved water sources and around 50% are not yet using basic services (improved water sources within a distance that meets the national standard). Measures to be taken include:
- Defining needs:** The development of National water supply and sanitation master plan as well as the elaboration of District Investment Plans under District Wide Approach program in infrastructure development and sustainability of WASH Services will respond strategically to this issue. These strategic documents under development will support in funds mobilization in sustainable manner.
 - Constructing infrastructures:** by developing new projects and programs.
 - Strengthening capacity:** Human resources capacity will be strengthened to develop and manage projects through ongoing capacity development programs. Good examples and lesson learnt will be shared in the regular sector working group meeting. Also, a training centre will be constructed under AfDB funds.

¹ JMP: Joint Monitoring Program elaborated in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO

² Households using basic drinking water services as per SDGs is defined as households using drinking water from improved water source provided collection time is not more than 30minutes for a roundtrip including queuing;

³ Households using basic sanitation services as per SDGs is defined as households using an improved sanitation (latrine) facility which is not shared with other households;

⁴ Households using safely managed drinking water services as per SDGs is defined as households using drinking water from an improved water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal and priority contamination;

⁵ Households using safely managed sanitation services as per SDGs is defined as households using an improved sanitation (latrine) facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated offsite.

B. INSUFFICIENCY IN MAINTAINING SERVICES: In addition to the rehabilitation of non-functional water supply systems, management systems require strengthening to ensure services are provided sustainably over time.

Actions to be taken:

- a. **Strengthen capacity:** Capacities to implement the delegated management system in rural areas will be strengthened to improve operation and maintenance, including for national government and district staff as well as private operators.
- b. **Strengthen knowledge of institutional roles and responsibilities:** The development of policy dissemination tools and their dissemination at district, sector and community levels will strength roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders including decentralized institutions and communities. JICA supports WASAC and targeted districts to make clear division of roles for maintenance of rural water supply systems, as well as developing its materials and providing necessary detailed training.

C. INSUFFICIENCY IN IMPROVING QUALITY OF SERVICES: Moving beyond the MDG-era level ambition of people accessing 'improved' water and sanitation services to the SSP targets which are basic sanitation services and basic water services which are free from contamination.

Actions to be taken:

- a. **Improving water quality:** RURA has initiated the baseline survey on water quality in rural areas of Rwanda and will clarify the water quality which private operators must provide as well as reporting requirements. Also, WASAC plans to construct a national laboratory for water quality monitoring under AfDB funds.
- b. **Improve quality of household and public toilets:** Promotion efforts will increase, including the finalization and dissemination of the Low-Cost WASH Technologies study. Stakeholders will also enhance sensitization efforts directed at community behavior change, especially under programs like the Community-Based Environmental Health Promotion Programme (CBEHPP) under Ministry of Health.
- c. **Improve waste management:** According to Watsan SSP 2018-24, the emphasis will be given to the promotion of waste management in urban and rural areas. It is in this regard that the study on appropriate semi-centralized wastewater treatment technologies and management of fecal sludge in Rwanda is under development. It has been also planned to construct the centralized sewerage system and fecal sludge treatment plant in the City of Kigali and six secondary cities under AfDB funds.

D. STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS GAPS

Measures to be taken include:

- a. **Improve information available:** Insufficient reliable baseline data as well as lack of comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) poses a serious challenge for the sector. This undermines the monitoring system, harmonized reporting on WATSAN statistics, appropriateness in planning and decision making which has also a negative impact the sector performance and accountability.
- b. **Operationalize new WASH MIS:** The sector has initiated the WASH MIS development that takes into consideration SDGs. Its operationalization will start in this upcoming Fiscal Year 2018/19.

- c. **Domesticate the SDGs:** The Sector will develop Rwanda-specific indicators and definitions to ensure the SDGs are relevant to the Rwandan context. As these are defined, additional baseline data will be collected.

4. WATSAN Areas prioritized for the Fiscal Year 2018/19

Based on the Watsan SSP 2018-24 and the current sector status, as also identified previously during the fiscal year 2017/18 the emphasis will continue to be given to following areas as priorities:

- **Improving planning for Water and Sanitation Sector development** aiming at increasing and sustaining access to the services towards the development of National Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan and District Investment Plans under District Wide Approach;
- **Increasing household access to water supply facilities especially in remote areas** by focusing on construction of boreholes alongside the borders and execution of ongoing projects like Kanyonyomba, Murama-Rwamiko-Bukure, and Gihengeri-Ngarama-Gatsibo-Kabarore Water Supply Systems (WSS);
- **Promoting access to drinking water in dwellings** with more focus in rural areas from 203,702 to 223,859 customers;
- **Increasing water production from 50,079,512 to 55,679,512m³/year** by the finalization and operationalization of New Nzove I (40,000m³/day); upgrade of Nzove II (15,000m³/day); Kanyonyomba (5,000m³/day) and optimization of existing plants;
- **Network rehabilitation and extension** in urban and rural areas under AfDB funds by WASAC, Districts in partnership with partners by rehabilitating 44 non-functional water supply systems where 1,112km will be rehabilitated and upgraded in urban and peri-urbans and 173km will be extended in urban centres in 20 branches of WASAC, “the Project for Strengthening of Nzove - Ntora Principal Transmission Pipeline in Kigali City” is also under preparation by JICA;
- **Non-Revenue Water Reduction (NRW) from 38.3% (2016/17) to 31%** under WASAC especially in the City of Kigali;
- **Increasing households using safely managed and basic sanitation services** by the rehabilitation of semi centralized sewerage systems in Kigali estates, construction of Kigali centralized sewerage system, construction of faecal sludge treatment facilities and modern landfills in the City of Kigali and Secondary cities. The dissemination of the Low Cost Latrines Technologies Study and conducting sanitation and hygiene awareness promotion and campaigns;
- **Improving management by ensuring functionality and sustainability of rural water supply and sanitation infrastructure** by promoting the use of Technical Support Manual for Rural Water Supply System developed by JICA’s RWASOM Project with WASAC, developing a Watsan M&E plan of operation and maintenance of rural water supply and sanitation infrastructure, operationalization of WASH MIS, establishing functional WASH Boards at District and Sector levels, and making sure that all water supply systems are managed by private operators;
- **Dissemination of Watsan policies and strategies at district, sector and community levels** with more emphasis on role and responsibility of all actors;
- **Capacity development** based on needs at central and local levels especially of districts and private operators with regard to the operations and management including water quality control for rural water supply and sanitation systems. In this context, WASAC plans to construct a training centre with AfDB funds.

5. WATSAN Sector targets and related policy actions for 2018/19

In partnership with Development Partners and all Stakeholders including private sector, the Government of Rwanda will continue to increase the percentage of households using *improved* drinking water and sanitation services during the fiscal year 2018/19 as well as working to improve the levels of service to at least *basic* drinking water and sanitation services as well as improving water quality. Targets for 2018-19 include:

A. Expanding Services

- Increasing households using improved water sources to 95% from 85% (2016/17)
 - Gihira II Water treatment plant with the capacity of 15,000m³/day will be constructed and existing water supply systems will be optimized. Key Water supply systems like Gihengeri-Ngarama-Gatsibo-Kabarore and Murama-Rwamiko-Bukore water supply systems and boreholes in remote areas including alongside country border will be constructed. The water production capacity will also be increased by 55,000m³/day.
 - The urban water production will also increase from 180,120 m³ (2016/17) to 242,000m³ per day.
 - 133 km will be constructed and 189 km will be rehabilitated in urban areas while it is also planned to construct 188.5km of new WSS and rehabilitate 76.5km in rural areas.
- Increasing households using improved water source located in dwellings to 14% from 8.1% (2016/17) to 14%
 - 20,157 additional private connections will be done [Watsan SSP 2018/24]
 - 420 out of 2897 schools and 34 from 63 health centres without water connection will be connected to safe drinking water sources.
- Reach 75% of households using basic sanitation facilities from 63.5% (2016-17)
 - Promoting low cost improved latrines through the awareness campaigns where there will be the community involvement with a support of WASH partners to vulnerable families.
 - Emphasis will be given to the construction of public toilets at the markets, rural centres along the high ways, at petrol stations and at all administrative offices.
 - By 2024, all schools and health centres should have at least basic sanitation (latrines) facilities.
 - National Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan as well as District Investment Plans will be developed.

B. Maintaining Services

- Increasing the percentage of rural improved water sources functional at the time of spot check from 62% (2016/2017) to 72%. The low targeted is explained by the capacity strengthening of management systems which is required to improve functionality. In this regard, 56 out of 430 non-functional rural water supply systems will be rehabilitated.
- Increasing rural water supply systems managed by private operators to 90% from 70% (2016/17) - where districts will sign new contracts of the delegated water supply systems management to private operators.

C. Improving Services

- Increasing households using basic drinking water services to 51% (2016-17) from 71% [Watsan SSP 2018/24].
- Increasing households using basic drinking water source which is free of contamination at the point of delivery in rural areas at least to 50%. - where the construction works of the national laboratory for water quality will start.

- WASAC to reduce Non-revenue Water to 31% from 38.3% (2016-17) while the cost recovery (revenue/O&M costs) will be increased to 110% from 90% (2016/17).
 - For reaching this target WASAC will continue the installation Pressure Reducers Valves (PRV) 2PRV per branch and replacement of 15,000 default water meters, District Metering Areas (DMA). The pilot pre-paid water system will be also introduced and tested at public taps in Eastern Province. In this regard, WASAC will be able to increase revenues collection from 18 billion to 21 billion Rwf. [Performance Improvement Program (PIP)]
 - WASAC continues staffs capacity building in the area through the Project for Strengthening Non-Revenue Water Control in Kigali City Water Network supported by JICA
- Increasing urban households using safely managed sanitation services to 50%
 - Operationalize fecal sludge treatments plants constructed in Nyagatare, Kayonza and Nyanza
 - Works for the construction of Kigali Centralized sewerage systems will start as well as the construction of fecal sludge treatment plants in the City of Kigali and Musanze, Rubavu, Karongi and Rusizi towns.
- Domestic waste reused and properly disposed in urban areas- where 4 modern landfills will be constructed in Musanze, Rubavu, Karongi and Rusizi Towns.

D. Strengthen Government Systems

- WASH MIS and its M&E framework under development will be operationalized and a quarterly basis monitoring will be also conducted.
- Full functionality of all District WASH Boards
- All district will have District Watsan Officers

6. Budget allocated to WATSAN Sector for 2018/19 fiscal year

Referring to MTEF 2018-21, the budget of **39,415,663, 597Rwf** was allocated to Watsan Sector through WASAC Ltd for the 2018/19 fiscal year. **36,835,161,725Rwf** equivalent of 93.4% of the total budget has been allocated to the drinking water access sub-programme while **2,580,501,872Rwf** equivalent of 6.6% of the budget has been allocated to the sanitation services sub-programme.

In general, the budget allocated to sanitation sub-programme is dedicated to the urban sanitation infrastructure development especially for the City of Kigali. Efforts of communities supported by Watsan partners towards awareness raising will be needed for increasing the percentage of households using basic sanitation services in order to reach the target of 75% by 2018/19.

The budget allocated to Districts from LODA is estimated at **3,532,380,472Rwf** for the Fiscal Year 2018/19 dedicated to the construction of new water supply systems, rehabilitation and extension of existing water supply systems as well as the construction of public toilets.

Compared to the budget of **26,500,351,591Rwf** allocated to the sector in the fiscal year 2017/18, the sector budget has increased at 48.7%.

However, according to Watsan SSP 2018-24, there is a budget gap of **76%** because the national projected costs estimated at **165,991,212,573Rwf** are needed in the fiscal year 2018/19 if the sector aims to reach planned targets by 2024.

7. Planned policy related studies for 2018/19 fiscal year period

In 2018/19 fiscal year, following policy related studies will be conducted:

- **Conduct study on appropriate semi-centralized wastewater treatment technologies and management of fecal sludge**

In the framework of domesticating SDGs indicators related to the use of safely managed sanitation facilities in Rwanda, it will be very relevant to identify appropriate semi-centralized wastewater treatment technologies and management of fecal sludge. This study was initiated in the fiscal year 2017/18 and will be continued in the coming fiscal year. It is expected to finalise the study by February 2019.

- **Development and operationalization of WASH Management Information System**

The consultancy for developing WASH MIS is still ongoing until the beginning of the fiscal year 2018/19. Hosting and operationalization of WASH MIS will be also conducted in this fiscal year.

- **Development of integrated National Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan**

The consultancy for developing Integrated National Water supply and Sanitation Master Plan is ongoing under WASAC Ltd with AfDB funds. As planned it is expected to provide the final report in June 2019. This deliverable will help the sector to develop long-term Watsan plans based on existing resources and on the real demand of the population.

- **Development of District WASH Investment Plans**

Since 2016, the Ministry of Infrastructure in partnership with WASH Partners has initiated District Wide Approach Program in 5 pilot districts (Gicumbi, Bugesera, Nyamagabe, Karongi and Ngororero) that aims to build full and sustainable WASH Services for all by all WASH partners coordinated and led by district authorities. The development of District WASH Investment Plans with detailed projects and budgets is one of deliverables for these 5 pilot districts by September 2018. In this fiscal year the action will be scaled up to other 23 remaining rural districts.

8. Progress against 2017/18 Sector Analytical Studies

During the fiscal year 2017/18, the sector has initiated policy related studies as presented below:

- **Conduct study on Low Cost WASH Technologies**

The study on low cost WASH technologies is at its end phase. Thematic Working Group has discussed how to facilitate the dissemination two booklets (Booklet of low cost latrines technologies and Booklet of water supply technologies) which were developed. Before conducting the dissemination of low cost WASH technologies to communities, it is planned to organize the training on the booklets use that will target District Watsan Officers and other technicians from WASH Stakeholders by June 2018.

- **Development of WASH Management Information System**

The consultancy for developing WASH MIS is ongoing. Actually the consultant is reviewing M&E Framework and WASH indicators in order to be in line with Watsan SSP 2018/24 and SDGs indicators. At the same time the consultant has started working on the design of WASH MIS software. As per the contract, it is planned to provide the final deliverable by 8th July 2018.

- **Development of Integrated National Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan**

The consultancy is ongoing. A workshop that grouped District Watsan Officers, Private Operators and Branch Managers and Water Treatment Managers was organized to have a common understanding on the template to be used for data collection. Actually the consultant has submitted the draft inception on 05th June 2018 and it is expected to provide the final deliverable by June 2019.

- **Study on appropriate semi-centralized wastewater treatment technologies and management of faecal sludge**

Actually the recruitment process of the consultant was finished and the contract signature was done in June 2018. Therefore the consultancy is shifted to the coming fiscal year 2018/19.

- **Study for developing Technical Guidelines for Households Latrines and Institutional Sanitation Facilities in Rwanda**

This Study that covers only household latrines is still under development by the Ministry of Health. The draft report is now available for discussion by the thematic working Group. It is expected to have a final document by end of June 2018.

- **Study on Water Quality Status in Rwanda**

The consultant has submitted the inception report. Actually the sampling is ongoing until 23rd June 2018. It is expected to submit the final report by August 2018. The study is supported by UNICEF.

- **Development of new Guidelines for Viable and Affordable Rural Water Tariff**

The viability and affordability review of existing rural water tariff is still pending under RURA due to the lack of budget. The development of this new Guideline will be scheduled in the coming years depending on the funds availability.

9. Sector progress towards implementation of the 2017/18 policy actions

During the fiscal year 2017/18, the Government of Rwanda in partnership with development partners including private sector has continued to increase access to sustainable improved drinking water and sanitation services. Number of policy actions and indicator targets has been monitored and their implementation progress is as follows:

For the policy action of about 500,000 people to get access to drinking water source and 26,685 of new individual connections to reach a target of 92,8%; currently, 91,910 additional people had access to drinking water, 147 km have been constructed in urban areas where as 172 km in rural areas have been constructed and 16,733 new households are connected. The increase of access rate by 04% from 88.8% to 92.8% by end of 2017/18 is expected to be achieved.

In general due to the budget gap, 380km out of 430km of rural water systems already started in the fiscal year 2016/17 are still under execution.

a) The following projects were initiated in 2017/ 2018:

1. Construction of new Nzove I WTP 40,000m³/ Extension of Nzove II and forwarding infrastructures in Kimisagara – Kicukiro District: progress is at 98%
2. Construction of 30 km of Mageragere Water Supply System progress is at 45%
3. Construction works of drinking water supply system Mageragere-Nyaruyenzi in Nyarugenge District of 17.8km is at 100%
4. Construction of 37km of Rwamagana Water Supply System, progress is at 25%
Construction of Gatonde Water supply systems of 12km for Gatonde Hospital : progress is at 10%
5. Construction of Ngenda - Mont Nsoro Water Supply System (6.7km): progress at 5%
6. Gihengeri-Ngarama-Gatsibo WSS phase I of 60km in Gatsibo district at 60 % progress.

b) Rehabilitation of non -functional Water supply systems:

Out of 14 non-functional water network planned to be rehabilitated to ensure functionality of rural water supply infrastructure, the rural improved water source functional on time of spot

networks, 8 were completed and 6 are on-going:

1. Rehabilitation and extension of water supply distribution networks of (711km) in the 6 Satellite cities of Musanze, Rubavu, Muhanga, Nyagatare, Huye and Rusizi : The procurement on going and waiting for non- objection under AfDB
2. Rehabilitation, upgrading and extension of water supply network in Kigali city and the peri-urban areas of (512km): The procurement on going and waiting for non- objection under AfDB
3. Extension of safe water supply systems of (174km) of Ntarabana, Burega and Kisaro Sectors; the progress is at 61%.
4. Drinking water supply system Ntwali-Kayenzi-Karama-Musambira of (57km) in Kamonyi District: the progress is at 69%
5. Extension works for safe water supply network of 16.7km in Bushoki, Rulindo District. Progress is at 60%
6. Rehabilitation and extension safe water supply network of 8.5km in Ngoma and Masoro sectors

In the same context, increasing rural water supply systems managed by private operators by 80% target is in good progress since 697 out of 945 rural water supply systems are managed by private operators.

With regard, water rural systems are regularly monitored and quality assurance is emphasized

In addition, 2,575 out of 1,600 water users committee as the policy action were trained and 2,996 Water Users Committee were established in 20 Districts of Nyagatare, Kayonza, Ngoma, Gatsibo, Huye, Nyanza, Ruhango, Muhanga, Gisagara, Nyaruguru, Kamonyi, Nyamagabe, Gicumbi, Rulindo, Gakenke, Musanze, Ngororero, Rutsiro and Nyabihu.

Furthermore WASAC has continued to put emphasis on the performance of water supply services provision by reducing Non- Revenue Water through installation of 13 Pressure Reducers Valves (PRV) out of 22 planned and replacement of 5,000 water meters. With this, the current revenue collection is 15.7 Billion and 21 billion target will be achieved during backward joint Sector review.

For the access to improved Sanitation facilities on the community level, the sector has conducted assessment to identify the suitable construction areas of public toilets country wide, whereby 3 modern public toilets (1per district) were constructed in the following districts; Rwamagana, Nyagatare and City of Kigali have already constructed.

Addition to that, 51,600 additional people are using basic sanitation and 393,916 reached with hygiene messages through WASH development partners. 2,227 households from 8 districts of Rwamagana, Nyanza, Ruhango, Ngoma, Kayonza, Kicukiro, Nyarugenge and Nyabihu assessed on access to water and sanitation, including existing latrine construction and service providers. 3 district sanitation centers were established in district of Rwamagana, Nyanza and Ruhango. More awareness campaign will be conducted during dissemination of low cost WASH Technologies.

The sector has a plan to conduct awareness campaign on the low cost technologies developed on sanitation facilities which will detail the affordable and improved toilets/latrines on household level and this will increase access to improve from 83.4% to 100% by end of 2017/18.

With Regard to households with on-site improved sanitation facilities or septic tanks that have access to safe sludge disposal services will be increased at 20% by constructing the faecal sludge

treatment plant in the City of Kigali, the study on faecal sludge has been completed and works contract negotiation phase is on-going.

Furthermore, the domestic waste reused and properly disposed in urban areas will be increased at 30% by constructing new modern landfills in urban areas, 3 modern landfills were completed and supervision for construction works of 4 modern landfills is in procurement process. In this context the developing of national Water Supply and Sanitation master plans, the procurement process is ongoing with plan to be completed by April 2019.

During the fiscal year 2017/18, 26 out of 27, District WASH Board were trained which is 96% compared to the target of increasing training from 15 to 27 of District WASH Board, however there is plan to scale up the trainings under District Wide Approach. The approach is on-going in the 5 pilot Districts of Gicumbi, Bugesera, Nyamagabe, Karongi and Ngororero. The development of WASH MIS is on-going, the consultant is working on draft report while the study on financial viability and affordability of tariff was not done due to budget constraints.

10. Conclusion

The Government of Rwanda has shifted from EDPRS II to NST1 for 2018/24. In this regard the Watsan SSP 2018/24 that takes into consideration of SDGs was developed for its implementation. Thus, new SDGs indicators and targets have been formulated.

In the framework of SDGs indicators domestication, especially for the use of safely managed water and sanitation services will need more common understanding on definition and terminologies towards all stakeholders. Additionally, several SDGs indicators are more qualitative which will therefore require conducting specific studies for baselines.

Although the GoR has commitment to reach 100% of households using basic drinking water and sanitation services by 2024, the financing gaps and capacity building are still main issues for WATSAN sector. It is in this regard that the joint effort with Development Partners/Stakeholders will be enhanced in order to overcome the sector challenges.

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

Eric Sabiti BUGINGO
Division Manager Corporate Services
Ministry of Infrastructure

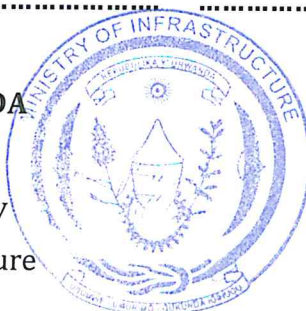
Signature

Christian RWAKUNDA

Chair of the SWG

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Infrastructure



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Signature

TOMONORI NAGASE

Co-Chair of the SWG

Senior Representative

JICA-Rwanda



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Annex 1: Linking Sector Outcomes Budget programme and sub-programmes

Sector Outcome 1: Increased households with access to drinking water		
No.	Sub-programme	2018/19 Budget allocated
1	Programme 1: Water and Sanitation SP 1.1: Drinking water access	36,835,161,725Rwf
Sector Outcome 2: Increased households with access to sanitation facilities		
No.	Sub-programme	2018/19 Budget allocated
1	Programme 1: Water and Sanitation SP 1.2: Sanitation access	2,580,501,872Rwf

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**Annex.2) Targets and Policy Actions for the Sector Indicators Matrix
(For a maximum of the selected 10 sector selected indicators)**

NSTI/Sector outcome	No	Sector outcome indicators (not exceeding 10 including NST1 Core indicators)	Baseline (2016/17)	2018/19 Targets	2018/19 Policy Actions/ priority outputs (maximum of 2 per each indicator)
SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION Universal access to basic infrastructure (water, sanitation) achieved	1	% of Households using an improved water source	85	95	133 km of WSS will be constructed and 189 km of WSS will be rehabilitated in urban areas
	2	% of Households using basic drinking water services (% of population using an improved water source within 30 minutes round-trip in Urban areas)	51	71	76.5 km of WSS will be rehabilitated and 188.5 Km of new WSS will be constructed in rural areas
		% of households with access to improved water sources within:			56 non-functional rural water supply systems will be rehabilitated
		500m in rural areas	47.3	70	
		200m in urban areas	60.5	75	
	3	Increasing the percentage of rural improved water sources functional at the time of spot check	62	72	
	4	% of urban Households using safely managed drinking water services (households with improved water source in dwellings which is of free contamination and water is available when needed)	36	40	Promoting water private connections where 20,157 new individual connections will be done.
		% of households with improved drinking water source in dwellings /yard	8.1	14	Water production capacity will be increased from 182,120 to 237,120 m3/d
		% of households using basic drinking water source which is free of contamination at the point of delivery in rural areas	TBD	50	Construction of national water and sanitation laboratory (designs will be completed)
	5	(%) Non-Revenue Water (WASAC)	38.3	31	Conduct a study for the water quality baseline in rural areas. The study for baseline is under design by RURA
				Installation of Districts Metering Areas (DMA)	
				Introduction of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)	

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6	% of public rural water supply systems managed by a contracted private operator	70	90	Delegating rural water supply systems to private operators
7	% of Households with access to improved sanitation (latrines) facilities	90	100	Training of Private Operators in WASH MIS operationalization Dissemination of low cost Latrines Technologies countrywide
8	% of Households using basic sanitation services (households with access to improved sanitation facilities but not shared)	63.5	75	Conducting awareness campaign country wide in collaboration with other stakeholders in the construction of latrines especially for vulnerable families
9	% of Households using safely managed sanitation services (Households with on-site basic sanitation facilities or septic tank that have access to safe sludge disposal services)	TBD	50	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Semi-Centralized Sewerage Systems in Kigali Estates Operationalization of fecal sludge treatment plants of Nyagatare, Kayanza and Nyanza Construction of Kigali centralized sewerage system
10	Number of Districts with appropriate solid waste disposal facilities/modern Landfills	4	10	Construction of 5 fecal sludge treatment plants in Rusizi, Karongi, Rubavu and Musanze Towns and the City of Kigali Construction of 4 modern landfills in urban areas in Rusizi, Karongi, Rubavu and Musanze Towns
11	Number of Districts with at least 1 qualified Water Supply and Sanitation Engineer	15	30	Development of an integrated National Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan Training of District Wasan Officers Recruitment of 1 WASAC Engineer per District
12	Web-based information system in place and baseline data collected	N/A	1	Development of WASH MIS Water supply assets registry in rural districts under WASH District Wide Approach Conduct digital mapping of urban water supply systems

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Annex 3) Targets and Policy Actions for NST 1 Indicators Matrix

No	NST1 Outcome	Indicators	Units	Baseline	Targets		Responsibility for reporting
				2016/17	2018/19	Policy Actions	
Social Transformation Pillar							
Priority 5: Moving Towards a Modern Rwandan Household							
25	Universal access to basic infrastructure (water, sanitation, electricity, ICT, shelter) achieved	Households using an Improved water source	%	85	95	133 km of WSS will be constructed and 189 km of WSS will be rehabilitated in urban areas 76.5 km of WSS will be rehabilitated and 188.5 Km of new WSS will be constructed in rural areas	Water and Sanitation
		Households with access to basic sanitation facilities	%	90.2	100	56 non-functional rural water supply systems will be rehabilitated Conducting awareness campaign country wide in collaboration with other stakeholders in the construction of latrines for vulnerable families	
						Dissemination of Low Cost WASH Technologies countrywide	Water and Sanitation

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Annex.4: Sector Priority Analytical Studies for 2018/19

Sector outcome	Planned Analytical Work & Duration	2018/19 Budget	Funding Source (GoR, if otherwise, specify, also state the status i.e. Secured/ Still under mobilization)
	Study on appropriate semi-centralized wastewater treatment technologies and management of fecal sludge in Rwanda conducted	68,000,000	Secured under GoR
	Development and operationalization of WASH-MIS Management Information System	700,000,000	GoR and WASH MIS development budget secured and operationalization budget is still under mobilization towards WASH Stakeholders
	Development of integrated National Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan	1,078,345,950	Secured under AfDB funds
	Development of District WASH Investment plans	1,300,000,000	GoR and still under mobilization towards WASH Stakeholders
	Kigali City Water supply Master Plan	1,360,000,000	funds under mobilization by JICA
	Sewerage connection policy and strategy	100,000,000	Under GoR mobilization
	Review the functionality of the delegated management of rural water supply systems	80,000,000	Secured under UNICEF

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Annex.5: Progress against 2017/18 Sector Analytical Studies

EDPRS2/sector outcome	2017/18 Planned Analytical Work	Brief progress	Comment/Challenges and actions to be taken if any
Increased access to basic infrastructure for households (and enterprises)	Study on low cost WASH Technologies (to be finalized within 2017/2018 FY)	The consultant has submitted the draft report on the development of appropriate technologies which is yet to be validated by WASH thematic working Group	
	The study on appropriate semi-centralized wastewater treatment technologies and management of fecal sludge in Rwanda conducted	The procurement is ongoing on the phase of contract negotiation (to be finalized within 2018/19)	
	Development of WASH Management Information System	The study is on going, the consultant is has started working on MIS design after sharing of indicators for framework. The study is expected to end by 08th July 2018	It will be necessary to extend the contract period in order to have enough time to develop a strong and sustainable tool
	Study for developing Technical Guidelines for households latrines and institutional Sanitation facilities in Rwanda	The study is under development by the Ministry of Health. It is expected to have a final document by end of June 2018	The institutional sanitation facilities component is not covered
	Study on water quality status in Rwanda	The study is at the inception report. Actually the sampling is ongoing until 23 rd June 2018. It is expected to submit the final report by August 2018.	
	Development of new Guidelines for viable and affordable rural water tariff	This study was not conducted due the lack of funds	The water tariff development is under the RURA responsibility

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Annex.6) Progress against 2017/18 Policy actions (for the selected 10 sector indicators)

EDPRS2/sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators (not exceeding 10 including EDPRS2 Core indicators)	Target (2017/18)	2017/18 Policy Actions	Brief Description of Progress against implementation of 2017/18 Policy actions (This should be brief with focus on fasttracking progress since a detailed assessment will be captured in the Backward Looking JSRs)
Increased access to basic infrastructure for households and enterprises	ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION			
	% of households with access to improved water source	92.8	Around 500,000 new people will have access to improved water sources by constructing 276 km of water supply systems in urban areas and achievement of 380km out of 430km of water supply systems already started in the FY 2016/17 in rural areas. Promoting water private connections where 26,685 new individual connections will be done.	As per Quarter 3 report 91,910 additional people had access to drinking water, 147 km have been constructed in urban areas and 172 km constructed in rural areas while 16,733 new households are connected
	% of households with access to improved water sources within: 500m in rural areas	68.5		
	200m in urban areas	55.3	Increasing water production capacity from 47,381,342m3 to 56,029,510m3	Water production as per Quarter 3 report 39,059,634 m3. The projects for increasing production capacity are ongoing like Kanyonyomba and New Nzove I water treatment plants construction and upgrading Nzove II water treatment plant
	% of public rural water supply systems managed by a contracted private operators	80	Delegating rural water supply systems to private operators Training of 1,600 out of 5,250 water user committees	697 out of 945 equivalent to 73.8% rural water supply systems are managed by private operators 2,996 Water Users Committee established and 2,575 trained in 20 Districts (Nyagatare, Kayanza, Ngoma, Gatsibo, Huye, Nyanza, Ruhango, Muhanga, Gisagara, Nyaruguru, Kamonyi, Nyamagabe, Gicumbi, Rulindo, Gakenke, Musanze, Ngororero, Rutsiro, Nyabihu and Karongi)
	% of rural improved water sources functional at the time of spot check	80	Rehabilitation of 14 out of 422 non functional Water supply systems Monitoring rural water supply systems quarterly basis	8 out of 14 are completed and 6 are ongoing Quarterly monitoring are regularly conducted and quality assurance is emphasized
	% of urban non-revenue water under WASAC	33	Installation of 22 PRV and replacement of 5,000 water meters Increasing revenue collection from 18 billion to 21 billion Rwf	13 PRV installed 15.7 Billion Revenue are so far collected

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<p>% of Households with access to improved sanitation (latrines) facilities</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>Conducting awareness campaign country wide on one improved latrine per family"</p>	<p>In partnership with WASH partners, in Nyamagabe district, 51,600 additional people are using basic sanitation, 393,916 reached with hygiene message. Three district sanitation centers were established in districts of Rwamagana Nyanza and Ruhango.</p>
<p>% of households with on-site improved sanitation facilities or septic tanks that have access to safe sludge disposal services</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>Study for developing Technical Guidelines for households latrines and institutional Sanitation facilities in Rwanda</p> <p>Conducting a study on low cost WASH technologies</p>	<p>The Guidelines for Households latrines is under development by the Ministry of Health. The final deliverable will be provided by June 2018. However, the institutional sanitation is not covered</p> <p>The study was validated at thematic working group level and the consultant is incorporating the comments</p> <p>The procurement is ongoing on the phase of contract negotiation</p>
<p>% of domestic waste recycled, reused or properly disposed in urban areas and grouped settlements</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>Conducting studies (study on appropriate semi-centralized wastewater treatment technologies and management of faecal sludge in Rwanda)</p> <p>Construction of Kigali Faecal sludge Treatment Plant</p>	<p>Study completed. Construction works will start in 2018/19</p> <p>3 modern landfills completed and supervision for 4 modern landfills is in procurement process</p> <p>The project is ongoing with plan to be completed by April 2019</p>
<p>Number of Districts with fully operational WASH Boards</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>Development of an integrated National Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan</p> <p>Training district WASH Boards Members</p>	<p>District WASH boards are trained in 26 out of 27 Districts</p>
<p>Viable and affordable water tariff guidelines developed</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Development of rural water tariff guidelines that take into account financial viability and affordability considerations</p>	<p>This study was not conducted due the lack of funds by RURA</p>
<p>Web-based information system in place and baseline data collected</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Development of WASH Management Information System software</p> <p>Water supply assets registry in 5 pilot rural districts</p>	<p>The study is on going, the consultant has started working on MIS design after adoption of MIS indicators and M&E framework. The study is expected to end by 08th July 2018. The delay was as a result of budget constraint to develop the system.</p> <p>Data for asset registry in 2 districts of Gicumbi and Bugesera are available</p>

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